Final
Environmental Impact Statement
Keystone XL Project

Applicant for Presidential Permit:
TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP

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United States Department of State
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VOLUME 3
Appendix A

Appendix A

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.

Consolidated Responses

CONSOLIDATED RESPONSES

Consolidated Responses to Comments on the Draft EIS and the Supplemental Draft EIS for the proposed Keystone XL Project

The U.S. Department of State (DOS) prepared the "Consolidated Responses" presented in this section of Appendix A as a part of its response to comments on the draft EIS and the supplemental draft EIS. The consolidated responses address topics that were commented on by multiple reviewers. The codes used for the issues that are addressed in the consolidated responses are listed in Table A-1.

The individual substantive comments received on the draft EIS are presented in spreadsheets in Appendix A. The spreadsheets are organized by topic; e.g. the EAS spreadsheet includes comments and responses related to easements. Where appropriate, responses in the spreadsheets refer to a consolidated response or in some cases to multiple consolidated responses. The individual comments on the supplemental draft EIS are also presented in spreadsheets in Appendix A and are addressed in a similar fashion.

TABLE A-1
Issue Codes for Consolidated Responses to Comments on the Draft and Supplemental Draft EISs

Code	Issue
ALT-1	Concerns regarding potential alternative routes and system alternatives
ALT-2	Concerns regarding alternative energy sources and technologies and energy conservation
ALT-3	Concerns regarding a potential connection to the proposed Project in Montana for Williston Basin crude oil
AQF-1	Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system
AQF-2	Concerns regarding pipeline alignment through shallow aquifers
AQF-3	Concerns regarding potential contaminant migration and spill response
AQF-4	Concerns regarding appropriate land use in Northern High Plains Aquifer system area
AQF-5	Concerns regarding potential threats to aquifers from terrorism and natural disaster
AQF-6	Concerns regarding aquifer protection
CAN-1	Concerns regarding oil sands production with and without the proposed Project
CMT-1	Concerns regarding the length of the comment periods
CMT-2	Concerns regarding the number and location of public comment meetings and requests for more public involvement
CMT-3	Concerns regarding the level of information provided to the public on the proposed Project and the scoping meeting locations and schedules
CMT-4	Requests for draft EIS comment meetings near Houston, Texas and in Washington, DC
CMT-5	Concerns that scoping and the draft EIS did not identify all state and federal activities and agencies involved
CMT-6	Concerns that not enough paper copies of the draft EIS were available
CST-1	Requests to construct the pipeline aboveground
CUL-1	Concerns regarding the protection of historic properties and consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
DEC-1	Concerns regarding the life of the proposed Project and decommissioning of the proposed Project
EAS-1	Concerns regarding pipeline routing in Montana
EAS-2	Concerns regarding easement negotiations, eminent domain proceedings, and enforcement of easement agreements
ECO-1	Concerns regarding potential beneficial socioeconomic impacts

TABLE A-1 Issue Codes for Consolidated Responses to Comments on the Draft and Supplemental Draft EISs	
Code	**Issue**
ELE-1	Concerns regarding the source of electrical power for pump stations
ENR-1	Requests for denial or approval of the Presidential Permit application and for suspending review of the proposed Project and adequacy of the EIS
ENV-1	Concerns regarding sensitive and fragile environments and ecosystems
ENV-2	Concerns regarding pipeline temperature effects
ENV-3	Concerns regarding potential impacts to native grasslands and prairies
ENV-4	Concerns regarding oil sands production and migratory birds
ENV-5	Requests for use of horizontal directional drilling for all wetlands and waterbodies
ENV-6	Concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project
ERO-1	Concerns regarding Sand Hills erosion
ERO-2	Concerns regarding erosion adjacent to streams and private land
FRM-1	Concerns regarding potential impacts to ranches and farmland
FRM-2	Concerns regarding potential impacts to irrigated cropland
GEO-1	Concerns regarding Landslide potential
GEO-2	Concerns regarding potential seismic and earthquake fault hazards
GEO-3	Concerns regarding Potential geologic hazards
GHG-1	Concerns regarding Greenhouse gas lifecycle analyses
GHG-2	Concerns regarding a potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining in the Gulf Coast
GHG-3	Concerns regarding change in the rate of greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production and the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy
GHG-4	Concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs
GHG-5	Concerns regarding EPA reporting requirements for GHG emissions and CEQ guidance on greenhouse gas assessments
GHG-6	Concerns regarding consideration of low carbon fuel standards in the greenhouse gas assessment
GLF-1	Comparison of an oil spill from the proposed Project to the Deepwater Horizon incident in the Gulf of Mexico
INT-1	Concerns regarding the Notice of Intent
JUS-1	Concerns regarding environmental justice (potential for disproportionate impacts to minority and low-income populations)
LIA-1	Concerns regarding Keystone's liability for a spill
LIA-2	Concerns regarding bonding and decommissioning
NOI-1	Concerns regarding the potential impacts of noise from pump stations
NOX-1	Concerns regarding the potential spreading of noxious weeds
OIL-1	Concerns regarding the likelihood of spills
OIL-2	Calculation of maximum spill size
OIL-3	Concerns regarding the detection of small leaks
OIL-4	Concerns regarding the composition of crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project
OIL-5	Concerns regarding the potential for an explosion
P&N-1	Concerns regarding the need for the proposed Project
P&N-2	Concerns regarding the export of crude oil and refined products from the U.S. Gulf Coast
P&N-3	Concerns regarding refinery emissions

TABLE A-1 Issue Codes for Consolidated Responses to Comments on the Draft and Supplemental Draft EISs	
Code	**Issue**
P&N-4	Concerns regarding Chinese investments
P&N-5	Requests to invest in other technologies and for consideration of energy policies
P&N-6	Requests for a supplemental draft EIS
P&N-7	Concerns regarding Keystone's purpose for the proposed Project
P&N-8	Requests to ship Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of crude oil
P&N-9	Requests for information on the National Interest Determination process
PIP-1	Concerns regarding the purchase of pipe for the proposed Project
PVT-1	Concerns regarding the cumulative effects of several pipelines through an area
PVT-2	Concerns regarding the proximity of the proposed Project to existing structures and facilities
PVT-3	Landowner comments related to construction of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline
RDS-1	Concerns regarding potential road damage and roadway safety
REG-1	Concerns regarding Keystone's request for a Special Permit for the proposed Project
REG-2	Concerns regarding the Department of State as the lead federal agency, regulating commerce and permitting for the safe design of the proposed Project
REQ-1	Requests for additional information, including maps of the proposed Project
REQ-2	Requests for 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
REQ-3	Requests to see comments and responses to comments on the draft EIS
RES-1	Concerns regarding emergency response plans
RUR-1	Concerns regarding potential changes to rural lifestyles
SAF-1	Concerns regarding the design and safety of the proposed Project
SOI-1	Concerns regarding construction during wet weather conditions
SOI-2	Concerns Regarding topsoil, backfill, and restoration
TAX-1	Concerns regarding taxes
TER-1	Concerns Regarding the Potential for terrorism
VAL-1	Concerns regarding property values
WAT-1	Concerns regarding potential water quality impacts
WAT-2	Concerns regarding a compensatory mitigation plan for jurisdictional wetlands and potential impacts to non-jurisdictional wetlands
WAT-3	Concerns regarding potential impacts to wetlands and waterbodies due to construction of ancillary facilities
WAT-4	Concerns regarding the potential for the release of drilling fluids during horizontal directional drilling
WIL-1	Concerns regarding the approach to wildlife analyses
WIL-2	Concerns regarding species covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Endangered Species Act

Consolidated Response ALT-1:
Concerns Regarding Potential Alternative Routes and System Alternatives

Many commenters requested that Keystone use routes for the proposed Project that are different from the proposed route (i.e., alternative routes). The majority of commenters expressed an interest in an alternative that would avoid the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPAQ) system within which the Ogallala Formation is a hydrogeologic unit (see Consolidated Response AQF-1). Other commenters suggested that crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project should be transported using other existing pipelines (i.e., system alternatives), and should consider alternative routes starting at border crossings other than the proposed border crossing near Morgan, Montana. As a result of these comments, the analysis of alternatives in both the supplemental draft EIS and the final EIS was expanded. The analysis of alternatives in the EIS is considered to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.

Alternative Routes

Section 4.3 of the EIS includes the alternatives analysis required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Appendix I of the EIS includes the alternatives analysis required by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) under the requirements of both the Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) and the Montana Major Facility Siting Act (MFSA).

As described in Section 4.3 of the EIS, most alternative routes considered under NEPA would have to connect to several proposed Project control points to meet the proposed Project's purpose and need. The control points are (1) the point where the previously approved Canadian portion of the Keystone XL pipeline meets the U.S./Canada border (near Morgan, Montana), (2) the northern end of the existing Cushing Extension of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline, (3) the southern end of the existing Cushing Extension, and (4) the two proposed delivery points for the crude oil in Texas. These fixed control points placed geographic constraints on potential alternatives, thus limiting the number of alternatives that could be reasonably considered. However, in response to agency scoping comments and comments on the draft and supplemental draft EIS regarding alternatives, alternatives that originated near Hardisty, Alberta, Canada and that would cross into the U.S. at points other than near Morgan, Montana were also considered .

The alternatives analysis was conducted as a screening process that involved the following steps:

- Establish criteria for screening alternatives;
- Identify potential alternatives that meet the criteria;
- Determine whether the potential alternatives could meet the purpose and need of the proposed Project and whether or not they would be technically and economically practicable; and
- For those alternatives that could meet the purpose and need of the proposed Project and appear to be technically and economically practicable, determine whether or not an alternative offers an overall environmental advantage over the proposed route. If it was determined that the potential alternative would not offer an overall environmental advantage, it was eliminated from further consideration.

Including the proposed route, the assessment of alternative routes included consideration of the following:

- Nine potential alternative routes in the Steele City Segment (from the international border crossing to a connection with the northern end of the existing Cushing Extension);
- One alternative from the international border crossing to the southern end of the existing Cushing Extension;
- Two alternative routes for the Gulf Coast Segment (from the southern end of the existing Cushing Extension to the delivery point at Nederland, Texas); and
- Two alternatives for the Houston Lateral (from the Gulf Coast Segment to the delivery point in the Moore Junction area east of Houston.

These alternatives included seven routes that would either avoid the NHPAQ system or extend across less of the land overlying the NHPAQ system:

- SCS-A and SCS-A1A;
- I-90 Corridor Alternatives A and B;
- Keystone Corridor Alternatives 1 and 2; and
- The Western Alternative.

The alternatives analysis also included consideration of seven routes that would parallel either a substantial part or all the route of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline:

- Alternatives SCS-A, SCS-B [proposed route], and SCS-A1A;
- I-90 Corridor Alternatives A and B; and
- Keystone Corridor Alternatives 1 and 2.

The analysis of alternatives indicated that construction and operation of the alternative routes considered would result in substantially greater impacts than those of the proposed Project or did not offer an environmental advantage over the proposed route. As a result, the alternatives were eliminated from further consideration. Section 4.3 of the EIS provides a detailed discussion of the results of the screening analysis.

System Alternatives

Some commenters recommended that the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline be used to ship oil to the northern control point of the Cushing Extension, and other commenters felt that there was sufficient capacity on other existing pipelines to ship oil to the proposed delivery points near the Gulf Coast. System Alternatives are addressed in Section 4.2 of the EIS.

The Keystone Oil Pipeline is currently in operation and is shipping oil from Canada to the U.S. Midwest. The maximum capacity of the Keystone Oil Pipeline is approximately 591,000 bpd, and Keystone has firm commitments of 340,000 bpd for that pipeline system. The proposed Keystone XL Project currently has firm commitments for 380,000 bpd. As a result, the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System does not have sufficient capacity to transport the crude oil currently contracted for transport on the proposed Project. The southern leg of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System ends at the Cushing Oil Terminal in Cushing, Oklahoma and does not extend to the Gulf Coast refineries in Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) III. As described in Sections 1.2 and 1.4 of the EIS and in Responses P&N-1

and P&N-7, the purpose of and need for the proposed Project is to meet the crude oil demand of refineries in PADD II and PADD III. Even if the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline had sufficient capacity to ship the contracted Keystone XL Project crude oil to the existing Cushing Terminal, it would require alternative transportation to reach the Gulf Coast refineries in PADD III, either through new pipeline construction or additional development and/or expansion of truck, rail, and/or barge networks from PADD II to PADD III.

In addition to the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline, the analysis of system alternatives included consideration of the following (see Section 4.2.2 of the EIS):

- The use of three other existing or expanded pipeline systems (the ExxonMobil Pegasus Pipeline, the Express-Platte Pipeline System, and the Alberta Clipper Pipeline Project);
- The use of other proposed or planned pipeline systems (the Altex Pipeline System, the Chinook-Maple Leaf Pipeline System, the Texas Access Pipeline, the Enbridge Trailbreaker Project, the Enbridge-BP Delivery System, the Enbridge Monarch Pipeline, the Seaway Pipeline, the Double E Pipeline; and
- The use of alternative modes of transportation (truck transport, railroad tank car transport, and barge and marine tanker transport).

For the reasons described in Section 4.2, these system alternatives were either not reasonable alternatives or did not offer an environmental advantage over the proposed Project and were eliminated from further consideration.

Consolidated Response ALT-2:
Concerns Regarding Alternative Energy Sources and Technologies and Energy Conservation

Commenters have suggested that alternative energy and efficiency may be a preferable substitute for crude oil in light of environmental concerns, particularly greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Relative to the potential substitution of alternative energy for crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, the market demand for crude oil, including the market demand for heavy crude oil by refineries in PADD III, is driven primarily by the demand for transportation fuels. Based on EIA (2010a, 2010b) statistics, approximately 78 percent of the refined product produced by PADD III refineries in 2009 was used for transportation fuel.

Relative to reduced use of crude oil for transportation purposes through the implementation of aggressive government strategies and the encouragement of alternative energy use, the EIS discusses ongoing programs to address the intensity of transportation-related fossil fuel consumption. For instance, on April 1, 2010, the EPA and USDOT finalized a new joint regulation for GHG emissions and fuel economy for model years 2012 through 2016 light duty vehicles. The EPA regulates GHG emissions from passenger vehicles up to 8,500 pounds gross vehicle weight rating (plus medium-duty SUVs and passenger vans up to 10,000 pounds). The program sets standards for CO2 emissions on the U.S. federal test procedure. Equivalent Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) regulations, measured in miles per gallon of fuel consumed, were simultaneously established by the USDOT National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration (NHTSA).

The EIS also addresses the potential impact of low carbon fuel standards (LCFS). The first low carbon fuel standards (LCFS) were enacted in California in 2007. Since then, other jurisdictions (e.g., British Columbia and the European Union) have enacted similar standards. These standards generally require that

overall carbon values life-cycle GHG emissions for transportation fuels decrease by 10 percent over the next decade, although the definition of fuels and the percent reduction over time differ across jurisdictions. More carbon-intensive fuels include those derived from crude oil sources in the WCSB, Venezuela, Nigeria, the Middle East, and California (IHS CERA 2010). The impact of LCFS on U.S. market demand for oil sands crude oil is speculative at this time since few jurisdictions have implemented these standards.

In early 2010, EPA prepared a report examining technically feasible measures that could reduce consumption of crude oil that is refined to produce transportation fuel (EPA 2010). The EPA study looked at two scenarios, which were informally characterized as somewhat aggressive and very aggressive, in attempting to reduce vehicle energy consumption and tailpipe emissions.

EPA (2010) reported that implementation of the very aggressive scenario measures could result in a reduction in demand for crude oil in the United States of 4 million bpd as compared to the projected demand in the EIA AEO by 2030. The findings of this EPA report were relied upon to construct the low-demand outlook modeled in the EnSys (2010) report. The Department of Energy Office of Policy and International Affairs commissioned EnSys (2010) to perform an independent study of various alternatives in transportation infrastructure for crude oil in North America, focused on transport alternatives for crude oil from the WCSB. The results of this study projected that even under EPA's low product demand outlook, a scenario that incorporates the effects of increased use of alternative energy and implementation of aggressive energy efficiency programs, although total crude consumption in the U.S. would decrease, Canadian crude oil imports would increase from 1.9 million bpd in 2009 to 3.6 million bpd by 2030 and WCSB oil sands imports would comprise 90 percent of these Canadian imports. In other words, the results of the economic modeling were that the low-demand outlook had little impact on the projected demand for oil sands crudes in the U.S. and little impact on the total production from oil sands throughout the study timeframe.

For a more extensive analysis of the market demand for crude oil as an energy source versus alternative energy sources see Section 4.1.3 of the EIS. That section addresses (1) how the use of alternative fuels and energy conservation would affect market demand for refined products sold by PADD III refineries, and therefore the effect on market demand for crude oil by those refineries, and (2) whether or not the use of alternative fuels and energy conservation would result in a sufficient reduction of market demand for crude oil in PADD III to justify selection of the No Action Alternative as the preferred alternative. As stated therein, the use of alternative energy sources and energy conservation in meeting needs for transportation fuel are not considered an alternative to the proposed Project.

Consolidated Response ALT-3:
Concerns Regarding a Potential Connection to the Proposed Project in Montana for Williston Basin Crude Oil

Commenters have suggested that the proposed Project should be made available for transporting crude oil produced from the Williston Basin in Montana and North Dakota.

At the time the draft EIS was issued, the State of Montana encouraged Keystone to consider the possibility of a connection (or on-ramp) to the proposed Project in the vicinity of Baker, Montana. That connection would allow producers in the Bakken region of the Williston Basin, which includes producers in both Montana and North Dakota, to ship crude oil to markets not currently available to them. Crude oil produced in that area is light sweet crude. Advances in production technology have resulted in a substantial growth in crude production from this field since the beginning of the decade. The Bakken region does not have existing pipeline infrastructure to support the current level of production and the anticipated growth in that production. As a result, producers currently use rail and truck transportation to

ship crude oil produced from the Bakken formation. Due to the high costs associated with these transportation alternatives, Bakken producers must discount their crude oil to be competitive with other sources of crude oil.

After the draft EIS was issued, Keystone Marketlink LLC (Keystone Marketlink), a wholly-owned subsidiary of TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. (TransCanada) announced plans to construct and operate the Bakken Marketlink Project. That project would include construction of facilities to provide crude oil transportation service from near Baker, Montana to Cushing, Oklahoma via the proposed Project, and from Cushing to delivery points at Nederland and Moore Junction, Texas via the proposed Project. Baker is near many existing and proposed crude oil gathering systems, pipelines, and crude oil storage tanks, and the Bakken Marketlink Project would provide direct access with a less expensive mode of transporting crude oil to markets in Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) II and PADD III. The Bakken Marketlink Project would include storage tanks at the proposed Cushing tank farm that would be used for batch accumulation from the Baker facilities. The facilities at Cushing would connect to third-party terminals that would be constructed by others.

Crude oil in the Bakken Marketlink storage tanks at the proposed Keystone Cushing tank farm would either be pumped to the proposed Project for delivery to PADD III or delivered to other pipelines and tank farms near Cushing. The Cushing tank farm would be near many pipelines, storage facilities, and refineries since Cushing is a major crude oil marketing, refining, and pipeline hub that provides shippers with many delivery options and market access. Delivery of the crude oil to Nederland would be as described in this EIS for the proposed Project.

The Bakken Marketlink Project is in the early stages of planning and Keystone Marketlink has not initiated the regulatory review process. That project is not integral to the construction and operation of the proposed Project and is considered a "connected action" for the NEPA environmental review based on the definition provided in the 40 CFR 1508.25:

> "(a) Actions (other than unconnected single actions) which may be:
>
> 1. Connected actions, which means that they are closely related and therefore should be discussed in the same impact statement. Actions are connected if they:
>
> (i) Automatically trigger other actions which may require environmental impact statements.
>
> (ii) Cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously.
>
> (iii) Are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification."

Information on the design, construction, and operation of the Bakken Marketlink Project that was available at the time the final EIS was prepared is presented in Section 2.5.3 of the EIS. Keystone Marketlink would be required to obtain permits to construct and operate the planned Bakken Marketlink Project. Although the permit applications for that project would be reviewed and acted on by other agencies, DOS has analyzed the potential impacts of the Bakken Marketlink Project based on the available information. The analyses are discussed in Section 3.15 of the EIS. As noted in Section 3.15, the majority of facilities associated with the planned project would be installed within the boundaries of the proposed Cushing tank farm or adjacent to proposed Pump Station 14 and within the construction right-of-way for the proposed Project. As a result, the majority of the impacts of construction and operation within those areas have been addressed in the resource sections of Section 3.0 of the EIS.

Reviews conducted by the permitting agencies may address potential impacts in greater detail and may identify appropriate mitigation measures that would avoid or minimize impacts.

Several commenters referred to another project, the BakkenLink Pipeline Project, as a potential connected action. The BakkenLink Pipeline Project was announced in June 2010, and in late 2010, the proponents concluded an open season. The BakkenLink Pipeline Project is currently in the assessment stage and may or may not be carried through to construction and operation. The BakkenLink Pipeline Project has concluded an open season, the results of which are unknown at the time this EIS was prepared. However, North Dakota's Public Service Commission reported on August 3, 2011 that the proposed BakkenLink Pipeline Project now intends to build a pipeline to a rail loading station that is being developed near Fryburg, about 30 miles west of Dickinson in southwestern North Dakota. The length of the proposed line is being reduced from 250 miles to about 144 miles and is no longer routed into Montana. Any indirect or induced effects of the BakkenLink Pipeline Project (e.g., potentially accelerating the development of crude oil resources in Montana and North Dakota) would be assessed in a future environmental review if the project were to seek regulatory approval at some future time. The BakkenLink Pipeline Project is not considered a connected action but is addressed in the cumulative impacts analysis as a reasonably foreseeable future action (Section 3.14.2 of the EIS).

Commenters on the supplemental draft EIS suggested that the Bakken Marketlink Project could induce accelerated and expanded growth of the Bakken oil field within the Williston Basin. There is no evidence of potential induced growth in the rate of development of the Bakken field in the Williston Basin resulting from the proposed Bakken Marketlink Project. Existing transportation infrastructure (pipeline and rail) combined with projects announced and under construction with target completion dates before 2013 would provide sufficient capacity to transport projected production increases in the Williston Basin for the next decade. The ability to rapidly add transport capacity out of the Williston Basin has been demonstrated over the past three years. The proposed Bakken Marketlink project would compete in the market with other transport options to move Williston Basin crude to refiners in other areas of the country. The Bakken MarketLink proposal reserves space for potential 100,000 bpd of Bakken production of which 65,000 bpd has been committed at this date. The Cushing MarketLink proposal reserves space for a potential 150,000 bpd for crude oil reaching the Cushing area. At this time the Bakken formation in the Williston Basin is producing over 400,000 bpd of crude oil (Investors Business Daily 2011). With current transportation infrastructure Bakken production up to 600,000 to 800,000 bpd could be accommodated. Currently planned rail and pipeline infrastructure could accommodate up to 1.1 million bpd. These production levels from the Bakken formation are consistent with EIA (2011) projections.

Consolidated Response AQF-1:
Concerns Regarding Potential Risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer System and Other Aquifer Systems

Many commenters have expressed concern that the proposed Project would have far reaching effects on the Ogallala aquifer system or other aquifer systems.

The Ogallala Formation is a hydrogeologic unit within the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPAQ) system. This aquifer system is located in portions of eight states and as a whole underlies approximately 174,000 square miles of the northern plains. The NHPAQ system includes five main hydrogeologic units: the Brule and Arikaree Formation; the Eastern Nebraska Unit; the Ogallala Formation; the Platte River Valley Unit; and the Sand Hills Unit (see EIS Figure 3.3.1-1). In Nebraska, the NHPAQ system underlies approximately 64,400 square miles. The proposed Project ROW would extend 247 linear miles through areas underlain by the NHPAQ. The proposed Project would immediately overlie 81 miles of the Eastern

Nebraska Unit, 62 miles of the Ogallala Formation, 12 miles of the Platte River Valley Unit, and 92 miles of the Sand Hills Unit (see Consolidated Response AQF-2 for additional information).

Any oil spill that could impact groundwater is legitimate cause for concern. To ensure system integrity and reduce oil spill risk, 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 (see Section 2.3, 3.13.1.1 and Appendix U of the EIS. Also see Consolidated Response SAF-1). However, even with the stringent design, operations, and maintenance conditions that would apply to the proposed Project, there is always some risk of a crude oil spill during the lifetime of the pipeline system (see Section 3.13.4.2 of the EIS).

As a result, EPA suggested considering the placement of additional intermediate mainline valves, particularly in areas of shallow groundwater and at river crossings of less than 100 feet where sensitive aquatic resources may exist. Project-specific Special Condition 32 developed in consultation with PHMSA that Keystone agreed to incorporate into the proposed Project plan states:

> "Keystone shall locate valves in accordance with 49 CFR § 195.260 and by taking into consideration elevation, population, and environmentally sensitive locations, to minimize the consequences of a release from the pipeline. Mainline valves must be placed based on the analysis above or no more than twenty (20) miles apart, whichever is smaller."

The requirement to take into consideration elevation, population, and environmentally sensitive locations to minimize consequences of a release, and the maximum valve spacing of 20 miles exceed what is currently required in 49 CFR § 195.260. Based on Special Condition 32, the proposed Project was redesigned to increase the number of intermediate mainline valves from 76 to 104 and some previously planned valve locations were moved. As per standard code requirements, there would also be two valves at each of the 30 pump stations. Section 2.2.2 of the EIS has been updated to include information on the additional intermediate valves and valve locations.

EPA also expressed concern that relying solely on pressure drops and aerial surveys to detect leaks may result in smaller leaks going undetected for some time, resulting in potentially large spill volumes. In light of those concerns, EPA requested consideration of additional measures to reduce the risks of undetected leaks, such as external leak detection systems. A PHMSA report (2007) addressed the state of leak detection technology and its applicability to pipeline leak detection. External leak detection technology assessed in that report included liquid sensing cables, fiber optic cables, vapor sensing, and acoustic emissions. The report concluded that while external leak detection systems have proven results for underground storage tank systems, there are limitations to their applicability to long pipeline systems and they are better suited to shorter pipeline segments. The performance of external leak detection systems even in limited application is affected by soil conditions, depth to water table, sensor spacing, and leak rate. Some external detection methods are more sensitive to small leaks than the SCADA computational approach, but the stability and robustness of the systems are highly variable, particularly over long pipeline segments, and the costs are extremely high. Therefore, long-term reliability is not assured and the efficacy of these systems for a 1,384-mile long pipeline is questionable. It may be possible, however, to incorporate external leak detection methods along discrete segments of pipeline where particularly sensitive resources may exist. For example, in the development of the original Keystone pipeline, specific analysis was commissioned at the request of the North Dakota Public Utilities Commission to examine the possibility of using external leak detection in the area of the Fordville aquifer. That analysis was performed by Accufacts, Inc., a widely recognized expert on pipeline safety that has authored a report for the Pipeline Safety Trust on leak detection technology. The Accufacts, Inc. report (2007) on the Fordville aquifer noted:

> "Such real-time external systems should be considered as complementing CPM [computational pipeline monitoring] leak detection in those few ultra-sensitive areas where the environment can quickly spread low rate releases. These systems may be justified in a few areas that can have high consequences because of the number of sensitive receptors (i.e., people) or the potential to critically impact the environment."

The author of the report defined "ultra-sensitive" areas as those areas where low rate or seepage pipeline release could "reach a sensitive area, have serious consequences, and could not be actively remediated." (Accufacts, Inc. 2007).

DOS in consultation with PHMSA and EPA determined that Keystone should commission an engineering analysis by an independent consultant that would review the proposed Project risk assessment and proposed valve placement. The engineering analysis would, at a minimum, assess the advisability of additional valves and/or the deployment of external leak detection systems in areas of particularly sensitive environmental resources. The scope of the analysis and the selection of the independent consultant would be approved by DOS with concurrence from PHMSA and EPA. After completion and review of the engineering analysis, DOS with concurrence from PHMSA and EPA would determine the need for any additional mitigation measures.

Studies related to oil and oil products releases from over 600 underground storage tank leaks indicate that potential surface and groundwater impacts from these releases are typically limited to several hundred feet or less from the release site (API 1998). The median length of groundwater plumes comprised of these soluble components (BTEX) was 132 feet and approximately 75 percent of these plumes were under 200 feet (API 1998). These studies indicate that the size of the oil release is the key factor influencing the ultimate oil plume dimensions (including the dissolved phase plume). While there are differences in the rate of oil movement through different soil types, hydrogeologic factors such as hydraulic conductivity and gradient are not as significant in determining ultimate plume length (API, 1998). Potential releases from the proposed Project could be similar to or much larger than typical releases from underground storage tanks. However, since the volume of oil that could be released from the proposed Project is constrained by design factors such as valve spacing and automatic shutoff controls and since the likelihood of a large magnitude release is small (see Section 3.13.4.2 of the EIS and Consolidated Response SAF-1), it is highly unlikely that the overall integrity of the NHPAQ system would be threatened in the event of a release from the proposed Project.

An example of a crude oil release from a pipeline system into an environment similar to the NHPAQ system and Sand Hills topographic region occurred on August 20, 1979 near Bemidji, Minnesota. Approximately 449,400 gallons (10,700 bbl) of crude oil were released onto a glacial outwash deposit consisting primarily of sand and gravel. The water table in the spill area ranged from near the surface to about 35 feet below ground surface. As of 1996 the leading edge of the oil remaining in the subsurface at the water table had moved approximately 131 feet down gradient from the spill site, and the leading edge of the dissolved contaminant plume had moved about 650 feet down gradient. The referenced estimates for hydraulic conductivity in the NHPAQ system and the Sand Hills Unit are within the range of values estimated for the Bemidji spill site. Although the subsurface conditions in the Sand Hills Unit, the NHPAQ system, and at the Bemidji spill site are not identical, the soils exhibit similar hydraulic conductivities and flow characteristics. However, three dimensional transmissivity may differ. For instance, hydraulic conductivity in the Sand Hills topographic region near the top of a dune may be higher than in nearby lowlands or lakes. Other differences between the two sites likely include saturated thickness and potential influence of well pumping on hydraulic gradient. On a localized basis, it is acknowledged that water withdrawals through extensive pumping can influence the hydraulic gradient. While the two sites are not completely analogous, the Bemidji site provides the best physical model for response to an oil release in the NHPAQ system and studies of the Bemidji site suggest that a spill of

similar magnitude in the Sand Hills would remain localized and the dimensions of the liquid plume and associated dissolved plumes would be similar in extent to the plumes at the Bemidji site.

Experience with oil spill cleanup therefore suggests that while short- to long- term impacts to the aquifer system in the immediate area of the spill site would likely occur, these impacts would be localized in nature and would be mitigated by appropriate and timely spill response with required regulatory oversight (see Section 3.13. 6.3 of the EIS and Consolidated Response AQF-3).

Consolidated Response AQF-2:
Concerns Regarding Pipeline Alignment through Shallow Aquifers

Several commenters have expressed concern that the pipeline would in some areas intersect shallow aquifers (including the NHPAQ system, particularly the Sand Hills Unit), leading to increased corrosion risk.

Corrosion in an aqueous environment is an electro-chemical process that involves the transfer of electrons between a metal surface (e.g., unprotected steel pipe) and an aqueous electrolyte solution (e.g., groundwater). To address the commenters concerns, the information provided below describes shallow groundwater areas where the proposed Project pipeline could intersect shallow groundwater and also addresses measures that would be incorporated into the proposed Project to reduce corrosion risk.

There are many areas along the proposed Project corridor both within and external to Nebraska where the pipeline may encounter shallow groundwater, and other areas where the pipeline would be installed in wetlands. Many pipelines in the U.S. have been installed pipelines in areas of shallow groundwater and in wetlands.

In Nebraska, the NHPAQ system includes five main hydrogeologic units, including the Brule and Arikaree Formation, the Eastern Nebraska Unit, the Ogallala Formation, the Platte River Valley Unit, and the Sand Hills Unit (see Figure 3.3.1-6). These units occur over approximately 64,400 square miles in Nebraska. The proposed Project ROW would extend 247 linear miles through areas underlain by the NHPAQ system. The pipeline would immediately overlie 81 miles of the Eastern Nebraska Unit, 62 miles of the Ogallala Formation, 12 miles of the Platte River Valley Unit, and 92 miles of the Sand Hills Unit.

Estimates of the likely depth to groundwater at existing well locations within 1 mile of the proposed pipeline in Nebraska are provided in Figure 3.3.1-3. As depicted in Figure 3.3.1-3, the numbers of wells within 1 mile of the proposed pipeline that fall within each groundwater depth category are as follows:

- Category A (very shallow): 183
- Category B (shallow): 62
- Category C (unclear but potentially very shallow): 115
- Category D (unclear but potentially shallow): 205
- Category E (deep): 629

Additionally, a USGS analysis suggests that depth to groundwater in the NHPAQ system is variable and ranges from 0 to 272 feet bgs (Stanton and Qi 2007). The median depths to groundwater in the NHPAQ units that would be crossed by the proposed Project in Nebraska are:

- Ogallala Formation: 110 feet bgs
- Eastern Nebraska Unit: 79 feet bgs
- Sand Hills Unit: 20 feet bgs
- Platte River Valley Unit: 5 feet bgs

The well locations where estimated groundwater depth falls within Categories A and C can be used to estimate the distance along the proposed pipeline corridor in Nebraska where water depths less than or equal to 10 feet bgs could be encountered. These data suggest that approximately 65 miles of the proposed pipeline corridor in Nebraska could encounter groundwater at a depth below ground surface less than or equal to 10 feet (see Figure 3.3.1-3). The majority of these areas are present in the Sand Hills Unit and the Platte River Valley Unit and overlie the deeper Ogallala Formation.

Additionally, a similar evaluation on groundwater occurrence and depth to groundwater by state using publically available and searchable databases has been evaluated for Montana, South Dakota, Oklahoma, and Texas (see Figures 3.3.1-1, 3.3.1-2, 3.3.1-4, and 3.3.1-5 in the EIS).

Relative to corrosion risk, the proposed Project would include multiple safeguards consistent with industry standards, regulatory requirements in 49 CFR 195, and the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement (see Section 2.3, 3.13.1.1 and Appendix U of the EIS), including:

- Use of high performance Fusion Bonded Epoxy (FBE) external coating;
- Use of abrasion-resistant coatings for trenchless installation;
- Temperature monitoring and management along the pipeline and at pump stations in order to prevent potential coating damage;
- Installation of a cathodic protection (CP) system and an initial CP survey within 6 months of being placed in service. Additionally, a close interval survey will be performed within 1 year of placing the pipeline in-service and these data will be integrated with in-line inspection data;
- Implementation of alternating current and direct current control program when paralleling high voltage power lines; and
- Conducting high-resolution magnetic flux leakage (MFL) in-line inspections (ILI) as a baseline integrity assessment, within 3 years of the in-service date, and on a periodic reassessment schedule that meets or exceeds federal requirements.

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. See also Consolidated Response AQF-1. Relative to corrosion risks resulting from crude oil composition, see Consolidated Response OIL-4.

Consolidated Response AQF-3:
Concerns Regarding Potential Contaminant Migration and Spill Response

Many commenters have expressed concern regarding the potential for contaminant migration into aquifers in the event of a spill or release and have also expressed concern regarding how the potential spill and releases would be responded to, cleaned up, and remediated.

An in-depth discussion of the potential effects of oil spills to surface water and groundwater is presented in Section 3.13.6.3 of the EIS. As described in that section and as further discussed below, the extent of potential vertical migration of crude oil to ground water is influenced by several factors including the magnitude of the spill, the viscosity of the crude oil, the density of the crude oil, the characteristics of the environment into which the oil is released (particularly the characteristics of the underlying soils), and the depth to first groundwater. In all cases, the extent of spill migration can be mitigated by quick emergency response measures that include rapid source control (containment and collection of the oil released). See Section 3.13.5.5 of the EIS.

Subsurface Soil and Aquifer Characteristics

The type of soil that overlies the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPAQ) system generally consists of silt loam and sand, although clay loam, loam, and sandy loam are also present (Stanton and Qi 2007). In the High Plains Aquifer, which includes the NHPAQ system, hydraulic conductivity (a measurement of the rate of movement of water through a porous medium such as an aquifer or a soil) ranges from 25 to 100 feet per day (ft/d) in 68 percent of the aquifer and averages 60 ft/d (Weeks et al. 1988). In general, ground water velocity (which also takes into account the porosity and the hydraulic gradient [slope of the water table]) in the High Plains Aquifer is 1 ft/d and flows from west to east (Luckey et al. 1986).

The soils of the Sand Hills Unit of the NHPAQ system are derived primarily from aeolian dune sands and are characterized by very low organic and clay/silt fractions. According to the USGS, the hydraulic conductivity of the Northern High Plains aquifer is relatively small, particularly in the Sand Hills north of the Platte River (Gutentag et al. 1984; Luckey et al. 1986). The aquifer material in this region is composed mainly of fine sands and silts with little hydraulic conductivity (Luckey et al. 1986). Estimates of the hydraulic conductivity of the Sand Hills Unit of the NHPAQ system are variable, with a high end estimate of 50 ft/d (Gutentag et al. 1984) and a lower range estimate of 40 ft/d to 13 ft/d (Lappala 1978). Hydraulic conductivity values for the dune sands at the surface in the Sand Hills Unit range from 16.4 ft/d to 23.0 ft/d near the ground surface (8 inches in depth) (Wang, et al, 2006). At intermediate depths within the root zone, hydraulic conductivity values range from 26.3 ft/d to 32.8 ft/d in lowland areas and 32.8 ft/d to 49.2 ft/d in higher areas. In the lower boundary of the root zone, at approximately 6.5 ft bgs, hydraulic conductivities ranged from 42.7 ft/d to 49.2 ft/d (Wang et al. 2006). These values were based on direct in-situ measurements by constant head permeameter.

In the eastern portion of the Sand Hills Unit, non dune derived soils originate from glacial loess and drift deposits (Sullivan, 1994). These fine-grained loess deposits further to the east can be as thick as 200 feet and can locally restrict water flow where fractures are absent (USGS SIR 2006-5138, Johnson 1960).

Certain areas within the Ogallala Formation of the NHPAQ system contain soils or lithologic zones that inhibit downward contaminant migration (Gurdak et al. 2009). In these areas transport of dissolved chemicals from the land surface to the water table is slower, taking decades to centuries (Gurdak et al. 2009). However even in these areas, localized preferential flow paths do exist that could enable dissolved chemicals to move at an increased rate through the unsaturated zone to the water table. These preferential flow paths are more likely to be present beneath topographic depressions, where precipitation or surface water collects. Preferential pathways with lower infiltration rates are more likely to be present in areas of

fine-grained sediments or beneath flat terrain where free-standing water does not pool or collect (Gurdak et al. 2009). These areas within the Ogallala Formation of the NHPAQ system consist of geologic units that comprise unconsolidated sand, gravel, clay, and silt along with layers of calcium carbonate and siliceous cementation (Stanton and Qi 2007). According to the USGS water quality report, a zone of post-deposition cementation is present in many of these areas near the top of the Ogallala Formation, creating an erosion resistant ledge. The Ogallala Formation also contains localized ash beds. These cementation zones and ash layers would serve as localized aquitards within the Ogallala Formation and would tend to inhibit vertical migration of dissolved contaminants.

Subsurface Crude Oil Migration and Groundwater Flow

The potential for crude oil or oil products migration into subsurface groundwater is determined by several factors. These factors include the areal extent of the oil spill, the viscosity and density of the material, the characteristics of the environment into which the material is released (particularly the characteristics of the underlying soils), and the depth to first groundwater. In most cases, given that vertical migration is controlled by the infiltration rate of the oil into the underlying soil, the extent of vertical migration can be mitigated by quick emergency response measures that include rapid source control (containment and collection of the oil released) (see Appendix C of the EIS). An evaluation of these factors is presented below.

The crude oil that would primarily be transported by the proposed Project is classified as heavy crude oil. All heavy crude oils are more viscous than lighter crude oils. Most of the crude oil transported by the proposed Project would originate from bitumen, and would either be pre-processed into a heavy synthetic crude oil or pre-processed and blended with petroleum diluents (typically a light aromatic hydrocarbon) to produce an acceptable viscosity for pipeline transport (see Section 3.13.5). These types of crude oil would become more viscous when released into the environment as the lighter aromatic fraction volatilizes. Increasing viscosity tends to reduce vertical crude oil migration rates in soil profiles. Crude oil vertical migration would be further restricted by the cooling of the crude oil after its release (a decrease in temperature will increase the viscosity of oil), particularly in the cooler months of the year.

Heavy crude oils likely to be transported by the proposed Project are less dense than water and would form a lenticular layer that floats on surface waterbodies. If crude oil infiltrates into soil formations, it would tend to form a distended lens above and slightly below the water table when groundwater is encountered, largely based on the amount of the spill and the associated vertical hydraulic head pressure. The crude oil plume would then spread horizontally, in an ellipsoid in the down-gradient direction, until it reaches a steady state based on the crude oil head pressure, groundwater flow rate, and soil characteristics. Plume expansion can also be affected by the rate of water being pumped out of an aquifer.

Studies related to oil and oil products releases from over 600 underground storage tank leaks indicate that potential surface and groundwater impacts from these releases are typically limited to several hundred feet or less from the release site (API 1998). The median length of groundwater plumes comprised of these soluble components (benzene, toluene, ethylene, and xylene [BTEX]) was 132 feet, and approximately 75 percent of these plumes were less than 200 feet long (API 1998). These studies indicate that the size of the oil release is the key factor influencing the ultimate oil plume dimensions (including the dissolved phase plume). While there are differences in the rate of oil movement through different soil types, hydrogeologic factors such as hydraulic conductivity and gradient are not as significant in determining ultimate plume length (API 1998). However, on a localized basis, it is acknowledged that water withdrawals through extensive pumping can influence the hydraulic gradient.

An example of a crude oil release from a pipeline system into an environment similar to the NHPAQ system and Sand Hills topographic region occurred on August 20, 1979 near Bemidji, Minnesota. Approximately 449,400 gallons (10,700 bbl) of crude oil were released onto a glacial outwash deposit consisting primarily of sand and gravel. The water table in the spill area ranged from near the surface to about 35 feet below ground surface. As of 1996 the leading edge of the oil remaining in the subsurface at the water table had moved approximately 131 feet down gradient from the spill site, and the leading edge of the dissolved contaminant plume had moved about 650 feet down gradient.

Estimates of the hydraulic conductivity of soils (the rate that water moves through soil) at the Bemidji site ranged from 1.59 feet per day (ft/d) to 99.23 ft/d. These hydraulic conductivity estimates were provided in a personal communication with a USGS scientist with extensive experience evaluating impacts from the Bemidji spill (Delin, pers. comm. 2011). The following specific hydraulic conductivity estimates were provided (converted from meters per second to ft/d):

- 1.59 ft/d estimated from particle-size distributions (Dillard et al. 1997);
- 19.85 ft/d based on a calibrated estimate (Essaid et al. 2003);
- 20.70 ft/d based on aquifer (slug) tests (Strobel et al. 1998); and
- 99.23 ft/d based on permeameter tests (Bilir 1992).

As described above, the High Plains Aquifer system (which includes the NHPAQ system), exhibits hydraulic conductivities estimated to range from 25 to 100 ft/d in 68 percent of the aquifer, with an average hydraulic conductivity estimated at 60 ft/d (Weeks et al. 1988).

Estimates of the hydraulic conductivity of the Sand Hills Unit of the NHPAQ system are variable, with a high end estimate of 50 ft/d (Gutentag et al. 1984) and a lower range estimate of 13 to 40 ft/d (Lappala 1978). Hydraulic conductivity values for surficial dune sands (8 inches in depth) in the Sand Hills Unit range from 16.4 to 23.0 ft/d (Wang et al. 2006). At intermediate depths within the root zone, hydraulic conductivity values range from 26.3 to 32.8 ft/d in lowland areas and from 32.8 to 49.2 ft/d in higher elevation areas. In the lower boundary of the root zone, at approximately 6.5 feet bgs, hydraulic conductivities ranged from 42.7 to 49.2 ft/d (Wang et al. 2006).

These referenced estimates for hydraulic conductivity in the NHPAQ system and the Sand Hills Unit are within the range of values estimated for the Bemidji spill site. Although the subsurface conditions in the Sand Hills Unit, the NHPAQ system, and at the Bemidji spill site are not identical, the soils exhibit similar hydraulic conductivities and flow characteristics. Based on the similarities of soils and groundwater depth at the Bemidji spill site to those of the NHPAQ system, including the Sand Hills Unit, it can be inferred that a release from the proposed Project of similar size to the Bemidji spill in that area would remain localized and the dimensions of the liquid plume and associated dissolved plume would be similar in extent to the Bemidji plume. Other shallow groundwater resources along the proposed pipeline corridor may occur within soil profiles somewhat dissimilar from the Bemidji site (see Section 3.3 of the EIS). In many areas, shallow unconfined aquifers occur within alluvium in flood plains near streams and rivers. Shallow aquifers can also occur under confined conditions. Under confined conditions, the confining layer (e.g., silt or clay) would impede or prevent vertical migration of the crude oil into the aquifer. Unconfined alluvial soils are comprised of a range of soil constituents, including gravels, sands, silts, and clays in various percentages. As a result, these alluvial soils exhibit a range of hydraulic conductivities, but it is expected that in general vertical and lateral oil migration would follow similar patterns.

Some potential differences between the Bemidji site and the NHPAQ include the source of the sediments. In Bemidji the soils were derived from glacial outwash channels whereas the NHPAQ sediments were derived from alluvial channels and windblown sediments. In addition, the variation in hydraulic conductivity in both the Bemidji site and the NHPAQ may vary on different scales. For instance, in the Sand Hills the hydraulic conductivity at the top of a dune may be higher than near lowlands, near lakes. Despite the differences the range of hydraulic conductivities at both the Bemidji and NHPAQ sites are similar, as such, the Bemidji site provides the best physical model for response to an oil spill in the NHPAQ.

Response Time, Source Control, Cleanup and Remediation

Rapid response is important relative to source control, containment, and cleanup in the event of an oil spill in shallow aquifer areas. In response to a DOS data request, Keystone presented their approach to spill response under two hypothetical spill scenarios defined by DOS. The two scenarios presented to Keystone and their response to these scenarios provides an opportunity to review the level of preparedness and foresight currently in place relative to potential spills.

The first hypothetical spill occurs in the summer in an area with deep groundwater, relatively flat terrain, at least 2 miles from any navigable stream, no wetlands within 1 mile, and with no nearby private water wells or public water intakes. The second hypothetical spill occurs in the winter in an area of relatively shallow groundwater (25 feet below ground surface), sloping terrain, nearby wetlands, and a navigable stream within 1,000 feet, including private water wells within 100 feet of the release site and a public water intake 2 miles downstream.

For each of these scenarios, Keystone describes the following in detail:

- Response procedures including pipeline shutdown, commencement of field response, spill assessment, and development of incident command post;
- The potential horizontal and vertical spread of crude oil into the environment;
- Response tactics employed for source control;
- Cleanup approaches for spills on land including containment methods and removal methods;
- Cleanup approaches for spills to groundwater including options for short- and long-term remediation;
- Cleanup approaches for spills on calm or slow moving water (lake or pond) and to flowing water (stream or river);
- Cleanup approaches for spills that occur on ice or under ice; and
- Cleanup approaches for spills in wetland areas.

In the first scenario, the likelihood of groundwater contamination was determined to be minimal. For the second scenario, it was concluded that emergency response teams would have the necessary time to respond prior to the released oil reaching groundwater at 25 feet below ground surface. Impacted groundwater would be remediated by mechanical approaches (excavation and vacuum methods), chemical methods (chemical oxidation) biological methods (bioremediation), and natural attenuation. In most spill scenarios a combination of methods are used to accomplish the highest degree of remediation possible in the shortest amount of time (Keystone 2010, EIS Appendix H). However, DOS acknowledges that in areas such as the Sand Hills where groundwater may be very shallow (less than 10 feet below

ground surface), some level of groundwater impact would likely occur even with very rapid and efficient spill response.

PHMSA requires that pipeline operators prepare and abide by two written emergency plans for responding to emergencies on their systems a Pipeline Spill Response Plan (PSRP) and an Emergency Response Plan (ERP). Keystone would submit the PSRP to PHMSA prior to the initiation of proposed Project operations in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR 194. The PSRP would describe how spills would be responded to in the event of a release from the proposed Project resulting from any cause (e.g., corrosion, third-party damage, natural hazards, materials defects, hydraulic surge). The plan would address the maximum spill scenario and the procedures that would be in place to deal with the maximum spill. The PSRP requires PHMSA review and approval; however, there is a 2-year grace period under which operations can proceed, thus allowing PHMSA time to review the document in light of as built Project conditions and to require incorporation of any needed changes to ensure system safety prior to PHMSA approval.

As required by 49 CFR 195.40, Keystone would also prepare the ERP as part of a manual of written procedures for conducting normal operations and maintenance activities and handling abnormal operations and emergencies. This manual would be reviewed by PHMSA at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year, and appropriate changes would be made as necessary to ensure that the manual is effective. This manual would be prepared before initial operations of the proposed Project and appropriate sections would be kept at locations where operations and maintenance activities are conducted.

Consolidated Response AQF-4:
Concerns Regarding Appropriate Land Use in Northern High Plains Aquifer System Area

Several commenters have suggested that water in the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPAQ) system is pristine, and therefore no pipeline development should be considered that crosses the aquifer system.

Section 3.3 of the EIS provides information on water quality in the NHPAQ system. While the NHPAQ system is suitable as a source of drinking and irrigation water, in some shallow groundwater areas where crop irrigation occurs, elevated levels of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides occur, including nitrate and atrazine, indicative of impact caused by farming operations. Concentrations of these constituents are generally higher in the near-surface groundwater (USGS SIR 2006-5138).

In addition to farming, there are other current land uses in areas overlying the NHPAQ system that could represent past or present contaminant sources. Major existing pipelines overlie the NHPAQ system in Nebraska, including crude oil pipelines (e.g. Kinder Morgan's Express Platte Pipeline and TransCanada's Keystone Mainline Pipeline) and oil products and ammonia pipelines (e.g., the NuStar pipeline and Magellan Pipeline Company's ammonia and petroleum pipelines (see Figure 3.3.1-3 of the EIS). These crude oil and petroleum products pipelines amount to approximately 1,160 miles of pipelines crossing the NHPAQ in Nebraska.

Other past or present potential sources of oil or petroleum product releases in areas overlying the NHPAQ in Nebraska include underground storage tanks (USTs). Many of these USTs are old and are known to have leaked in the past. Past releases are indicators of the degree to which potential oil contamination could impact the NHPAQ system, particularly when these releases have occurred in the general vicinity of the proposed Project. The number of facilities where leaking USTs have been reported in the Nebraska counties that would be crossed by the proposed Project (Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality [NEDEQ] 2010) are summarized below:

County	Number of Reported Number Number of Leaky USTs
Keya Paha	7
Rock	15
Holt	83
Garfield	14
Wheeler	15
Greeley	23
Boone	40
Nance	23
Merrick	52
Hamilton	62
York	85
Fillmore	60
Saline	61
Jefferson	57

Source: NEDEQ 2010.

Although the amount of oil released from these USTs in aggregate is not known, the overall water quality in the counties remains high. Four of the reported UST releases are located within 1 mile of the proposed Project ROW.

Data from the NEDEQ indicate that there have been over 17,000 recorded spills in Nebraska involving petroleum products since 1989. Where impacts to groundwater have occurred as a result of these past spills, the impacts have been localized. Over 50 percent of these spills were caused by leaking USTs, and UST bottoms are typically at depths similar to that of the proposed pipeline (bottom invert 7 to 8 feet below grade). NEDEQ data indicate that despite the long history and significant mileage of pipelines in Nebraska, less than two percent of the recorded spills originated from existing pipelines. Releases from vehicles account for 12 percent of these recorded spills and releases from railroads account for 6 percent (Keystone 2010; PHMSA Docket Number 2008-0285).

Despite previous oil and oil product related spills that may have impacted the NHPAQ system, overall water quality of the aquifer system is acceptable for drinking water and irrigation purposes. Therefore in response to concerns related to potential oil spill impacts to the NHPAQ system, DOS assessed alternative routes that would either reduce or eliminate crossing units of the NHPAQ system, particularly the Sand Hills Unit. See Section 4.3.3 of the EIS and Consolidated Response ALT-1.

Consolidated Response AQF-5:
Concerns Regarding Potential Threats to Aquifers from Terrorism and Natural Disaster

Commenters expressed concerns regarding the potential for terrorism and natural disasters that could pose a threat to aquifer groundwater.

A buried pipeline provides a relatively secure transportation corridor compared to other potential transportation methods (e.g., trucks, railways, or ships). The proposed Project corridor does not cross any mapped geologic fault segments with documented surface offset or that are known to be active tectonic faults (see Section 3.1.4 of the EIS). Additionally, the buried pipeline would be resistant to the effects of

ground shaking associated with a major earthquake from a distant epicenter or minor earthquakes from a nearby epicenter.

Information on the threat of terrorism to the proposed Project is presented in Consolidated Response TER-1.

Consolidated Response AQF-6: Concerns Regarding Aquifer Protection

Several commenters have suggested that the proposed Project should be constructed as a double-walled or triple-walled pipeline to protect the aquifer.

A double- or triple-walled pipeline would be impractical to construct and is not required to meet federal or state regulations regarding pipeline safety. For information on applicable design and safety measures that would apply for the design, construction, operation, monitoring, maintenance, and inspection of the proposed Project, see Section 2.3 of the EIS and Consolidated Response SAF-1.

Consolidated Response CAN-1: Concerns Regarding Oil Sands Production with and without the Proposed Project

Many commenters expressed concern regarding the link between implementation of the proposed Project and environmental impacts in Canada from expanded development of the Alberta oil sands.

Proposed Keystone XL Pipeline Effect on Oil Sands Production

As discussed in Section 4.1.2 of the EIS, the proposed Project would not be the only crude oil transportation link between Alberta and the United States. There are already pipelines that transport Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) crude oil to U.S. markets as well as tanker shipping links from WCSB to U.S. ports. Additionally, there are other proposed cross-border pipelines and existing alternative forms of bulk transport (e.g., rail networks, truck transport, and barges) that could transport WCSB crude oil into the U.S. EnSys (2010) performed an analysis that examined key metrics under seven different scenarios, each representing a different combination of existing and potential pipeline transportation systems in Canada and the U.S. that could deliver WCSB crude oil to U.S. PADDs II and III and to world oil markets. Market dynamics for each pipeline combination were explored for two different projections of U.S. oil demand, resulting in 14 separate scenarios. The two demand projections included a Low-demand Outlook based on a February/March 2010 study by EPA which examined "more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled" and the Reference Case from the 2010 EIA Annual Energy Outlook. The 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 international access to WCSB oil sands resources.

A specific finding of the EnSys (2010) report is as follows: "The only scenario studied that resulted in a significant reduction of WCSB oil sands production assumed (a) a total moratorium on WCSB pipeline expansions in Canada to any destination, and (b) no expansion of pipeline capacity between PADD2 and PADD3, and (c) restriction of rail/barge modes. Even then, existing available pipeline capacity (up to and including Keystone Mainline and Extension – but not KXL) is such that any reduction in WCSB production would not occur until after 2020 (Figures 1-4 and 1-5)." The scenario referenced above is the so-called No Expansion Scenario, a scenario that the EnSys report concluded was highly unlikely: "...the No Expansion scenario explores extreme market conditions based on input assumptions that would have a

relatively low probability of occurring. The potential for producers to avoid curtailment by using other proven transport modes that would become more cost-effective for delivery of WCSB crude under a scenario where there was no pipeline expansion, renders the No Expansion scenario still less probable." 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.

Canadian producers are actively seeking to develop alternative crude oil markets worldwide. They are making efforts to market the oil to other countries using transport via pipeline to either the west or east coast of Canada, and from those locations by tanker to other countries. Other countries that are likely to consume crude oil from Canada are primarily located in Asia; those nations are experiencing increased demand for crude oil and are currently heavily dependent on OPEC for their supplies. Various pipeline projects have been proposed to transport crude oil from Alberta to the Canadian west coast (see Sections 1.4 and 4.1 of the EIS). For one of those planned pipelines, the Enbridge Northern Gateway Pipeline, a Chinese oil firm is among a group of investors providing early-stage funding for the project (described in Section 4.1.2.2 of the EIS). The consortium is expected to invest approximately $100 million (Canadian) to fund the regulatory and development costs of the $5.5 billion (Canadian) project. Consortium members would also get guaranteed space on the pipeline and the right to take an equity stake.

Extraterritorial Environmental Concerns

Canadian federal and provincial authorities have the sovereign authority over approving or denying crude extraction activities under their jurisdiction. This authority includes reviewing the potential environmental impacts of projects in Canada. The oil sands deposits that serve as the source for most of the crude oil that would be transported through the proposed Project are in the province of Alberta. Therefore, under Canadian law Alberta provincial authorities have primary responsibility for review of these projects, including associated processing facilities. Nonetheless, given agency and public concerns expressed in comments received on the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS, and for the decision-maker's information, DOS has decided as a matter of policy to include a summary of information regarding environmental analyses and regulations related to the Canadian portion of the proposed Keystone XL Project and WCSB oil sands production. Section 3.14.4 of the has been expanded to address (1) the Canadian National Energy Board (NEB) environmental analysis of the Keystone XL Project in Canada, (2) the potential influence of the proposed Project on oil sands development in Canada, (3) a summary of environmental impacts of oil sands development in Alberta, and (4) protections for Canadian and U.S. shared Migratory Bird and Threatened and Endangered Species resources. For additional information on extraterritorial environmental concerns and GHG emissions associated with the production, refining and consumption of WCSB crude oil-derived transportation fuels, see Section 3.14.3 of the EIS and Consolidated Responses GHG-2 and GHG-4.

Consolidated Response CMT-1: Concerns Regarding the Length of the Comment Periods

DOS received comments expressing concern regarding the length of the comment periods for the draft EIS and the supplemental draft EIS.

Draft EIS

In compliance with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA, DOS announced a 45-day comment period for the draft EIS in the Notice of Availability (NOA) for the draft EIS. The comment period was scheduled to end on May 31, 2010. Prior to the scheduled close of the comment period, DOS received requests for an additional comment period extension and extended the

comment period to June 16, 2010. In order to accommodate two additional draft EIS comment meetings near Houston, Texas and in Washington, D.C., DOS again extended the draft EIS comment period. The comment period officially closed on July 2, 2010.

Supplemental Draft EIS

In the Notice of Availability for the supplemental draft EIS, DOS stated that there would be a 45-day review period for the document. Many commenters requested that DOS extend that to a 120-day review period. The 45-day review period complies with the CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA, and DOS has not extended the review period. Parts of the analysis provided in the supplemental draft EIS relied on the EnSys Report (2010). The EnSys report was made publicly available on the DOS Keystone XL website as of January 31, 2011 and its availability was noticed in the Federal Registers (76 FR 8396) on February 14, 2011. It was also included as an appendix to the SDEIS. The report was therefore available for public review and comment for over four months prior to the close of the SDEIS comment period.

In addition, there will be an additional 30-day public comment period after the final EIS is issued and before the Record of Decision and the National Interest Determination are issued.

Consolidated Response CMT-2: Concerns Regarding the Number and Location of Public Comment Meetings and Requests for More Public Involvement

Many commenters expressed concern about the number and location of public comment meetings for the draft EIS. DOS also received comments requesting that public comment meetings be conducted for the supplemental draft EIS.

Draft EIS

DOS initially scheduled and conducted 19 public comment meetings at locations in six states in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline route. Based on public interest, DOS then scheduled and conducted two additional public comment meetings in the Houston, Texas area and in Washington, DC. While DOS understands the considerable public interest and concern related to the proposed Project, DOS considers the number of comment meetings held and the locations of the meetings to be consistent with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA. In addition, public comments on the proposed Project were also received through the DOS Keystone XL Project website, through emails and voicemails to the DOS Project Manager, and through letters and faxes. DOS considers the written comments received, along with the comments received at the public comment meetings, sufficient to obtain an understanding of the general and specific concerns and interests of the public.

Supplemental Draft EIS

DOS received more than 280,000 public comment letters on the supplemental draft EIS through the DOS Keystone XL Project website, and through e-mails, U.S. mail, and faxes to the addresses specified in the Notice of Availability for the supplemental draft EIS and in the supplemental draft EIS. Each separate comment in the comment letters was considered in the preparation of the final EIS and responded to in the final EIS (see Appendix A, Parts A-2 and A-4). DOS considered those comments to be of equal importance to any comments that would have been presented verbally at public comment meetings. As a result, DOS considers that the comments received on the supplemental draft EIS adequately identify the general and specific concerns and interests of the public.

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-3:
Concerns Regarding the Level of Information Provided to the Public on the Proposed Project and the Scoping Meeting Locations and Schedules

Many commenters expressed concern that they had not received sufficient information regarding the proposed Project. Other commenters expressed concern that they had not received notification of the locations of and schedule for the scoping meetings for the draft EIS.

DOS published its Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS on January 28, 2009, including the location and schedule for the initially planned 20 scoping meetings in 6 states in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline route. Scoping meetings were conducted in February, March, and April 2009. The NOI, included a description of the proposed Project, was published in the Federal Register, and copies were distributed to local newspapers and television and radio stations. Additionally, announcements of the scoping meetings were placed in local newspapers. DOS constructed a publically accessible website for the proposed Project and posted the Application for Presidential Permit, including a detailed Project description that included map sheets showing the proposed alignment on that website. DOS considers its scoping and public notification concerning the proposed Project to be consistent with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing NEPA. Responses to comments regarding the NOI are addressed in Consolidated Response INT-1.

Consolidated Response CMT-4:
Requests for Draft DEIS Comment Meetings Near Houston, Texas and in Washington, D.C.

Some commenters requested additional comment meetings on the draft EIS in the Houston area and in Washington D.C.

DOS initially scheduled and conducted comment meetings in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline corridor in Beaumont and Liberty, Texas, both of which are east of Houston. Based on public concern, DOS scheduled and conducted a comment meeting in Channelview, Texas, which is essentially adjacent to the eastern city limits of Houston, and scheduled and conducted a comment meeting in Washington, D.C. to provide an opportunity for stakeholders who are distant from the proposed pipeline corridor to comment on the draft EIs and the proposed Project.

Consolidated Response CMT-5:
Concerns that Scoping and the Draft EIS Did Not Identify All State and Federal Activities and Agencies Involved

Many commenters expressed concern 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.

The Notice of Intent (NOI) for the draft EIS identified the key agencies that would be involved in the environmental analysis, including ensuring compliance with Section 106 of the national Historic

Preservation Act. The scoping period for the draft EIS was used to identify key issues to be addressed in the EIS, which in turn resulted in other federal agency involvement in the NEPA environmental review process. Section 1.5 of the EIS lists the federal agencies that served as either cooperating or assisting agencies as well as the federal actions those agencies would be responsible for. Table 1.10-1 of the EIS lists the federal permits and authorizations that would be required for the proposed Project to be constructed, operated, maintained, and monitored. In addition, federal permits and authorizations and the agencies involved are addressed in the relevant resource sections of Section 3.0 of the EIS.

Consolidated Response CMT-6:
Concerns That Not Enough Paper Copies of the Draft EIS Were Available

Several commenters have expressed concern that not enough paper copies of the draft EIS were made available.

Paper copies and CDs of the draft EIS were provided to landowners and stakeholders as requested and were also made available at local libraries along the route. An electronic version was posted on the DOS Project website. DOS attempts to minimize the number of paper copies of the DEIS that are distributed to be consistent with overall federal environmental sustainability goals. However, all stakeholders who specifically requested paper copies rather than CDs were accommodated.

Consolidated Response CST-1:
Requests to Construct the Pipeline Aboveground

Several commenters have recommended that the pipeline be constructed above ground.

While is it technically feasible to construct the proposed Project aboveground in some areas along the proposed route, there are many disadvantages to an aboveground pipeline. In comparison to an aboveground pipeline, burying a pipeline reduces the potential for pipeline damage due to vandalism, sabotage, extreme weather events (e.g., tornados and hurricanes) and the effects of other outside forces, such as vehicle collisions. For example, in 2001, the Alyeska Pipeline was punctured by a bullet fired from a hunting rifle and about 300,000 gallons of crude oil was released into the environment. Further, there has been increased concern about homeland security since the September 11, 2001 attacks, and burying the pipeline provides a higher level of security to the pipeline system.

An aboveground pipeline would be more susceptible to the effects of ambient temperature, wind, and other storm events. Construction of an aboveground pipeline would also require exposing the pipeline above rivers (e.g., hung from a bridge or constructed as a special pipeline span) and roadways where it would be more accessible to those intent on damaging the pipeline. Pipelines are sometimes constructed aboveground at active fault crossings to allow the pipeline to move laterally, thus reducing or eliminating direct shear on the pipeline. However, the proposed Project corridor does not cross any mapped geologic fault segments with documented surface offset or that are known to be active tectonic faults.

Nearly all petrochemical transmission pipelines in the U.S. are buried, and Keystone has proposed to bury the proposed Project pipeline. Keystone would be required to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the Project in compliance with the requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials safety Administration (PHMSA) presented in 49 CFR 195, relevant industry standards, and applicable state standards. In addition, Keystone agreed to comply with the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA (see Consolidated Response SAF-1 and Appendix U of the EIS) and to include those conditions in 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 57 Special Conditions if the proposed Project is approved.

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.

The EIS has been revised to address the alternative of an aboveground pipeline (see Section 4.4 of the EIS).

Consolidated Response CUL-1: Concerns Regarding the Protection of Historic Properties and Consultation Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Many commenters expressed concern relating to the protection of historic properties and the Section 106 consultation process.

DOS has conducted its compliance with the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 regulations to identify, evaluate and develop mitigation for historic properties including properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by the proposed Project. As part of its compliance activities DOS communicated with over 100 Indian tribes, of which 45 federally recognized Indian tribes agreed to participate as consulting parties in the Section 106 process. In addition, 19 state and federal agencies have participated as consulting parties including the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). DOS continues to consult with those tribes and agencies that elected to become consulting parties for the proposed Project. A Programmatic Agreement (PA) was developed with the consulting parties that addresses potential effects to historic properties that could occur during Project construction and operation (see Appendix S of the EIS). The PA also includes Treatment Plans for those historic properties that DOS determines are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and that would be adversely affected by the proposed Project. For more information on the Section 106 process see Section 3.11 of the EIS.

Consolidated Response DEC-1: Concerns Regarding the Life of the Proposed Project and Decommissioning of the Proposed Project

Commenters have asked for additional information about the anticipated life of the proposed Project and have expressed concern that the EIS does not provide a description of how the proposed Project would be decommissioned at the end of its useful life. This response and Section 2.6.2 of the EIS provide information regarding those comments.

Project Life

The design life used by Keystone to develop the engineering standards for the proposed pipeline system is 50 years. However, with pipeline integrity management and implementation of an operations and maintenance program, Keystone anticipates that the life of the proposed Project would be much longer. Many other pipeline companies have safely extended the duration of pipeline systems by replacing sections of pipe after finding anomalies and by replacing or upgrading equipment and facilities at pump stations. As a result, it is not possible to identify a specific number of years that the proposed Project may be in service.

Decommissioning

Federal requirements that apply to the decommissioning of crude oil pipelines are contained in the regulations of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) at 49 CFR 195.402(c)(10) and 40 CFR 195.59. These regulations require that for hazardous liquid pipelines, the procedural manuals for operations, maintenance, and emergencies must include procedures for abandonment, including safe disconnection from an operating pipeline system, purging of combustibles, and sealing abandoned facilities left in place to minimize safety and environmental hazards (40 CFR 195.402). Further, these regulations require that for each abandoned onshore pipeline facility that crosses over, under, or through a commercially navigable waterway, the last operator of that facility must file a report upon abandonment of that facility. It further states that ". . . operators must submit the date of abandonment, diameter, method of abandonment, and certification that, to the best of the operator's knowledge, all of the reasonably available information requested was provided and, to the best of the operator's knowledge, the abandonment was completed in accordance with applicable laws . . . The information in the report must contain all reasonably available information related to the facility, including information in the possession of a third party. The report must contain the location, size, date, method of abandonment, and a certification that the facility has been abandoned in accordance with all applicable laws." (40 CFR 195.59 (Abandonment or deactivation of facilities)).

Keystone would adopt operating procedures to address these requirements for the proposed Project as they have for previous pipeline projects including the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline. Keystone typically does not abandon large diameter pipelines but generally idles or deactivates pipe as market conditions dictate. This allows a dormant pipeline to be reactivated or converted to another purpose in the future. When a pipeline or a segment of a pipeline is idled or deactivated, the pipe generally is purged of its contents, filed with an inert gas, and left in place with warning signage intact. Cathodic protection would likely be left functional as would other integrity measures such as periodic inspections under the integrity management plan.

The proposed Project would traverse federal land under the management and jurisdiction of the BLM, with the majority of the federal land in Montana. The portion of the proposed Project that would cross BLM-administered land would be subject to the pipeline decommissioning and abandonment requirements itemized in the BLM right-of-way stipulations. These requirements are:

> "1. Boundary adjustments in Oil and Gas [user entry (lease or unit number)] shall automatically amend this right-of-way to include that portion of the facility no longer contained within the above described [user entry]. In the event an automatic amendment to this right-of way grant, the prior on-lease/unit conditions of approval of this facility will not be affected even though they would now apply to facilities outside of the lease/unit as a result of a boundary adjustment. Rental fees, if appropriate shall be recalculated based on the conditions of this grant and the regulations in effect at the time of an automatic amendment.
>
> 2. Prior to termination of the right-of-way, the holder shall contact the authorized officer to arrange a pretermination conference. This conference will be held to review the termination provisions of the grant.
>
> 3. [user entry, period of time] prior to termination of the right-of-way, the holder shall contact the authorized officer to arrange a joint inspection of the right-of-way. This inspection will be held to agree to an acceptable termination (and rehabilitation) plan. This plan shall include, but is not limited to, removal of facilities, drainage structures, or surface material, recontouring, topsoiling, or seeding. The authorized officer must approve the plan in writing prior to the holder's commencement of any termination activities."

The right-of-way (ROW) grant on federal lands under the management of BLM for the proposed Project would have a maximum term not to exceed of 30 years. For the proposed Project to extend beyond 30 years, the approved ROW grant would require a renewal authorization-certification decision by BLM. This decision would be considered a federal action subject to the requirements of NEPA. As a result, a decision to renew-certify the ROW grant to allow the proposed Project lifetime to remain in place beyond 30 years would be accompanied by an environmental analysis similar to the analysis required for the initial ROW grant. This process occurred on the Alyeska Oil Pipeline in Alaska. The initial ROW grant for federal lands crossed by that project extended from 1974 to 2004, and BLM and the State of Alaska through the Joint Pipeline Office required an EIS addressing continued operation of that project prior to certifying a new ROW grant with a maximum term of 30 years. It is likely that the future environmental assessment that would be required by BLM to renew-certify the approved ROW agreement grant for the proposed Project would include a review of the environmental effects of the continued operation of the entire proposed Project, since operations on non-federal lands would be connected actions to the renewal-certification action on federal lands. Therefore, any operations or decommissioning that would occur beyond the initial 30-year ROW grant would be subject to extensive federal environmental review.

In Texas, Section 111.025 of the Texas Natural Resources Code would apply to the abandonment of the proposed Project. The provisions of the code are:

> "(a) No common carrier may abandon any of its connections or lines except under authority of a permit granted by the commission or with written consent of the owner or duly authorized agent of the wells to which connections are made.
>
> (b) Before granting a permit to abandon any connection, the commission shall issue proper notice and hold a hearing as provided by law."

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality proposed a stipulation under the Montana Major Facility Siting Act (MFSA) that would require Keystone to submit a decommissioning plan 1 year prior to the anticipated date for decommissioning of the certificated facility. MDEQ would also require that if the method of decommissioning required under federal law results in ground disturbing activities, the current owner would be responsible to MDEQ for complying with reclamation and environmental protection standards established at the time of Project certification. The proposed requirement is presented at Appendix I, Attachment 1, Section 5, of the EIS. There are no state regulations applicable to pipeline abandonment in South Dakota, Nebraska, or Oklahoma.

As stated in Section 2.6 of the EIS, Keystone would comply with all regulatory requirements in place at the time of decommissioning. Since regulations at the federal, state, and local level change over time, it is highly speculative what the regulatory framework that would apply to pipeline decommissioning may be at the end of the useful life of the proposed Project over 50 years in the future.

Prior to decommissioning the proposed Project, Keystone would identify the decommissioning procedures it would use along each portion of the route. Keystone would also submit applications for the appropriate environmental permits. At that point, Keystone and the issuing agencies would address the environmental impacts of implementation of the decommissioning procedures and identify the mitigation measures required to avoid or minimize impacts.

It is likely that after decommissioning there would be fewer land use restrictions than during operation of the proposed Project since either the right-of-way (ROW) would no longer have strict encroachment limitations for protection of the purged pipeline, or the pipeline may have been removed and there would no longer be limitations of use of the former ROW.

The PHMSA regulations require that hazardous liquids pipelines be purged of combustibles prior to decommissioning. Therefore the potential for the release of contaminants from the decommissioned pipeline would be negligible.

A response to comments requesting that Keystone be required to post a bond for the costs of decommissioning is presented in Response LIA-2.

Consolidated Response EAS-1: Concerns Regarding Pipeline Routing in Montana

Many commenters expressed concern about the proposed route and potential "reroutes" or variations of the route in Montana.

During the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental review process, DOS considered many alternative pipeline routes, including alternative routes in Montana. Based on those considerations, DOS determined that the proposed route (Alternative SCS-B) was the most appropriate route through Montana (see Section 4.3.3 of the EIS).

As described in Section 4.3.7 and in Appendix I of the EIS, Keystone applied to the State of Montana for a Certificate of Compliance under the Montana Major Facility Siting Act (MFSA) that is administered by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). In considering the application, MDEQ also reviewed alternatives to the proposed route and "variations" to the proposed route in Montana. Variations are relatively short deviations from a proposed route that are developed to address state agency concerns and requirements or to resolve or reduce construction impacts or landowner concerns relative to localized, specific resources such as cultural resource sites, wetlands, recreational lands, residences, site improvements and terrain conditions. Variations are different from major route alternatives in that alternatives are typically substantial distances from proposed pipeline routes, are generally much longer than variations, and are developed to reduce overall environmental impacts while meeting the goals of a project. Although route variations also may be many miles in length, they are typically shorter and nearer to a proposed route than a major route alternative. Many requests for variations have been submitted by concerned landowners.

As reported in Appendix I of the draft EIS, MDEQ initially identified 19 variations in Montana and preliminarily selected nine of those variations as preferable to the segments of the proposed route (Alternative SCS-B) that they would replace. During the comment period for the draft EIS, MDEQ and Keystone worked with landowners to develop several more variations and assessed those in comparison to the proposed route and the variations preliminarily selected in the draft EIS. After the end of the comment period, MDEQ continued to work with landowners, Keystone, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to assess the impacts of those variations and to identify other potential variations. As result of that work, MDEQ identified a total of 50 variations, ranging in length from about 0.2 mile to about 42.0 miles. In addition, Keystone identified a total of 48 minor realignments ranging in length from approximately 1,000 feet to 4 miles. Section I-2.4 provides information on the variations and realignments considered by MDEQ, including the agency's preferred route.

The variations selected by MDEQ and included within the MFSA Certificate of Compliance would replace short segments of the overall proposed Project in Montana, are relatively close to the proposed route (Alternative SCS-B) in Montana, address specific issues relevant to MDEQ, and have been reviewed in detail by MDEQ under MFSA and the Montana Environmental Policy Act, which has requirements similar to those of NEPA. BLM has concurred on selected route variations that would cross federal lands. In addition, both DOS and MDEQ have conducted the appropriate environmental reviews

of the proposed Project route through Montana (Alternative SCS-B) as reported in this EIS, including in Appendix I.

Consolidated Response EAS-2: Concerns Regarding Easement Negotiations, Eminent Domain Proceedings, and Enforcement of Easement Agreements

Several commenters have expressed concern about the negotiation process for easement agreements along the proposed route and the use of eminent domain for the procurement of some easements. Commenters have also suggested that since TransCanada is a Canadian company, it should not be allowed to use the eminent domain process to obtain easements. In addition, some commenters have expressed concern about their options if Keystone does not comply with easement agreements. Those issues are addressed below.

Corporate Status of Keystone

As noted in Section 1.0, 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 is the entity that would construct the Project if it is approved, is a common carrier, and is therefore eligible to use eminent domain laws if easements cannot be successfully negotiated with landowners.

Easement Negotiations

To construct, operate, and maintain the proposed Project, Keystone would need the rights to easements (or rights-of-way) along the entire proposed route. Keystone is responsible for negotiating easement agreements with landowners along the route in each state. The easement agreements would list the conditions that both the landowner and Keystone agree to, including financial compensation to the landowners in return for granting easements. Compensation would also be made for loss of use during construction, crop loss, loss of non-renewable or other resources, and restoration of any unavoidable damage to personal property during construction. DOS expects Keystone to negotiate fairly, honestly, and respectfully with landowners when they negotiate an easement. However, those negotiations and final agreements are private business concerns between the landowners and Keystone, and DOS has no legal authority to intervene in the proceedings. At the time the final EIS was prepared, Keystone reported that it had successfully negotiated easement agreements with approximately 83 percent of the landowners along the proposed route.

Eminent Domain

State laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. If an easement negotiation cannot be completed in a manner suitable to the landowner and Keystone, Keystone would use state eminent domain laws to obtain easements needed for pipeline construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring. The level of compensation would be determined by a court according to applicable state law. DOS has no legal authority to intervene in eminent domain proceedings. In addition, eminent domain does not apply to land under federal ownership or management.

Violation of Stipulations in Easement Agreements

State or local trespass and access laws are applicable along the entire route and therefore along each easement negotiated by Keystone and the landowner or obtained by Keystone through the eminent domain process. As noted above, DOS has no legal authority related to Keystone's easement negotiations

nor does it have the legal authority to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement. A landowner who considers Keystone to be out of compliance with an easement agreement would have take up the matter with Keystone or local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal consultation.

Consolidated Response ECO-1:
Concerns Regarding Potential Beneficial Socioeconomic Impacts

Many commenters stated that the proposed Project would provide many higher-waged construction jobs as well as economic benefits associated with the manufacturing and purchasing of pipe, equipment, and construction materials as described in the Perryman Group study commissioned by TransCanada (June 2010).

The EIS provides a description and an analysis of the number of construction jobs that would be created by the proposed Project, as well as the associated economic activity that would be generated by the estimated $7 billion Project (see Section 3.10 of the EIS). The TransCanada/Perryman Group study provides additional information about the economic benefits of the Project, but the results are different from those presented in the EIS for several reasons. First, the EIS uses a 50-year Project life whereas the Perryman study used a 100-year Project life. Also, it is not clear whether Perryman's calculation of the multiplier impacts (indirect and induced) of construction in the study is based upon the 3-year construction period or the assumed 100-year life of the proposed Project. The numbers presented in the Perryman study included direct construction expenditures as well as multiplier (indirect and induced) effects.

Additionally, the EIS describes the employment benefits in terms of the number of jobs generated whereas the Perryman study provided estimates of person-years of employment (i.e., the number of jobs multiplied by the projected Project life [100 years]). The EIS states that a total of 5,000 to 6,000 workers would be employed during the construction phase of the Project (see Page 3.10-56), comprised of 500 to 600 workers per construction spread. Out of these, an estimated 10 to 15 percent (500 to 900) would be hired locally. The unit of measure used in the EIS can be compared to the number of unemployed or underemployed people and can also be compared to the immediate job needs within a particular jurisdiction. It therefore provides a convenient base of comparison between the affected environment and potential Project impacts. Many commenters misinterpreted the person years calculated within the Perryman report and overestimated the number of jobs that would be created by the proposed Project.

As noted by the Dow Jones Newswires on September 14, 2010, many of the jobs created by construction of the Project would be filled with union employees. As of that date, six unions had signed a Project Labor Agreement with TransCanada, including:

- Laborers International Union of North American;
- International Brotherhood of Teamsters;
- AFL-CIO;
- United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of the United States and Canada;
- Internal Union of Operating Engineers;
- Pipeline Contractors Association.

The EIS analysis assumes that the crude oil transported by the proposed Project would replace dwindling and/or less reliable supplies from Venezuela and Mexico. As a result, the analysis in the EIS assumes

there would be limited additional economic benefit related to PADD III refining. In contrast, the Perryman study considers economic activity associated with the refining of crude oil and the sales of refined products as a direct benefit of the proposed Project. The refining activity in PADD III projected out to at least 2030 would occur with or without the proposed Project (EnSys 2010). If the proposed Project is not available, PADD III refiners would find alternative sources of crude oil. The EIS therefore does not consider economic activity in PADD III associated with refining to be an economic benefit attributable to the proposed Project.

Consolidated Response ELE-1: Concerns Regarding the Source of Electrical Power for Pump Stations

Several Montana residents expressed concern about the source of energy for the electricity provided by utility companies to power the pump stations and mainline valves in Montana. Some Montana residents also asked about the potential for residential rates to increase.

The Montana Consumer Counsel prepared a report entitled "Draft, Keystone XL Pipeline Rate Impact Study" to address rate and source issues. The report, which is available at http://deq.mt.gov/MFS/KeystoneXL/KeystoneXLIndex.mcpx, makes the following conclusions:

> "Service to the Keystone pump stations represents a significant increase in load, as well as a significant investment compared with current plant in service, for each of the four Montana electric coops that will serve them. However, the coops, and their suppliers, are well aware of that fact and have taken careful measures to insulate themselves and their customers from the risk of cost increases due to taking on such sizeable loads. By setting up pass-through rates for wholesale power from Basin Electric, and by security measures to ensure payment of the costs of new transmission and substation investments (and in the case of McCone, by arranging for upfront payment of electric facility construction costs by Keystone) the coops appear to have done a good job of eliminating the risk of cost increases due to service to the pipeline, construction of the electrical infrastructure, or from early termination of pipeline and pump station operation.
>
> "Service to the Keystone Pump Station 14 by MDU does not represent as significant an increase in proportion to existing load as it does for the coops, rather in the order of 12 percent of Montana loads, and the required facility investment is roughly 3 percent of Montana plant in service. Nevertheless, MDU has proceeded in a way that it believes will protect its existing customers from any direct rate impacts from service to the pipeline. It will recover its infrastructure costs through the fixed cost margin on power sales, and will require an irrevocable letter of credit to ensure the revenue flow continues at least long enough to fully recover those costs. Should any unexpected risks emerge, the Montana PSC will have tools at its disposal to protect MDU's other customers, for example by directing MDU to create a separate rate class to recover costs directly from the pipeline. While it has never been done in Montana, in the event of a shutdown the PSC may be able to require a write-off of any incomplete cost recovery of special purpose facilities built to serve the pipeline.
>
> "There could be some long term impacts to the resource portfolio plans of Basin Electric and of MDU, in the form of a need to advance the dates at which new resources are planned to come on line. However, given the size of the pump station loads served relative to the resource portfolios and planned new resources of Basin and MDU, and given the normal uncertainties over load growth and the cost and completion dates of planned facilities, any such impacts should be minor and in fact may not be distinguishable."

In addition, comments received during scoping and during the draft EIS comment period from Big Flat Electric Co-operative in Montana indicate that the introduction of a new customer to the rural electric community will have a strong rate stabilization impact beneficial to all customers in the Big Flat service area. See Section 3.10.4.1 of the EIS for further discussion.

Consolidated Response ENR-1:
Requests for Denial or Approval of the Presidential Permit Application and for Suspending Review of the Proposed Project and Adequacy of the EIS

DOS received numerous comments related to its pending decision on the Keystone XL Presidential Permit application. Some commenters encouraged DOS to reject the Presidential Permit application, some commenters encouraged DOS to suspend the review of the Presidential Permit application, and other commenters encouraged DOS to approve the Presidential Permit application.

As described in Sections 1.0 and 1.5.1 of the EIS, DOS is responsible for reviewing applications for Presidential permits for oil pipelines that cross any international border of the United States. Therefore, when Keystone submitted its application for the proposed Project in September 2008, DOS was obligated to initiate a review of the proposed Project and continue that review until the Secretary decides whether or not to issue a Presidential Permit for the proposed Project and determines whether or not the proposed Project is in the national interest.

The DOS review of the proposed Project consists of conducting (1) an environmental review of the proposed Project consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and (2) conducting a National Interest Determination (NID) consistent with Executive Order 13337. 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. The NID process is described in Sections 1.3 and 1.5.1 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response P&N-9.

After issuing the final EIS, DOS will complete its review process under EO 13337 to decide whether the proposed Project is in the national interest, and issue a Record of Decision (ROD) under NEPA. Those decisions will be informed by the EIS process. Additionally, the NID will be informed by comments received in public meetings hosted by DOS to be held in each of the six states through which the proposed pipeline would pass. These meetings will occur 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. These meetings 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 ENV-1:
Concerns Regarding Sensitive and Fragile Environments and Ecosystems

Many commenters were concerned about potential direct and indirect effects of the proposed Project on sensitive and fragile environments and ecosystems.

DOS solicited input from the public, and from federal and state resource management agencies to assist in identifying sensitive and fragile natural resources that would potentially be affected by the proposed Project. Relevant information received on those environments and ecosystems was incorporated into the

EIS along with information available in the scientific literature and information provided in the Presidential Permit application and supplemental information submitted by Keystone as a part of its application. Sections 3.1 through 3.8 of the EIS include assessments of potential impacts of the proposed Project to sensitive and fragile ecosystems and species. In general, potential impacts to these resources were addressed through avoidance where feasible and through mitigation elsewhere, including incorporation of best management practices into the proposed Project. Assessments of potential mitigation measures were based on input from federal and state agencies to avoid, minimize, and mitigate for loss or damage to sensitive and fragile ecosystems. Section 3.13 provides an analysis of the risks of unplanned spills or releases of crude oil, refined oil products, or other hazardous materials during proposed Project construction, normal operations, or abnormal emergencies.

Consolidated Response ENV-2:
Concerns Regarding Pipeline Temperature Effects

Many commenters were concerned about potential effects of heat dissipated from the pipeline on vegetation especially within sensitive environments such as the Sand Hills, native prairie grasses, and on soils, crops, soil microbes, and potential northward migration of invasive plants and animals.

The potential effects of waste heat dissipated from the buried pipeline on soils and vegetation are evaluated in Sections 3.2.2.2, 3.4.3, and 3.5.5 and in Appendix L of the EIS. The winter and summer heat flux from the pipeline was modeled and effects were estimated based on soil temperature profiles along the pipeline route (Appendix L of EIS). Soil surface temperatures are primarily reflective of climate conditions, although minor local increases may be observable during the winter and spring at the northern end of the pipeline as discussed in Sections 3.2.2.2 and 3.5.5.1. The influence of heat flux from the pipeline on soil temperature profiles by season and location along the pipeline route is illustrated in Appendix L of the EIS. Because the Project as currently proposed would operate at a lower pressure and throughput than was assumed in the Appendix L analysis, the analysis is considered to be conservative since the operating temperature of the pipeline under these revised operating parameters would in general be lower than the operating temperature assumed in the analyses.

Seasonally elevated soil surface temperatures may cause early germination, potentially increased production, or decreased soil water due to soil drying and decreased production. Additional discussions of elevated soil temperature effects on native prairie gasses and crops were added to Section 3.5.5.1 of the EIS in response to comments. The potential effects of pipeline temperature on the American burying beetle are described in the Biological Assessment (see Appendix T of the EIS). See also Consolidated Response NOX-1.

Consolidated Response ENV-3:
Concerns Regarding Potential Impacts to Native Grasslands and Prairies

Several commenters were concerned about irreversible impacts to native grasslands or prairies crossed by the proposed Project.

Native grasslands were identified, surveyed, and evaluated for quality along the proposed route wherever access was granted. Grassland quality was evaluated based on grazing and other land uses that could stress grassland quality. The acreage of high-quality native grasslands (defined as grasslands dominated by native grass within large tracts of native grasslands that exhibit relatively high diversity of native grasses and native forbs and very few exotic weeds) that would be crossed by the proposed Project are identified in Section 3.5.5.2 of the EIS. DOS recognizes the need to limit trenching and topsoil disturbance in arid native grassland habitats. Where disturbance does occur within these sensitive areas, restoration seeding recommendations would be designed to mimic native grassland vegetative

communities and would be reviewed by Keystone with landowners. Construction damage would be minimized to the extent practicable by incorporating the procedures described in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS). Mitigation and restoration specific to native grasslands, including Sand Hills grasslands, are discussed in Section 3.5.5.2 and Appendix H of the EIS. No remnant or protected prairies were identified along the proposed pipeline corridor during consultations with state and federal resource agencies.

Consolidated Response ENV-4: Concerns Regarding Oil Sands Production and Migratory Birds

Many commenters were concerned about the potential effects of oil sand development, especially surface mining and tailings ponds on migratory bird resources shared by the United States and Canada.

Oil sands projects and oil transportation pipelines are evaluated and permitted by the Canadian federal and provincial (Alberta and Saskatchewan) governments. Canada's version of the U.S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) is called the Migratory Bird Convention Act (MBCA). Both the U.S. and Canadian acts are based on the Migratory Birds Convention treaty signed in 1916 by the U.S. and the United Kingdom (on behalf of Canada). The Canadian Wildlife Service handles wildlife matters that are the responsibility of the Canadian federal government. Canada's regulations supporting the MBCA are available at http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/M-7.01/C.R.C.-c.1036/. In addition Canada's rare and endangered migratory birds are protected under the Species at Risk Act (see http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/the_act/html). Canadian protections for migratory birds are parallel to U.S. migratory bird protections. Canada also provides for protection of migratory bird habitat within government-recognized sanctuaries. Recent losses of migratory birds at oil sands development tailings ponds have been cited as violations of the MBCA and have been prosecuted by the Canadian government.

Bird resources (waterfowl, waterbirds, shorebirds, land birds) are shared on a continental scale. The Tri-National North American Bird Initiative Committee was established to increase cooperation and effectiveness of bird conservation efforts among Canada, the U.S and Mexico. Partnership-based bird conservation initiatives have produced national and international conservation plans for birds that include species status assessments, population goals, habitat conservation threats, issues and objectives, and monitoring needs. Multinational North American bird conservation plans include: the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, North American Land Bird Conservation Plan, United States and Canadian Shorebird Conservation Plan, Waterbird Conservation for the Americas, North American Grouse Management Strategies, and Northern Bobwhite Conservation Initiative.

As discussed in Section 3.14.4.3 of the EIS, oil sands development alters habitats through land surface alteration including: mine sites, tailings ponds, well sites, industrial roads, pipelines, powerlines, seismic cut lines, and facilities. These land alterations reduce both the amount and the suitability of adjacent habitat available for migratory birds. Project components such as roads and powerlines increase migratory bird collision mortality. Tailings ponds contain residual bitumen and are an exposure risk especially for migratory waterbirds. Alberta's oil sands lease areas cover about 21 percent of the 418,325 square miles of the Boreal Taiga Plains Bird Conservation Region (Government of Alberta – Energy 2010, U.S. NABCI Committee 2000). One hundred seventy migratory birds (49 waterbirds, 121 landbirds) have been recorded on 19 breeding bird survey routes concentrated within the southern portions of the leased area (Sauer et al. 2011, Government of Alberta – Energy 2010). Population trends for 9 of these 49 waterbirds and 29 of these 121 landbirds experienced significant declines within the Boreal Taiga Plains Region from 1999 to 2009; while nearly 70 percent of these birds showed no significant population trends (Sauer et al. 2010). Waterbirds and landbirds of moderate to high conservation concern present in the oil sands lease area based on the breeding bird survey data are listed in Table 3.14.4-1 of the EIS. However, as discussed in Section 4.1.2 and in Consolidated Response

CAN-1, implementation of the proposed Project would not substantially influence the rate or extent of oil sand extraction activities in Canada and therefore, would not substantially alter any impacts to migratory birds associated with oil sands development. See also Consolidated Response WIL-2 for additional information on migratory bird issues.

Consolidated Response ENV-5:
Requests for Use of Horizontal Directional Drilling for All Wetlands and Waterbodies

Several commenters questioned why all wetlands and waterbodies would not be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) method and are concerned that the least damaging crossing methods would not be employed for construction. Commenters expressed particular concern relative to the open-cut crossing method.

Crossing all wetlands and waterbodies using HDD would not be practicable. Although HDD crossings would be environmentally preferable in some situations, they would not be environmentally preferable in all situations. HDD crossings would require additional work pads and water withdrawals for use in drilling fluids and would also require additional heavy equipment deployment and fuel storage. Spills or leaks of drilling fluids during HDD pipeline installations could occur and would present a risk of temporary water quality degradation with potential impacts to aquatic species. Additionally, there are geologic constraints on the use of HDD methods. For instance, HDD is typically not employed where rock is the underlying geologic material. The HDD method would also not be employed in locations where the composition of soils underlying the streambed could increase the risk of a frac-out (defined as an unplanned or accidental release of HDD drilling fluids to the aquatic environment). For wetland and stream crossings, Keystone would be required to obtain the approval of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for the specific methods used. As part of this process, USACE would consult with federal and state resource agencies to determine appropriate construction mitigations, including construction schedules and final crossing methods to avoid or minimize impacts. Similarly, any use of the open-cut crossing method would also require the approval of USACE and depending on location could also require the approval of the Bureau of Land Management on federal lands and state regulatory agencies where state regulations mandate permits for in-stream disturbances. Open-cut crossings of fish-bearing streams would also require permits from state agencies. In Montana, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality would review and approve stream crossing methods and at some stream crossing locations could require alternative techniques to minimize impacts to streams and aquatic organisms.

Consolidated Response ENV-6:
Concerns Regarding the Influence of Climate Change on the Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project

Many commenters were concerned that impacts of the proposed Project on a variety of resources were not evaluated in light of predicted global climate changes.

As discussed in Section 3.14.3 of the EIS, changes in the U.S. climate over the past 30 years have included an increase in average temperature, an increase in the proportion of heavy precipitation events, changes in snow cover, and an increase in sea level (CCSP 2008). Climate change can exacerbate construction-related stresses on ecosystems through high temperatures, reduced water availability, and altered frequency of extreme precipitation events and severe storms (CCSP 2008). However, climate change can also ameliorate construction-related stresses on ecosystems through warmer springs, longer growing seasons and related increased productivity (CCSP 2008).

Anticipated impacts resulting from climate change in North America applicable to the regions crossed by the proposed Project include the following:

- Stream temperatures are likely to increase and are likely to have effects on aquatic ecosystems and water quality;
- Proliferation of exotic grasses and increased temperatures are likely to cause an increase in fire frequency in arid lands; and
- Decreased streamflow, increased water removal, and competition from non-native species are likely to negatively affect river ecosystems in arid lands (CCSP 2008).

While there are uncertainties in the future of climate change, the response of ecosystems and the effects of management adaptation should include changes to reduce anticipated damages or enhance beneficial responses associated with climate variability and change (CCSP 2008). Throughout development of the proposed Project, efforts to reduce overall Project-related impacts have been incorporated into the proposed Project. Keystone's construction mitigation that applies directly to the reduction of anticipated climate change-related induced impacts described above include the following:

- Construction mitigation and restoration of riparian habitats at stream crossings (Section 3.3 and 3.7 of the EIS);
- Prevention of the spread and establishment of noxious and invasive weeds (Section 3.5 of the EIS);
- Prevention of the spread of aquatic invasive species (Section 3.7 of the EIS); and
- Limiting hydrostatic test water withdrawal rates to less than 10 percent (or lower depending on permit requirements) of the base flow and returning water used for hydrostatic testing to the same drainage (Section 3.3 and 3.7 of the EIS).

In addition, Keystone would avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to wetlands, including depressional wetlands (Section 3.4 of the EIS) which could decrease in abundance due to increased evaporation with increased temperature.

Consolidated Response ERO-1: Concerns Regarding Sand Hills Erosion

Many comments were received expressing concern that the soil present in the Sand Hills area is susceptible to erosion during construction, operation, and maintenance activities. Commenters were concerned that erosion may not be mitigated and that revegetation would be very difficult in these erosive conditions.

DOS acknowledges that the Sand Hills region contains soils that are especially sensitive to wind erosion. DOS has confirmed that Keystone collaborated with the local Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) offices and regional experts on Sand Hills reclamation from the University of Nebraska, University of South Dakota, and Nebraska state road department and has incorporated their recommendations on routing, construction techniques, and restoration techniques to minimize potential damage to Sand Hills vegetation. Section 3.2.2.1 describes specific construction, reclamation, and post-construction activities that would be employed in the Sand Hills based on those recommendations. These activities are also described in Section 4.15 of Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS), in the proposed Project brochure Pipeline Construction in Sand Hills Native Rangelands prepared for the DOS, and in the site-specific reclamation

plan that itemizes construction, erosion control, and revegetation procedures in the Sand Hills region (Sand Hills Construction/Reclamation Unit). The latter two documents are presented in Appendix H of the EIS.

DOS has reviewed the documentation provided by Keystone as part of the Presidential Permit application and review process. DOS also contacted an expert in Sand Hills reclamation who provided input to the Keystone plans included in Appendix H of the EIS as part of its due diligence follow-up, and further facilitated discussions with key agency personnel relative to the use of erosion control mats and blankets and American burying beetle (ABB) habitat restoration. As a result, DOS understands that while Keystone has selected its proposed route in the Sand Hills area to reduce erosion problems to the extent practicable, as documented in Keystone's CMR plan, some minor route re-alignments may occur during construction to avoid particularly erosion-prone locations such as ridge tops and existing blow-out areas and certain selected additional mitigation measures may be applicable (see Section 3.2.2). Should areas of erosion develop after construction and installation of the pipeline, Keystone would be required to restore soil and vegetation to stable conditions. If necessary, fencing would be incorporated to keep livestock from grazing on vegetation within the ROW to hasten vegetation re-establishment.

In the Sand Hills region, reclamation and revegetation on the ROW would be monitored for several years. Keystone has committed to repair erosion and reseed poorly vegetated areas as necessary. Additionally, consistent with procedures for the entire pipeline ROW, landowner reporting would be incorporated as part of monitoring. Landowner reporting would be facilitated through the use of Keystone's toll-free telephone number that would be made available to all landowners on the ROW. Impacts, mitigation and specific construction and restoration methods relative to Sand Hills erosion are discussed in Sections 3.2.1.3, 3.2.2.1 and 3.2.2.2. Keystone has also committed to preventing the spread of noxious weeds in the Sand Hills area. Impacts, mitigation and specific construction and restoration methods applicable to native Sand Hills vegetation are discussed in Sections 3.5.2.1, and 3.5.5.2, and Appendix H.

Consolidated Response ERO-2:
Concerns Regarding Erosion Adjacent to Streams and Private Land

Commenters have raised concerns that vegetation removal during pipeline construction activities would cause erosion and siltation into streams and potentially damage private property.

Section 4.5 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS) provides erosion and sediment control measures that would be incorporated into the Project. The CMR Plan provides that temporary sediment barriers would be installed "below disturbed areas where there is a hazard of off-site sedimentation" and "across the entire construction right-of-way at flowing waterbody crossings." As described in Sections 3.2 and 3.3 of the EIS, erosion and sediment control measures would include the use of sediment barriers (silt fencing, hay or straw bales, compacted soil berms, sand bags), trench plugs, temporary slope breakers (water bars), drainage channels or ditches, temporary mulching, and/or the use of tackifier. These measures would minimize, but not eliminate, the risk of sedimentation outside of the construction right-of-way, including streams, water bodies, and private land. Additional erosion control measures may be required as part of the specific permit conditions applied by the USACE or state agencies at individual water crossings.

For construction access, temporary bridges, including subsoil fill over culverts, timber mats supported by flumes, railcar flatbeds, and flexi-float apparatus would be installed across waterbodies. These temporary crossings would be designed and located to minimize damage to stream banks and adjacent lands. The use of temporary crossings would reduce the impacts to the waterbodies by providing access for equipment to specific locations.

Following completion of waterbody crossings, waterbody banks would be restored to preconstruction contours, or at least to a stable slope. Stream banks would be seeded for stabilization, and mulched or covered with erosion control fabric in accordance with the CMR plan and applicable state and federal permit conditions. Additional erosion control measures would be installed as specified in any permit requirements. However, erosion control measures can themselves cause adverse environmental impacts. For example, placement of rock along the bank at a crossing could induce bank failure further downstream. Geomorphic assessment of waterbody crossings could provide significant cost savings and environmental benefits. The implementation of appropriate measures to protect pipeline crossings from channel incision and channel migration can reduce the likelihood of washout-related emergencies, reduce maintenance frequency, limit adverse environmental impacts, and in some cases improve stream conditions.

Consolidated Response FRM-1:
Concerns Regarding Potential Impacts to Ranches and Farmland

Several commenters expressed concern about mitigation of potential impacts to their ranch or farmland and asked for assurance that existing practices, including access, would be minimally disturbed, that the land would be restored to pre-construction conditions or better, and that future decreases in productivity would be mitigated for 3 years or more.

Section 3.9.1.2 of the EIS describes potential impacts to agricultural and range land due to implementation of the proposed Project and includes potential mitigation measures to reduce impacts. During construction, access to rangelands would be allowed to the extent practicable, rangeland fences would be secured to prevent drooping, openings in fences would be closed at the end of each day to prevent escape of livestock, temporary fences with gates would be installed around construction areas to prevent injury to livestock and people, and hard plugs would be left in place and soft plugs would be installed to allow livestock and wildlife movement across trenches. All existing improvements (e.g., fences, gates, cattle guards, irrigation ditches, and reservoirs) would be maintained, and damaged improvements would be restored to pre-construction or better condition.

Section 3.9.1.3 of the EIS and the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan in Appendix B of the EIS describe procedures to protect soil productivity including topsoil segregation and replacement; soil ripping or chiseling to minimize compaction; soil aeration enhancement using wood chips, manure, or other organic matter; and removal of rocks in excess of 3 inches from the topsoil. Should a decrease in soil productivity nonetheless occur, Keystone would compensate landowners based upon an assessment of the degree to which crop yields were less than those of nearby lands not affected by construction. The value of that compensation would be based upon crop prices at local grain elevators and would occur over at least 3 years. Keystone has committed to compensate for 100 percent of losses for the first year, 75 percent of losses for the second year, and 50 percent of losses for the third year. Keystone has also committed to compensation for losses beyond the third year if the landowner can demonstrate that losses continue to occur and are attributable to the Project.

Consolidated Response FRM-2:
Concerns Regarding Potential Impacts to Irrigated Cropland

Several commenters expressed concern about potential impacts to their irrigation practices due to construction of the proposed Project, and to their crops and livestock if a leak were to occur to surface waters, aquifers, or wells for several years or more during operation.

As indicated in Consolidated Responses FRM-1 and PVT-2 and in Section 4.0 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan in Appendix B of the EIS, Keystone would work

with individual landowners to find the best route through their property to minimize impacts to irrigation systems and surface water resources and wells. Section 3.9.1.3 of the EIS addresses the potential impacts of construction of the proposed Project to irrigation practices. As stated in that section, "If pipeline construction crosses active irrigation ditches, they would not be stopped or obstructed except during the typical 1-day or less time period needed to install the pipeline beneath the ditch." In addition, "Keystone would repair or restore drain tiles, repair fences either using original materials or high quality new materials, and restore farm terraces to their preconstruction functions."

Information on Keystone's liability for spills is presented in Consolidated Response LIA-1. Information on aquifers, including potential impacts from a spill, is presented in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Consolidated Response GEO-1: Concerns Regarding Landslide Potential

Some commenters on the draft EIS have expressed concern related to landslide potential in steep slope areas, particularly "breakaway" landslides. As discussed in Section 3.1.4 of the EIS, according to the classification of landslide slope movements, the widely accepted terms describing landslides include fall, topple, slide, spread, and flow. These slide classifications can be further modified with the descriptive terms extremely rapid, very rapid, rapid, moderate, slow, very slow, and extremely slow (Turner and Schuster 1996). While the meaning of the term breakaway landslide is not clear, it is assumed that the concern relates to extremely rapid to rapid slides. The potential for these types of landslides is increased in areas that contain steep slopes (>20 percent grade) and may be further influenced by unstable soils or bedrock. Only 4.04 miles of the terrain crossed by the Steele City Segment and 0.70 mile crossed by the Gulf Coast Segment contain steep slopes (>20 percent grade). Most of these steep sections are less than 0.1 mile in length and correspond to stream crossing locations. Mileage along the proposed Project corridor within the High Landslide Hazard Category as defined by PHMSA is provided in Table 3.1.4-1 of the EIS.

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) is concerned about two areas where Keystone's proposed route would cross landslides, one adjacent to Rock Creek and another on the south valley wall south of the Missouri River crossing. In both cases Keystone has made adjustments in the route to avoid the slide (Rock Creek) or to reduce the distance the pipeline would cross the landslide (south of the Missouri River). Areas in Montana with >15% slopes underlain by Cretaceous shale geology are shown in Table 3.1.4-2 of the EIS.

DOS refers the commenters to Section 4.11 of the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS) submitted by Keystone and revised based on DOS and cooperating agency input, to review erosion and sediment control and reclamation procedures Keystone would employ. These procedures are expected to limit the potential for erosion and encourage slope stability throughout proposed Project operations. Potential slope movements would be monitored during pipeline operation through aerial and ground patrols and through landowner awareness programs designed to encourage reporting from local landowners. Keystone's Integrated Public Awareness (IPA) Plan would enable landowners to report potential threats to the integrity of the pipeline and other emergencies using a toll-free telephone number. For further discussion see Section 3.1.4.2 of the EIS.

Consolidated Response GEO-2:
Concerns Regarding Potential Seismic and Earthquake Fault Hazards

Commenters have expressed concern that potential seismic and earthquake fault hazards pose a risk to the proposed Project particularly in east Texas.

As discussed in Section 3.1.4 of the EIS, seismic hazards include faults, seismicity, and ground motion hazards. Collectively, these three phenomena are associated with seismic hazard risk. Faults are defined as a fracture along which blocks of earth materials on either side of the fault have moved relative to each other. An active fault is one in which movement has demonstrated to have taken place within the last 10,000 years (USGS 2008b). Seismicity refers to the intensity and the geographic and historical distribution of earthquakes. Ground motion hazards are defined as movement of the earth's surface as a result of earthquakes (USGS 2008a). Figure 3.1.4-1 presents the earthquake hazard rank map which shows earthquake hazard risk along the proposed Project route. The map indicates that there is low seismic hazard risk along the entire proposed route.

In east Texas, surface faults have been mapped in the proposed Project area. There is little evidence of ground movement along these faults and as such, they pose very minimal risk to the pipeline (Crone and Wheeler 2000). Epicenter maps show only sparse, low magnitude seismicity (USGS 2008a). Commenters on the draft EIS expressed concern over the potential for seismic or earthquake fault hazards to the proposed Project resulting from the Mount Enterprise Fault Zone. The proposed ROW does cross a portion of the Mount Enterprise Fault Zone. This fault zone is located within the East Texas Salt Basin that is characterized by Mesozoic and Cenozoic sedimentary rocks overlying Jurassic aged Louann Salt deposits. Within the zone, listric normal faults typically dip northward at about 75 degrees from horizontal at the surface and extend into the Louann Salt formation. Fault displacements within this geologic environment are generally thought to be associated with salt deforming plastically at depth and are therefore not likely to be tectonic in origin, and the magnitudes of earthquakes that may be associated with the fault zone would be minor.

A search of the USGS earthquake database found two earthquake events in the vicinity of the Mount Enterprise Fault Zone from 1973 to present. These two events occurred 18 and 35 miles from the proposed Project fault zone crossing and had magnitudes of 3.2 and 3.0 respectively. Earthquakes exhibiting Richter magnitudes less than 4 are considered minor earthquakes and would not threaten the integrity of a buried pipeline. Additionally, the proposed Project corridor does not cross any mapped geologic fault within the Enterprise Fault Zone with documented surface offset.

In addition, approximately 300 surface faults were mapped using Lidar (light distancing and ranging) technology in the Houston area. Movement along these surface faults is not characterized by ground shaking typically associated with earthquakes, but rather, is associated with slow movements of up to 1 inch per year (Khan and Engelkeimer 2008), and these faults are likely associated with salt domes present in this region, where subsidence has been noted to occur. Some of these surface fault movements may also be associated with subsidence due to groundwater and petroleum withdrawal (Kahn and Engelkeimer 2008). The proposed pipeline ROW does not cross any of these Lidar mapped surface faults. For additional information, see Section 3.1 of the EIS.

The pipeline would be constructed to be able to withstand probable seismic events within the seismic risk zones crossed by the proposed Project. The pipeline would be constructed in accordance with USDOT regulations 49 CFR Part 195, Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline, and all other applicable federal and state regulations. These regulations specify pipeline material and qualification standards, minimum design requirements, and required measures to protect the pipeline from internal, external, and atmospheric corrosion. The regulations are designed to prevent crude oil pipeline accidents and to ensure

adequate protection for the public. As described in 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. 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.

In accordance with federal regulations (49 CFR 195), Keystone would conduct an internal inspection of the pipeline if an earthquake, landslide, or soil liquefaction event were suspected of causing abnormal pipeline movement or rupture. If damage to the pipeline was evident, the pipeline would be inspected and repaired as necessary. For additional information on pipeline safety, see Response SAF-1.

Consolidated Response GEO-3:
Concerns Regarding Potential Geologic Hazards

Commenters have asked if the pipeline would be constructed to withstand the impacts of flooding, landslides, and other geologic hazards.

Potential impacts of and mitigation for geologic hazards are summarized in Section 3.1.4.2 of the EIS and in Consolidated Responses GEO-1 and GEO-2. Relative to flood hazard, surface waterbodies that would be crossed by the proposed Project are presented in Section 3.3.1.2 of the EIS. Designated floodplain areas that would be crossed by the proposed Project are discussed in Section 3.3.1.3 of the EIS and shown in Table 3.3.1.3-1. As stated in Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS, the implementation of appropriate measures to protect pipeline crossings from channel incision and channel migration would reduce the likelihood of washout-related emergencies, reduce maintenance frequency, limit adverse environmental impacts, and in some cases improve stream conditions. Therefore, waterbody crossings would be assessed by qualified personnel in the design phase of the proposed Project with respect to the potential for channel aggradation/degradation and lateral channel migration. The level of assessment for each crossing could vary based on the professional judgment of the qualified design personnel. The pipeline would be installed as necessary to address any hazards identified by the assessment. The pipeline would be installed at the design crossing depth for at least 15 feet beyond the design lateral migration zone, as determined by qualified personnel. The design of the crossings also would include the specification of appropriate stabilization and restoration measures. Permits required under Sections 401 and 404 of the CWA would include additional site specific conditions as determined by USACE and appropriate state regulatory authorities. See also Consolidated Response SAF-1.

Consolidated Response GHG-1:
Concerns Regarding Greenhouse Gas Lifecycle Analyses

Many commenters have expressed concerns relative to green house gas (GHG) emissions associated with the production of crude oil originating in the Alberta oil sands, GHG emissions associated with refining oil sands crude oil, and GHG emissions associated with the ultimate use of refined oil products manufactured from oil sands crude oil.

As a result of concerns related to the proposed Project as expressed in comments on the draft EIS, the Department of Energy Office of Policy and International Affairs commissioned an independent analysis (EnSys 2010) of various aspects of the proposed Project, including the well-to-tank and well-to-wheels generation of GHG associated with oil sands crude oil that would be transported on the proposed Project.

In addition, and also resulting from comments received on the draft EIS, the Department of State third-party contractor requested that ICF International LLC (ICF) conduct a detailed review of key existing studies regarding life cycle GHG emissions of petroleum products, including those derived from Canadian oil sands, along with a comparison of life cycle GHG emissions reported in the literature for Canadian oil-sands crude oil and refined products using reference crude oils. Information from these studies as well as information from other credible studies and reports addressing lifecycle GHG emissions have been added to the discussion of cumulative impacts associated with GHG in Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS. The discussion in the EIS includes summary estimates of GHG emissions resulting from the extraction (both surface mining and in situ methods) and refining of WCSB crude oil, and the combustion of refined products from that crude oil. The updated text also includes comparative GHG lifecycle values for oil sands crude oils, average U.S. crude oil, and the average crude oil currently refined within PADD III.

As shown in Figure 3.14.3-1 of the EIS, the NETL WTW GHG emission estimates from gasoline produced from WCSB oil sands-derived crude oils are 17 percent higher than that the GHG emission estimates for gasoline produced from the average mix of crude oils consumed in the United States in 2005, and are approximately 19, 13, and 16 percent higher than GHG emission estimates for Middle East Sour, Mexican Heavy (i.e., Mexican Maya), and Venezuelan1 crude oils, respectively (NETL 2009).

The WTW emission estimates for gasoline produced from SCO via in situ methods of oil sands extraction (i.e., SAGD and CSS) in general are higher than the GHG emission estimates for mining extraction methods (Figure 3-14.3-1 of the EIS). This difference is primarily attributable to the energy requirements of producing steam as part of the in situ extraction process.

Gasoline produced from dilbit generally has lower estimated GHG life-cycle emissions than gasoline produced from SCO extracted by mining and in situ methods. This is a result of blending raw bitumen with a diluent (e.g., gas condensate) for transport via pipeline. Diluent produces fewer GHG emissions than bitumen, so blending the two together results in lower WTW GHG emissions. This assessment evaluates the refining of both bitumen and diluent at the refinery, since diluent will not be separated from the dilbit blend and recirculated by the proposed Project. WTW GHG emission estimates from gasoline produced from synbit, a blend of SCO and bitumen, are similar to WTW GHG emission estimates for gasoline produced from SCOs produced from bitumen extracted by either mining or in situ methods.

Similar trends were evident in the WTT GHG analyses (see Figure 3.14.3-2 of the EIS). The percentage increase in WTT GHG emission estimates for gasoline produced from WCSB oil sands-derived crude oils as compared to gasoline produced from reference crudes (Figure 3.14.3-2 of the EIS) is much larger than the percent increases for WTW GHG emission estimates (Figure 3.14.3-1 of the EIS). Most of the gasoline life-cycle WTW GHG emissions occur during the combustion stage irrespective of the feedstock (i.e., reference crude or oil sands). Because WTT GHG emission estimates do not include the combustion phase, the differences in GHG life-cycle emissions associated with crude oil extraction and refining are emphasized; when expressing the comparison in terms of percentage increases, the same incremental differences in the numerator are divided by a smaller denominator.

The GHG emissions associated with different oil sands extraction, processing, and transportation methods vary by roughly 25 percent on a WTW basis. Life-cycle GHG emission estimates for fuels produced from WCSB oil sands crude oils are higher than emission estimates for fuels produced from lighter crude oils, such as Middle East Sour crudes and the 2005 U.S. average mix. Compared to heavier crude oils from Mexico and Venezuela, WTW emission estimates associated with fuels derived from WCSB oil sand-

[1] NETL uses Venezuelan Conventional as a reference crude rather than Venezuelan Bachaquero.

derived crude oils are 37 percent higher than for SAGD SCO (petroleum coke burned at the upgrader) and 2 percent lower for mining-derived SCO (including storing or selling the petroleum coke). For additional information, see Section 3.14.3 of the EIS.

Consolidated Response GHG-2:
Concerns Regarding a Potential Causal Connection of Implementation of the Proposed Project and Expanded Oil Sands Production in Alberta and Increases in Refining in the Gulf Coast

Many commenters have expressed the concern that the construction and operation of the Project would accelerate and expand production of crude oil from the Alberta oil sands and would also accelerate and expand the refining of crude oil in PADD III.

As a result of concerns relative to the proposed Project expressed in comments on the draft EIS, the Department of Energy Office of Policy and International Affairs commissioned an independent analysis (EnSys 2010) of various aspects of the proposed Project, including the relationship between the construction and operation of the proposed Project and accelerated or expanded development of the Alberta oil sands and of refining activities in PADD III. In addition, and also resulting from comments received on the draft EIS, the Department of State third-party contractor requested that ICF International LLC (ICF) conduct a detailed review of key existing studies regarding life cycle GHG emissions of petroleum products, including those derived from Canadian oil sands, along with a comparison of life cycle GHG emissions reported in the literature for Canadian oil-sands crude oil and refined products using reference crude oils. These independent analyses indicated that the degree and the rate of development of the Alberta oil sands is not sensitive to the proposed action assessed in the EIS and would occur whether or not the proposed Project is approved and implemented. This finding is consistent with the discussion presented under the No Action Alternative in Section 4.1 of the EIS.

The EnSys (2011) study indicated that the volume of refining that occurs in PADD III would be independent of the proposed Project and is controlled by market demands for refined petroleum products produced in PADD III. The EnSys (2011) study further indicated that 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. Under the No Action Alternative, crude oil demand in PADD III would likely be met by one or more of the following options:

- Delivery by marine tankers from countries outside of North America (primarily from the Middle East);
- Delivery from the WCSB through the construction of alternative pipeline systems between the WCSB and PADD III;
- Delivery from the WCSB to PADD III via existing pipeline connections to PADD II and new onward pipeline connections to PADD III;
- Delivery of WCSB crude by other transportation methods (e.g., railroad tank cars, perhaps supported by barge transport); or
- Delivery from the WCSB through the construction of a pipeline to a port in Canada and subsequent shipment of the oil by marine tanker to PADD III.

In summary, extensive analysis by EnSys (2011) 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 to PADD III remain at 2010 levels through 2030 is highly implausible. As stated in Section

4.1.1 of the EIS, "[u]nder the No Action Alternative, the PADD III refineries would continue to acquire heavy crude oil primarily from sources other than Canada to fulfill PADD III heavy crude oil demand and/or find alternative methods to deliver WCSB heavy crude oil to PADD III." In other words, the delivery of Canadian crude oil to the Gulf Coast region is not dependent on the presence or absence of the proposed Project.

Consolidated Response GHG-3:
Concerns Regarding Change in the Rate of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Oil Sands Production and the Influence of Implementation of the Proposed Project on Commitments to Alternative and Renewable Energy

Some commenters have noted that the Alberta oil sands are a valuable resource and that average GHG emissions associated with the development of the oil sands are decreasing. Other commenters are concerned that reliance on oil sands crude oil may delay U.S. conversion to alternative and renewable energy resources.

The Alberta oil sands represent the second largest recoverable reserves of extractable crude oil in the world. Only the reserves underlying Saudi Arabia surpass the size of Alberta's oil sands reserves. As described in Response CAN-1, technological advancements in extracting crude oil from the oil sands and improved regulatory oversight have resulted in reductions in the "per barrel" lifecycle emissions related to WCSB oil. According to CAPP (2010), there has been a 30 percent decrease in GHG emissions per barrel since 1990. Even with decreases in per-barrel GHG emissions from oil sands crude, overall GHG emissions from oil sands development would continue to rise as exploitation of the resource increases. To address this, in part, Canada has implemented mandatory GHG reporting requirements, legislation requiring measureable reductions in GHG emissions, and a price on carbon emissions from large industrial facilities, including oil sands extraction facilities.

Relative to the potential substitution of alternative and renewable energy for crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, the market demand for crude oil, including the market demand for heavy crude oil by refineries in PADD III, is driven primarily by the demand for transportation fuels. Based on EIA (2010a, 2010b) statistics, approximately 78 percent of the refined product produced by PADD III refineries in 2009 was used for transportation fuel. As discussed further in Section 4.1.3 of the EIS and Consolidated Response ALT-2, in early 2010, EPA prepared a report examining technically feasible measures that could reduce consumption of crude oil that is refined to produce transportation fuel (EPA 2010), including U.S. conversion to alternative and renewable energy resources. The EPA study looked at two scenarios, which were informally characterized as somewhat aggressive and very aggressive, in attempting to reduce vehicle energy consumption and tailpipe emissions. The EPA (2010) analysis reported that implementation of the very aggressive scenario measures could result in a reduction in demand for crude oil in the United States of 4 million bpd as compared to the projected demand in the EIA AEO by 2030.

The findings of this EPA report were relied upon to construct the low-demand outlook modeled in the EnSys (2010) report. The Department of Energy Office of Policy and International Affairs commissioned EnSys (2010) to perform an independent study of various alternatives in transportation infrastructure for crude oil in North America, focused on transport alternatives for crude oil from the WCSB. The results of this study projected that even under EPA's low product demand outlook, a scenario that incorporates the effects of increased use of alternative energy and implementation of aggressive energy efficiency programs, although total crude consumption in the U.S. would decrease, Canadian crude oil imports would increase from 1.9 million bpd in 2009 to 3.6 million bpd by 2030 and WCSB oil sands imports would comprise 90 percent of these Canadian imports. In other words, the results of the economic modeling were that the low-demand outlook had little impact on the projected demand for oil sands

crudes in the U.S. and little impact on the total production from oil sands throughout the study timeframe. Thus, it is also true that the proposed Project would have little impact on the commitment to alternative and renewable energy resources since the proposed Project responds to crude oils demands that are independent of that commitment as reflected by the low demand outlook.

Consolidated Response GHG-4: Concerns Regarding the Loss of Boreal Forest and Peat Bogs

Many commenters were concerned about potential impacts of the proposed Project on boreal forests and peat bogs that serve as carbon sequestration sinks.

Boreal forests are not crossed by the proposed Project within either the United States or Canada; therefore the proposed Project would have no direct effects on boreal forest habitats. DOS assumes that these comments refer to the potential loss of boreal forest habitats through oil sand extraction in Canada. As discussed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, the proposed Project is not expected to substantially influence the rate or extent of oil sands extraction (EnSys 2010), and therefore the proposed Project would not substantially influence the effects on boreal forest or peat bog habitats associated with oil sand extraction activities. Nonetheless, given agency and public concerns as addressed in comments received on the draft EIS and the supplemental draft EIS, and for decision-maker information, DOS decided as a matter of policy to expand its discussion of oil sands environmental analyses conducted by the province of Alberta in Section 3.14.4 of the EIS. Issues related to the effects of development of oil sands production in Canada are also addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.

Consolidated Response GHG-5: Concerns Regarding EPA Reporting Requirements for GHG Emissions and CEQ Guidance on Greenhouse Gas Assessments

Many commenters have expressed concern relative to the approach taken in the EIS concerning greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and other expressed concern about the use of the Council on Environmental Quality guidance on analysis of GHG emissions.

EPA Reporting Requirements

On October 30, 2009, the EPA promulgated the first comprehensive national system for reporting emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) and other GHG produced by major sources in the United States. Through this new reporting, EPA will have comprehensive and accurate data about the production of GHG in order to confront climate change. Approximately 13,000 facilities, accounting for about 85 to 90 percent of industrial GHG emitted in the United States are covered under the rule. The new reporting requirements apply to suppliers of fossil fuel and industrial chemicals, manufacturers of certain motor vehicles and engines (not including light and medium duty on-road vehicles), as well as large direct emitters of GHG with emissions equal to or greater than a threshold of 25,000 metric tpy. This threshold is equivalent to the annual GHG emissions from just over 4,500 passenger vehicles. The direct emission sources covered under the reporting requirement include energy intensive sectors such as cement production, iron and steel production, electricity generation, and oil refineries, among others. The gases covered by the rule are CO2, methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), and other fluorinated gases, including nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) and hydrofluorinated ethers (HFE). Because CO2 is the reference gas for climate change, measures of non-CO2 GHG are converted into CO2-equivalent values (CO2-e) based on their potential to absorb heat in the atmosphere. The first annual report would be submitted to EPA in 2011 for the calendar year 2010, except for vehicle and engine manufacturers, which would begin reporting for model year 2011.

According to the preamble of the rule, the U.S. petroleum and natural gas industry encompasses hundreds of thousands of wells, hundreds of processing facilities, and over a million miles of transmission and distribution pipelines. Crude oil is commonly transported by barge, tanker, rail, truck, and pipeline from production operations and import terminals to petroleum refineries or export terminals. Typical equipment associated with these operations includes storage tanks and pumping stations. The major sources of CH4 and CO2 fugitive emissions include releases from tanks and marine vessel loading operations. EPA does not propose to include the crude oil transportation segment of the petroleum and natural gas industry in this rulemaking due to its small contribution to total petroleum and natural gas fugitive emissions (accounting for much less than 1 percent) and the difficulty in defining a facility. The responsibility for reporting would instead be placed on the processing plants and refineries. Consequently, the proposed pipeline Project would not trigger GHG reporting requirements.

On June 2, 2010, the EPA issued a final rule that establishes an approach to addressing GHG emissions from stationary sources under the CAA permitting programs. These stationary sources would be required to obtain permits that would demonstrate they are using the best practices and technologies to minimize GHG emissions. The rule sets thresholds for GHG emissions that define when the CAA permits under the NSR/PSD and the Title V Operating Permits programs are required for new or existing industrial facilities. The rule "tailors" the requirements to limit which facilities will be required to obtain NSR/PSD and Title V permits and cover nearly 70 percent of the national GHG emissions that come from stationary sources, including those from the nation's largest emitters (e.g., power plants, refineries, and cement production facilities).

For sources permitted between January 2, 2011 and June 30, 2011, the rule requires GHG permitting for only sources currently subject to the PSD permitting program (i.e., those that are newly-constructed or modified in a way that significantly increases emissions of a pollutant other than GHG) and that emit GHG emissions of at least 75,000 tpy. In addition, only sources required to have Title V permits for non-GHG pollutants will be required to address GHG as part of their Title V permitting (note: the 75,000 tpy CO2-e limit does not apply to Title V). For sources constructed between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2013, the rule requires PSD permitting for first-time new construction projects that emit GHG emissions of at least 100,000 tpy even if they do not exceed the permitting thresholds for any other pollutant. In addition, sources that emit or have the potential to emit at least 100,000 tpy CO2-e and that undertake a modification that increases net emissions of GHG by at least 75,000 tpy CO2-e will also be subject to PSD requirements. Under this scenario, operating permit requirements will for the first time apply to sources based on their GHG emissions, even if they would not apply based on emissions of any other pollutant. Facilities that emit at least 100,000 tpy CO2-e will be subject to Title V permitting requirements. The proposed Project is not subject to PSD and would have emissions of CO2-e less than the applicable thresholds for any of the stationary sources (i.e., construction camp, tank farm, and surge relief tanks). Note that emissions from fugitive dust and mobile sources (on-road and non-road) are not included in the emission estimates for permit applicability of a stationary source. Consequently, the proposed Project would not be subject to the federal GHG permitting rule. EPA plans further rulemaking that would possibly reduce the permitting thresholds for new and modified sources making changes after June 30, 2013.

CEQ Guidance on analyses of GHG Emissions

Neither the federal government nor states crossed by the proposed Project have established thresholds for determining the significance of GHG emissions. While no final thresholds currently exist, the assessment of the direct and indirect contributions of the proposed Project to global GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ draft guidance for GHG (CEQ 2010) that established a draft threshold for NEPA purposes of 25,000 metric tpy for CO2-e. There is a general scientific consensus that the cumulative

effects of GHG have influenced climate change on a global scale, which is considered a significant cumulative effect.

As discussed in Section 3.12, the GHG emissions during construction of the proposed Project would total approximately 236,978 tpy of CO2-e over the construction period and direct GHG emissions during proposed Project operation would total approximately 85 tpy of CO2-e. Indirect GHG emissions associated with electrical generation for the proposed Project 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. This contribution to cumulative GHG impacts from proposed Project construction and operation is very small compared to total GHG emissions for the United States (CO2 equivalents from anthropogenic activities) which totaled 7,054 million tons in 2006, and global CO2 emissions which totaled 28,193 million tons in 2005 (CO2 equivalents from fuel combustion) (EPA 2008). Construction activities associated with the proposed Project for each year represent less than 0.003 percent and 0.0008 percent of the national and global GHG emissions, respectively. While the EPA has released proposed regulations that would require approximately 13,000 facilities nationwide to monitor and report their CO2 and other GHG emissions, the proposed Project would not satisfy the definition of these regulated facilities and there are no federal regulations or guidance to definitively identify the significance of the GHG emissions associated with operation of the Project. Although the GHG emissions associated with construction of the proposed Project would be greater than the CEQ draft threshold of 25,000 tpy of CO2-e that is suggested as a useful presumptive threshold for disclosure during NEPA review, the overall contribution to cumulative GHG impacts from proposed Project construction and operation would not constitute a substantive contribution to the U.S. or global emissions. For discussion of the potential cumulative effects of GHG emissions associated with crude oil production, refining, and consumption of refined products, see Section 3.14 of the EIS.

Consolidated Response GHG-6: Concerns Regarding Consideration of Low Carbon Fuel Standards in the Greenhouse Gas Assessment

Many commenters question whether the analysis presented in the EIS considered the imposition of low carbon fuel standards throughout the U.S. in the assessment of environmental impacts.

As discussed in Section 3.14 of the EIS, the first low carbon fuel standards (LCFS) were enacted in California in 2007. Since then, other jurisdictions (e.g., British Columbia and the European Union) have enacted similar standards. These standards generally require that overall carbon values life-cycle GHG emissions for transportation fuels decrease by 10 percent over the next decade, although the definition of fuels and the percent reduction over time differ across jurisdictions. More carbon-intensive fuels include those derived from crude oil sources in the WCSB, Venezuela, Nigeria, the Middle East, and California (IHS CERA 2010). The impact of LCFS on U.S. market demand for oil sands crude oil is speculative at this time since few jurisdictions have implemented these standards.

Barr (2010) suggests that an approved LCFS would result in increased GHG emissions based on a reduction of crude oil imported from Canada and subsequent rerouting of crude imports and exports to account for this displacement. If LCFS were increasingly required in the U.S., this would be expected to discourage overall U.S. imports of oil sands crude from Canada, and in turn would encourage importing of crude oil to the U.S. from areas that produce light sweet crude, likely the Middle East. Canadian crude sources would be diverted to other countries not affected by LCFS, and supplies in the U.S. negatively affected by LCFS requirements would be replaced with supplies from more distant parts of the world. The term “emissions leakage” refers to the phenomenon where consumers and producers can purchase or

produce fuels at lowest cost by shifting consumption and production to unregulated markets (Yeh and Sperling 2010). In contrast to the Barr's (2010) finding that emissions leakage through fuel shuffling would result in increased GHG emissions, Yeh and Sperling (2010) note that "studies examining the effectiveness of a regional carbon policy or an LCFS suggest that in the case of extreme leakage, the marginal benefits of a carbon policy can be close to zero", but nonetheless they did not project a net increase in GHG emissions.

Adoption of LCFS policies in U.S. and international markets would help mitigate the effect of crude shuffling and emissions leakage. An additional factor that will minimize crude shuffling is the oil refinery sectors' varied processing arrangements designed to process a specific composition of crude oil feedstocks (EPA 1995). The refineries' process optimization for different crude oil feedstocks hinders the ability of fuel refineries to switch crude oil feedstocks from light to heavy blends without incurring additional costs for process modifications.

An additional objective of LCFS policies is to stimulate innovation in the transportation and fuels sectors that would minimize fuel shuffling. For example, a study by the University of California indicates that LCFS "requires innovation in fuel and/or vehicle technologies. Because innovation in the transportation sector is necessary to achieve long-term climate stabilization in any case, the fact that the LCFS will stimulate innovation in the near term is an advantage, not a problem" (Farrell and Sperling 2007). Even in cases where fuel shuffling causes an increase in the GHG emissions resulting from crude oil transport, it is unlikely that overall life-cycle GHG emissions would increase significantly because crude and fuel transportation emissions have a small to moderate effect on well-to-wheel GHG emissions.

Finally, a goal of LCFS is to promote the development of ultra-low carbon fuels such as advanced biofuels, transportation electricity, biomethane, and hydrogen, and thus to provide an incentive to shift the transportation sector away from fossil fuels. Sperling and Yeh (2009) argue that as LCFS creates a need for the transportation sector to greatly reduce their GHG emissions, these new fuels and vehicles have the opportunity to become more economical and increase their market share. See Section 3.14 of the EIS for additional information on LCFS and GHG analyses. See also Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5.

Consolidated Response GLF-1: Comparison of an Oil Spill from the Proposed Project to the Deepwater Horizon Incident in the Gulf of Mexico

Many commenters have compared the potential risks of the proposed Project to the explosion of the Deepwater Horizon Project and the resultant release of crude oil into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Deepwater Horizon incident was disastrous and had a major effect on the resources and economies of the Gulf region. The Deepwater Horizon incident involved a crude oil exploration well (Macondo Well) drilled from an offshore drilling platform (Deepwater Horizon platform) operating in deep water within the Gulf of Mexico. The proposed Keystone XL Project is a terrestrial pipeline system that is not analogous in any way to the Macondo/Deepwater Horizon Project.

The Deepwater Horizon drilling platform was completing a well 5,000 feet below the surface waters of the Gulf of Mexico, dozens of miles from the nearest shoreline. The failure of the blowout preventer led to an uncontrolled release of crude oil driven by the formation pressure of a geologic unit thousands of feet below the seafloor. The oil release could not be stopped until the blowout preventer could be capped and ultimately replaced by remotely operated vehicles operating under extreme hydrostatic pressure 5,000 feet below the water surface. In addition, the oil was released directly into the blue water ocean environment of the Gulf of Mexico.

Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the design of the proposed Project, the probability of a spill from the proposed Project, the potential impacts of a variety of types and sizes of releases, the response procedures that would be implemented to stop the release of oil and to clean up oil released to the environment, and the potential environmental impacts. However, unlike the Deepwater Horizon incident, if there is a spill from the proposed Project, mainline valves can be shut to limit the amount of oil released to the environment. Further, unlike the Deepwater Horizon incident, for most spills from the proposed Project, the emergency responders would have relatively rapid access to the release area, would likely be able to contain at least a portion of the released oil, and would be able to quickly begin containment and cleanup operations after the spill is detected.

Consolidated Response INT-1
Concerns Regarding the Notice of Intent

Many commenters expressed concern that the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an environmental impact statement was deficient and suggested that it was not clear whether or not other federal agencies would conduct subsequent NEPA evaluations of the proposed Project.

The NOI was prepared to be consistent with Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, in particular, 40 CFR 1508.22. The NOI included a description of the proposed Project and noted that the scoping process would focus in part on addressing potential alternatives. The scoping process of any EIS is the appropriate mechanism to define and clarify the scope of the action being examined, including the extent of potential involvement of relevant federal and state agencies.

Sections 1.5 and 1.10 of the EIS provide information on the responsibilities of the cooperating federal agencies. Federal permitting requirements are presented in Table 1.10-1 of the EIS. The EIS will be used by federal permitting agencies to comply with their NEPA requirements. DOS is not aware of any federal agency that intends to conduct an additional NEPA review specifically for the proposed Project. As noted in the EIS, Keystone withdrew its request for a Special Permit and PHMSA will not be required to make a decision regarding that permit application. However, the connected actions described in Section 2.5 of the EIS may undergo additional NEPA review by federal agencies.

Consolidated Response JUS-1:
Concerns Regarding Environmental Justice (Potential for Disproportional Impacts to Minority and Low-Income Populations)

Many commenters expressed concern relating to the potential for disproportionate impacts to minority and low-income populations along the proposed Project corridor.

Although DOS considers the analyses presented in Section 3.10.1 of the draft EIS to be consistent with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidance for analysis of potential environmental justice effects, Section 3.10.1 of the EIS was revised and expanded to include an assessment of potential pockets of minority and low-income populations down to the census block group level and within 2 miles of the proposed Project centerline and proposed pump stations. The draft EIS described the occurrence of these populations at the county level. In addition, at the request of EPA, the final EIS considers a 'meaningfully greater' criterion of 120 percent compared to state-wide reference populations. The assessment of potential impacts of construction and normal operation of the proposed Project in the census block group analysis indicated that the impacts would not disproportionately affect minority and low-income populations along the pipeline route (see Section 3.10 of the EIS).

Many commenters also suggested that the proposed Project would increase refinery emission levels in PADD III and that the increased emissions would exacerbate health concerns within minority and low-

income populations near these refineries. As described in 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.

An additional health concern related to environmental justice expressed by some commenters is the potential for disproportionate health risks to minority and low-income populations along the proposed Project corridor due to a major oil spill. While the susceptibility of these populations to health effects associated with oil spills may be higher than other populations along the pipeline corridor due to their socioeconomic setting, the risks of an oil spill anywhere along the pipeline corridor would be low, particularly given that DOS in consultation with PHMSA has determine that the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and agreed to by Keystone 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. Nonetheless, at the request of EPA, 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. Additionally, to assess emergency planning and response capabilities along the proposed Project corridor with particular reference to minority and/or low income populations, Section 3.13.5 of the EIS has been expanded to include the results of a telephone survey of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) (see Table 3.13.5-7 of the EIS).

Consolidated Response LIA-1:
Concerns Regarding Keystone's Liability for a Spill

Many commenters requested information regarding what Keystone's liability would be in the event of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.

Section 3.13.5 of the EIS addresses Keystone's liability on the event of an oil spill. As stated therein, Section 1001(32)(B) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) provides that in the case of an onshore facility, any person owning or operating the facility is the responsible party. Additionally, under Section 1002 of OPA 90, Keystone would be liable for any discharge of oil (or threat of discharge) to the navigable waters of the U.S. and their adjoining shorelines. The term "navigable waters" is defined in OPA 90 as "the waters of the United States, including the territorial sea" (OPA 90). In Rice v. Harken Exploration Co. (2001) the Fifth Circuit confirmed a lower court ruling that groundwater is not within the scope of the OPA unless a direct connection to surface waters can be affirmed. Otherwise it is likely that any spill with the potential to contaminate surface waters of the U.S. would fall within the purview of OPA 90.

Therefore, if there is a spill that could affect surface water, no matter what the reason, Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations, up to a maximum of $350,000,000. However this statutory liability limit does not apply where the incident was proximately caused by 1) gross negligence or willful misconduct of, or 2) the violation of an applicable federal safety construction or operating regulation by Keystone or a person acting pursuant to a contractual relationship with Keystone. Additionally, under the Clean Water Act, Keystone would be

liable for up to $50,000,000 for United States removal costs for harmful quantities of oil discharged from a Keystone-owned or operated facility unless the discharge was caused solely by an act of God, an act of war, negligence by the United States, or the act or omission of a third party. The limit does not apply if the discharge resulted from Keystone's willful negligence or willful misconduct. Keystone would also be liable for damages to natural resources, to real or personal property for the loss of subsistence use of natural resources, for the net loss of taxes, royalties, rents, fees or net profit shares from injuries to real or personal property or natural resources, for loss of profits or impairment of earning capacity by any claimant, or for net cost of providing increased or additional public services. There are no limits to these liabilities. Keystone would also be subject to the civil and criminal penalty provisions of the Clean Water Act. Keystone would also be subject to penalty provisions of the Rivers and Harbors Act and the Pipeline Safety Act.

In addition to the provisions described above, in the event that a release of crude oil contaminates groundwater, Keystone has agreed that it would be responsible for clean-up and restoration, and for providing an appropriate alternative water supply for groundwater that was used as a source of potable water, or for irrigation or industrial purposes.

However, if a release is caused by negligent or willful acts of others, Keystone may ultimately recover costs from those committing the acts since individuals are not automatically protected from liability associated with negligent acts or willful misconduct leading to property destruction and environmental damage.

In its Environmental Specifications for the Proposed Keystone XL Project (presented in Attachment 1 to Appendix I of the EIS), the Montana Department of Environmental Quality has included the following requirement as a condition of certification of the proposed Project under the Montana Major Faility Siting Act:

> "Keystone shall pay commercially reasonable costs and indemnify and hold the landowner harmless for any loss, damage, claim or action resulting from Keystone's 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."

Specific liability warrants and indemnifications are also included within individual easement agreements. As stated in Consolidated Response EAS-1, DOS has no regulatory authority to intervene in the negotiation of those agreements. In addition, consideration of liability is beyond the scope of NEPA environmental reviews and is therefore not addressed in this EIS.

Consolidated Response LIA-2:
Concerns Regarding Bonding and Decommissioning

Several commenters have suggested that Keystone be required to post a bond to ensure financial responsibility for construction and normal operation, and for any oil spill or spills from the proposed Project.

As stated in Section 1.0 of the EIS, the DOS receives and considers applications for Presidential Permits for certain border crossings and associated facilities. Consistent with NEPA, DOS analyzes the environmental effects of oil pipelines that would cross an international border with the United States prior to making a decision relative to the proposed border crossings. However, DOS does not have regulatory authority over oil pipelines and does not have the authority to require that Keystone provide a letter of credit or a bond to pay for damage to property during construction, cleanup of a crude oil spill,

decommissioning the proposed Project, or other potential costs that Keystone may incur related to the proposed Project. However, as a part of its review of Keystone's Presidential Permit Application, DOS reviewed Keystone's financial stability and found it satisfactory to meet its Project-related commitments.

In addition, some states crossed by the proposed route have bonding requirements with which Keystone would have to comply if the proposed Project receives all necessary permits and approvals and is constructed and operated. The State of Montana has reclamation bonding requirements that are applicable to the portion of the pipeline that would be constructed in Montana, but these requirements to not apply to spills (see Attachment 1 to Appendix I of the EIS).

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) also has bonding requirements. Those requirements would be applicable to the portions of the pipeline that would be constructed on federal lands under BLM management. For information on Keystone's liability in the event of an oil spill, see Section 3.13.5 of the EIS and Consolidated Response LIA-1.

Consolidated Response NOI-1:
Concerns Regarding the Potential Impacts of Noise from Pump Stations

Many commenters have expressed concern about increased noise levels associated with operation of the proposed Project pump stations.

Noise impacts associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.12 of the EIS. As stated therein, pump stations would be located as far away from residences as possible while meeting the hydraulic needs of the pipeline system. Keystone would perform a noise assessment survey for each pump station during proposed Project operation and would be required to implement noise abatement measures if necessary to reduce pump station noise as determined from these surveys to levels consistent with relevant state permit requirements and/or local ordinances.

Consolidated Response NOX-1:
Concerns Regarding the Potential Spreading of Noxious Weeds

Several commenters were concerned that the proposed methods for cleaning construction equipment would not prevent the spread of weeds and invasive species. Other commenters were concerned that soil heating resulting from pipeline operations may encourage the spread of weeds and invasive species.

As discussed in Section 3.5.5 of the EIS, Keystone is refining weed survey, control, and monitoring plans in consultation with state and county weed boards. These plans are designed to prevent and if necessary contain the spread of noxious weeds. Keystone would comply with equipment cleaning methods and other noxious weed control recommendations provided by federal, state, and local resource agencies as well as those described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Restoration Plan (Appendix B of the EIS). These recommendations reflect best management practices as defined by the relevant resource agencies.

Relative to temperature effects, as noted in Section 3.5.5 of the EIS, alteration in vegetation productivity and phenology could occur due to increased soil temperatures associated with heat input from the pipeline. In addition, increased soil temperatures may lead to localized soil drying and localized decreases in soil moisture available for evapotranspiration. However, implementation of the mitigation measures described in Section 3.5.5.4 of the EIS would reduce the potential for any spread of weeds or invasive species associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project.

Consolidated Response OIL-1:
Concerns Regarding the Likelihood of Spills

Commenters have expressed concern that the risk analysis presented in the EIS states that there would not be any spills from the proposed Project, and others have requested information on potential release sizes.

Section 3.13 of the EIS includes a summary of the risk analyses conducted for the proposed Project, including projections of the estimated frequency of spills from the proposed Project. That section of the EIS does not make the statement that there is no chance that a spill would occur. It does state that small releases (i.e., spills up to 2,100 gallons) are highly likely to occur during construction and operation of the proposed Project. It also states that large releases (i.e., greater than 21,000 gallons) are unlikely to occur, but there is a finite chance that they could occur sometime during the lifetime of the proposed Project. As discussed in Section 3.13.4 of the EIS, DOS analyzed databases of historical spills on existing pipeline systems to establish annual spill frequencies per mile of existing pipeline in the U.S. and then applied that frequency to the length of the proposed Project. The DOS estimates of spill frequency based on the PHMSA database for significant spills range from 1.18 incidents per year for hazardous liquid spills to 1.83 incidents per year for crude oil spills greater than 50 bbl (see Table 3.13.4-1 of the EIS). Using the NRC database, DOS estimates of hazardous liquid spill frequencies range from 1.16 incidents per year for spills of any size to 0.6 incidents per year for spills up to 50 bbl. In addition, for crude oil spills, the NRC database estimates range from 1.38 incidents per year to 0.68 incidents per year for spills up to 50 bbl (see Table 3.13.4-2 of the EIS). The estimate of incident frequencies for hazardous liquid and crude oil spills of any size using both the PHMSA significant spill database for spills greater than 50 bbl and the NRC database for spills up to 50 bbl ranged from 1.78 hazardous liquid spills per year to 2.51 crude oil spills of any size per year.

To assess a spill frequency for the proposed Project specific to the likelihood of a breach of the pipeline itself that would take into account specific design elements, materials strength, anti-corrosion measures, proposed construction and inspection procedures, and applicable regulatory requirements, Keystone performed a two step spill frequency assessment. Keystone initially calculated a baseline spill frequency using the PHMSA (2008) database of 1.38 spills per year. In addition, Keystone then adjusted that spill frequency based on the impact of these proposed Project-specific measures on the key threats to pipeline integrity as described in Section 3.13.4 of the EIS. The adjusted Project-specific spill frequency determined by Keystone for the entire pipeline is 0.22 spills per year (see Table 3.13.4-4 of the EIS).

As noted in the EIS, a spill of petrochemicals or hazardous materials could result from construction and from operation of the proposed Project. As a general rule, small spills (from 1 to 2,100 gallons) are very likely (probability of about 1.0) during both construction and operation. Small spills during construction would typically result from overfilling tanks, broken containers, and similar actions. The vast majority of these spills would occur on construction pads, roads, and other maintained rights-of- way, would likely be detected and reported quickly, and contained and cleaned up with little impact to natural resources or human uses of these resources. Large to very large releases would be very unlikely to occur during construction (maximum tanker truck capacity approximately 6,000 gallons). Larger spills would be possible if a fuel storage tank fails; however, the tanks would be installed inside berms designed to contain greater than 100 percent of the total tank capacity.

As discussed in Sections 3.13.2 and 3.13.3 of the EIS, the probability of a pipeline failure that results in a large (greater than 21,000 gallons) release is low. Large spills would be possible from a major pipeline break, but as stated in the EIS the likelihood would be very small by whatever measure one uses (e.g., incidents per year or barrels per pipeline mile).

Nonetheless, recent large pipeline oil spills (e.g., the Enbridge Pipeline Kalamazoo River spill and the ExxonMobil Silvertip spill) provide evidence that larger spills with significant environmental consequences can occur. However, these recent spills have occurred on older pipeline systems that were constructed under design standards and conditions less comprehensive than the standards and conditions that would apply to the construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Project (see Consolidated Response SAF-1). For a discussion of maximum spill volumes in the event of a complete pipeline breach, see Section 3.13.4 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-2.

Consolidated Response OIL-2: Calculation of the Maximum Spill Size

Many commenters have expressed concern that very large to catastrophic oil spills could result from the construction and operation of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline.

As discussed in Section 3.13.4 of the EIS, a complete structural failure of a high strength 36-inch outer diameter pipeline with the wall thicknesses of the proposed Project pipeline would be a highly unlikely event. To cause such a failure, the proposed Project pipeline would likely need to experience a direct shear event. Such events could be caused by:

- A strike-slip fault movement across the proposed pipeline – however, the proposed pipeline corridor does not cross any known active faults;
- An anchor drag event or a collision event within a navigable river that experiences large to very large ship or barge traffic – however, all such river crossings along the proposed corridor would be crossed using HDD and the pipeline would therefore be installed well below the maximum anchor depth and outside any potential collision hazard;
- A major construction-related accidental equipment interaction with the buried pipeline – however, the proposed pipeline would be buried under a minimum of 4 feet of cover, would be clearly marked, would include warning tape (ribbons) as required by the Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA, would be predominantly routed through rural areas where such large equipment construction impacts would be rare, and Keystone would implement public awareness and damage prevention programs in accordance with 49 CFR 195.440 and API RP 1162. Additionally, the probability of puncture of the X-70 strength steel pipe of the proposed Project would be very low as its puncture resistance is in excess of 65 tons and approximately 98 percent of all excavators in North America have a maximum digging force of less than 35 tons and no excavator has a digging force greater than 40 tons;
- An intentional act of sabotage, vandalism, or terrorism – however, the pipeline would be buried with a minimum of 4 feet of cover and all aboveground facilities would include security fencing, thus reducing facility accessibility to these potential threats;
- A major flood event with the potential to cause deep scour and debris impact to the proposed pipeline – however, at major river crossings, the proposed pipeline would be installed using HDD and would therefore be below the maximum scour depth, and at all stream crossings, the proposed pipeline would be installed below the calculated scour depth;
- A major slide event could be possible in steep slope areas along the proposed pipeline corridor – however, Keystone has considered landslide potential in the routing of the proposed pipeline and has selected crossings of steeper slope areas where the landslide potential is considered minimal, and the potential for landslide activity would be monitored during operations through regular aerial and intermittent ground patrols and through landowner awareness programs; or

- A combination of a high level of corrosion with some external force on the proposed pipeline – however, the proposed pipeline would be designed, constructed and operated consistent with the requirements of 49 CFR 195 and the Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA (see Appendix C of this SDEIS), many of which address requirements to reduce and monitor corrosion throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Some commenters expressed concern that WCSB crude oil pipeline statistics from Canada suggest that corrosion rates for WCSB crude oil pipelines are higher than for other crude oil pipelines. Direct comparisons between spill frequencies in the Canadian NEB/ERCB incident database and the PHMSA spill frequency database are complicated by differences in spill reporting requirements in the two jurisdictions. In Canada, spills of any size are reported. In the U.S., spills of 5 gallons or more are reported at this time. However, it is noted that PHMSA reported that in the U.S. from 2002 to 2009 internal corrosion accounted for approximately 26.5 percent of spill incidents (PHMSA 2011). The NEB/ERCB reported that in Alberta from 1990 to 2005 internal corrosion accounted for approximately 24.8 percent of spill incidents (Alberta Energy and Utilities Board 2007). In a briefing to the U.S. Senate on June 8, 2011, PHMSA presented statistics comparing total failures, internal corrosion related failures, and external corrosion related failures in the U.S. crude oil pipeline transmission system from 2002 to 2010 with similar failures in the Alberta crude oil pipeline transmission system over the same time period (see Table 3.13.5-3). The quantity of oil sands derived crude oil in the Alberta system over this time period was likely much higher on a percentage basis than the quantity of oil sands derived crude oil in the entire U.S. system. Nonetheless, the internal corrosion related failures in the Alberta system over this time period per 1,000 pipeline miles per year were approximately 24 percent lower than in the U.S. system. The combined internal and external corrosion related failures in the Alberta system over this time period per 1,000 pipeline miles per year were approximately 13 percent lower than in the U.S. system. Therefore, there is no evidence that the transportation of oil sands derived crude oil in Alberta has resulted in a higher corrosion related failure rate than occurs in the transportation of the variable-sourced crude oils in the U.S. system.
- As described in Section 2.3.1.2, to protect against corrosion, an external coating (fusion-bonded epoxy, or FBE) would be applied to the pipeline and all buried facilities, and cathodic protection (CP) would be applied to the pipeline by impressed current. These measures would be provided in compliance with 49 CFR Part 195, Subpart H (Corrosion Control) and the requirements of 14 of the PHMSA 57 Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS). The primary impressed current CP systems would be rectifiers coupled to semi-deep vertical anode beds at each pump station, as well as rectifiers coupled to deep-well anode beds at selected intermediate mainline valve sites. The rectifiers would be variable output transformers which would convert incoming AC power to DC voltage and current to provide the necessary current density to the CP design structures. The rectifiers would have a negative cable connection to the design structure and a positive cable connection to the anode beds. The anode beds would consist of high silicon cast iron anodes backfilled with a highly conductive coke powder to allow for an expected anode minimum life of 20 years. During operation, the CP system would be monitored and remediation performed to prolong the anode bed and systems. The semi-deep anode beds would be 12-inch-diameter vertical holes spaced 15 feet apart with a bottom hole depth of approximately 45 feet. The deep-well anode bed would be a single 12-inch-diameter vertical hole with a bottom hole depth of approximately 300 feet.

To ascertain what the maximum volume release could be at any location along the proposed pipeline corridor as requested by PHMSA, an analysis was conducted by Keystone that assessed maximum leak volume from a complete pipeline structural failure using a spill model that is populated with elevation data points occurring at every point of inflection (PI) in the pipeline or every 100 feet, whatever distance is smaller (in most cases it is the PI). The model evaluated over 100,000 data points detailing the profile

of the pipeline. The elevation points were acquired through physical survey of the land (accuracy: 2-3 inches) and supplemented with LiDAR (Light Distancing and Ranging system with a vertical accuracy of approximately 6 inches). The model generated spill volume results at each of these data points. This analysis used the following response times:

- Stop pumping units at all pump station locations: approximately 9 minutes;
- Close remotely operated isolation valves: approximately 3 minutes;
- Total time: approximately 12 minutes.

The analysis also assumed a complete pipeline shear and draindown, a highly unlikely event for the reasons stated above. The analysis considered the configuration of the pipeline and the location of MLVs and pump stations from the Canadian border to delivery terminals. Based on this analysis, the approximate maximum spill volume was estimated to be approximately 2.8 million gallons (66,500 bbl), and it was determined that this size release was only theoretically possible along less than 0.1 percent of the proposed pipeline route (less than 1.7 miles). It is important to note that this approximate maximum spill volume could not occur at all locations along the proposed pipeline corridor. It represents the release that would occur under a structural failure scenario where the distance between MLVs and the terrain gradient in the vicinity of the failure, in combination with other factors, would lead to a maximum draindown condition. At all other locations along the pipeline corridor, the maximum draindown volume would be lower. For approximately 50 percent of the proposed pipeline corridor (approximately 842 miles), the modeled maximum spill volume would be less than 672,000 gallons (16,000 bbl) due to a complete structural failure of the pipeline. For the rest of the pipeline, the maximum release would be less due to topography and MLV placement. Areas where maximum spill volumes would be much lower include river crossings and pump stations where MLVs occur on each side of the river or the pump station.

Consolidated Response OIL-3:
Concerns Regarding the Detection of Small Leaks

Many commenters have expressed concern about the ability to detect small leaks from the proposed Project pipeline.

Information on the Keystone SCADA system, which would be used to remotely monitor and control the pipeline system, is presented in Sections 2.4 and 3.13.4.5 of the EIS along with descriptions of complementary leak detection methods and systems that would be available within the OCC and in the field. It is possible that a slow and small-volume leak that is below the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) detection level could continue for some time before it is detected by or reported to the Keystone Operations Control Center (OCC). Since the SCADA system would not likely detect leaks from the pipeline system that are less than 1.5 to 2 percent of the flow volume, a small leak could relatively quickly lead to a substantial release volume. Therefore it is essential that the pipeline system is designed, constructed, operated, and maintained such that the possibility of any release of oil is minimized. For this reason, as discussed in detail in Consolidated Response SAF-1, DOS working in conjunction with PHMSA have developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions relating to pipeline design, construction, operation, and maintenance that Keystone has agreed to incorporate into the proposed Project and would apply to the proposed Project if the Presidential Permit is approved.

Leak detection technology that would be used to supplement the SCADA system includes software-based volume balance systems that monitor receipt and delivery volumes; computational pipeline monitoring or software-based leak detection systems that use a model to break the pipeline system into smaller segments and monitor each of these segments on a mass balance basis; computer-based, non-real time, accumulated

gain/(loss) volume trending to assist in identifying low rate or seepage releases; and direct observation methods, including aerial patrols, intermittent maintenance patrols, and public and landowner awareness programs that are designed to encourage and facilitate the reporting of suspected leaks and events that may suggest a threat to the integrity of the pipeline.

Keystone is committed to educating landowners and response personnel along the proposed pipeline corridor such that they become aware of visual and olfactory indications of undetected oil releases. Many small oil spills are detected through the observation and diligence of people living and working near the pipeline corridor. Visual and olfactory detection of these small leaks typically occurs when the oil surfaces on the ground or is floating on a water body or wet surface. Keystone's spill training exercise and drill program would be designed to meet the requirements of the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program Guidelines developed by the U.S. Coast Guard and adopted by PHMSA, EPA, and other regulatory agencies. Leaks may be detected by Keystone personnel in their required monitoring programs or by the public (e.g., farmers, recreationists, public service and public safety personnel, and other citizens).

In comments on the supplemental draft EIS, EPA expressed concern that relying solely on pressure drops and aerial surveys to detect leaks may result in smaller leaks going undetected for some time, resulting in potentially large spill volumes. In light of those concerns, EPA requested consideration of additional measures to reduce the risks of undetected leaks. A PHMSA report (2007) addressed the state of leak detection technology and its applicability to pipeline leak detection. External leak detection technology addressed included liquid sensing cables, fiber optic cables, vapor sensing, and acoustic emissions. In that report PHMSA concludes that while external leak detection systems have proven results for underground storage tank systems there are limitations to their applicability to pipeline systems and they are better suited to shorter pipeline segments. Their performance even in limited application is affected by soil conditions, depth to water table, sensor spacing, and leak rate. While it is acknowledged that some external detection methods are more sensitive to small leaks than the SCADA computational approach, the costs are extremely high and the stability and robustness of the systems are highly variable. Therefore, long-term reliability is not assured and the efficacy of these systems for a 1,384-mile long pipeline is questionable. Relative to additional ground patrols, Keystone responded to a data request from DOS concerning the feasibility of more ground-level inspections. Keystone responded that based on land owner concerns, additional ground-level inspections are not feasible due to potential disruption of normal land use activities (e.g., farming, animal grazing). PHMSA technical staff indicated that such concerns about landowner acceptance of more frequent ground-level inspections were consistent with their experience with managing pipelines in the region. Although widespread use of ground-level inspections may not be warranted, in the start-up year it is not uncommon for pipelines to experience a higher frequency of spills from valves, fittings, and seals. Such incidences are often related to improper installation, or defects in materials. In light of this fact, DOS in consultation with PHMSA and EPA determined that if the proposed Project were permitted, it would be advisable for the applicant to conduct inspections of all intermediate valves, and unmanned pump stations during the first year of operation to facilitate identification of small leaks or potential failures in fittings and seals. In the normal course of maintenance beyond the first year of operation, Keystone would have crews at various places along the proposed Project corridor (e.g., maintenance inspections of cathodic protection system rectifiers, MLVs, and pump stations). These crews would be trained and experienced in the identification of crude oil releases. It should be noted that the 14 leaks from fittings and seals that have occurred to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline were identified from the SCADA leak detection system and landowner reports.

Once a leak or release is detected through any means, Keystone would initiate the response procedures contained within the Pipeline Spill Response Plan (PSRP) and Emergency Response Plan (ERP) so that the release is quickly stopped and impacts to natural resources and the environment are reduced as much

as possible. PHMSA data related to pipeline spill detection indicate that the majority of pipeline spills are usually detected within 3 hours, and 97 percent of spills are detected within 7 days (PHMSA 2008). PHSMA data indicate that most leaks that were not detected within the first 24 hours were less than 630 gallons (15 barrels), and the maximum leak volume was about 500,000 gallons (12,000 barrels); the latter was detected after 4 days. For additional information on response plans, see Section 2.4.2.2 of the EIS.

Consolidated Response OIL-4: Concerns Regarding the Composition of Crude Oil that Would be Transported by the Proposed Project

Commenters have expressed concern about the nature of crude oil transported by the proposed Project, including the use of diluents to reduce the viscosity of oil sands crude oil, particularly in the event of a crude oil release to the environment.

As discussed in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS, crude oil transported by the proposed Project would, for the most part, originate within the Alberta oil sands. The oil produced from the oil sands is typically a very viscous material called bitumen. After impurities such as sand and water are removed, the bitumen is either processed and converted to synthetic crude oil or it is diluted with either lighter crude oils or materials called diluents to reduce its viscosity to acceptable levels for pipeline transportation. The upgrading process and the addition of diluent occur before the oil is delivered to the Keystone pipeline at Hardisty, Alberta.

Upgrading is conducted to ensure compliance with the tariff requirements that would be set for the proposed Project by the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Among other things, FERC requires that the oil "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."

The diluents used are generally similar to kerosene, natural gas condensate or synthetic crude oil; however, the exact composition may vary between shippers and is considered proprietary information (as is the exact composition of the crude oil). In essence, diluents are either lighter grades of crude oil or lighter hydrocarbons such as kerosene and naphtha. The diluents are integrally combined into the crude oil and would not physically separate if the oil is released from the pipeline. Over time, the volatile aromatic fraction of any crude oil released to the environment would tend to evaporate, and the soluble fraction would tend to enter surface and/or groundwater in contact with the spilled oil plume. Synthetic crude oil and diluent-blended crude oils would behave in a similar manner if released to the environment. The specific gravity of oil sands crude oils that would be transported on the proposed pipeline ranges from about 0.85 to about 0.93, and is less than the specific gravity of water. These crude oils, therefore, float on water and would not initially sink if released to an aqueous environment, either at the surface or in the ground.

Some commenters have expressed concern that dilbits in a pressurized oil pipeline would spontaneously volatilize if the pipeline is breached and further that the diluent would spontaneously separate from the bitumen. As discussed in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS, one measure of the volatility of crude oil and petroleum products is the Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP). RVP is the vapor pressure at equilibrium of a hydrocarbon liquid at 100 degrees Fahrenheit in a closed system. A higher RVP indicates a higher level of crude oil volatility. As indicated in Figure 3.13.5-1, the RVP range for dilbits is comparable to the range for conventional heavy crude oils, and lower than the ranges for medium conventional crude oils, light conventional crude oils, and natural gas condensates. It should be noted that the RVP range for dilbits is lower than the range for condensates, indicating that once a diluent is homogeneously mixed with bitumen to create a dilbit, it exhibits the characteristics of that mixture rather than the characteristics

of its individual components. The RVP values confirm that light crude oils and medium crude oils have more "light ends" in that they have a higher concentration of lighter hydrocarbon molecules with lower boiling points that more readily evaporate. Based on information provided at www.crudemonitor.ca, dilbits have light end concentrations in the range of approximately 16 to 25 percent. The light conventional crude oils have light end concentrations in the range of approximately 29 to 42 percent, the medium conventional crude oils have light end concentrations in the range of approximately 27 to 36 percent, and the heavy crude oils have light end concentrations in the range of approximately 13 to 18 percent. These data are consistent with the conclusion that dilbit volatility is comparable to the volatility of conventional crude oils.

Additionally, crude oil is considered a largely homogeneous mixture of a variety of specific hydrocarbon molecules ranging from methane (one carbon) to asphaltines (hundreds of cross-linked carbons). The diluents used in mixture with bitumen to create dilbits are themselves a homogeneous solution of specific hydrocarbon molecules. When blended together with bitumen the resulting crude oil exhibits properties of the mixture – not the individual component parts that were used to produce the blend – and these properties fall within the range of the properties of other crude oils. Blending bitumen with condensate simply puts back components that evaporated from the rock containing the bitumen over millions of years of exposure. However, the gas condensate used as diluent is stabilized (i.e., contains no hydrocarbon gases in solution under high pressure). The assertion that the rapid depressurization of a pipeline as a result of a pipeline breach would result in flash volatilization of gases contained in the diluents is therefore unfounded. The dilbit at rest prior to the development of pumping pressure is stable and at equilibrium between its component parts.

To illustrate this point, the publicly available American Petroleum Institute E&P Tank Program (API 4697) was utilized to assess working and standing losses of volatile compounds resulting from natural crude oil evaporation into air. While this program was designed to model emissions from tanks, it can be employed to provide a rough estimate of working and standing losses from a pipeline crude oil spill. It is recognized that there are limitations in the model's ability to simulate actual conditions involved in a specific pipeline oil spill at a specific location. For modeling purposes, a dilbit with an API gravity of 18 was compared to gas condensate (a typical diluent, API gravity 55.5), West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil (API gravity 41.0), and Alaska North Slope (ANS) crude oil (API gravity 27.5) using the API model. It should be noted that actual WTI and ANS hazardous air pollutant (HAP) and volatile organic carbon (VOC) concentrations may vary since the actual mix of a specific WTI or ANS crude oil would depend on the composition of the blend. For the dilbit, a full component chromatograph assay of a proprietary unstabilized condensate was available which was modified to match the initial boiling point and heavy ends with bitumen as represented in a published dilbit boiling curve (TIAX 2009). The modeling indicates that the dilbit would produce evaporation (i.e., standing and working) total emissions of VOC and HAP about half the emissions of Alaska North Slope crude oil, and 5 to 20 percent of West Texas Intermediate, respectively. This is because the WTI and ANS crude oils are pipelined straight out of the ground and field stock tank, where the gases under pressure in the deep underground reservoir (i.e. methane, ethane, carbon dioxide) have flashed off but the whole crudes stored at atmospheric pressure are not stabilized by further removing residual light hydrocarbon gases such as propane and butane. In comparison with straight condensate, the bitumen in the dilbit blend acts to reduce the partial pressure of light hydrocarbons in the condensate, slowing evaporation. These results clearly show that the behavior of the dilbit is substantially different than the behavior of the unmixed diluent and bitumen taken separately.

Additionally, commenters have expressed concern about the potential for gas pocket formation within the pipeline due to the presence of diluents in the crude oil stream for the proposed pipeline. However, according to PHMSA, as discussed in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS, the potential for gas pocket formations exists for normal crude oil transport. There are no technical studies that indicate whether the potential for

gas pocket formation would be any different for crude oils likely to be transported by the proposed Project. Gas pocket formation could occur during a slack-line condition. A slack-line condition can occur in any crude oil pipeline when line flow is insufficient to keep the entire pipe volume filled with liquid, leading to sporadic non-liquid volume pockets. Gas pocket formation is related to local topography and crude oil flow rates. Real time transient modeling addresses this concern, although leak detection sensitivity can be affected. Special Conditions 25 through 32 of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed in consultation with PHMSA and incorporated into the proposed Project design, construction, and maintenance plan by Keystone specifically address the requirements of the SCADA system and its ability to detect leaks within the limitations of current technology. These conditions also address the requirement for SCADA operator training, including training to address transient flow conditions, and the need for the SCADA system to assess flow characteristics upstream and downstream of valve locations. Further, in response to a data request from DOS concerning design approach to address slack flow conditions, Keystone provided the following:

> "Slack flow is defined as a condition where the pressure of the crude oil inside the pipeline is reduced such that the pipeline pressure is less than the vapor pressure of the crude oil itself. The Keystone XL pipeline, under design operating conditions, will not operate in slack flow. Keystone has ensured the operating regime allows for adequate pressure on the crude oil such that a slack flow condition will not arise. The pipeline's controls philosophy (inclusive of valve controls) accomplishes this by regulation of the suction and discharge pressures at the pump stations so they don't drop below the vapor pressure of the crude oil. Further, the pressure in the pipeline is continuously monitored by the Operations Control Center where pressure readings from transmitters placed no more than 20 miles apart along the pipeline are reported back through the SCADA system. Additionally, as Keystone has avoided extreme elevation changes along the route, natural causes for slack flow are eliminated."

Several commenters have raised additional concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosion potential of WCSB crude oils that would be transported in the proposed Project. These commenters are concerned about several potential technical factors, including:

- These crude oils may introduce a type of crude oil that has not been regularly transported in the US pipeline system in the past;
- These crude oils may increase the potential for stress corrosion cracking; and
- These crude oils may increase internal erosion due to the composition and volume of sediments and water (BS&W) in the crude oil stream.

As discussed in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS, heavy and medium-heavy WCSB and other Canadian crude oils have been transported in high volumes in the US onshore pipeline system for many years. For example, based on information available from the Energy Information Administration (EIA), annual volumes of heavy crude oil (API gravity range 18 to 24) from Canada exported to the United States from 1986 to 2010 were as follows:

- 1986 - 181,000 bpd;
- 1990 - 242,000 bpd;
- 1995 - 237,000 bpd;
- 2000 - 433,000 bpd;
- 2005 - 705,000 bpd;
- 2010 - 1,039,000 bpd.

Relative to potential stress corrosion cracking, the composition of the crude oil is not a major factor in determining the potential for stress corrosion cracking (SCC). According to a report prepared for PHMSA (Michael Baker Jr., Inc 2005), "the single most important recommendation in the prevention of SCC is an emphasis on coatings that remain bonded to the pipeline, but allow the passage of cathodic protection current in the event of disbondment. Emphasis should also be placed on the quality assurance/quality control of the surface preparation and field application. These considerations would apply to both new pipeline installations as well as to coating replacement projects. Apart from this consideration, there are limited practical recommendations for pipeline operation processes that can prevent SCC initiation. However, the emphasis must be such that procedures, especially the collection and integration of data specific to SCC development from in-line inspection and direct examinations, are identified and implemented to refine and update this model over time, which will help operators gain a better understanding of the SCC susceptibility. Therefore, it is recommended that operator plans reflect this need for continued data and knowledge development and sharing." These findings and recommendations are consistent with the approaches included within the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions. Further, it is PHMSA's opinion that relative to SCC, key influencing factors include temperature, pipe coating, and external environment (particularly moisture). The proposed coating system for the proposed Project is not conducive to SCC according to PHMSA, and the limits on operating temperature included in Special Condition 15 would further reduce the risk of SCC. Therefore, PHMSA does not consider SCC to be a significant potential risk for the proposed KXL pipeline (PHMSA Pers. Comm. 2011).

Relative to bottom (or basic) sediment and water (BS&W) content in the crude oil stream, a substantive amount of water and inorganic particulate material is entrained in all heavy crude oil during extraction and production. However, 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 BS&W content of 0.5 percent by volume. Specifically, Article 4 (Quality) of the FERC tariff would set forth the following specifications to govern the quality of the crude oil that shippers may tender for transportation in the proposed pipeline:

> "**4.1 Permitted Petroleum**.
>
> Only that Petroleum having properties that conform to the specifications of Petroleum described in Sections 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 following will be permitted in the Pipeline System. Shipper will not Tender to Carrier (Keystone XL), and Carrier will have no obligation to accept, transport or deliver Petroleum which does not meet said specifications.
>
> **4.2 Specifications of Petroleum.**
>
> For the purposes of Section 4.1, the specifications of the Petroleum shall be as follows: (i) Reid Vapor Pressure shall not exceed one hundred and three kilopascals (103kPa); (ii) sediment and water shall not exceed one-half of one percent (0.5%) of volume, as determined by the centrifuge method in accordance with ASTM D4007 standards (most current version) or by any other test that is generally accepted in the petroleum industry as may be implemented from time to time; (iii) the temperature at the Receipt Point shall not exceed thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C); (iv) the density at the Receipt Point shall not exceed nine hundred and forty kilograms per Cubic Meter (940 kg/m3); (v) the kinematic viscosity shall not exceed three hundred and fifty (350) square millimeters per second (mm2/s) determined at the Carrier's reference line temperature as posted on Carrier's electronic bulletin board; and (vi) shall have no physical or chemical characteristics that may render such Petroleum not readily transportable by Carrier or that may materially affect the quality of other Petroleum transported by Carrier or that may

otherwise cause disadvantage or harm to Carrier or the Pipeline System, or otherwise impair Carrier's ability to provide service on the Pipeline System.

4.3 Modifications to Specifications.

Notwithstanding Sections 4.1 and 4.2, or any other provision in these Rules and Regulations to the contrary, Carrier shall have the right to make any reasonable changes to the specifications under Section 4.2 from time to time to ensure measurement accuracy and to protect Carrier, the Pipeline System or Carrier's personnel, provided that Carrier shall give Shipper reasonable notice of such changes prior to filing.

4.4 Freedom from Objectionable Matter.

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."

In addition, Special Condition 34 (see Appendix C of this SDEIS) addresses the sediment and water content of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project and states the following:

Internal Corrosion: Keystone shall limit basic sediment and water (BS&W) to 0.5% by volume and report BS&W testing results to PHMSA in the annual report."

Any WCSB or other crude oils would need to meet this BS&W standard before the crude oil would enter the proposed pipeline (and hence supplied to a refinery). This BS&W requirement would minimize damage to pipeline and refining equipment from corrosion and abrasive wear, and would also reduce the inefficiency of transporting and processing BS&W constituents.

Relative to the potential erosion concerns during pipeline transmission, DOS has communicated directly with Sam Lordo and Dennis Haynes at NALCO. Both Mr. Lordo and Mr. Haynes noted that in their experience the sediments in diluted bitumen had not created problems of abrasive wear on equipment at refineries. They noted that their work did not relate to transmission pipelines (Lordo and Haynes Pers. Comm. 2011).

Bitumen produced by the original naphtha solvent-based process (dilution centrifuge as practiced by Suncor and Syncrude) has approximately 0.3 to 0.5 percent solids and 1 to 2 percent water. This makes it unsuitable for pipelining and direct sale to traditional refineries. However, a paraffinic solvent process commercialized in the Shell-led Albian Sands project has provided the means to produce bitumens that are lower in asphaltenes, substantively lower in BS&W, and more easily blended with other refinery feed stocks (Oil Sands Technology Roadmap: Unlocking the Potential Mining Based Bitumen Extraction). This product meets the necessary 0.5 percent BS&W limit for pipeline transport. The post-dehydration level of the Western Canadian Select crude oil also meets the BS&W transport requirement.

The composition of crude oils is also important when considering potential air and water emissions generated during the refining process. A comparison of typical heavy crude oils refined currently in the Houston area with the crude oils that would be transported on the proposed pipeline indicates that they are very similar in composition (see Section 3.13.4 of the EIS). This finding is consistent with the findings in a 2003 report to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prepared by the American Petroleum Institute (API) that included a comparison of Canadian synthetic crude oil with conventional crude oil (API 2003). That report included the following statement:

> "Synthetic crude oil, from upgraded tar sands, is compositionally similar to high quality conventional crude oil (>33º API). The conventional technologies such as delayed and fluid coking, hydrotreating, and hydrocracking, used to upgrade heavy crude oils and bitumens, are used to convert tar sands into an essentially 'bottomless' crude, consisting of blends of hydrotreated naphthas, diesel and gas oil without residual heavier oils . . . This information was supplied to EPA . . . to support the position that tar sands-derived synthetic crude oil is comparable to conventional crude oils for health effects and environmental testing, a position with which EPA concurred."

Further, as described in Section 1.4 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. As a result, the refined products derived from WCSB crude oil would be essentially the same as those that are currently produced from processing heavy crude oil in the Houston area refineries, and the types of emissions would also be the same, as described in Consolidated Response P&N-3.

Consolidated Response OIL-5:
Concerns Regarding the Potential for an Explosion

Many commenters have expressed concern about abnormal pipeline operations that could result in an explosion and consequent oil spill, possible property and environmental impacts, and/or injury or loss of life.

A review of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) data related to pipeline accidents indicates that most "petroleum or hydrocarbon pipeline explosions" occur in pipelines that are transporting highly flammable, highly volatile hydrocarbons such as natural gas, liquid propane gas (LPG), propane, gasoline, naphtha, or similar products. Typically, any of those materials released from the pipeline form a flammable vapor cloud that can explode when it reaches a certain concentration level in air, particularly in a confined space. In rare cases diesel, gas condensate, kerosene, or similarly-refined liquid hydrocarbon ignite and burn explosively if the vapors are exposed to a fire or similar high temperature heat source, usually a fire caused by some other accident.

As noted in Section 3.1.3 of the EIS, PHMSA data for onshore oil and hazardous material pipelines indicate that only 6 of 2,706 (0.2 percent) of incidents that occurred from 1990 through 2009 were attributed to "fire/explosion as a primary cause." A search of the internet for reports of crude oil pipeline explosions suggests that (1) there have been very few if any explosions associated with crude oil pipelines that were the result of a failure of the pipeline as a primary cause, and (2) the very few that have occurred are attributable to explosions in ancillary facilities or errors in operations unassociated with crude oil transportation. For example, the explosion and fire in the crude oil pipeline/storage tank area in Dalian, China occurred as a result of an improper desulfurization operation; the primary cause was not the transport of crude oil in the pipeline.

The proposed Project would use pump stations that are powered by electricity; as a result, there would not be natural gas or other petroleum products at the facility that could ignite explosively. A crude oil spill from the pipeline or at a pump station would result in some hydrocarbon vapors being released to the atmosphere, but the vapors would not be expected to be in confined spaces and therefore would be unlikely to explode.

Further, as discussed in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response OIL-4, diluents will not flash volatilize from the homogenous mixture dilbits in the event of a pipeline breach and subsequent oil release. Additionally, as also discussed Section 3.13.5 the hydrogen sulfide concentration of crude oils

that could be transported on the proposed Project is very low and in the very unlikely event of a fire, any small concentration of hydrogen sulfide released would combust with oxygen to produce sulfur dioxide and water.

Consolidated Response P&N-1: Concerns Regarding the Need for the Proposed Project

Many commenters have expressed concern about the need for the proposed Project. Some commenters have suggested that the EIS presents an assessment of need prepared by Keystone and that the assessment of need presented in the EIS is not an independent and unbiased analysis. This response provides information on our analysis and a summary of the key points of the need analysis.

Independent Analysis of Need

Although Keystone provided an assessment of need in its application and related submittals to the Department of State (DOS) for a Presidential Permit, DOS conducted a separate, thorough, and independent assessment as a part of its environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The results of the DOS need analysis are presented in Section 1.4 of the EIS.

The analysis of need presented in Section 1.4 of the EIS is based primarily on information presented in reports published by government agencies such as the Energy Information Administration (EIA), the International Energy Agency (IEA), and Canada's Energy Resource Conservation Board (ERCB). The mandates of these three agencies are described below:

- The EIA is a statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). Its mission is to provide policy-independent data, forecasts, and analyses to promote sound policy making, efficient markets, and public understanding regarding energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. By law, EIA's products are developed independently and are not subject to clearance by DOE or other government agencies. EIA neither formulates nor advocates any policy positions, and its views may not reflect those of DOE or the Administration. EIA issues a wide range of weekly, monthly, and annual reports on energy production, stocks, demand, imports, exports, and prices. It also prepares analyses and special reports on topics of current interest in response to requests from the Congress, DOE, and other government agencies.
- The IEA is an intergovernmental organization which acts as energy policy advisor to 28 member countries in their effort to ensure reliable, affordable, and clean energy for their citizens. Its current mandate incorporates the "Three E's" of balanced energy policy making: energy security, economic development, and environmental protection. IEA currently focuses its work on climate change policies, market reform, energy technology collaboration, and outreach to the rest of the world, especially major consumers and producers of energy such as China, India, Russia, and the OPEC countries.
- The ERCB is an independent, quasi-judicial agency of the Government of Alberta, Canada. It regulates development of Alberta's energy resources, including oil, natural gas, oil sands, coal, and pipelines. The ERCB's mission is to ensure that the discovery, development, and delivery of Alberta's energy resources take place in a manner that is fair, responsible, and in the public interest. The information and knowledge responsibility of the Board includes the collection, storage, analysis, appraisal, dissemination, and stakeholder awareness of information about energy and utility matters.

In its assessment of proposed Project Purpose and Need, DOS also reviewed information from industry associations, such as the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, and private companies such as

Purvin and Gertz and IHS Cambridge Energy Research Associates (IHS CERA). Section 1.11 of the EIS presents a list of the references used in developing the assessment of need.

As a result of public concerns relative to the need for the proposed Project expressed in comments on the draft EIS, the Department of Energy Office of Policy and International Affairs commissioned an independent analysis (EnSys 2010) of various aspects of the proposed Project, including the Project need given long term estimates of demand and existing and projected crude oil transportation infrastructure into the U.S., particularly extending into Petroleum Administration Defense District III (PADD III). This analysis and additional studies published after the April 2010 publication of the draft EIS were used to revise and update the DOS assessment of Project Purpose and Need (see Sections 1.2 and 1.4 of the EIS).

Summary of Need

Many commenters have expressed concerns that the U.S. does not need additional crude oil at this time and that only minor increases would be required in the near future.

Section 1.4 of the EIS presents an overview of the crude oil market, including a revised analysis of the need for the proposed Project. New information available to DOS after publication of the draft and supplemental draft EIS reconfirms that there is a need for additional oil transportation infrastructure to PADD III, evidenced by both current market demand and the long-term projections of crude oil supply and demand. As noted in Section 1.4 of the EIS, the proposed Project would provide access to Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) crude oil in PADD III as existing heavy crude oil sources currently serving PADD III refineries continue to decline. Additionally, construction of the proposed Project would provide needed system redundancy to ensure crude oil deliveries from Canada into the United States if existing transportation pathways were disrupted.

The need for the proposed Project is confirmed in light of international competition for crude oil resources, depleting reserves of heavy crude oil in Mexico, political uncertainties relative to trade with Venezuela, and projections of future crude oil demand in the United States even under EPA's low oil product demand outlook (EnSys 2010).

As described in Section 1.4.2 of the EIS, many of the countries providing crude oil to refineries in PADD III have decreased exports. In particular, a large portion of the crude has previously been supplied by Mexico and Venezuela. However, production from Mexico's mature Cantarell field has been in decline, and from 2006 to 2009 imports of Mexican crude oil have fallen from about 1.6 million bpd to about 1.1 million bpd and are projected to fall further by the projected in service date of the proposed Project. In addition, expansion of the Minatitlan refinery was completed in January 2011 and the expanded refinery processes at least 110,000 bpd of Mexican crude oil, which further reduced the volume exported to the U.S. In addition, Venezuela is diversifying its crude oil customers to decrease its dependence on U.S. markets, and exports from Venezuela to the U.S. have decreased and are expected to continue to decrease. As a result, crude oil from the proposed Project would fill the gap in crude oil supply that currently exists and is expected to increase in the future. As crude oil demand at the PADD III refineries increases, Canadian crude oil could be shipped in the proposed Project to meet that demand.

In its analysis of U.S. crude oil demand, EnSys (2010) considered both the EIA Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) 2010 reference case and the low demand case based upon EPA's February/March 2010 study that examined "more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled". Under the AEO reference case scenario, the demand for refinery products sourced from crude oil would increase from 20 million bpd in 2010 to approximately 23.3 million bpd in 2030. Under the low demand case, demand for refinery products sourced from crude oil would decrease from 20 million bpd in 2010 to approximately 16 million bpd in 2030. Given these projections of refined product demand, EnSys

projected that the AEO scenario would result in an increase in Canadian crude imports from 1.9 million bpd in 2009 to 3.6 million bpd by 2030. In this case, WCSB oil sands imports would comprise 90 percent of total Canadian imports. Under the low demand case, Canadian crude imports would continue to increase similarly to the AEO scenario. The drop in U.S. oil demand anticipated in the low demand case would be accommodated by a decrease in imports in crude oil from the Middle East and Africa. While existing and other potential oil pipelines from Canada − including the Keystone Mainline and the Alberta Clipper Project − may be sufficient under these scenarios to accommodate near-term total U.S. demand for crude oil, it is projected that by 2020 the projected capacity of the proposed Project would be needed for overall U.S. demand and would be needed sooner to accommodate PADD III demand specifically. See also Consolidated Response ALT-2.

Consolidated Response P&N-2: Concerns Regarding the Export of Crude Oil and Refined Products from the U.S. Gulf Coast

Exports of Refined Products from PADD III

Several commenters have expressed concern that products refined from crude oil transported by the proposed Project would be exported to foreign countries from Gulf Coast refineries. Many of those comments addressed the potential of refined products being exported to China. In addition, some commenters suggested that crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be shipped from the Gulf Coast to China.

As discussed in Section 3.14.3 of the EIS, the refineries in Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) III along the U.S. Gulf Coast provide refined petroleum products to many areas within the U.S. According to the online Independent Statistics and Analysis of the U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration (EIA), approximately 2.5 billion barrels of refined product was produced in PADD III in 2009. [2] Of this refinery output, approximately 1.5 billion barrels was sent to other PADDs within the U.S.,[3] and approximately 520 million barrels was exported to other countries[4], primarily to Mexico and countries in South America. The total volume of U.S. refined petroleum product exported to China from all 5 PADDs in 2009 was approximately 16 million barrels[5]. Since the EIA database does not provide data on the volume of refined product exported from each PADD to specific countries, it is only possible to compare the total U.S. export volume to China with the total production volume and total export volume for PADD III: the total amount of U.S. refined product exported to China in 2009 (i.e., from all five PADDs) was about 3.1 percent of the total production from PADD III refineries, and about 0.6 percent of the total export of refined product from PADD III. It is unlikely that all of the nearly 16 million barrels exported to China in 2009 was from PADD III, and therefore the percentages noted above are likely higher than the actual percentages for product exported to China from PADD III in 2009.

As noted in Response P&N-1 and Section 1.4 of the EIS, the crude oil transported to PADD III by the proposed Project would largely replace declining supplies of other heavy crude oil, particularly from Mexico and Venezuela. Further, as described in Response OIL-4 and in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As a result, it is likely that current refining methods and the movement of refined product in PADD III would continue if the proposed Project is implemented, i.e., the vast majority of refined product would be delivered to customers in the U.S. Although the total volume of refined product exported from the U.S. to China increased from 2008 to 2009, it is unlikely that implementation of the

[2] Available at http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pnp_refp2_dc_r30_mbbl_a.htm
[3] Available at http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_move_ptb_dc_R20-R10_mbbl_m.htm
[4] Available at http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_move_ptb_dc_R20-R10_mbbl_m.htm
[5] Available at http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_move_exp_dc_R30-Z00_mbbl_a.htm

proposed Project would result in a substantial increase in the volume of refined product shipped from the U.S. to China or to other countries. It is also clear from the EIA database that refineries in PADD III would not be expected to export all product refined from Canadian crude oil to China as suggested by some commenters. In addition, the refineries in the Gulf Coast are primarily U.S. owned, with no known majority ownership of a refinery by a Chinese company. As a result, there would be no unusual incentive to sell refined product to Chinese customers. In addition, China is substantially increasing its own refinery capacity and is a major competitor for crude oil produced throughout the world. Those conditions suggest that China would be better able to meet its needs for refined product internally and would not require a substantial increase in refined products from PADD III refineries or from other PADDs.

There is also the consideration of the cost of transport of refined product from the Gulf Coast to China. Although some tankers could use the Panama Canal, the use of larger tankers to reduce the number of tanker transits required would require following a different route to China. The alternate routes would require transit around the southern end of South America or the southern end of Africa, both of which are long transport legs that would add to the cost of the product. The transportation costs for shipping refined product from the Gulf Coast to China, even using the Panama Canal for some shipments, would result in a price that would be substantially higher than the price of refined product from other sources. As a result, it is not likely that China would be interested in purchasing refined product from Gulf Coast refiners.

Potential Export of Canadian Crude Oil from the Gulf Coast

The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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.14 Middle Eastern producers will not have any trouble finding takers for their crude, Even if, as Verleger claims, Saudi Arabia makes price concessions to maintain 700 thousand barreis 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.is 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast)."

There would be cost considerations in a decision to transport crude oil from Hardisty to the proposed Project delivery points and then to tankers for delivery to foreign ports. There could be storage costs for temporary storage of the oil prior to loading onto the tankers. Due to the size of the tankers, most if not all ship movements to China would not be able to use the Panama Canal until it is expanded. As a result, the routes from the Gulf Coast to China would require transit around the southern end of South America or the southern end of Africa, both of which are long transport legs that would add to the cost of the product. Therefore, shipping Canadian crude oil from Hardisty to the U.S. Gulf Coast and from there to

China would result in transportation costs that would add to the delivered cost of the crude oil. Although there is Chinese ownership in some of the oil sands projects in Canada (see Response P&N-4), it is not likely that the ownership would influence the shipping of crude oil from Hardisty to China via the proposed Project connection to the Gulf Coast due to the cost differential between that source and other sources of crude oil.

As described in Section 1.2 of the EIS, if the proposed Project is approved and implemented, Keystone has contracts to ship approximately 535,000 barrels per day (bpd) of crude oil to the Gulf Coast. It is anticipated that the Canadian crude oil transported to the Gulf Coast would be refined there. Although it is possible that the remaining initial capacity of the system (approximately 165,000 bpd) could be transshipped to China, the cost differential noted above would make that situation highly unlikely.

Consolidated Response P&N-3: Concerns Regarding Refinery Emissions

DOS received many comments expressing concern about the impacts of emissions that would result from refining crude oil from the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB). The concerns focus on the perception that (1) WCSB crude oil is "dirtier" than other types of heavy crude oil and would therefore emit more pollutants during the refining process than other types of crude oil, and (2) that the emissions would be in excess of those currently released from refineries in the Houston area. These issues are addressed below.

WCSB Crude Oil

Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS has been revised to compare representative types of crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project with typical heavy crude oils traditionally processed in the Houston area refineries. Some PADD III refineries are already processing WCSB crude oil transported from Canada by the existing 96,000-bpd EXXON Pegasus Pipeline System. In addition, in 2009 approximately 11,700 bpd of WCSB crude oil was shipped to Gulf Coast refineries from Burnaby, British Columbia by marine tanker. 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 heavy crude oils from Mexico, Venezuela, and other sources that are similar to WCSB heavy crude oils. As a result, the types of refinery emissions would likely be similar, as described below. For additional information on the quality of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, see Response OIL-4.

Refinery Emissions

Emissions, discharges, and wastes from refineries operating in the Houston area must all be in compliance with regulatory requirements, regardless of the source of crude oil. This includes compliance with the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), and state and local regulations. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Texas Council on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) will determine whether or not a refinery is in compliance with air quality, water quality, and waste disposal regulations. Refineries may be fined if they are not in compliance with those regulations or they may be required to shut down until compliance is achieved.

Initially, most crude oil transported by the proposed Project would replace heavy crude oil currently obtained from other sources. As a result, it is not likely there would be a substantial increase in the throughput of refineries due to implementation of the proposed Project. Since the crude oil provided by the proposed Project is similar to the existing heavy crude oil stocks of the Houston area refineries, the emissions and discharges from refining would be expected to be very similar to current emissions and discharges. As stated previously, some Houston area refineries are currently processing approximately

108,000 bpd of WCSB crude oil obtained through the EXXON Pegasus Pipeline System and by tanker from British Columbia. The emissions associated with the refining of this heavy crude oil and other light and heavy crude oils in the refinery stream are required to be in compliance with existing refinery environmental permits.

If the demand for petroleum products increases to the point where Houston area refineries desire to increase production, they would likely need new or modified air quality permits. If that occurs, the USEPA or TCEQ would be responsible for reviewing the permit applications and for ensuring that the refinery emissions are in compliance with regulatory requirements, including the use of Best Available Control Technology (BACT), regardless of the source of crude oil.

The final refinery destinations of crude oil that would be delivered by the proposed Project is not known. However, as shown in Table 3.14.3-4 of the EIS, there are 15 refineries which would be directly connected to the hubs to which the proposed Project connects. They are located along an approximately 140-mile-long area along the Gulf Coast. EnSys (2010) reports that "Future level of U.S. refining activity is projected as relatively insensitive to the combination of pipelines available to carry crude out of the Edmonton/Hardisty area." EnSys (2010) also reported that there would be "no significant change in total U.S. refining activity, total crude and product import volumes and costs, in global refinery CO2 and total life-cycle GHG emissions whether KXL is built or not.". As explained in Sections 3.13 and 3.14 of the EIS, the composition of crude oil slates in PADD III, if the proposed Project is implemented, would not be significantly different than the composition of crude oil slates currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no rationale for assuming that refinery emissions or associated health effects in PADD III would change significantly from the current situation as a result of implementation of the proposed Project. See also Consolidated Response GHG-2.

Consolidated Response P&N-4:
Concerns Regarding Chinese Investments

Some commenters have suggested that the government of China or Chinese firms would own all or a portion of the proposed Project.

As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS, TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, L.P. (termed “Keystone” in the EIS) is a U.S. limited partnership, organized under the laws of the State of Delaware; i.e., it is a U.S. firm. Keystone is owned by TransCanada Corporation, a Canadian public company organized under the laws of Canada. There is no Chinese ownership of the proposed Project.

Commenters have also expressed concern that Chinese companies and the Chinese government are investing in oil sands projects in Canada with the intent to ship oil through the proposed Project to the U.S. Gulf Coast, and from there, transport it by marine tankers to China. Those concerns are addressed in Response P&N-2.

Chinese companies have been investing in a wide variety of industries and financial instruments throughout the world, including investments in Canadian oil sands projects. As reported by Reuters (April 12, 2010), Are we providing a references cited section? Also, Staeger can update the reference.

China made its first investment in the oil sands in early 2005, with the state-owned China National Offshore Oil Corporation purchasing a 17 percent share of the startup MEG Energy Corporation, which is developing an oil sands project in northern Alberta. As reported by the International Business Times (November 12, 2010) the China National Petroleum Company (CNPC) at the recent G20 conference in Seoul, South Korea, has made an agreement with Shell to develop Canadian oil sands. CNPC, the parent of PetroChina, signed a memorandum of agreement with Royal Dutch Shell in Beijing on "integrated co-

operation" of oil and gas projects in Canada and coal bed methane development in China. Additional Chinese investments in oil sands projects reported by Reuters are listed below.

- In April 2005, Enbridge, Inc. signed an agreement with PetroChina Company Limited (PetroChina), a state-owned oil company, to ship oil on the planned Northern Gateway pipeline, which would take oil sands crude to a deepwater port on British Columbia's Pacific Coast. Enbridge is still planning the line and is expected to file for regulatory approvals. However PetroChina withdrew from the project, citing frustration with the slow approvals process.
- In May 2005, Sinopec Corporation (Sinopec) – a state-owned firm that is China's second-largest oil producer and top refiner – purchased a 40 percent interest in Total SA's undeveloped Northern Lights oil sands project, and in April 2009 it acquired an additional 10 percent stake in the project. The purchase increased Sinopec's stake in Northern Lights to 50 percent. Construction of the project is on hold as the partners weigh new development options.
- In 2009, PetroChina purchased a 60 percent interest in two undeveloped oil sands properties held by Athabasca Oil Sands Corporation, the MacKay and Dover oil sands deposits in Alberta province.
- In April 2010, Sinopec agreed to buy ConocoPhillips' 9 percent stake in Syncrude Canada Ltd, the largest oil sands project in Canada.
- In May 2010, Penn West Energy Trust entered into an agreement with a wholly-owned subsidiary of the China Investment Corporation (CIC) to form a joint venture that will develop Penn West's bitumen assets located in the Peace River area of northern Alberta. CIC will invest a total of $817 million (Canadian; $790 million U.S.) to acquire a 45 percent interest in the partnership.

Reuters (2011) also reported that Sinopec is among a group of investors providing early-stage funding for Enbridge's planned Northern Gateway Pipeline in Western Canada (that project is described in Section 4.1.2.2 of the EIS). The consortium is expected to invest approximately $100 million (Canadian) to fund the regulatory and development costs of the $5.5 billion (Canadian) project. Consortium members would also get guaranteed space on the pipeline and the right to take an equity stake.

In addition, The Calgary Herald (2011) reported that the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) plans to spend $2.1 billion (US) to purchase Opti Canada, Inc. The deal is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2011 CNOOC would take over Opti's 35 percent interest in four Alberta oil sands projects: Long Lake, Kinosis, Leismer, and Cottonwood, which together have proven reserves of 195 million barrels of bitumen.

Although Chinese firms have invested in oil sands projects in Canada, Keystone currently has long-term contracts to ship 535,000 bpd of Western Canadian Sediment Basin (WCSB) crude oil to delivery points in PADD III (see Response P&N-1 and Section 1.2 of the EIS). Most of the crude oil delivered to PADD III would replace heavy crude oil from Mexico and Venezuela (see also EIS Section 1.4 and Response P&N-1).

Consolidated Response P&N-5:
Requests to Invest in Other Technologies and for Consideration of Energy Policies

Several commenters recommended that Keystone or DOS invest the money intended to finance construction of the proposed Project in alternative energy research and in new alternative energy projects. Commenters have also suggested that instead of considering the proposed Project, DOS should work to

create energy policies and goals that incorporate alternative sources of energy, alternative technologies, and conservation of energy.

The proposed Project has the purpose of meeting the market demand for heavy crude oil at refineries in Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts II and III. DOS is conducting an environmental review of the proposed Project in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) as part of the analysis to determine whether granting a permit for the facilities at the international border are in the national interest in accordance with Executive Order 13337. DOS would not be providing any funding for the proposed Project, does not have the authority to direct federal funds to be invested in particular energy technologies, and does not have the authority to direct the applicant to fund particular energy technologies. DOS has addressed the effect of the implementation of alternative energy sources and technologies, including increasing energy efficiency, on the market demand for crude oil in Sections 1.4 and 4.1.3 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response ALT-2.

DOS concurs that working toward energy policies and goals that incorporate alternative sources of energy, alternative technologies, and conservation of energy is important to the future of the nation. However, DOS does not have the regulatory authority to conduct that work.

Consolidated Response P&N-6: Requests for a Supplemental Draft EIS

Many commenters requested that DOS prepare and circulate a supplemental draft EIS or a revised draft EIS.

After the draft EIS was issued, new information and additional information became available on the proposed Project and on issues and resources related to the potential impacts of the proposed Project. As part of its continuing evaluation of the adequacy of the draft EIS, DOS analyzed the new and additional information that became available after the draft EIS was issued and made a preliminary determination that there were no significant new circumstances or information concerning the proposed Project or its potential impacts not already considered in the draft EIS. The analysis further noted that while the range of alternatives to the proposed action considered in the draft EIS was sufficient to meet the requirements of NEPA, additional alternatives should be considered in response to public comments on the draft EIS. DOS therefore determined that submitting the portions of the EIS that were revised to address the new and additional information and to address related comments on the draft EIS for public and agency review would further the purposes of NEPA. As a result DOS prepared and issued a supplemental draft EIS.

The supplemental draft EIS was prepared and circulated in compliance with the Council of Environmental Quality NEPA regulations and DOS guidelines (Using Existing Environmental Analyses). It included copies of new reports and other documents relevant to the proposed Project and revisions to portions of the draft EIS. Additional information on the supplemental draft EIS is presented in Section 1.9.2 of the EIS.

Consolidated Response P&N-7: Concerns Regarding Keystone's Purpose for the Proposed Project

Several commenters have suggested that the purpose of the proposed Project as stated in the draft EIS and in the supplemental draft EIS is "too narrow" and should be expanded to address issues such as meeting national goals for clean energy and other broader goals.

In its regulations for implementing NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) states that an EIS "shall briefly specify the underlying purpose and need to which the agency is responding in

proposing the alternatives including the proposed action" (40 CFR 1502.13, Purpose and Need). The Keystone XL Project has been proposed by a private applicant that has identified a specific purpose for the proposed Project as stated in its application to DOS for a Presidential Permit. That purpose is presented in Section 1.2 of the EIS consistent with CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA.

Consolidated Response P&N-8:
Requests to Ship Canadian Crude Oil to Refineries that are Closer to the Source of Crude Oil

Several commenters suggested that the crude oil produced in the oil sands of the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) should be transported to existing or new refineries that are in Canada or closer to the WCSB than the U.S. Gulf Coast.

As described in Sections 1.2 and 1.4 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response P&N-1, the purpose of the proposed Project would primarily be to meet the market demand for crude oil feedstock at existing refineries in the Gulf Coast region. Shipping WCSB crude oil to refineries in Canada or to refineries in the northern tier of the U.S. would not satisfy the proposed Project purpose and need.

Consolidated Response P&N-9:
Requests for Information on the National Interest Determination Process

Many commenters requested information on the DOS National Interest Determination (NID) process for the proposed Project, and requested that the determination process presented in a supplemental draft EIS to allow for public review and comment.

In determining whether or not the proposed Keystone XL Project would be in the national interest, DOS will follow the procedures of Executive Order (EO) 13337. As described in Sections 1.3 and 1.5.1 of the EIS, EO 13337 designates and empowers DOS "to receive applications for Presidential permits for the construction, connection, operation, or maintenance at the borders of the United States, of facilities for the exportation or importation of petroleum, petroleum products, coal, or other fuels to or from a foreign country."

Consistent with the President's broad discretion in the conduct of foreign affairs, DOS has significant discretion in the factors it examines in making a determination of national interest. The factors examined and the approaches to their examination are not necessarily the same from project to project. However, previous NID processes can provide insights into the factors DOS is likely to consider in evaluating the present application. Some of the key factors considered in past decisions include the following:

- Environmental impacts of the proposed projects;
- Impacts of the proposed projects on the diversity of supply to meet U.S. crude oil demand and energy needs;
- The security of transport pathways for crude oil supplies to the U.S. through import facilities constructed at the border relative to other modes of transport;
- Stability of trading partners from whom the U.S. obtains crude oil;
- Impact of a cross-border facility on the relations with the country to which it connects;
- Relationship between the U.S. and various foreign suppliers of crude oil and the ability of the U.S. to work with those countries to meet overall environmental and energy security goals;

- Impact of proposed projects on broader foreign policy objectives, including a comprehensive strategy to address climate change;
- Economic benefits to the U.S. of constructing and operating proposed projects; and
- Relationships between proposed projects and goals to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and to increase use of alternative and renewable energy sources.

This list is not exhaustive, and DOS may consider additional factors in the NID process.

During the public comment periods for the draft and supplemental draft EISs that were conducted consistent with NEPA, DOS received and considered comments regarding issues relevant to the NID as well as comments on the draft and supplemental draft EISs. 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.

Pursuant to EO 13337, after the final EIS is issued, the consulting agencies specified in the EO will have 90 days to provide views on whether granting a presidential permit for facilities at the international border for the proposed Project is in the national interest. As noted above, DOS will also solicit public comments on whether granting the permit would be in the national interest. As required by EO 13337, DOS will review all of the available information and documentation, including the final EIS and comments submitted by federal and state agencies and the public.

If the Secretary of State finds that issuance of a permit to Keystone would serve the national interest, the Secretary will prepare a permit with the terms and conditions required to serve the national interest and will notify the Secretaries or the heads of the reviewing agencies agencies of the proposed determination, as required by EO 13337. The proposed NID will include consideration of the information presented in the final EIS, consideration of public comments on the final EIS provided in writing and at the public meetings, and comments received from the government agencies specified in EO 13337.

The Secretary of State will issue the Presidential permit, which will include an NID, unless within 15 days of notifying the agencies, an agency disagrees with the proposed determination. If the latter occurs, the Secretary of State will consult with any such requesting official and, if necessary, will refer the application, together with statements of the views of any official involved, to the President for consideration and a final decision.

Consolidated Response PIP-1:
Concerns Regarding the Purchase of Pipe for the Proposed Project

Commenters have expressed concern about the quality of pipe used for the proposed Project and the countries of origin of the pipe.

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. Keystone has also stated that regardless of the country of origin, it would purchase pipe only from qualified pipe suppliers and trading houses. Qualification includes comprehensive evaluations of manufacturing facilities, extensive technical discussions with the lead quality control and metallurgy personnel, and a clear demonstration that the

mills can meet the requirements to produce and test pipe in accordance with Keystone's standards and specifications.

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. Those regulatory requirements address pipe manufacturing, steel quality, inspections, and other requirements related to pipe quality. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement (presented in Appendix U). Many of the Special Conditions specify greater detail than the PHMSA regulatory requirements for pipe, such as the materials to be used, the manufacturing specifications, and inspections that would need to occur in order for pipe to qualify for installation on the proposed Project irrespective of the originating location of the pipe mill.

Keystone has committed that it would review the pipe manufacturer's procedure specifications prior to the pipe mill initiating purchase or production of steel to ensure the material meets all applicable PHMSA requirements including the applicable Special Conditions, the API 5L Line Pipe Specification, and Keystone's internal Corporate Specifications and Project-specific requirements. Surveillance personnel would be stationed in the pipe mill through the duration of production to inspect the finished pipe and to monitor compliance to the specifications throughout the manufacturing process. These personnel would monitor things such as mill test reports and other appropriate documentation, including production logs, steel quality, fabrication, welding rejection summaries, lab results, and non-conformance reports.

Section 2.3.1 of the EIS has been revised to include this and other information on pipe requirements and inspections.

Consolidated Response PVT-1:
Concerns Regarding the Cumulative Effects of Several Pipelines through an Area

DOS received comments expressing concern about the effects of the proposed Project when combined with the effects associated with existing pipelines in the vicinity of the proposed Project.

Cumulative effects associated with implementation of the proposed Project are discussed in Section 3.14 of the EIS. Those impacts include consideration of existing pipelines, proposed pipelines, and reasonably foreseeable future pipelines. Proposed and reasonably foreseeable future pipelines may be subject to applicable state and federal permitting and environmental review under either NEPA or relevant state regulations as appropriate. In some areas the proposed Project would parallel the easements of existing pipelines. The avoidance of some environmental impacts to undisturbed corridors in these areas may offset the potential for cumulative impacts in the previously disturbed areas.

Consolidated Response PVT-2:
Concerns Regarding the Proximity of the Proposed Project to Existing Structures and Facilities

Several commenters expressed concern about the distance between the proposed pipeline and existing structures and other facilities on private land.

As discussed in Section 3 of the EIS, Keystone would work with individual landowners to find the best route though their property within the constraints of the proposed Project design and the stipulations of environmental permits. Implementation of the procedures presented in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan (Appendix B of the EIS) would also reduce impacts to these

areas. The CMR Plan would be amended prior to construction to include additional mitigation measures agreed to by Keystone through the NEPA process.

Consolidated Response PVT-3:
Landowner Comments Related to Construction of the Existing Keystone Oil Pipeline

Some commenters have provided comments or concerns regarding the construction activities that occurred on the previously approved and currently operating Keystone Oil Pipeline.

Issues relating to the construction and operation of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline project are only addressed when directly relevant to the proposed Project (e.g., existing Keystone Oil Pipeline spill history).

Consolidated Response RDS-1:
Concerns Regarding Potential Road Damage and Roadway Safety

Many commenters have expressed concern about the potential for damage to roads and roadway structures during construction of the proposed Project and safety along roadways in the vicinity of the proposed route during construction.

As summarized below and further described in revised Section 3.10.3 of the EIS, Keystone has committed to a program that would include inspection of roadways and roadway structures, repair of damage that may occur to those facilities, establishment of an approved Traffic Management Plan, and coordination with state and local transportation agencies.

Condition of Roads and Roadway Structures

If the proposed Project receives all permits and approvals, Keystone would work with state and local road officials, the pipeline construction contractor, and a third-party road consultant to identify routes that would be used for moving materials and equipment between storage and work yards to the pipeline, valve, and pump station construction sites. When these routes are mutually agreed upon, the road consultant would document the existing conditions of roads, including a video record. When construction is completed, the same parties would review the road conditions, and Keystone would restore the roads to their preconstruction condition or better. This restoration would be paid for by Keystone.

Keystone would also perform a preliminary evaluation to determine the design-rated capacity of bridges anticipated to be used during construction. Keystone's pipeline contractor would inspect all bridges it intends to use prior to construction and confirm that the capacity of the bridges is adequate for the anticipated weights. In cases where the bridges are not adequate to handle the maximum weight, an alternate route would be used. The pipeline contractor would also inspect cattle guard crossings prior to their use. If they are determined to be inadequate to handle anticipated construction traffic, the cattle crossing may be matted, or Keystone would establish an alternate crossing, enhance existing structures, and, if needed, install new infrastructure with the landowner's approval. All such actions would be paid for by Keystone.

During construction, Keystone and the pipeline contractor would maintain roads used for construction in a condition that is safe for both the public and the work force. Local road officials would be actively engaged in the routine assessment of current road conditions.

Traffic Safety

Keystone would follow all federal, state, and local safety plans and signage as set forth in current Manuals of Uniform Traffic Control for streets and highways, or in similar documents issued by regulatory agencies along the proposed route. This would include compliance with all state and local permits pertaining to road and crossing infrastructure usage.

Keystone would require that each construction contractor submit a road use plan prior to mobilization, coordinate with the appropriate state and county representatives to develop a mutually acceptable plan, and obtain all necessary road use permits. The road use plans would identify potential scenarios that may occur during construction based on surrounding land use, known recreational activities, and seasonal influences (such as farming), and would establish measures to reduce or avoid effects to the local communities. Keystone would also have inspection personnel monitor road use activities to ensure that the construction contractors comply with the road use plans and stipulations of the road use permits.

Consolidated Response REG-1: Concerns Regarding Keystone's Request for a Special Permit for the Proposed Project

Many commenters have expressed objections or concerns regarding Keystone's application to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) for a Special Permit. The Special Permit would have allowed Keystone to operate the proposed Project at a slightly higher pressure than would be allowed using the standard design factor (maximum pressure not to exceed 72 percent of the pipe specified minimum yield strength) specified in 49 CFR 195.106.

On August 5, 2010, Keystone withdrew its application to PHMSA for a Special Permit and would be required to construct the proposed Project in accordance with the PHMSA regulations at 49 CFR Parts 194 and 195. In addition, 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 (see appendix U). 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.

Consolidated Response REG-2: Concerns Regarding the Department of State as the Lead Federal Agency, Regulating Commerce and Permitting for the Safe Design of the Proposed Project

Commenters expressed concern about DOS being the "lead permitting agency" for the proposed Project, and the DOS role in regulating commerce, permitting, and safe design of the proposed Project.

As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response ENR-1, DOS issues Presidential Permits that allow the construction, operation, maintenance, monitoring, and inspection of petroleum pipelines at the international border pursuant to authority delegated from the President in Executive Order (EO) 11423, as amended by EO 13337, including a determination of national interest. The President's authority to grant such permits derives from the President's constitutional authority to conduct the foreign affairs of the United States. Such a Presidential Permit does not regulate foreign commerce, and therefore, DOS does not issue permits for the import of crude oil, or other petroleum projects, nor does it regulate petroleum pipelines in the U.S., even those pipelines that cross an international border. Further, DOS does not have the authority to issue any permits for the proposed Project other than the Presidential Permit.

It was determined that DOS was the most appropriate agency to serve as lead federal agency for the reviews required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which includes preparation of this EIS, in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA, in particular 40 CFR 1501.5. DOS recently served in the role of lead federal agency for the environmental reviews of two other crude oil pipeline applications, the Alberta Clipper Project and the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project.

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. Other federal agencies, such as the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, will issue their own Records of Decision for any relevant permits they would issue for the proposed Project. If Keystone receives a Presidential Permit from DOS, it must also obtain all applicable federal, state, and local permits and authorizations prior to the initiation of construction of the proposed Project. The key permits and approvals that Keystone must obtain, as well as the associated regulatory requirements, are listed in Table 1.10-1 of the EIS. The responsibilities of the cooperating agencies that assisted DOS is preparing the EIS are described in Section 1.5 of the EIS.

The key mitigation measures that would be required by federal, state, and local environmental permits are presented in the resource sections within Section 3.0 of the EIS. In addition, the procedures that Keystone would implement to avoid or minimize impacts are presented in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS) and in the Montana Department of Environmental Quality's Environmental Specifications for the Keystone XL Project (Attachment 1 to Appendix I of the EIS). The agencies issuing permits would be responsible for ensuring that Keystone is in compliance with the permit stipulations. DOS has no authority to enforce requirements under permits issued by other agencies.

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration (PHMSA) is responsible for ensuring that the proposed Project is designed, constructed, operated, and maintained in accordance with its regulations presented in 49 CFR, Parts 194 and 195, and in accordance with the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA (see Appendix U of the EIS). Keystone has 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. Sections 2.3.1 and 3.13.1.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response SAF-1 provide information on the PHMSA regulations, the Special Conditions, and the role of PHMSA in ensuring compliance with the regulations.

Consolidated Response REQ-1:
Requests for Additional Information, Including Maps of the Proposed Project

Several commenters requested that DOS provide them with maps and other Project-specific information.

Publically available documents, maps, and additional information on the proposed Project are available on the DOS Project website (http://www.keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/clientsite/keystonexl.nsf). To view detailed maps of the proposed route at that site, click on "Project Documents," then click on "Supplemental Filings" for July 6, 2009 and May 19, 2010. Additional Project-specific information can be found either in the EIS or on the DOS Project website.

Consolidated Response REQ-2:
Requests for 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

Many commenters requested information on the locations where they could review paper copies of the draft EIS and other commenters requested copies of the draft EIS.

Paper copies and CDs of the draft EIS, the supplemental draft EIS, and the EIS were provided to landowners and stakeholders as requested and were also made available at local libraries along the route (see the distribution list in Appendix V of the EIS for lists of stakeholders and libraries). Electronic versions of the draft EIS, the supplemental draft EIS, and the EIS were posted on the DOS Project website (http://www.keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/clientsite/keystonexl.nsf). DOS attempts to minimize the number of paper copies that are distributed to be consistent with overall federal environmental sustainability goals. However, all stakeholders who specifically requested paper copies rather than CDs were accommodated.

Consolidated Response REQ-3:
Requests to See Comments and Responses to Comments on the Draft EIS

Several commenters requested that DOS send the comments on the draft EIS and the responses to those comments to them directly.

All substantive comments received on the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS and the responses to those comments are presented in the EIS. The actual comment letters received and the transcripts of public comment meetings are included in the Administrative Record for the proposed Project.

Consolidated Response RES-1:
Concerns Regarding Emergency Response Plans

Some commenters requested that a supplemental draft EIS be issued to include a more complete Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and allow for public review of that plan. Other commenters also suggested that the EIS should provide alternatives to the ERP and evaluate those alternatives as a part of the NEPA environmental review process.

As discussed in Section 2.4.2.2 of the EIS, PHMSA requires that pipeline operators prepare and abide by more than one written emergency plan for responding to emergencies on their systems. First, 49 CFR 194, which resulted from the CWA as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) and as implemented by Executive Order 12777, requires that pipeline operators have response plans that ensure resources are available to remove, mitigate, or prevent a discharge from an oil pipeline that could cause substantial or significant harm to the environment, including a worst case discharge. As stated in 49 CFR

194.7(a), a pipeline operator "may not handle, store, or transport oil unless the operator has submitted a response plan meeting requirements of this part," and as stated in 49 CFR 194.7(b), operators must also operate onshore pipeline facilities in accordance with the approved response plan. In addition, 49 CFR 194.107 requires that the response plan include "procedures and a list of resources for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge, and to a substantial threat of such a discharge." Keystone would submit a Pipeline Spill Response Plan (PSRP) to PHMSA prior to the initiation of proposed Project operations in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR 194. The PSRP would describe how spills would be responded to in the event of a release from the proposed Project resulting from any cause (e.g., corrosion, third-party damage, natural hazards, materials defects, hydraulic surge). The plan would address the maximum spill scenario and the procedures that would be in place to deal with the maximum spill. The PSRP requires PHMSA review and approval; however, there is a 2-year grace period under which operations can proceed, thus allowing PHMSA time to review the document in light of as built Project conditions and to require incorporation of any needed changes to ensure system safety prior to PHMSA approval.

As required by 49 CFR 195.40, Keystone would also prepare and follow a manual of written procedures for conducting normal operations and maintenance activities and handling abnormal operations and emergencies. This manual would be reviewed by PHMSA at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year, and appropriate changes would be made as necessary to ensure that the manual is effective. This manual would be prepared before initial operations of the proposed Project and appropriate sections would be kept at locations where operations and maintenance activities are conducted. The emergency section of this operations and maintenance plan would be prepared by Keystone in a separate document that Keystone refers to as the Emergency Response Plan (ERP).

While EPA has authority under the CWA and OPA 90 with respect to regulation of onshore non-transportation related facilities and EPA requires the development and submittal of a Facility Response Plan (FRP) for any such facility, it appears that none of the facilities or activities associated with the proposed Project would be non-transportation-related equipment or activities subject to the EPA regulatory authority, as previously noted in Section 2.3.

Keystone would therefore be required to develop a PSRP for review and approval by PHMSA and an ERP for review by PHMSA for the proposed Project. PHMSA may request EPA and U.S. Coast Guard consultation on the response elements of the PSRP. Keystone would share on its own volition portions of the PSRP with community emergency responders along the proposed pipeline corridor to ensure an appropriate level of collaborative emergency response planning. However, based on a PHMSA advisory bulletin issued on November 3, 2010, Keystone would be required to share the ERP with local emergency responders in relevant jurisdictions along the proposed Project corridor.

While the draft PSRP and the draft ERP for the proposed Project are not yet available, Keystone prepared similar plans for the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project. These plans for the proposed Project would have the same general approach as those plans but would have many specific differences, such as the names and contact information for responders along the proposed Project route. The publically available portion of the Keystone Oil Pipeline System ERP is included as Appendix C to the EIS (some of the ERP and the PSRP are considered confidential by PHMSA and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security). As described in Section 3.13.1.1 of the EIS, the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project documents would be used as templates for the plans for the proposed Project. Project-specific information would be inserted into the plans as it becomes available. In addition, response equipment would be procured and strategically positioned along the route, staff would be trained in spill response and the Incident Command System, and emergency services and public officials would be educated on all aspects of the proposed Project and what their roles would be if an accidental release were to occur. If a release were to occur, Keystone and its contractors would be responsible for recovery and cleanup. PHMSA would

require a certification from Keystone that necessary emergency response equipment is available in the event of an unplanned spill prior to providing Keystone with an authorization to begin operating the proposed Project.

The Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan (PSRP) for the proposed Project would consider the accessibility of rural areas in responding to leaks from the pipeline or aboveground facilities and other incidents. In addition, as discussed in Section 3.13, the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) have already been contacted concerning the proposed Project and would be included in emergency planning (see Table 3.13.5-7 of the EIS). See also Consolidate Response OIL-4.

Consolidated Response RUR-1:
Concerns Regarding Potential Changes to Rural Lifestyles

Several commenters expressed general concerns that the pipeline would be located in rural and agricultural lands, potentially impacting rural character and producing environmental concerns that could not be easily addressed in remote locations. Others commented that the proposed Project would have general benefits for rural areas.

As discussed in Section 3 of the EIS, the presence of construction crews, material, and activities would produce short term effects on rural or relatively undeveloped areas during active construction periods. However, construction activities along the right-of-way would be performed in accordance with the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS), applicable permit requirements, and the requirements of individual easements, thus ensuring that the visual impact of the pipeline would be minimal in most areas. However, the visual quality of areas along the proposed Project route that are currently wooded would be altered by the pipeline corridor. The aboveground portions of the proposed Project (mainline valves, pump stations and the associated electrical distribution lines) would also alter the visual character of small portions of rural or undeveloped areas. Except at major river crossings, the valves sites would typically be no more than 20 miles apart in compliance with PHMSA Special Condition 32, and there are 30 pump stations along the route. Thus, the general rural character of most areas along the proposed Project corridor would not experience a substantial visual change, although residents living near any aboveground Project-related facilities would experience a change in visual quality.

The Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan (PSRP) for the proposed Project would consider the accessibility of rural areas in responding to leaks from the pipeline or aboveground facilities and other incidents. In addition, as discussed in Section 3.13, the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) have already been contacted concerning the proposed Project and would be included in emergency planning (see Table 3.13.5-7 of the EIS). See also Consolidated Response RES-1.

Consolidated Response SAF-1:
Concerns Regarding the Design and Safety of the Proposed Project

DOS received many comments expressing concerns about the safety of the proposed Project, the use of industry standards in the design of the proposed Project, and the inspection and monitoring procedures that would be conducted.

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration (PHMSA) is responsible for protecting the American public and the environment by ensuring the safe and secure movement of hazardous materials to industry and consumers by all transportation modes, including the nation's pipelines. PHMSA

develops and enforces regulations for the safe, reliable, and environmentally sound operation of the nation's 2.3-million-mile pipeline transportation system and the nearly 1 million daily shipments of hazardous materials by land, sea, and air. Within PHMSA, the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) has the safety authority for the nation's natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines. If the proposed Project is approved, PHMSA would maintain continual regulatory oversight over the proposed Project throughout construction, testing, start-up, operation, and maintenance.

As described in Sections 2.3.1, 2.4, and 3.13.1 of the EIS, to protect environmental resources and the public health and safety, Keystone would be required to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in compliance with the PHMSA requirements presented in 49 CFR 195, relevant industry standards, and applicable state standards. In addition, 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 57 Special Conditions if the proposed Project is approved. 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.

The following potential mitigation measures have been suggested by regulatory agencies:

- EPA suggested considering the placement of additional intermediate mainline valves, particularly in areas of shallow groundwater and at river crossings of less than 100 feet where sensitive aquatic resources may exist. Project-specific Special Condition 32 developed in consultation with PHMSA that Keystone agreed to incorporate into the proposed Project plan states:

  > "Keystone shall locate valves in accordance with 49 CFR § 195.260 and by taking into consideration elevation, population, and environmentally sensitive locations, to minimize the consequences of a release from the pipeline. Mainline valves must be placed based on the analysis above or no more than twenty (20) miles apart, whichever is smaller."

  The requirement to take into consideration elevation, population, and environmentally sensitive locations to minimize consequences of a release, and the maximum valve spacing of 20 miles exceed what is currently required in 49 CFR § 195.260. Based on Special Condition 32, the proposed Project was redesigned to increase the number of intermediate mainline valves from 76 to 104 and some previously planned valve locations were moved. As per standard code requirements, there would also be two valves at each of the 30 pump stations. Section 2.2.2 has been updated to include information on the additional intermediate valves and valve locations.

  EPA also expressed concern that relying solely on pressure drops and aerial surveys to detect leaks may result in smaller leaks going undetected for some time, resulting in potentially large spill volumes. In light of those concerns, EPA requested consideration of additional measures to reduce the risks of undetected leaks, such as external leak detection systems. A PHMSA report (2007) addressed the state of leak detection technology and its applicability to pipeline leak detection. External leak detection technology assessed in that report included liquid sensing cables, fiber optic cables, vapor sensing, and acoustic emissions. The report concluded that while external leak detection systems have proven results for underground storage tank systems, there are limitations to their applicability to long pipeline systems and they are better suited to shorter pipeline segments. The performance of external leak detection systems even in limited

application is affected by soil conditions, depth to water table, sensor spacing, and leak rate. Some external detection methods are more sensitive to small leaks than the SCADA computational approach, but the stability and robustness of the systems are highly variable, particularly over long pipeline segments, and the costs are extremely high. Therefore, long-term reliability is not assured and the efficacy of these systems for a 1,384-mile long pipeline is questionable. It may be possible, however, to incorporate external leak detection methods along discrete segments of pipeline where particularly sensitive resources may exist. For example, in the development of the original Keystone pipeline, specific analysis was commissioned at the request of the North Dakota Public Utilities Commission to examine the possibility of using external leak detection in the area of the Fordville aquifer. That analysis was performed by Accufacts, Inc., a widely recognized expert on pipeline safety that has authored a report for the Pipeline Safety Trust on leak detection technology. The Accufacts, Inc. report (2007) on the Fordville aquifer noted:

> "Such real-time external systems should be considered as complementing CPM [computational pipeline monitoring] leak detection in those few ultra-sensitive areas where the environment can quickly spread low rate releases. These systems may be justified in a few areas that can have high consequences because of the number of sensitive receptors (i.e., people) or the potential to critically impact the environment."

The author of the report defined "ultra-sensitive" areas as those areas where low rate or seepage pipeline release could "reach a sensitive area, have serious consequences, and could not be actively remediated." (Accufacts, Inc. 2007).

DOS in consultation with PHMSA and EPA determined that Keystone should commission an engineering analysis by an independent consultant that would review the proposed Project risk assessment and proposed valve placement. The engineering analysis would, at a minimum, assess the advisability of additional valves and/or the deployment of external leak detection systems in areas of particularly sensitive environmental resources. The scope of the analysis and the selection of the independent consultant would be approved by DOS with concurrence from PHMSA and EPA. After completion and review of the engineering analysis, DOS with concurrence from PHMSA and EPA would determine the need for any additional mitigation measures.

- EPA and other commenters on the draft and supplemental draft EIS recommended consideration of ground-level inspections as an additional method to detect leaks. The PHMSA report (2007) on leak detection presented to Congress noted that there are limitations to visual leak detection, whether the visual inspection is done aerially or at ground-level. A limitation of ground-level visual inspections as a method of leak detection is that pipeline leaks may not come to the surface on the right of way and patrolling at ground level may not provide an adequate view of the surrounding terrain. A leak detection study prepared for the Pipeline Safety Trust noted: "A prudent monitor of a pipeline ROW will look for secondary signs of releases such as vegetation discoloration or oil sheens on nearby land and waterways on and off the ROW" (Accufacts 2007). PHMSA technical staff concurred with this general statement, and noted that aerial inspections can provide a more complete view of the surrounding area that may actually enhance detection capabilities. Also, Keystone responded to a data request from DOS concerning additional ground-level inspections and expressed concerns that frequent ground-level inspection may not be acceptable to landowners because of the potential disruption of normal land use activities (e.g., farming, animal grazing). PHMSA technical staff indicated that such concerns about landowner acceptance of more frequent ground-level inspections were consistent with their experience with managing pipelines in the region. Although widespread use of ground-level inspections may not be warranted, in the start-up year it is not uncommon for pipelines to experience a higher

frequency of spills from valves, fittings, and seals. Such incidences are often related to improper installation, or defects in materials. In light of this fact, DOS in consultation with PHMSA and EPA determined that if the proposed Project were permitted, it would be advisable for the applicant to conduct inspections of all intermediate valves, and unmanned pump stations during the first year of operation to facilitate identification of small leaks or potential failures in fittings and seals. It should be noted however, that the 14 leaks from fittings and seals that have occurred to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline were identified from the SCADA leak detection system and landowner reports.

- EPA requested that language be added to address Keystone's commitment to cleanup and restoration, even in groundwater areas that are not linked to navigable waters of the U.S. In response, Keystone has agreed that it would be responsible for providing appropriate alternative water supply, and for clean-up and restoration in the event of a release of crude oil into groundwater, even in areas that are not linked to navigable waters of the U.S.
- EPA requested the following to be included in the PSRP and/or ERP:
  - Develop a contingency plan before commencement of operation for emergency response and remedial efforts to control contamination from a release in order to avoid and minimize potential impacts through all media (i.e., surface and ground water, soil, and air) to minority, low-income and Tribal populations rather than relying solely on after-the-fact compensation measures. Provide translation of emergency information to linguistically isolated communities. Provide bottled water to Environmental Justice communities in the event the drinking water supply becomes contaminated.
  - Provide notification to individuals affected by soil or groundwater contamination, ensuring the public is knowledgeable and aware of emergency procedures and contingency plans (including posting procedures in high traffic visibility areas), and providing addition monitoring of air emissions and conducting medical monitoring and/or treatment responses where necessary.
  - Designate staging and deployment areas for oil spill equipment, and dedicated oil spill-contingency-plan buildings and equipment at each of the pump stations.
  - Develop spill scenarios that cover a variety of terrains, oil products, spill volumes, and seasonal conditions.
  - Have aerial photographs of the pipeline to aid in spill response planning.
- The risks of spills or leaks could be assessed using 3-dimensional modeling of a spill of a particular magnitude in the Sand Hills. The modeling could assess fate and transport, including routes of exposure to human and ecosystem receptors (Professor Gates and Professor Woldt, UNL).

Consolidated Response SOI-1: Concerns Regarding Construction During Wet Weather Conditions

Several commenters raised concerns regarding impacts associated with pipeline construction during wet weather conditions or when soil is saturated.

Section 3.2 of the EIS discusses potential impacts to soil associated with construction during wet weather conditions or in saturated soils. Table 3.2.2-1 of the EIS provides the monthly average total precipitation in the vicinity of the proposed Project, and the potential impacts and mitigation associated with wet weather construction are presented in Section 3.2.2.1 of the EIS.

As described in Section 2.18 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS), Keystone would restrict certain construction activities and work in cultivated agricultural areas in excessively wet soil conditions to minimize rutting and soil compaction. Work would be restricted when soil rutting could cause mixing of topsoil and subsoil layers, excessive buildup of mud on tires and/or cleats, excessive ponding of water on the soil surface, and when the potential exists for excessive soil compaction.

Keystone would use low impact construction techniques during extremely wet weather, limiting work to areas that have adequately drained soils or sufficient vegetative cover to prevent mixing of topsoil and subsoil, or requiring the installation of geotextile construction mats when necessary. Orders to halt construction would occur when recommended by the Environmental Inspector for the construction spread affected by wet weather conditions if conditions are such that excessive environmental degradation due to continuing work would be possible.

Consolidated Response SOI-2:
Concerns Regarding Topsoil, Backfill, and Restoration

Commenters have raised concerns about decreased productivity from the mixing of topsoil and subsoil and resulting from subsoil backfilling activities.

Sections 2.3.2.3 and 3.2.2.1 of the EIS describe procedures that would be used during construction to segregate topsoil from subsoil in areas containing prime farmland soils and range and pasture lands. 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 from subsoil. A "triple lift" method would be used in areas where deep soils would be excavated, primarily over the pipeline trench in cultivated fields to minimize impacts to agricultural production. This method would involve stockpiling three different soil horizons, including the topsoil horizon, as described in Section 3.2.2.1 of the EIS. This separation of topsoil from subsoil would allow for proper restoration of the soil during the backfilling process. These procedures separating topsoil would reduce the potential for mixing of subsoil and topsoil. Additional information on topsoil segregation methods is also provided in Section 4.3 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS).

Section 2.3.2.8 of the EIS and the Keystone CMR Plan provide additional information on the restoration methods that Keystone would incorporate into the proposed Project.

Consolidated Response TAX-1:
Concerns Regarding Taxes

Many positive comments were submitted regarding the increased property and other tax revenues that would be generated in the counties and states that the pipeline would traverse. Several cited information provided in a report by Perryman (2010). However, some commenters expressed concerns about the potential for Keystone to reduce its tax obligation by negotiating reduced tax rates or exemptions.

An estimate of the county and state property taxes that would be generated by the proposed Project is provided in Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS, with a summary of estimated property taxes by county for the proposed Project presented in Table 3.10.2-3 of the EIS. The annual property tax expenditures for the proposed Project would total $140.5 million, including about $63 million in Montana, $15.4 million in South Dakota, $21.9 million in Nebraska, $2 million in Kansas, $14.3 million in Oklahoma, and $23 million in Texas. In addition, another $0.875 million would be paid annually for the Houston Lateral. The EIS also indicates that these new property tax revenues could represent a significant increase to existing levies in affected counties, including a 151 percent increase in Montana, 37.2 percent increase in

South Dakota, 14.4 percent increase in Nebraska, 2.7 percent increase in Kansas, 18.9 percent in Oklahoma, and a 9.7 percent increase in Texas.

Perryman (2010) independently reported that significant local and state tax revenues (apparently non-property tax revenues) would be generated by the proposed Project, although the numbers are different from those presented in the EIS. See also Consolidated Response ECO-1 for additional perspective on the Perryman (2010) analysis.

In Kansas, legislation enacted in 2006 (House Substitute for Senate Bill 303) provides for property tax exemptions, income tax credits, and income tax deductions for certain energy related industries. There are five energy related industries that are addressed:

- Crude oil or liquid natural gas pipelines;
- Integrated coal gasification power plants;
- Crude oil refineries;
- Integrated coal or coke gasification nitrogen fertilizer plants; and
- Cellulosic alcohol plants.

In each instance, the property tax exemption is for property that is purchased, constructed, or installed after December 31, 2005. Proposed Project facilities that might be included within the reach of this legislation include the two new pump stations that would be added to the Cushing Extension of the existing Keystone pipeline. At this time DOS is not aware of other state level legislation that would limit or reduce the estimated tax revenues in the EIS.

Consolidated Response TER-1
Concerns Regarding the Potential for Terrorism

Several commenters have expressed concern about the vulnerability of the proposed Project to actions by terrorists.

In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, terrorism has become a very real issue for infrastructure throughout the country. Since that date, there has been an increase in security awareness throughout the pipeline industry and the nation. The Office of Homeland Security was established with the mission of coordinating the efforts of all executive departments and agencies to detect, prepare for, prevent, and protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks within the U.S.

There are currently about 500,000 miles of interstate oil and gas transmissions lines, and hundreds of thousands of miles of oil and gas gathering lines and distribution lines throughout the country. Although safety and security are important considerations for those facilities, the number, lengths, and locations of the pipelines precludes having guards, cameras, and other types of continuous surveillance and protection measures. However, to reduce the vulnerability of the proposed Project to terrorism, the pipeline would be buried to a minimum depth of 4 feet, and mainline valves, pump stations, and the Cushing tank farm would be surrounded by locked security fencing. The pipeline route would be routinely inspected by air and ground as required by PHMSA, and the aboveground facilities would routinely be visited by maintenance and monitoring crews.

The likelihood of future attacks of terrorism or sabotage occurring along the proposed Project route, or at any of the many crude oil pipelines, refined product pipelines, natural gas pipelines, or other energy

facilities throughout the U.S. is unpredictable given the disparate motives and abilities of terrorist groups. As a result, certain information related to proposed Project design, construction and operation are considered proprietary and confidential, such as the exact locations of High Consequence Areas (HCAs). HCAs for operating pipelines are located within the national pipeline mapping system for public review at a county level. However detailed HCA location information will not be released. Keystone must identify the final HCAs prior to operations and PHMSA will check these.

Consolidated Response VAL-1: Concerns Regarding Property Values

Concerns were raised about how the proposed Project might affect property values and marketability for the lands that would be crossed by the pipeline. In addition, commenters expressed concern about their ability to continue to use the land for agricultural purposes, or to develop housing subdivisions in some areas.

Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS has been revised to include additional information on potential changes in property values, including information on the results of studies of the effect of several types of facilities on property values. The results of the these studies indicate that residential and agricultural properties located on or adjacent to pipeline easements could have property values worth more or less than comparable nearby properties that were not encumbered by pipeline easements. However, those differences generally were statistically insignificant and the absolute dollars involved were not significant relative to the overall property value and sales prices. Thus, it does not appear that the proposed Project would have a major impact on residential and agricultural property values. For a review of potential impacts to land values associated with oil spills and releases, see Section 3.13.5.8.

Relative to potential modification to existing land uses, agricultural uses would not likely be affected since the top of the pipeline would be buried to a depth of at least 4 feet as required by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulatory requirements and the relevant Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and agreed to by Keystone. As stated in Special Condition 19:

> "Keystone shall construct the pipeline with soil cover at a minimum depth of forty-eight (48) inches in all areas, except in consolidated rock. The minimum depth in consolidated rock areas is thirty-six (36) inches. 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. The additional measures shall include:
>
> > a) Placing warning tape and additional line-of-sight pipeline markers along the affected pipeline segment,
> >
> > b) In areas where threats from chisel plowing or other activities are threats to the pipeline, the top of the pipeline must be installed and maintained at least one foot below the deepest penetration above the pipeline, not to be less than 42-inches of cover."

Except where aboveground facilities would be constructed, incorporation of these measures will allow agricultural activities to resume after construction. Keystone would establish a 50-foot-wide permanent right-of-way (ROW) for the pipeline. This permanent ROW would not be available for siting structures such as housing developments. However, housing developments and other structures would be allowed up to the edge of the permanent ROW.

Consolidated Response WAT-1:
Concerns Regarding Potential Water Quality Impacts

Commenters have raised concern regarding the potential impacts to streams, rivers, and other waterbodies due to the open-cut stream crossing method. Commenters have also suggested that construction activities should be conducted at times when reduced impacts to aquatic and riparian species and their habitat would occur.

As described in Section 2.3.3.5 of the EIS, most waterbody crossings along the proposed Project route would involve one of the open-cut methods listed below:

- Non-flowing open-cut crossing method (for waterbodies that do not have a perceptible flow at the time of construction);
- Flowing open-cut crossing method;
- Dry-flume open-cut method; or
- Dry dam-and-pump method.

The non-flowing open-cut method would be used for all waterbodies with no visible flow at the time of construction. Prior to construction, timber matting and riprap would be installed in the entire area to minimize compaction from equipment. The pipe section would be fabricated adjacent to the stream or in a staging area. The contractor would trench through the stream, lower in the pipe then backfill. After installation, the contractor would remove the timber mats, restore the grade to pre-construction condition and replace the topsoil (unless saturated conditions exist). Permanent erosion control would be required.

If there is flow at the time of construction, the flowing open-cut crossing method may be used. In this method, the trench is dug through flowing water. Backhoes operating from one or both banks would excavate the trench within the streambed. In wider rivers, in-stream operation of equipment may be necessary. The contractor would trench through the stream, lower in a pipe that is weighted for negative buoyancy, then backfill. It is important during flowing open-cut crossings to minimize the time of construction to reduce impacts to waterbody channel and banks. For minor waterbodies (less than 10 feet wide at the water's edge), the trenching and backfill of the crossing would typically require no more than 24 hours and for intermediate waterbodies (10 to 100 feet wide) would typically require no more than 48 hours. Major waterbodies (more than 100 feet wide) would be crossed as quickly as possible. It is possible that the time required to accomplish the crossings of major waterbodies could exceed 48 hours. To the extent practicable, non-flowing open-cut crossings would be the preferred crossing method.

Keystone would use the dry-flume method on selected environmentally sensitive waterbodies where technically feasible. The dry-flume method is used for sensitive, relatively narrow waterbodies free of large rocks and bedrock at the trenchline and with a relatively straight channel across the construction ROW. Use of this method involves installing dams upstream and downstream of the construction area and installing one or more pipes (flumes) that would extend along the course of the waterbody and through both dams. Streamflow would be carried through the construction area by the flume pipe(s). Keystone would install flumes with sufficient capacity to transport the maximum flows that could be generated seasonally within the waterbody. The upstream and downstream ends of the flumes would be incorporated into dams made of sandbags and plastic sheeting (or equivalent material). The flumes would remain in place during pipeline installation, backfilling, and streambank restoration.

Prior to trenching, the area between the dams typically would be dewatered. Backhoes working from one or both banks, or from within the isolated waterbody bed, would excavate the trench across the waterbody

and under the flume pipes. After the trench is excavated to the proper depth, a prefabricated section of pipe would be positioned and lowered into the trench. The trench then would be backfilled with the excavated material from the stream unless otherwise specified in stream crossing permits, and the dams and flues would be removed.

As an alternative to the dry-flume crossing method, Keystone could use the dry dam-and-pump method on selected environmentally sensitive waterbodies where practical. The dry dam-and-pump method is similar to the dry-flume method except that pumps and hoses would be used instead of flumes to move water around the construction work area. When using this method, Keystone would initiate pumping while the dams are being installed to prevent interruption of streamflows. Where necessary to prevent scouring of the waterbody bed or adjacent banks, the downstream discharge would be directed into an energy-dissipation device or concrete weight. As with the dry-flume method, trenching, pipe installation, and backfilling would be done while water flow is maintained for all but a short reach of the waterbody at the actual crossing location. Once backfilling is completed, the stream banks would be restored and stabilized and the pump hoses would be removed.

However, the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) method would be used at major rivers to avoid impacts to water quality and fisheries. This method involves drilling a pilot hole under the waterbody and banks, then enlarging the hole through successive ream borings with progressively larger bits until the hole is large enough to accommodate a pre-welded segment of pipe. Throughout the process of drilling and enlarging the hole, a water-bentonite slurry would be circulated to lubricate the drilling tools, remove drill cuttings, and provide stability to the drilled holes. Keystone has created Site Specific Waterbody Crossing Plans (Appendix D) that describe the procedures to be used at each perennial waterbody crossed using the HDD method. After installation, Keystone would conduct cathodic protection and in-line inspection surveys to determine if any damage may have resulted to the pipe coating during the construction process. Response WAT-4 addresses concerns regarding the potential for the release of drilling fluids during horizontal directional drilling.

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 as per state regulations. The USACE and some 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.

For additional information on open-cut water crossings methods see Section 2.3.3.5 of the EIS and Section 7 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS). The potential impacts of the various methods of waterbody crossings are addressed in Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS.

Consolidated Response WAT-2:
Concerns Regarding a Compensatory Mitigation Plan for Jurisdictional Wetlands and Potential Impacts to Non-Jurisdictional Wetlands

Many commenters expressed concerns relative to the amount and type of compensatory mitigation Keystone would be required to provide for impacts to wetlands and also expressed concerns relative to impacts to non-jurisdictional wetlands.

As discussed in Sections 3.4.4 and 3.4.5 of the EIS, procedures outlined in the proposed Project CMR plan (see Appendix B to the EIS) for wetland crossings would be implemented to minimize potential construction- and operations-related effects and wetlands affected by construction activities would be restored to the extent practicable. Implementation of measures in the CMR plan (see Appendix B to the EIS) 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. Involvement of the USACE and FWS, as well as other federal and state agencies, during the early phases of project routing and siting identified high quality wetlands or areas requiring additional protection to be avoided. Data reviewed to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands to the extent possible included: National Wetland Inventory maps, aerial imagery, soil surveys, and field wetland surveys. Wetland impacts were further avoided or minimized by horizontal directional drilling to avoid impacts, locating the route next to existing utilities to minimize impacts, perpendicular crossing of riparian wetland features to minimize impacts where possible, and route variation to reduce the total length of the wetland crossing to minimize impacts.

Various state and federal agencies have expressed concerns about and provided recommendations for compensatory mitigation of jurisdictional wetland losses. Pipeline construction through wetlands must comply with USACE Section 404 permit conditions. The requirements for compensatory mitigation would depend on final USACE decisions on jurisdictional delineations. All wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional or non-jurisdictional under the USACE's Section 404 permits would receive construction mitigations as described in the CMR Plan (see Appendix B of the EIS) and any other applicable guidance from the USACE. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. Compensatory mitigation, where required by USACE, would be provided for all permanent impacts to wetlands. Recommendations for compensatory mitigation provided to DOS by state and federal agencies that have input to compensatory mitigation determinations include:

- Where appropriate and applicable, a plan to compensate for permanent wetland losses should be developed to include:
  - Permanent impacts to forested wetlands in Texas 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 30-foot wide maintained area. All forested wetland clearing is considered a permanent impact that would require compensatory mitigation (Texas Parks and Wildlife, TPW).
  - In Texas, the wetland mitigation plan should be developed in consultation with TPW, and that impacts to all wetland types are addressed in the wetland mitigation plan and mitigate for these impacts (TPW).

DOS received comments on the draft EIS from EPA concerning completion and submittal of a compensatory mitigation plan approved by the USACE. EPA recommended that each EPA region and USACE district be consulted with to determine appropriate compensation and to develop a wetland mitigation plan for inclusion in the EIS. EPA and USACE have discussed the approach to determining

appropriate wetlands compensation and the final level of required compensation and mitigation would ultimately be determined by:

- USACE regulatory offices with input from EPA, USFWS Ecological Services field offices, and state fish and wildlife agencies; or
- States in their 401 certifications or certificates of compliance.

Impacts to forested wetlands are long-term and would be considered permanent. Portions of water oak/willow oak forest communities may or may not be determined to be wetlands (as defined by USACE and EPA) and may or may not be eligible for compensatory mitigation through the Section 404 CWA process. It is not possible to entirely avoid impacts to bottomland hardwood wetlands in Texas. However, aerial mapping of field delineated wetlands were reviewed by Keystone working with USACE personnel in the Fort Worth and Galveston district offices to determine the best crossing locations to minimize impacts to wetlands, including bottomland hardwood wetlands. Methods used to avoid and/or minimize permanent impacts to bottomland hardwood wetlands include the use of horizontal directional drilling, the routing of the proposed Project next to previously impacted areas along existing linear utilities, the perpendicular crossings of riparian wetland features wherever possible, and the selection of route variations to reduce the total length of the wetland crossings.

Each USACE district would be consulted to determine the kind of compensation that would be required for the permanent conversion of forested wetland to herbaceous wetland and to determine compensation that would be required for each District Nationwide or individual permit issuance. Nationwide Permit pre-construction notification packages or individual permit applications 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:

- USACE Omaha District (Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska)
  - Compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland impacts would follow Permittee Responsible Mitigation at ratios established by field offices in Montana and Nebraska because no wetland mitigation banking opportunities occur in the vicinity of the proposed Project.
- USACE Tulsa District (Oklahoma)
  - Compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland impacts to forested wetlands would include preservation of existing forested wetlands because no wetland mitigation banking opportunities occur in the vicinity of the proposed Project.
- 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.

Mitigation plans would identify district and wetland-type specific monitoring requirements that could include re-vegetation monitoring conditions similar to those typical for Nationwide permits, such as:

- Wetland re-vegetation would be monitored after construction for a period of 3 years or until wetland re-vegetation is successful (defined as the point when cover of herbaceous and/or woody plant species is similar to the vegetation in adjacent wetland areas that were not disturbed by construction).
- Annual visual comparisons of the wetland would be made for plant species, relative vegetation cover and presence of exotic plant species not found in adjacent areas.
- Unsuccessful re-vegetation at the end of 3 years would be addressed through development of a remedial re-vegetation plan developed in consultation with a professional wetland ecologist to actively re-vegetate the wetland, and re-vegetation efforts would continue until the wetland is successfully re-vegetated.

DOS received a letter from EPA questioning whether all wetlands along the proposed Project corridor would be covered by a Nationwide Permit. DOS understands that USACE will determine eligibility for each wetland crossing under the Nationwide Permit program and also understands that EPA will review that eligibility determination. EPA also recommended that USACE review the proposed wetland impacts as a single project requiring an individual CWA Section 404 permit.

Consolidated Response WAT-3:
Concerns Regarding Potential Impacts to Wetlands and Waterbodies due to Construction of Ancillary Facilities

Some commenters expressed concern that the impacts of ancillary Project facilities were not fully addressed in the draft EIS.

Section 3 of the EIS has been revised to address the potential impacts to surface water, groundwater, and wetlands from construction and normal operation of pump stations, pipe storage yards, valve stations, temporary and permanent access roads, and other associated facilities based on the informational available at the time the EIS was written.

Consolidated Response WAT-4:
Concerns Regarding the Potential for the Release of Drilling Fluids During Horizontal Directional Drilling

Commenters expressed concern regarding the toxicity and potential impacts of drilling fluids that would be used with the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) method.

Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS addresses water quality issues and Section 3.7.3.1 addresses the potential impacts to fisheries resources associated with an unintentional release of drilling fluids during HDD operations.

As reported in Section 7.4.5 of Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (see Appendix B to the EIS):

> "drilling fluids and additives utilized during implementation of a directional drill shall be non-toxic to the aquatic environment. The Contractor shall develop a contingency plan to address a frac-out during a directional drill. The plan shall include instructions for monitoring during the directional drill and mitigation in the event that there is a release of

drilling fluids. Additionally, the waterbody shall be monitored downstream by the Contractor for any signs of drilling fluid. The Contractor shall dispose of all drill cuttings and drilling mud as permitted by the appropriate regulatory authority at a Keystone-approved location. Disposal options may include spreading over the construction right-of-way in an upland location approved by Keystone or hauling to an approved licensed landfill or other site approved by Keystone."

Site specific plans for each HDD crossing would be developed to ensure safe completion of the operation, and to plan for containment of any accidental release of drilling fluids and would require review and approval by USACE and relevant state regulatory agencies.

Consolidated Response WIL-1: Concerns Regarding the Approach to Wildlife Analyses

Several commenters indicated concerns relative to the approach to assessing potential impacts to wildlife described in the EIS.

DOS conducted the wildlife impact analysis in Section 3.6 of the EIS consistent with NEPA and with Council on Environmental Quality guidance. The Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern impact analyses are addressed in Section 3.8 of the EIS. The final Biological Assessment (BA) under the ESA relative to the American burying beetle (ABB) is presented in Appendix T of the EIS.

Wildlife habitat resources potentially affected by the proposed Project and the potential impacts of construction and normal operation of the proposed Project to those resources are addressed in Sections 3.5, 3.6 and 3.8 of the EIS. DOS gathered concerns related to wildlife resources during the scoping process for the proposed Project. Information on the issues of concern and other relevant information regarding wildlife was obtained through consultation with federal and state resource management agencies and through reviews of available literature. The EIS presents potential Project-related impacts on wildlife habitat and wildlife resources including habitat loss, habitat alteration, habitat fragmentation, mortality and productivity effects from collision, displacement from preferred habitats, and predation. These direct and indirect impacts are identified and discussed in compliance with NEPA in Sections 3.5, 3.6, and 3.8 of the EIS, and cumulative impacts to these resources are addressed in Section 3.14. As a result, DOS considers the assessments of potential impacts of construction and normal operation of the proposed Project to wildlife to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. Section 3.13.6.4 of the EIS addresses potential impacts to wildlife due to a spill from construction or operation of the proposed Project. See also Consolidated Response WIL-2.

Consolidated Response WIL-2: Concerns Regarding Species Covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Endangered Species Act

Several commenters were concerned about potential Project impacts to migratory birds, bald eagles, golden eagles, and endangered species from construction and operation of the Project and associated electrical power distribution lines.

Potential impacts to these wildlife resources are disclosed and discussed in Sections 3.6 and 3.8 of the EIS. Evaluation of the electric power distribution lines for ESA protected species is included in the Biological Assessment (BA), Appendix T of the EIS. Electric power providers are engaged in consultation under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to develop routing, design, and construction schedules to avoid and minimize impacts to nesting migratory

birds, bird habitats, and endangered species. Conservation measures to address impacts to ESA protected species are included in the final BA from the proposed Project and the associated distribution lines that resulted from consultation under Section 7 of the ESA regarding the American burying beetle (see Section 3.8 and Appendix T of the EIS).

If applicable, Keystone would develop a Migratory Bird Conservation Plan in consultation with USFWS to avoid, minimize, and mitigate for impacts to migratory birds and migratory bird habitats. While some migratory birds would likely be harassed, injured, or lost during pipeline and distribution line construction and operation; USFWS does not have a process for allowing unavoidable and unintentional incidental take of migratory birds. Keystone would implement all reasonable and prudent measures identified during consultations with USFWS to avoid take of migratory birds, bald eagles, golden eagles, and endangered species and to avoid or mitigate loss, destruction, or degradation of migratory bird habitat.

See Consolidated Response ENV-4 for information regarding migratory bird issues in relation to Canadian oil sands production.

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Supplemental Draft EIS Comment Response Matrix

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
0816	001	Aasved	Lin		Endangering the lives of the American people by polluting the water we drink, the earth from which we take our food and the air we breathe is senseless.	Section 3.13 of the EIS discusses the risks and potential environmental impacts from a crude oil spill on the proposed Project.
0816	002	Aasved	Lin		We - the American people - are tired of decisions for our country made by the almighty dollar and corporations - particularly in that they fatten the wallets of our lawmakers and will thin the wallets of our Mid-Western people who will experience a rise in oil prices.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
0816	003	Aasved	Lin		Vote no on this proposal, tell the American people that this is THEIR country. There are alternate fuel possibilities - let's put this money into their research and development.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
3111	001	Abbott	Greg		Briefly. Please proceed with domestic and regional policies that will bring domestic and regional oil and other current forms of energy on line as soon as possible. This is simple and allows us to be more independent and safe in today's world. I urge you to expeditiously approve the cross-border permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2196	001	Abenstein	John		we must open this pipeline. Oil from Canada will by definition be cleaner and safer than importing from the Middle East.	Comment acknowledged.
2105	001	Abrams	Mark		we already use Canadian crude , Canadian oil sands companies are listed on our stock exchanges . Canada is a far less reprehensible country than many others from which we import oil. Moreover oil is indispensible to our economy, as there are no better transportation fuels than petroleum products. For all these reasons and many more there is no question whatsoever that the Keystone XL Project should be approved go forward as expeditiously as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
3296	001	Ač	Alexander		I am not supporting this project since it significantly contributes to C02 emission problem and thus to further worsening 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.
2503	001	Adam	Todd		Expansion of the Keystone oil pipeline will bring additional oil into the U.S., causing prices to drop. We have watched as gas costs soared and food prices skyrocketed. Adding this valuable commodity to the market will bring oil supplies up,	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					thus lowering costs. Obtaining the oil from Canada also will afford another measure of security to the U.S. by enabling us to take advantage of the generosity and resources of a neighbor and ally.	
2503	002	Adam	Todd		Approval of the Keystone XL Pipeline is necessary to bring relief to the citizens of this country who are struggling to keep up with the prices at the pump. It is time to stop sitting on our hands and get this project started. Place your stamp so work can begin.	Comment acknowledged.
20	1	Adams	Kirk		DO NOT subject the Ogallala Aquifer to a possible spill by the Keystone XL pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
20	2	Adams	Kirk		An alternative route is the only reasonable solution.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes.
28	1	Adams	Fern		DO NOT subject the Ogallala Aquifer to a possible spill by the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
28	2	Adams	Fern		An alternative route is the only reasonable solution.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes.
29	1	Adams	Fern		It is so simple and logical to use a route for the Keystone XL pipeline to go around the Nebraska Sandhills and Ogallala Aquifer that it is hard to understand why so much time and expense is being used to FORCE it through an area so critical to Nebraska and OUR NATION!	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
31	1	Adams	Kay		It is environmentally OUTRAGEOUS to allow the Keystone XL pipeline to go across the Nebraska Ogallala Aquifer. This vast resource cannot be replaced.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
31	2	Adams	Kay		I have seen no published ideas on methods of cleaning up oil spills of this nature from the tar sands of Canada--that is, IF it is possible when the pipe will be buried under several rivers. The 36-inch pipeline could spill many thousands of gallons in a very short time--in the area of our fragile Sandhills with sparse population to discover the spills. You already have evidence to show that there have been many spills already in other areas that had to be discovered by passers-by. Are you really going to subject Nebraska to risk of this nature?	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 AQF-3 provides information on the potential impacts of a spill that reaches the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and spill response scenarios.
31	3	Adams	Kay		Instead, protect our state and use a route around the Sandhills and Ogallala Aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
33	1	Adams	Fern		DO NOT allow a possible spill to the Ogallala Aquifer by the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
33	2	Adams	Fern		It is more essential that we have access to "pure water" than to tar sands from Canada. Use a bit of logic and use an alterative route.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
34	1	Adams	Fern		How many comments do you suppose have not been received because those two words each of us must type are not readable?	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
34	2	Adams	Fern		RE-ROUTE THE PIPELINE AROUND THE SANDHILLS AND	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					OGALLALA AQUIFER.	alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
2926	001	Adams	John	Ohio House of Representatives	As representatives of the citizens of Ohio, we believe that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states. Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDEIS finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to enviromental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal enviromental risks associated 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.
3026	001	Adams	Fern		PLEASE reroute the Keystone XL pipeline and protect our great Oglalla Aquifer and 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.
1789	001	Adkins	Tom&Lucy		We are very concerned about the route of the pipeline. Not so much that it may cross our state in general terms, but the specific route proposed. This is a disaster waiting to happen. Ask any plumber, and he will tell you that any pipe will eventually leak. So, when that happens, let's have the leakage over the hard clay soils of eastern Nebraska (if the pipeline must come through our state), and not the sensitive aquifer and 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. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
2412	001	Adler	Eric		A pipeline to bring oil from tar sands to the United States is a huge environmental mistake. The extraction of oil by this method is an environmental disaster, even without considering the extra CO2 emissions that will result.	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.
2412	003	Adler	Eric		In addition, the current pipeline in Canada has been shut down because it is unsafe.	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
						regulatory requirements.
1861	002	Affsprung	Bruce		We must resort to conservation and "green" energy sources.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
9	1	Agena	Andy		please don't allow this to cross 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.
9	2	Agena	Andy		have you forgotten what happened in the gulf last year?	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.
39	1	Ager	Linda		It is unbelievable to me that the U.S. Department of State is willing to jeapordize one of our most valuable resources for short term gain. The Ogallala Aquifer should be there for all eternity. At the very least, the pipeline should be routed outside of the aquifer. As we have seen time and time again, accidents happen.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala 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.
67	1	Ager	Marty		This is not a good idea to force a pipeline down the throats of the state with the largest natural aquifer in the U.S. We here in Nebraska don't have much in the way of natural resources, but we do have the aquifer. If it is ruined it will be disastrous.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
67	2	Ager	Marty		I'm sure that the Canadians are paying our government a lot of money to move this along and say that it is the way to keep the relations going good, but it is not the way to keep this country on an even keel.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3362	001	Ahlert	Mark		We can trust the Canadians to not embargo oil, to not cutoff supply for political leverage. We need more sources of energy supplying the US. Greater supply will ultimately lower costs, and vice versa!	Comment acknowledged.
405	1	Ahlschwede	Robert		Wow! Right through the Sandhills of Nebraska!! That is directly above the Ogalalla aquifer, or actually right through it. In the Sandhills of Nebraska much of the surface water is directly connected to the aquifer, are actually part of the aquifer. Laying a pipeline thru that fragilelandscape would be terrible. One spill, and folks, pipelines do spill, and usually lots!!! and that whole aquifer would be in danger, maybe compromised beyond repair. Too many species depend on the water there, including the human species.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
405	2	Ahlschwede	Robert		This is a really bad plan. If there is an existing pipeline at least follow that same pathway.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing Keystone Mainline route.
135	1	Aitken	Nicole		Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. I believe that the SDEIS finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					2.3.1] is tremendously important – particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship.	
135	2	Aitken	Nicole		It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3513	1	ajrb3@verizon.net			Why aren't we investing in future energy technologies instead of polluting our landscape with sandy crude while lining the pockets of the oligarchs? China's progress in future technologies is surpassing that of our own. It's a shame that greed overpowers integrity.	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.
3538	1	alanburns9@gmail.com			The Keystone pipeline proposed to travel across the US is a disaster in the making. There have already been several leaks and it's hardly begun. This is NOT a safe proposal we should be contracting with Canada on. Not to mention the appalling environmental consequences both for Alberta and global warming.	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 development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS.
3538	2	alanburns9@gmail.com			I urge you to pull the plug immediately and search for alternative ways to produce energy and reduce our need for fossil fuels.	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.
2854	001	Albert	Dan		The added environmental cost of tar sand fuel versus crude oil is simply moving us in the wrong direction. The American economy has grown by reducing the number of BTUs needed for each dollar of GDP. Why would we go backwards?	The commenter's opinion is noted.
0906	002	Albin	Lance	Gulf Coast District Council No. 1 - UA Multi State Pipe Trades	The Gulf Coast District Council No. 1 believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will increase our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and stimulate economic growth The pipeline will provide more than 70,00o barrels of oil each day to US markets. It will lessen our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be intensifying both our national security and energy security. The project will also impel incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States, as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Comment acknowledged.
0906	003	Albin	Lance	Gulf Coast District Council No. 1 - UA Multi State Pipe Trades	Keystone XL will be constructed using finest industry practices And will meet or surpass all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDEIS finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil 'pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3. 1] is very important - particularly when combined with TransCanada' s solid reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is apparent that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the small environmental risks associated with it.	Comment acknowledged.
0909	002	Albin	Lance	Plumbers &	Plumbers and Steamfitters Local Union No. 60 believes that	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Steamfitters Local Union No. 60	Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and economic growth. This pipeline will provide approximately 700,000 barrels of oil each day to US markets, reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthenig both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive 'remarkable economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	
0909	003	Albin	Lance	Plumbers & Steamfitters Local Union No. 60	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices, and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDEIS finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's solid reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is obvious that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	Comment acknowledged.
2384	001	Albury	Kathryn		Please protect the citizens of the United States from the Keystone Pipeline Project. The extraction of this oil is truly an environmental disaster--not just for Canada, but for the whole world. To change this oil shale into useable gasoline requires a tremendous investment of energy and water, making this gasoline much worse in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. Surely just this fact alone would prevent us from buying it because of our clean air requirements. Further, the processing of this fuel uses tremendous amounts of water and the waste products contaminate even more.	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.
2384	002	Albury	Kathryn		Please reject this crazy idea and put our resources into developing renewable forms of energy.	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.
3074	001	Alcock	Jim		It would definitely improve both our energy security and our economic growth. Many new jobs would be created, adding billions of $$ to the US economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3074	002	Alcock	Jim		We have safely imported oil from Canada for many years with minimum environmental impact.	Comment acknowledged.
2375	001	Alcorn	L.		As a Canadian, I am deeply opposed to the Keystone XL Project and to the export of Tar Sands oil. Independent studies have shown that environmental regulations in place for the production of Tar Sands oil are inadequate and not properly enforced.	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.
2375	002	Alcorn	L.		The expansion of Tar Sands production and the export of bitumen via the Keystone Pipeline will spread the contamination from this dirty oil even further in the event of an oil spill or leak.	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
						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. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
380	1	alex.pich2009@gmail.com	Alex		I think that the Keystone XL project is important to Americas and Canadians. It provides great paying jobs from a company that believes in integrity. TransCanada has everyones interest at heart and with providing the US with safe ethical oil. Approve KXL today.	Comment acknowledged.
560	1	Alexander	Sharon		The Keystone XL Project will be detremental to our American Landscape and habitat.	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.
1996	001	Alexander	Carol		Furthering support of tar-sands projects and importing them into the United States is moving backwards. Additionally, just this week we learned that Environment Canada has confirmed a substantial rise in greenhouse gas pollution from the oilsands sector in 2009, although the industry attempted to conceal this data.	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-3 addresses concerns regarding change in the rate of greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production and the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
0870	001	Allen	Gerald		The Keystone XL Project poses potential risks to the health and safety of the people of Nebraska and degradation of the water quality of the Ogallala Aquifer. Water is too precious and the risk too great to allow the pipeline to be built on its present route.	Issues related to the Northern 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 and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
2633	001	Allen	Don	Western Environmental Trade Association	GHG cumulative impacts from project construction and operation would be very small compared to total GHG emissions in the U.S. and even smaller and more insignificant in world GHG emissions.	Comment acknowledged.
2633	002	Allen	Don	Western Environmental Trade Association	The project has been designed to have a higher degree of safety than any other typical oil pipeline. Emergency Consolidated Response plans would be reviewed by The states involved and all government agencies at The federal, state, county and municipal levels. Pipelines are The safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products.	Comment acknowledged.
2633	003	Allen	Don	Western Environmental Trade Association	This project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States. 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. There will be an “on ramp” to the pipeline near	Comment acknowledged. 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
					Baker, Montana to allow the loading of Montana and North Dakota oil for shipment to the refining markets. This facility called the Bakken Marketlink will have the capacity to ship 100.000 barrels a day on Keystone XL. This project will result in a significant economic boost for the State of Montana and the counties in the 282 miles where the pipeline will traverse the states. About 800 construction jobs in Montana, along with about a dozen permanent jobs and the estimated $60 million annually in property taxes generated will be a huge private investment. A portion of the property taxes will support K-12 schools and higher education statewide.	
3290	001	Allen	Todd		I object most strongly to the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline project, designed to transport tar sands oil from Canada to Texas. The best scientific advice I've seen indicates that extracting and burning this oil will present a grave risk to future generations, from dangerously high concentrations of C02 in the atmosphere and ocean.	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.
2713	001	Allison	Michael		The Keystone Pipeline Project, if approved, will represent a disastrous open pathway toward the consumption of Canadian tar sands and the consequent elevation of global atmospheric carbon dioxide beyond a dangerous tipping point. If this pipeline is put in place, it will be difficult to limit the exploitation of an immense carbon reservoir, well in excess of 100 Gt, the atmospheric equivalent of more than 50 ppm CO2, as added to an already unsafe level approaching 400ppm. At 450ppm, the resulting warming of our planet's global climate and the attendant melting of the ice sheets will have a catastrophic impact on the world's urban population, as documented by the weight of refereed research in the reputable scientific journals.	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.
2713	002	Allison	Michael		While I understand that we must reduce our dependence on foreign oil and somehow make up for the declining production of crude petroleum, we cannot responsibly or safely achieve this by the exploitation of Canadian tar sands. Instead, we must come to some major different arrangement for our energy needs. This would necessarily involve some combination of improved conservation/ efficiency in the short term, including the national development of rail and waterway transportation, coupled with a long-term development of non-fossil fuel sources, including solar, wind, and nuclear generation.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1827	001	Allmond	Karen		It is ridiculously expensive and environmentally destructive to extract oil from tar sands.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1212	001	Allred	Louis		Along with oil, the Keystone Pipeline expansion project will bring much-needed jobs to our country. This is vitally important, as we will be obtaining oil from a secure source and boosting our economy at the same time. Bringing oil into the U.S. from Canada is a much better solution than what we have done in the past.	Comment acknowledged.
1212	003	Allred	Louis		Please approve this expansion project to bring quality jobs to the area and provide a boost to the economy. When people are working, the economy begins to heal. With lower gas prices and jobs on the horizon, a recovery is in sight.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1982	001	Allsmiller	Pam		My opinion is that you should definitely reinstate or whatever the red tape correction is to USE the KEYSTONE XL PROJECT. We need the fuel and they are a friendly nation.	Comment acknowledged.
382	1	Alms	Douglas		I am against this keystone XL project! First, the United States needs to drill now, refine now, on our land and offshore, supply our own crude oil and the heck with Canada's oil pipeline and the rest of OPEC's band of dictators!	Comment acknowledged.
382	2	Alms	Douglas		If however the XL pipeline proceeds, it seems to me that a person or persons with just a pinch of intelligence could determine that allowing this pipeline to cross thru and over the aquafier in Nebraska is STUPID! mAKE THEM go east or west of this precious water supply, but NOT OVER 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.
1425	001	Alston	Harold		The United States needs to break its dependence on oil from the Middle East. Doing that through the Keystone Pipeline is a great first step. Not only will it provide jobs, but it will help meet our growing oil demand until alternative fuels can take over.	Comment acknowledged.
3490	1	alusich@sbcglobal.net			Please support the Keystone XL pipeline. It is a part of our efforts to not be dependent on Mid-East and South American oil. The Canadians are our friends and they are more politically stable. With higher gas prices, we need this energy source. While this energy source can result in potential air emissions, modern technology will bring emissions down so that they meet stringent environmental requirements. Please issue the permit for the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2704b	001	Alvear	Claudia		The approval of the Project will have abundant benefits for North America, most noticeable to the US by providing and important number of jobs, especially at this difficult moment for the economy; and a secure and stable source of crude to cover the enormous demand of energy of the country for many years to come.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2143	001	Amrhein	Delphine		Please let the project move forward, it is critical for our economic recovery, technology can prevent leaks.	Comment acknowledged.
3511	1	amutcher@centurytel.net			As there has already been a 500 barrel spill in North Dakota, I am very concerned about the environmental impact that it could have on our farmlands and drinking water. I am also gravely concerned as the Koch brothers have a hand in this and their record as far as the environment is poor to say the least. I hope you will give mine and many others concerns thoughtful consideration before approving this endeavor. Also, could you please make sure that all precautions are taken so that if there is an "accident" the burden of cleanup and reparations are not put on the backs of the taxpayers who don't want it in the first place? Thank you. I have confidence in you and think you are doing an awesome job!	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). 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						for crude oil or oil products spill impacts would be determined by these agencies.
3420	001	Amy	Stephen	Sierra Club	The Keystone XL pipeline and associated continuance or expansion of the Alberta tar sands mining operation must be stopped!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3420	002	Amy	Stephen	Sierra Club	The leading authority on climate change, Dr. James Hansen, has said that there is no way we can be serious about addressing climate change while continuing to utilize, or expand, the Alberta tar sands operation. The oil from there is the result of the extensive mining and processing that are required to convert bitumen into petroleum and simply has way too much of a carbon footprint (estimated three times as much as conventional sweet. light crude).	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.
3539	1	amyers94@gmail.com			Not only is the method of extracting oil from tar sands in Canada incredibly harmful to the environment and highly toxic, the proposed XL pipeline would bring the highly toxic material to Texas.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. 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.
3539	2	amyers94@gmail.com			The pipeline route runs through the Ogallala aquifer, which provides 30% of the groundwater for American agriculture—as well as about 80% of the drinking water for people who live within the aquifer's boundary. Any kind of spill of this tar sands material, which is more toxic than regular crude oil, could be disastrous.	Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-1. 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.
3539	3	amyers94@gmail.com			I strongly appose the Keystone XL pipeline and tar sands oil extraction. Please invest this money in clean, renewable energy such as wind and solar, not this disastrous type of energy. We have never had a solar energy spill and if a wind turbine falls down entire ecosystems aren't ruined. Please do not support this.	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.
98	1	Anderson	Brandon		I would like to see this project go through based on the needs of our country to be independent of Middle east oil. Our oil prices are outrageous! We need to separate ourselves from the need of Middle eastern oil.	Comment acknowledged.
481	1	Anderson	Dorothy		Have we not done enough destruction, raping of the earth for profit, greed, power and control? When are we going to come to our senses and know that this rampant so-called progress is killing all of us....our land, air, seas and yes, us?	The commenter's opinion is noted.
490	1	Anderson	Jim		Please stop completely the proposed constructoin of the Keystone XL pipeline through portions of the midwest to Oklahoma and Texas. In reality, there is Nothing good or appropriate about this proposed pipeline.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
490	2	Anderson	Jim		Oil extracted from tar sands is a very dirty source of 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.
490	3	Anderson	Jim		It is very likely that waterways and the Ogallala aquifer will be	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					contaminated - thus causing further harm to clean sources of water being used for agriculture, drinking water for human and animal consumption - indeed, for all forms of life, - and for the general welfare of our society.	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
490	4	Anderson	Jim		Plus, extracting and piping tar sands oil is very wasteful, and inefficient- and Expensive!	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-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.
490	5	Anderson	Jim		Why would we want to risk so much for something we really don't need?	Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and 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 proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
490	6	Anderson	Jim		Plus we need to consider all the water that will be needed for this process (at least 4 - 5 galllons of water for each gallon of tar sands oil). A very inefficient way to produce energy. Plus - all the contamination and pollution! This is truly absurd!	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
490	7	Anderson	Jim		Let's instead focus on developing cleaner, renewable sources of energy (wind, solar, …, …) and on conserving energy! Plus - living less wasteful, more responsible lifestyles!	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses alternative energy sources and technologies and Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
490	8	Anderson	Jim		We also need to consider that much more money and resources will be needed for cleanup and containment purposes. Do we really want this? What possible 'benefits' could we gain? It is worth the many risks? 1) Contamination of land, ground water and surface waters 2) Benzene and other carcinogenic toxic chemicals will be used - including diluted bitumen - a very toxic and dangerous mixture! 3) Chemical corrosion and physical abrasion will dramatically increase the rate of pipeline deterioration! 4) This will cause many more problems than any possible 'benefits' we could receive.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project. 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. Keystone would be responsible for all cleanup costs unless another party is found to have acted negligently. 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 SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project, including requirements for monitoring of corrosion. 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.
0773	001	Anderson	Karen		As a life long resident of Nebraska, I strongly urge you to stop the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline by TransCanada through our communities and lands. 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.	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 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 development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
0773	002	Anderson	Karen		Last year's BP oil spill disaster in the Gulf of Mexico has shown us that our dependence on dirty fuel can have dangerous consequences.	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.
0773	003	Anderson	Karen		Without considering an alternate route and without assessing the safety risks of the pipeline itself, you are putting the Ogallala Aquifer -- a source of drinking water for over two million Americans and irrigation for much of America's breadbasket -- at risk for a similar catastrophe.	Issues related to the Northern 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.
0773	004	Anderson	Karen		Tying our future to toxic tar sands will never be in our national interest.	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.
2471	001	Anderson	Keith		This pipeline would not only stimulate our economy, but would also serve to decrease our energy costs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2471	002	Anderson	Keith		It is extremely important for us to play an active, vital role in our nation's energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
2711	001	Anderson	James		I fully agree with Dr. James Hansen, who writes that the draft SEIS is inadequate because it fails to consider the proposed project's total greenhouse gas emissions and the risks the proposed project presents to human health, the environment, and the climate. Please do not let the proposed project proceed unless and until the full environmental impact of the proposed project's total greenhouse gas emissions are considered and persuasive scientific evidence is presented demonstrating that the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the proposed project do not present unacceptable risks to human health, the environment and the climate.	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.
3439	002	Anderson	Glen	Sierra Club	Tar sands THREATEN OUR CLIMATE TOO. This analysis should include a serious look at the global warming consequences of spreading tar sands throughout the United States, a better review of alternate routes that avoid the fragile and beautiful Sandhills and major aquifers such as the Ogalalla and the Carrizo-Wilcox, actual scientific analysis on the corrosive nature of tar sands oil, which impacts pipeline safety and increases the risk of spills; and real consideration of the environmental justice impacts of expanded refinery operations in American communities.	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 ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks. 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, 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
3439	003	Anderson	Glen	Sierra Club	Instead of continuing our dependence on dirty oil, America should be investing in green transportation solutions.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1257	002	Andes-Georges	Linda		Furthermore, getting oil in this manner is a nightmare scenario for all of us who are informed and concerned about Global Climate Disruption. I do not need to supply a detailed thesis to you on the possible impacts of mining in this way on such a scale. The EIS should have delivered the specifics, but regrettably it has not.	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.
377	1	Andrew	Lucas		Trade with Canada with efficient trafficking is a necessity in order to help supplement the rising cost of fuel, while at the same time limiting the trucking and transport usage and Costa. Without this type of progression all industries that use fuel and energy will be affected and hindered severely. We do not need alcohol added to our fuel we need private innovations like this one to create competition in industry.	Comment acknowledged.
3552	1	ann_stevens@sbcglobal.net			Are you going to approve?	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.
3041	001	Annone	Pat		It is better for the USA to get oil from Canada than the Middle East	Comment acknowledged.
3305	001	Arborea	Erica		The environmental impacts of tar sands development include: irreversible effects on biodiversity and the natural environment reduced water quality destruction of fragile pristine Boreal Forest and associated wetlands aquatic and watershed mismanagement habitat fragmentation habitat loss disruption to life cycles of endemic wildlife particularly bird and Caribou migration fish deformities and negative impacts on the human health in downstream 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.
3305	002	Arborea	Erica		An overwhelming objection is that exploitation of tar sands would make it implausible to stabilize climate and avoid disastrous global climate impacts. The tar sands are estimated (e.g .. see IPCC Fourth Assessment Report) to contain at least 400 GtC (equivalent to about 200 ppm C02) Easily available reserves of conventional oil and gas are enough to take atmospheric C02 well above 400 ppm which is unsafe for life on earth. However if emissions from coal are phased out over the next few decades and if unconventional fossil fuels including tar sands are left in the ground. it is conceivable to stabilize earth' s climate	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.
3478	1	Archambeault	Terry		I believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically, unstable countries in volatile- regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone AL corridor states.	
1536	001	Archambeautl	Terry		FOR IT! *WE NEED JOBS *WE NEED MONEY IN THE AREA-WE'RE FLAGGING! *WE DESPRETLY NEED THE TAX REVENUE. *HELP AMERICA-NOT FOREIGN INTERESTS.	Comment acknowledged.
3489	1	ardiedavis@kc.rr.com			Please do not approve the XL Pipeline from Canada. The risk to our environment is too great.	Comment acknowledged.
1151	001	Arksey	DorlaMarie		The Keystone XL Project looks shaky. No serious precautions or prevention in the plans to protect the land and residents.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1151	002	Arksey	DorlaMarie		Let the ships carry the oil and do the polluting as usual.	Section 4.1.1 of the EIS describes the movement of crude oil by other transportation methods (e.g., Delivery by marine tankers from countries outside of North America (primarily from the Middle East).
1140	001	Armagan	Hakan		Please do not let the pipe lines from Trans-Canada go through Nebraska. To begin with, tar sands are more polluting to be extracted, much less energy efficient and, more importantly, they are not the solutions to our country's energy future	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and system alternatives. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. 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 to other heavy crude oils.
1140	002	Armagan	Hakan		The pipe line will be an environmental disaster waiting to happen to our state.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
2611	002	Armagan	Teresa		Our nations monetary resources would be better spent on longer term investments in renewable resources such as wind and solar.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2768	001	Armstrong	Jonathan		If we allow for the piping of tar sands oil, we will never be able to limit the amount of such unconventional fossil fuels that will be burned, and will lose all hope of mitigating global warming.	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.
2768	002	Armstrong	Jonathan		I urge those concerned to reject this project in favor of enabling renewable energy technology instead.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3335	001	Arnason	Deb&Arne		There are lots of things that can be done for MONEY in this world. Same with energy generation. Tar Sands development is suicidal to our planet,	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.
3335	002	Arnason	Deb&Arne		We need an economy based on solar, wind, geothermal,	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					efficiency and other common-sense renewable sources that reduce the C02 in our atmosphere!	alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3397	001	Arney	Mike	Sierra Club Membership Services	I am concerned about the damage of the pipeline to property, and of spills, but that's not the big thing for me.	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.
3397	002	Arney	Mike	Sierra Club Membership Services	We don't need to be building more oil infrastructure. In fact we should be doing what we can to hinder it, and to drive up the price of oil. Because burning fossil fuels is messing up our planetary life support system.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2690	001	Arnold	Jean		Tar sands, the world's dirtiest hydrocarbon oil, should not be a part of our energy future. Alberta's tar sands are the single most destructive project on the face of the earth. If we do not stop tar sands development, then we have no hope of stabilizing the climate, which means the end of civilization.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2690	002	Arnold	Jean		Existing bitmumen pipelines, even new ones, have already demonstrated very high leakage rates and spills. This is because of the highly corrosive nature of bitmen, and the need for high heat and pressure to improve flow.	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 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.
2690	003	Arnold	Jean		A good argument can be made that this project will actually raise America's energy prices, not lower them.	
2690	004	Arnold	Jean		The use of these unconventional fuels is immoral and illegal under both Domestic and International Law. The extraction and development of tar sands releases very high levels of CO2 emissions—far higher than traditional petroleum. Emissions from Albertan tar sands have become Canada's single largest source of CO2. Dr. James Hansen, the world's leading climate scientist, head of the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies has stated that in order to avert climate destabilization and preserve a livable planet, we must leave unconventional fuel sources such as tar sands in the ground. Consensus science suggests that use of these fuels would be disastrous for the lives of future generations.	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. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2690	005	Arnold	Jean		The United States is a party to the International Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC). Its pertinent provisions related to this issue are contained in Articles 2 and 3. This project must be cancelled for humanity to have a liveable future.	Comment acknowledged.
1271	001	Aronow	Barbara		Given the leaks encountered with other pipelines and the extent of this project, it seems apparent to me that it should not be approved.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
0819	001	Arrow	Lenore		As a concerned US citizen, I a opposed to this project due to the destructive potential on the people and environment...We have seen how dangerous an oil spill can be to human life as well as the ecological systems.	Comment acknowledged.
0819	002	Arrow	Lenore		In addition our countryshould NOT be catering to oil companies butrather should be more focused on non-toxicenergy systems such as solar wind and electric...	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	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.
198	1	Arthur	Heather		This pipeline would be beneficial in a couple of ways. First off it would create many jobs throughout the construction of the project. Also, with the amount of oil that would be traveling from Canada to the U.S. would help lessen the reliability we have on the Middle East for oil. This project would help us to become more self-efficient.	Comment acknowledged.
605	1	Arthur	Bob	Sun Ray Pools and Spas	Secrectary of State Clinton: Please stop the construction of this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2544	001	Ashcraft	Michael		It will bring in good paying jobs-not just construction jobs, but long-term jobs. Once the oil gets to the refineries, we will need more people to work there, and believe me, we could use the extra jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3565	1	atindell@suddenlink.net			I am strongly opposed to the pipeline extension. Diluted bitumen spills are already proven to be frequent and nothing in the EIS or SDEIS proves that our water resources are safe from contamination. Here in East Texas, the proposed route crosses our aquifer in a known fault zone. The spill in the Kalamazoo is just a hint at what is possible in other areas along the lengthy route.	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 there is a spill from the proposed Project, the cleanup procedures used would be similar to those used for spills of other heavy crude oil. Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential fault and seismicity hazards along the proposed Project corridor including issues related to the Enterprise Fault zone and faults in the Houston area.
3565	2	atindell@suddenlink.net			No land should have been leased and no US citizens threatened with eminent domain proceedings to secure such leases before the project was fully studied and given approval. The process so far has been hasty and in the interest of the foreign pipeline 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.
3565	3	atindell@suddenlink.net			Diluted bitumen is not the same as conventional crude, and the lack of safety of this proposed project must thoroughly address these differences. The SDEIS does not. Diluted bitumen is significantly more corrosive, abrasive, and explosive than conventional crude oil.	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.
3565	4	atindell@suddenlink.net			The impacts to our air quality have not been adequately addressed in the SDEIS, both in the increased air pollution from refinement, and the overall increase of greenhouse gas emissions. Anyone in any position of power who is not taking emissions and the impact on the climate seriously is not doing their job in the national interest. The SDEIS is inadequate regarding the increased emissions 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. 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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 Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions. 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.
2916	001	Atkinson	Evangeline		Our country cannot sustain growth and get out of this recession if fuel prices continue to increase. Allowing the expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline will not only augment our oil resources, but also it will create jobs.	Comment acknowledged.
1736	003	Aubin	Charles		Finding a reliable source of domestic and near-domestic oil is important to our energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
1379	001	Aubuchon	Richard	Missouri Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Inc.	Pipeline infrastructure is sorely needed to power our nation. The investment in the Keystone XL pipeline is good for Missouri and good for our nation. Moreover, it is our understanding and belief the Keystone XL pipeline will be environmentally sound. For the sake of jobs and energy our nation's industry and people strongly need, we at the Missouri Chamber of Commerce are strong advocates for the approval of the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
3566	1	auddec@yahoo.com			I oppose the Keystone XL pipeline by TransCanada. Let us take a lesson from the recent spills and accidents, and know that our current energy sources are dangerous to human and environmental health. Let's pioneer new, safer ways of powering our country's growth. Please deny TransCanada the permit to cross our borders and threaten our Midwestern environment.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time.
2347	001	Augustine	Jonathon		I am writing to say that I am finding it very difficult to locate merit in the pipeline proposers' suggestion that its construction would be more beneficial to my state and my country than detrimental.	Comment acknowledged.
2347	002	Augustine	Jonathon		To show signs of growing self-awareness, prudence, and wisdom, we would respectfully refuse this foreign company's offer to provide us with our current intoxicant of choice and instead work hard to create jobs and energy with healthier, renewable materials.	Comment acknowledged.
2347	004	Augustine	Jonathon		Furthermore, the Ogallala Aquifer under the Sandhills is vital to the habitat that humans and wildlife enjoy in Nebraska. Putting ourselves in a position to harshly contaminate this resource is plainly ill-advised. Though I have heard proposers of the pipeline express confidence in the materials they use for their pipes and frequently use the phrase "low risk" in regards to concerns of oil spillage, simply putting the pipeline in the Aquifer is a blatant disregard of the safety of the water and	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
					those who use it. The act itself is, on its face, an act of negligence. Vague language such as "low risk" does not inspire confidence in me and many other Nebraskans. I am correct to be angered and disgusted by the possibility of unabashed human-created risk imposed on the Aquifer and will always protest against such foolishness regardless of how the risk is labeled by those who are making money while creating the potential harm. It is fair and correct to say that diligence in protecting this source of water is reasonable, necessary, and prudent.	
1160	001	Augutis	Joseph&Joy		The pipeline expansion will greatly reduce that energy cost and should be pursued with vigor by our government.	Comment acknowledged.
2607	001	Auriemma	John	Chevron Corporation	TransCanada has always been as transparent as possible and continued to provide a tremendous amount of detailed information regarding potential environmental impacts for review and approval of the proposed project. Understandably so, additional, focused information on potential impacts from an accidental release and GHG emissions may be warranted based upon recent events in the GOM and the trend for the desire to further assess GHG emissions for major capitol projects.	Comment acknowledged.
2607	002	Auriemma	John	Chevron Corporation	However, this further assessment on the referenced subject matter, as well as other notable changes to the project scope, should not cause unreasonable delay for or undue hardship on the applicant. The national interest of continued supply of oil to fuel the nation's economy must be weighed against the supplemental findings of the SDEIS. Until the United States determines a practical path to ween itself off of oil (both domestic and foreign)as a major fuel source, proposed projects as such are desparately required and should be approved, as long as they demonstrate a responsible approach toward protecting the environment while safely delivering the product.	Comment acknowledged.
3567	1	awmcclaine@rcn.com			Please do not approve the Keystone XL project. I thank you for taking action to close the current Keystone pipeline after 12 spills in the last 12 months. The risks to our environment of burning and transporting tar sands oil are too great. We should not permit or enable to destruction of the environment and our fresh water and wildlife caused by mining tar sands. Burning tar sands oil will have a much larger impact on our environment than burning conventional crude due to its massive carbon footprint.	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). 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 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 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
3567	2	awmcclaine@rcn.com			With only 1 degree rise in temperature so far, we are already seeing disastrous effects of global warming. In just the last year, we've seen unprecedented floods, extreme drought, wildfires, globally and nationally, that affect our health, our economy and our food supply. As Secretary of State, you must understand that burning tar sands oil will accelerate climate change with direct effects on our national security. Millions of homeless in Pakistan, food prices rising causing unrest across the Middle East are just some of the effects we've seen in the last year. Please do not approve the Keystone XL 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.
2461	001	Azulai	Jodi		In brief, if even a substantial fraction of these reserves are extracted and burned there will be no practical means of returning atmospheric GHG concentrations to safe levels. Because of this failure, the SDEIS misleads the policymaker and the reading public and falls short of the "hard look" at consequences and options required by NEPA. For example, the SDEIS states as follows: "Over the past 30 years, changes in the U.S. climate have included an increase in average temperature, an increase in the proportion of heavy precipitation events, changes in snow cover, and an increase in sea level (CCSP 2008). Climate change can exacerbate stresses on ecosystems through high temperatures, reduced water availability, and altered frequency of extreme precipitation events and severe storms (CCSP 2008). However, climate change can also ameliorate stresses on ecosystems through warmer springs, longer growing seasons and related increased productivity (CCSP 2008)." SDEIS 3-199. This "on the one hand bad," "on the other hand good," type of internal colloquy fails to illuminate, or even indicate, the nature of the crisis -- one that is only beginning to be reflected in earth's Consolidated Responses to just 1 degree C of warming over pre-industrial average temperature.	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.
0820	001	Bachmann	Kurt		I live in central Oklahoma, and I don't like this pipeline passing very close to me.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives.
0814	002	Bacon	Frances		We not only need to find alternative energy sources that are kinder to the earth, we also need to reduce our energy consumption!	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1306	001	Bacon	Robert		Please do not approve this project that will likely turn into a major envirinmental disaster.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
319	1	Bacur	Radu	Siemens Energy Inc.	I was involved in this project for few months and I can confirm that the design and execution teams from TransCanada, Siemens, Worley Parsons and Bechtel worked with high regards for safety and environmental impact.	Comment acknowledged.
319	2	Bacur	Radu	Siemens Energy Inc.	This oil is needed in US until we have enough alternative energy sources.	Comment acknowledged.
1487	001	Baek	Marc		Building a tar sands pipeline from Canada all the way to Texas is a problem that needs a serious discussion and a thorough examination because tar sands oil just ruins and contaminates the world.	Section 3 of the EIS examines issues surrounding construction and operation of the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2739	001	Baggett	Vicki		The SDEIS fails to adequately differentiate between diluted bitumen (tar sands oil) and traditional crude oil. Tar sands oil is more acidic, more corrosive and more abrasive than traditional crude oil, making spills more likely.	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 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.
2739	002	Baggett	Vicki		The 12 spills on the Keystone I line dramatically illustrate the fact that the technology needed to pipe this product under high pressures and at high temps is not adequately developed.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent 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.
2739	004	Baggett	Vicki		This pipeline is not needed. The US has enough pipeline for the next 10 years. Under the current administration's policy to increase the use of renewables, the pipeline should never be necessary.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
2808	002	Baggett	Tim		The SDEIS fails to differentiate between diluted bitumen and traditional crude. Diluted bitumen is more acidic and more corrosive than crude. It is heavier than water, and will sink into the water body, as we have seen in the Kalamazoo spill, which is still not cleaned up	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.
2808	003	Baggett	Tim		The pipeline is not needed. The current administrations' emphasis on reduction of fuel use and use of renewables will make the pipeline obsolete.	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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
77	1	Bahensky	Marion		Surely our Federal Government will not force an oil pipeline on us that could pollute the drinking water for most of Nebraska.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
77	2	Bahensky	Marion		An alternate route for the pipeline could be used and was discussed, but "not studied." I believe that the state of Nebraska has the ultimate responsibility for siting the pipeline.	The analyses that were conducted for potential alternative routes are described in Section 4.3 of the EIS along with the reasons for eliminating potential alternatives from more detailed analyses. The state of Nebraska does not currently have laws or regulations in place for siting crude oil pipelines.
2083	002	Bahls	Peter	Northwest Watershed Institute	The exploitation of tar sands in Canada would open the door to a level of carbon dioxide emissions that would accelerate global warming and environmental devastation	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.
2083	3	Bahls	Peter	Northwest Watershed Institute	The EIS does not adequately address the cumulative impacts of the proposal.	Section 3.14 of the EIS addresses cumulative impacts of the proposed Project consistent with CEQ guidance.
94	1	Bailey	Howard		I do not think the SDEIS seriously takes into consideration many of the factors in this pipeline crossing the Ogallala Aquifier in the Nebraska Sandhills. The security of our water is vastly more important than the convenience of a shortened pipeline route.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPQ) system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. DOS considers the analysis of the proposed Project and alternatives in the vicinity of the NHPQ system and the Sand Hills region to include all of the factors required in a NEPA environmental review.
94	2	Bailey	Howard		Further, from what I have read the Keystone company has not had an outstanding safety record or record of reclamation when pipeline recoverage contracts.	Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS provides information on releases that occurred on the Keystone Mainline.
472	1	Bailey	Sylvia		I believe the pipeline will threaten the water supply by passing through the Ogallala Aquifer. I know the pipeline will leak, it is inevitable that it will leak and thereby threaten the health and safety of millions of Americans. There have been numerous oil pipeline leaks. I do not trust the Trans Canada company to keep Americans safe from disaster. If this pipeline goes through I will never trust the UnitedStates Government to keep its citizens safe. There is also plenty of evidence that TransCanada has been negligent in reclamation and has caused irreparable damage to sensitive areas.	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.
472	2	Bailey	Sylvia		I urge the U.S. Department of State to require the pipeline to be rerouted through a less sensitive area.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
0771	002	Bailey	Marian		TransCanada failed to build a safe and reliable pipeline when they constructed their first and only tar sands pipeline, the Keystone I Pipeline. The Keystone I has leaked twelve times in less than a year. I am concerned that we would even consider allowing TransCanada, with their track record to date, to build an even larger and higher pressure pipeline through an aquifer the provides water for wildlife, livestock, crops and the human race.	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).
1281	001	Bailey	Barbara		If the Presidential Permit to build the Keystone XL pipeline is approved, your decision will place an unjust burden on the	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
					citizens, wildlife and ecosystems of both the United States and Canada. Your approval will give tar sands investors, including Koch Industries, greater profits with which to continue their stealth destruction of clean energy law and to attack progressivism, whether it be the Clinton administration or the Obama administration. The approval of this proposed pipeline will allow the Canadian oil industry, backed by Prime Minister Stephen Harper's government, to achieve their plan of deliberate manipulation of the U. S. oil market that would raise gas prices for Midwest farmers and consumers even higher by diverting their risky "tar sludge" to an international market outlet.	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-2 provides information on the export of refined product from Gulf Coast refineries as well as exporting WCSB crude oil from the Gulf Coast.
1281	003	Bailey	Barbara		Pipeline safety issues created by the transportation of diluted bitumen are alarming and unaddressed. Consider the eleven or twelve spills of the Keystone I pipeline in just one year of operation, including the recent North Dakota spill of 500 barrels and a sixty foot geyser of toxic sludge sprayed over farm fields. This is TransCanada's first bitumen pipeline construction. The record thus far does not bode well for the second.	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 to other heavy crude oils. While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements. The Ludden release occurred aboveground and resulted from a ¾" diameter pipe nipple failure. In a report to PHMSA in response to concerns raised about spray zones, Keystone stated that "In no case would a rupture from a buried pipeline result in a spray consistent with the calculated spray zone in PHMSA-2008-0285-0017. The pipeline will be buried 48 inches below the grounds surface, which in a release situation, would provide damping and absorption of all or most of the kinetic energy. 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."
1281	008	Bailey	Barbara		The American Petroleum Institute, the Canadian Government, and the U. S. Republicans (the Grand Oil Party), would like us to believe that the Keystone XL will result in lower gas prices and improved energy security. The truth is the pipeline will	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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					become a Tar Sands Road to China. The Keystone XL would allow Canadian producers to manipulate U. S. crude oil prices by diverting tar sands oil from oversupplied Midwest refineries and sending it to Gulf Coast refineries and the International market thus actually raising gas prices for millions of American consumers. The Keystone XL pipeline is not needed to moderate the impact of supply disruptions to ensure energy security. The United States has invested billions to create a 700 million barrel strategic reserve for the purpose of energy security. Americans should not have to pay higher gas prices, and risk environmental degradation to further reduce the risk of market interruptions. The entire scheme is purely for the profit of Big Oil.	
1283	001	Bailey	Britton		There exists great concern when a foreign company like TransCanada can come into the United States and threaten our citizens properties with eminent domain. They do this even though the proposed TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline has not been approved. In Nebraska alone there have been attempts to bully landowners to sign property easements along the route.	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.
1283	002	Bailey	Britton		There exists a even greater concern when TransCanada planned a cost saving route without geological or environmental consideration across Nebraska. The shortest path route was strictly guided by cost.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
1283	003	Bailey	Britton		These and surrounding counties also have ground water at or near the surface depending on the terrain. In these areas fence posts can become unstable in contact with near surface water, metal posts rust while wooden posts rot away. This raises serious concerns with a large diameter high pressure pipeline buried four feet underground.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1283	005	Bailey	Britton		Concerns that the environmental impact studies did not cover: •They did not study how long the pipes buried in ground water would last or rust and erode away. •They did not study how often eroding pipes in ground water would have to be replaced requiring repeated scarring along the Sand Hill's route. •They did not identify locations along the Sand Hill's route where the proposed pipeline, four feet below the surface, will lay directly in the high water tables and the Ogallala Aquifer. •They did not mentions how many miles of pipeline will lay directly in the ground water. •They did not mention that the dynamic nature of the water tables and that potentially more pipeline will lay in the aquifer in wetter seasons or years.	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. 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 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.
1283	006	Bailey	Britton		•They did not mention the process used to clean up an aquifer of toxic chemicals contained in bitumen tar sand oils. There are no know processes to clean up poisoned aquifers. •They did not mention the chemicals contained in the bitumen tar sands and there effects on ground water, humans, livestock and agricultural crops. TransCanada will not disclose the	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 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					chemical makeup of the toxic brew. •They did not mention how they would detect pin hole leaks in a large diameter pipeline when they occur. They can't. Detection will occur too late and when unknown toxins show up in well water. •They did not mention the disaster response plan for remote areas of Nebraska. They don't have one. •They did not mention how they would handle a high pressure pipe blow out if it occurs in the aquifer or elsewhere along the route.	pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. Section 3.13 addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project. 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 RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1283	008	Bailey	Britton		If the pipeline is built it will not be because we need the oil in America as our demand for oil is diminishing and is expected to decline in the decades to come. If the pipeline is built it will not be because it will lower prices for gas in America as TransCanada's plan is to increase costs in the American oil and gas markets. If the pipeline is built it will not be because we see how well the Canadian government protects their environment so we trust them to protect American citizens from big oil disasters in our heartland. If the TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline is built it will be because county, state and federal leaders have failed. They have failed to do the research of what we have to lose or gain, what is at risk and the consequences of blindly pushing a decision before the facts are known.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
1283	010	Bailey	Britton		You need to promote clean energy not the dirtiest and most toxic source of oil known to mankind.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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 to other heavy crude oils.
1903	001	Bailey	Sarah		I am opposed to building this tar sand oil pipeline but more specifically about building it across the Sand Hills of Nebraska. This pipeline is also being routed in Nebraska counties where water levels are a couple feet beneath the surface. In some locations the pipeline which contains tar sands mixed with toxic chemicals will pass four feet below the surface directly in the aquifer waters. The concern is even the smallest pinhole leak could go undetected until it was too late and toxic chemicals start to show up in our ground water. As these pipes age embedded in Nebraska soil for untold years the potential for disaster increases dramatically.	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 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 to other heavy crude oils.
1903	002	Bailey	Sarah		TransCanada's Keystone I Pipeline, TransCanada's first tar sand pipeline, has already failed with twelve spills in less than a year of operation. The most recent was in North Dakota where TransCanada's Keystone I Pipeline sent a sixty foot gusher of toxic tar sand oil skyward. On May 7th an estimated	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					500 barrels or 21,000 gallons of oil and a fine oil mist spewed across fields. This was the twelfth spill on TransCanada's Keystone I Pipeline.	operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
1132	001	Baillargeon	Rene		I believe that the Department of State has thoroughly analyzed the project's environmental impact and that the SDEIS properly concludes that there are no new substantial environmental findings. In light of this, I would like to indicate my strong support for construction of the Keystone XL pipeline. I am one of those Canadians fortunate enough to be gainfully employed working here in Canada on the Keystone project. I see the Keystone XL project as a natural fit for both the US and Canada. The US will continue to rely on fossil fuels as a reliable energy source for the foreseeable future. On the other hand, the Canadian Oil Sands holds the world's second largest proven recoverable oil reserves; in excess of 170 billion barrels. As I see it, our countries enjoy a strong history of bilateral trade and Keystone XL will serve to facilitate and extend this trading partnership by connecting this vast oil reserve to the US's largest refined oil market on the gulf coast of Texas. I also believe that Keystone XL is in the United States's national interest because it will provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US while creating jobs and economic growth. The Keystone pipeline will enable the movement of more than 700,000 barrels of oil each day to US markets – reducing US dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, it will strengthen both national security and energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
1132	003	Baillargeon	Rene		I am convinced the project will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory 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.
0715	001	Baker	Elizabeth	Vice President, Resource Renewal Institute	The most critical investment to make now is in renewable energy, not dirty, destructive crude oil extracted from tar sands. The AP has reported that the imports from the Keystone XL Project will not reduce our dependence on foreign oil or lower gas prices. The recent UNFCCC Working	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 of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other

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					Group III Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation (SRREN) presents an assessment of the literature on the scientific, technological, environmental, economic and social aspects of the contribution of six renewable energy (RE) sources to the mitigation of climate change. The report clearly states that renewables can meet 80% of global energy needs by 2050. This is the forward-looking direction America must go -- not backwards into a 1,700 mile pipeline to deepen our destructive oil addiction.	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. The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest." Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses concerns regarding the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1439	002	Baker	Robin		If the pipeline has to go through the U.S., it should go through an area that is not so important to the survival of people.	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.
1439	003	Baker	Robin		We don't believe that the pipeline can be built so that no leaks happen, other pipelines promised safety and there has been leaks in them.	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-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 Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1726	001	Baker	Karen		The Keystone pipeline expansion needs to get underway. We have to get our energy from somewhere, and this expansion would enable less reliance on transporting oil from overseas, which can cause environmental spills. The oil sands up north are plentiful and it makes sense to ship oil from our friendly neighbor, Canada. All the way around it is the logical answer.	Comment acknowledged.
2469	002	Baker	Michael	International Associaltion of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental and Reinforcing Iron	The Keystone XL pipeline will be managed under some of the strictest environmental standards in the world.	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
				Worker, LocaL Union No. 21		Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
2469	003	Baker	Michael	International Associaltion of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental and Reinforcing Iron Worker, LocaL Union No. 21	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. Crude oil within the Keystone XL pipeline ,will be vital to meeting such needs.	Comment acknowledged.
2469	004	Baker	Michael	International Associaltion of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental and Reinforcing Iron Worker, LocaL Union No. 21	This project will not only help meet future energy demands but will also provide thousands of jobs for hard-working, American men and women.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2827	001	Baker	Lynn		The Keystone XL project as proposed is flawed and would be an environmental disaster. The draft SEIS does not well enough cover the gas emissions that would occur. They are a hazard to human health and the environment.	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.
2914	001	Baker	Philip		The building of this pipeline would create thousands of jobs from construction to manufacturing and finally ongoing energy sector jobs. Our country needs you to approve construction of the Keystone Pipeline today.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1695	002	Balachandran	Kandiah		I believe that allowing this pipeline to expand is necessary and will help us with our energy costs. This is important while we continue to look for viable alternative energy sources. Please approve the necessary permits so that we can get some relief from high gas prices.	Comment acknowledged.
1892	002	Balcazar	Ashley		Further, our country's issue of dependence on oil is NOT going to get any better as a result of this project.	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.
1892	003	Balcazar	Ashley		These efforts would be better geared towards developing green technologies!	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1614	002	Baldwin	Gary		For example, the cost of purchasing oil from Middle Eastern counterparts directly impacts the price of basic needs such as food and transportation costs. We already have an established working relationship with our Canadian neighbors to serve as a close resource right in our own backyard.	Comment acknowledged.
1664	002	Ballenger	Roger	Oklahoma State Senate	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure.	Comment acknowledged.
1664	003	Ballenger	Roger	Oklahoma State Senate	TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project -	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	
1664	004	Ballenger	Roger	Oklahoma State Senate	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry	Comment acknowledged.
331	1	Balzar	Thomas		In terms of the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, we present the following information in support of the Keystone XL project: • America's pipeline and trucking industries employ high standards of safety. The Keystone XL project, in particular, will exceed all requirements put forth by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. • The Keystone XL project will deliver crude oil from our stable, friendly neighbor Canada, which, like the U.S., has high environmental and safety standards. • The project will create about 20,000 construction and manufacturing jobs. For these and so many more reasons, the North Dakota Motor Carriers Association strongly supports approval of the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
134	1	Bamesberger	Mary	Guardians of the Good Life	This is not a reasonable or rational solution...to build this dirty, risky tar-sand pipeline across the High Plains Aquifer and The Sand Hills. Please come see this unique area for your self. Our great source of clean water is more valuable than the arrogant money grab for expensive transport of tar sands.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
134	2	Bamesberger	Mary	Guardians of the Good Life	I have lived in Nebraska all my life. I support clean energy and curbing carbon emissions. I am willing to live more simply.	Comment acknowledged.
0911	001	Banfe	Al		The people in our country are suffering now due to the poor economy. For this reason, we need to take advantage of the opportunity to expand the Keystone Pipeline. Doing so will provide countless jobs for people who are unemployed, not to mention the added benefits of pumping even more oil directly into our country. Please do not allow this to fall on deaf ears; we desperately need this expansion to take place.	Comment acknowledged.
2334	001	Bankey	Monique		For a truly healthy and secure future for our country, I do hope you will reconsider plans to build the Keystone XL pipeline. It takes more energy to extract and transport usable oil from tar sands then the energy that tar sand oil will provide.	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.
2334	002	Bankey	Monique		While reducing the US dependence on Middle eastern oil is a important effort, the Keystone XL pipeline project will buy us little time when we consider the depletion of oil reserves worldwide, and the effects on our planetary and human health from burning oil. Now is the time to invest time and money into clean, renewable energy forms.	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.
93	1	Barber	Lonnie		But in the mean time it doesn't take a rocket scientist to realize that we need oil. Even if we did discover and harness new better more efficient energy sources today, we will still need oil. If we have any common sense at all we should know that it would be better for our country to get oil from our friendly neighbor to the north than to depend on countries in the unstable middle east to supply us with such an important commodity. In my opinion anyone who objects to this project is	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					a hypocrite unless they are willing to hand in their car keys, and refrain from using anything that requires petroleum. This project will be good for our country, each of the states it goes through and all the landowners who will be affected.	
93	2	Barber	Lonnie		The pipeline will be safer and more economical than any other means of transporting the oil to the refineries. Safer than trains planes, trucks or ships.	Comment acknowledged.
271	1	Barber	Angela		I am 100% FOR the Keystone XL Pipeline project.	Comment acknowledged.
271	2	Barber	Angela		We all need oil for our cars, for our homes, for just about everything. We all need jobs. Keep money in the US.	Comment acknowledged.
585	1	Barell	Nancy		ABSOLUTELY DO NOT LET THIS PROJECT GO FORWARD !!!!!	Comment acknowledged.
572	1	Barense	Diane		You have a chance to do the right thing, to speak for people without a voice. Please dial down the Koch brothers' voice and do what you have to do to stop this project.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
2886	001	Barnes	Andrew		We all appreciate and applaud new ideas that help in one way or another. The idea that allows us to save our own resources is even better. The best idea comes from the expansion of the Keystone pipeline, which will allow us to get the oil we need in this country from Canada. This, in turn, allows us to expand North American oil production, while our resources are being preserved. This sounds extremely promising to those of us struggling to pay for the gas we need.	Comment acknowledged.
352	1	Barnett	Jacqueline		This pipeline will put many people to work, lower fuel costs, and not cause international issues. TransCanada is an environmentally friendly company. I have never seen a company go to the extent of promoting SAFETY as they do. Safety for it's people. Safety for the environment. Safety for land owners. They give all they can to each community they come into contact with. I currently work for exp. Energy Services. My company is working with TransCanada on this pipeline. I know first hand, what this pipeline can and will do. I pray that the permits are all granted soon and we can begin construction.	Comment acknowledged.
3043	001	Barnett	Teddy		Why are we spending so much time and effort in trying to pump and refine more oil, when we've not yet totally expanded our research into CNG or Hydrogen.	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.
3043	002	Barnett	Teddy		Canada is a dependable and trusted ally with a long history of mutual economic and national security interests, as well as a highly valued trading partner. Canadian oil production represents the second largest reserves of oil in the world after Saudi Arabia. Today, Canada is the number one supplier of oil to the U.S. It is projected that by 2030 more than one fourth of America's daily oil needs could come from Canada; a pipeline is needed to bring that oil to our domestic markets.	Comment acknowledged.
2796	001	Barnick	Sandra		In light of the numerous leaks and other operational problems the Keystone pipeline in North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska, a longer review of the SDEIS needs to be done. I urge you to extend the comment period 120 days for extensive review. Process The 45-day comment period is too short for the average citizen to be able to read the SDEIS,	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
					plus any applicable appendices. Again, I request that a 120-day comment period be granted.	
2796	002	Barnick	Sandra		The SDEIS does not analyze the risks or potential impacts of spills associated with alternative thicknesses of pipe – most notably, the scenario of allowing a higher pressure and thinner pipe in "low consequences areas" as originally requested by TransCanada. While TransCanada has dropped their application to operate the Keystone XL pipeline at a higher pressure, they could reapply at any time. Also, the public needs to know what oversight process exists to verify that TransCanada is using the pipe thickness they claim to be using. • Additionally, section 2.4.3 Operations and Maintenance Conditions Imposed by PHMSA "has been deleted since Keystone has withdrawn its application for a special permit" (page 2-19). Since Keystone could reapply for a special permit, the conditions described in this section should not be deleted.	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.
2796	003	Barnick	Sandra		On page 3-100, the SDEIS says that a comparison of the corrosion rates from tar sands with other types of oil has not been done. Because the bitumen to be transported in Keystone XL is more abrasive and corrosive than other oil, and the process of transporting it by pipeline will also differ, the question must be raised – and studied – as to whether the design of this pipeline adequately protects public safety. The information gleaned from such a study needs to be integrated with emergency response plans. There needs to be a study done on the corrosion from the bitumen, as well as corrosion studies from the external varying soil conditions.	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 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.
2796 A	001	Barnick	Sandra		An important issue that is not addressed with clarity is liability. I do not feel that the landowner should be forced to purchase 2 million dollars of liability insurance to "protect" us in the event of a spill or other incident that the company may deem the fault of "others" and not Trans Canada. We should not be required to pay for this protection, especially when we are not being paid every year for this easement that crosses private property.	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 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.
2796 A	002	Barnick	Sandra		Although the Department of State has no regulatory authority over the negotiations of easement agreements, the SDEIS makes a blanket assurance that "Specific liability warrants and indemnifications are included within individual easement agreements." Of course, the DOS has no way of ensuring the truth of that statement. In the meantime, this lack of regulatory authority over liability issues will have a substantial on-the-ground environmental impact when accidents occur.	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.
2796 A	003	Barnick	Sandra		If TransCanada is allowed to shove liability onto landowners – people who have little capacity to deal with industrial accidents – the environmental impacts of such accidents will no doubt	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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					be much worse and more prolonged than if the liability rests clearly with the party creating the impact. • The agreement over the Keystone XL pipeline negotiated with TransCanada by landowners in South Dakota, part of Montana, and Nebraska is now public record in county courthouses where it was filed (the Montanan landowners who negotiated this agreement are not part of the Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group). The section on liability, page 12 of the agreement, section 9, second paragraph, states that to limit the landowners' liability for the pipeline, the landowners must purchase an insurance policy of not less than two million dollars. Landowners should not be required to purchase more liability insurance that they already carry for this pipeline.	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.
2836 A	002	Barnick	Sandra		The SDEIS states that there were six unintentional releases of crude oil during the testing and initial stages of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project through January 9, 2011 (page 3-92). There have been more spills since January 9, 2011. Please update these numbers for the Final EIS, identify the cause of each spill, the environmental impact of each spill, and how each spill could have been prevented. • The SDEIS uses PHMSA's "significant spill incidents" to estimate oil spill frequency and potential spill volume, but this estimate focuses only on large spills. Also, the SDEIS uses a TransCanada-produced Project-specific spill frequency estimate of 2.2 spills per 10 years for the entire project (page 3-97). This estimate has already been discredited, given the eleven spills that have already occurred on the Keystone I pipeline (National Response Center Database, www.nrc.uscg.mil/foia.html). It needs to be acknowledged and addressed that even small spills are significant to agricultural lands and riparian areas and should be evaluated in this analysis (page 3-96).	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements. 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.
2836 A	003	Barnick	Sandra		Table 3.13.5-10, Typical Ranges of Potential Crude Oil Spill Environmental Impacts, states that the impact of spills on water sources and land would be negligible or minor for spills up to 210,000 gallons in some cases. This generality is unsupportable. Even very small spills can create substantial impacts on water sources and land.	The table referenced in the comment is now Table 3.13.5-11 in the EIS. As noted in that table, receptor sensitivity is subjective and the impact ranges are based on experience from previous oil spill responses and analyses. As evidenced by the series of small spills on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline the size of a release is a critical element in overall impact to environmental resources.
2838 A	002	Barnick	Sandra		The SDEIS states, "A large to very large spill could affect agricultural activities, including irrigation water supplies" (page 3-152). A small spill could also affect agricultural activities. Please revise. • The SDEIS also states, "Rangeland forage in the spill zone could be negatively affected although livestock could likely find sufficient forage in unaffected areas" (page 3-	As evidenced by the series of small spills on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline relative to larger size releases (e.g. Kalamazoo River, Yellowstone River) the size of a release is a critical element in the resulting impact to environmental resources. Section 3.13 addresses the potential effects of a crude oil spill to nearby land values. Consolidated Response

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					152). There are variables affecting the ability of livestock to find sufficient forage – the size of the spill, the location of the spill relative to other surface features, the time of year, the weather, etc. The SDEIS statement is too broad and inaccurate. When a producers land is unusable, there is no magic formula that provides immediate forage access. A spill can and will negatively impact the value of the affected land as well. I would never purchase rangeland or crop land with a known disruption and spill. • The pipeline will have devastating and permanent effects on irrigated land, which the EIS glosses over. DOS officials clearly need to interview more irrigators to understand the situation they are evaluating.	FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2840 A	002	Barnick	Sandra		Access Roads and Routes The SDEIS states, “If the proposed project receives all permits and approvals, Keystone would work with state and local road officials, the pipeline construction contractor, and a third-party road consultant to identify routes that would be used for moving materials and equipment between storage and work yards to the pipeline, valve and pump station construction sites” (page 2-8). This should be done before permits are issued to assure that routes used for moving materials and equipment are appropriate and available.	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.
3188	001	Barnick	Sandra		I live on and near the proposed Keystone XL pipeline. An important issue that is not addressed with clarity is liability. I do not feel that the landowner should be forced to purchase 2 million dollars of liability insurance to "protect" us in the event of a spill or other incident that the company may deem the fault of "others" and not Trans Canada. We should not be required to pay for this protection, especially when we are not being paid every year for this easement that crosses private property. This pipeline is a financial liability for the landowners. Liability Although the Department of State has no regulatory authority over the negotiations of easement agreements, the SDEIS makes a blanket assurance that "Specific liability warrants and indemnifications are included within individual easement agreements." Of course, the DOS has no way of ensuring the truth of that statement. In the meantime, this lack of regulatory authority over liability issues will have a substantial on-the-ground environmental impact when accidents occur. If TransCanada is allowed to shove liability onto landowners - people who have little capacity to deal with industrial accidents - the environmental impacts of such accidents will no doubt be much worse and more prolonged than if the liability rests clearly with the party creating the impact. The agreement over the Keystone XL pipeline negotiated with TransCanada by landowners in South Dakota, part of Montana, and Nebraska is now public record in county courthouses where it was filed (the Montanan landowners who negotiated this agreement are not part of the Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group). The section on liability, page 12 of the agreement, section 9, second paragraph, states that to limit the landowners' liability for the pipeline, the landowners must purchase an insurance policy of not less than two million dollars. Landowners should not be required to purchase more liability insurance that they already carry for this pipeline. They	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 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. 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					need assurances that liability for this pipeline will not be transferred to their shoulders. (The agreement can be found at http://dakotarural.org/wp-contentluploads/2010/12/KXL-Protect-SD-Resources-Negotiated-Settlement-5-2-11.pdf.)	
3189	002	Barnick	Sandra		Pressure Waiver The SDEIS does not analyze the risks or potential impacts of spills associated with alternative thicknesses of pipe - most notably, the scenario of allowing a higher pressure and thinner pipe in "low consequences areas" as originally requested by TransCanada. While TransCanada has dropped their application to operate the Keystone XL pipeline at a higher pressure, they could reapply at any time. Also, the public needs to know what oversight process exists to verify that TransCanada is using the pipe thickness they claim to be using. Additionally, section 2.4.3 Operations and Maintenance Conditions Imposed by PHMSA "has been deleted since Keystone has withdrawn its application for a special permit" (page 2-19). Since Keystone could reapply for a special permit, the conditions described in this section should not be deleted. Pipeline Safety On page 3-100, the SDEIS says that a comparison of the corrosion rates from tar sands with other types of oil has not been done. Because the bitumen to be transported in Keystone XL is more abrasive and corrosive than other oil, and the process of transporting it by pipeline will also differ, the question must be raised - and studied - as to whether the design of this pipeline adequately protects public safety. The information gleaned from such a study needs to be integrated with emergency response plans. There needs to be a study done on the corrosion from the bitumen, as well as corrosion studies from the external varying soil conditions.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. 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. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
0802	001	Barringer	Thomas		Tar sands provide some the dirtiest energy available and we certainly do not need the pipeline proposed to transport 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 Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
2265	002	Barron	Lisa		We must work quickly to end fossil fuel use, not increase the atmospheric CO2 , according to all reputable scientists, The climate is already rapidly deteriorating everywhere with our govt in denial, like a deer in the headlights.	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.
2023	001	Barry	Richard		Please authorize the immediate usage of the Keystone xl pipeline for the sake of the millions of unemployed Americans. Make this simple step the first in bringing energy jobs to America.	Comment acknowledged.
2278	001	Bartlett	Charmae		I think that this pipeline project is a terrible idea for the following reasons: First of all, oil extracted from the Alberta Tar Sands is wreaking havoc on the environment and on indigenous and nonindigenous communities 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.
2278	002	Bartlett	Charmae		I think that a pipeline like this has huge risks of damaging wildlands along its path.If there is a spill (and there will inevitably be spills, just like there always have been -- think about the Gulf of Mexico, Nigeria, Alaska) many people will be	Consolidated Responses OIL-1 and OIL-2 address the likelihood of large spills from the Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					affected. Waterways will be destroyed.	
2278	003	Bartlett	Charmae		CO2 emissions will rise further than the dangerous levels that currently exist.	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.
2278	004	Bartlett	Charmae		We don't need this dirty fuel! We can change to alternate ways to get around and to heat and light our homes and businesses.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2834	002	Bartley	Dustin		While selecting a new route that avoids the Nebraska Sandhills may add money to Keystone's budget, these costs pale in comparison to the financial, ecological and even emotional costs Nebraskans will be forced to pay for generations to come.	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.
3367	001	Barto	John		Oil is in many places around the world and as you know very much of it is in places who don't really care all the much for the United States, as unfounded is as their feelings may be. With this in mind it seems an obvious solution to a complicated issue for the U.S. to import whatever oil is needed oil from nations we are friendly with. Nations such as Canada! The continued construction of the Keystone XL pipeline is important to us in many ways. It lessons our dependence on oil from hostile nations, it creates job's, which this country sorely needs, it helps our friendly neighbors in Canada and, pipelines are safe and efficient!	Comment acknowledged.
2702	001	Bartsch	Duane		Why is building a pipe the responsibility of the State Department? Is there any real difference between a pipe that originates in Canada, a US-Canadian highway, or a US-Canadian transmission line? Why an environmental study at all? It is a pipe. What more is there to know? Seriously, other than government make-work, what additional information can there be? If the oil isn't transferred via pipe, it will be transferred via truck. The pipe would have significantly less environmental affect than a fleet of trucks running day and night.	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. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives.
133	1	Batcher	Gwen		Running the pipeline across the sand hills and the Ogalala aquifer is a bad idea. These are natural resources that cannot be replaced once they are damaged. Even if the pipeline never leaks, the construction will forever alter the ecosystem of the sand hills.	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.
133	2	Batcher	Gwen		Please, consider another route.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes.
2700	001	Bates	Albert	Global Village Institute for Appropriate Science	Phasing out of emissions from coal, oil and liquid natural gas is itself an enormous challenge. However, if the Canadian tar sands are thrown into the mix, it is essentially game over. There is no practical way to capture the CO2 emitted from this additional source. What countervailing benefit could possibly warrant a decision to hazard not just human civilization, which developed during the epochs of mild climate that preceded our fossil fuel era, but potentially all life, if a runaway greenhouse effect results from our collective fossil fuel addiction crossing an unseen tipping point? There is no more clear 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					demonstrable trigger capable of bringing about that cataclysmic result than the completion of this pipeline.	
2700	002	Bates	Albert	Global Village Institute for Appropriate Science	The cost-benefit-risk analysis of this SDEIS woefully understates this fundamental, existential reality and fails to strike any reasonable balance of comparable importance. For that reason, it does not comply with NEPA, other federal mandates, or even with the Constitution of the United States, whose purpose is to secure to posterity the natural rights inherited by our predecessors and bequeathed to our descendants.	The Commenters opinion is noted.
36	1	Bauer	Dave		My point here is that the Ogallala Aquifer, which lies directly beneath all of that development, is very sensitive to above ground activity and what affects the aquifer may affect many people as well. It troubles me that this pipeline company really seems to have no concern about what there actions of laying a pipeline over the Ogallala Aquifer could entail. It seems obvious, at least to me, that their bottom line is saving a few bucks, no matter what the environmental costs could be later.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
36	2	Bauer	Dave		Like the oil that has settled to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, if some oil should get into the Ogallala Aquifer it will be "out of sight, out of mind".	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 High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 and AQF-4. As noted in those responses, the Northern High Plains Aquifer system is not a vast underground pool of water. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
36	2	Bauer	Dave		Like the oil that has settled to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, if some oil should get into the Ogallala Aquifer it will be "out of sight, out of mind".	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.
36	3	Bauer	Dave		I'm not against the pipeline, as such, but why should such a chance of polluting the aquifer even be taken when moving the pipe line a few miles to the east would, to say the very least, be so much more rational and sensible.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
476	1	Baxter	Max		I strongly recommend approval of this project at the earliest possible time. I believe the future of this country likely hinges on it's ability to develop more sources for oil and gas products such that we can break the near strangle hold by middle eastern (and other) cartels. Not only that but construction of the pipeline and other facilities associated with developing our oil/gas resources creates many thousands of new jobs which this country sorely needs.	Comment acknowledged.
2456	001	Baze	Sam		Flooding our market with more oil from Canada will hopefully have some success in reducing the price of gasoline here	Comment acknowledged.
2456	002	Baze	Sam		This pipeline will be set up to bring the oil right to refineries in Houston and Port Arthur, eliminating the need for the many trucks and tankers that move in and out of these areas and providing a much safer means of delivery.	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.
2456	003	Baze	Sam		The pipeline addition will bring many jobs to Texas and the other states where construction will take place	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2697	001	Be	Catherine		Tar sands and oil shale are considered to be much more damaging to the planet than normal oil operations because extraction is highly carbon- and water-intensive.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response ENV-1 addresses concerns related to sensitive and fragile environmental and ecosystems.
2697	002	Be	Catherine		"Tar sands – bitumen that is extracted and upgraded to produce synthetic crude – has been heavily criticised for its poor environmental and social outcomes, locally and globally. Making liquid fuels from oil sands requires energy for steam injection and refining." This process generates two to four times the amount of greenhouse gases per barrel of final product as the production of conventional oil. If combustion of the final products is included, oil sands extraction, "upgrade and use emits 10 to 45% more greenhouse gases than conventional crude."	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 of the crude oil. 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.
1421	001	Beauchan	Christine		YES....It will keep jobs and create jobs here in the U.S....please keep America strong and keep our resources here in the U.S. We can't take care of the world, we have alot of problems here lets take care of America and its people!!	Comment acknowledged.
2651	001	Beauregard	Ray		Don't do it. It is an environmnetal back-breaker and will contriubte so much GHG emissions as to project our planet on a path that we will not be able to retreat from.	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.
1735	001	Bechtold	Nancy		The Keystone XL Pipeline should be allowed to be built. Not only would it give us better energy security, but it would also help bring the price of gas down.	Comment acknowledged.
442	1	Beck	John		A quick note of vital importance. Oil/Petroleum derived from tar sands is very expensive monetarily, and has profound environmental impacts.	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 Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
442	2	Beck	John		If the money devoted to such dirty energy was instead spent on solar, wind or bio-fuels it would create many more long lasting jobs and trash this planet far less.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
3389	002	Beckwith	David	Sierra Club Membership Services	Instead of continuing our dependence on dirty oil, America should be investing in green transportation solutions.	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.
11	1	Beeck	Patricia		Look at the gulf.	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.
11	2	Beeck	Patricia		Do not let this happen. Please we have the power as a State to say NO. NO. NO.	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2812	001	Beeley	Nancy		I am against burning tar sands oil	Comment acknowledged.
2812	002	Beeley	Nancy		The pipeline does not need to be arranged.	Comment acknowledged.
2738	001	Beers	Thomas	Beers Law Offices	Though there are substantial issues of degradation to the water, wildlife, and other environmental concerns by allowing this pipeline; these concerns are pale in comparison to the likely atmospheric destruction toward which this enterprise leads. If the vast majority of relevant science is even close in its conclusions of the nearness of irreversible tipping points, this pipeline could well be the trigger that will commit our world to place it has never been since the civilization of man.	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.
3344	001	Belcastro	Frank		Tar sands oil makes conventional oil look clean in comparison as it produces 3.2 - 4.5 times more carbon footprint than conventional fuel. If that weren't bad enough cleaner fuels such as natural gas which otherwise might be used to generate electricity are wasted in the process of creating more dirty energy 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. 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.
194	1	Bell	Robert	Price Gregory International	To who it may concern. I am an executive with a large engineering & construction company based in Houston, TX. As a union contractor, we perform work across the United States. I am writing this to strongly recommend you immediately approve the TransCanada Keystone Pipeline Project. TransCanada is a responsible, high quality owner operating company, having successfully built thousands of miles of pipelines crossing North America, including the first phases of Keystone. Having worked directly for them as one of their construction contractors, I can assure you their performance expectations for their contractors is unsurpassed in our industry. Their very rigorous policies and procedures start and end with the safety of all employees working on their projects and with the highest regards for quality.	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.
194	1	Bell	Robert	Price Gregory International	I am an executive with a large engineering & construction company based in Houston, TX. As a union contractor, we perform work across the United States. I am writing this to strongly recommend you immediately approve the TransCanada Keystone Pipeline Project. TransCanada is a responsible, high quality owner operating company, having successfully built thousands of miles of pipelines crossing North America, including the first phases of Keystone. Having worked directly for them as one of their construction contractors, I can assure you their performance expectations for their contractors is unsurpassed in our industry. Their very rigorous policies and procedures start and end with the safety of all employees working on their projects and with the highest regards for quality.	Comment acknowledged.
194	2	Bell	Robert	Price Gregory International	This project will bring much needed capacity for transporting crude to the southeastern ports of Texas, infrastructure that is vital in our nation's energy needs. There is simply no sufficient excuse to deny a responsible operator from the opportunity to deliver energy from a friendly country, Canada. It would be	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					irresponsible to delay further. Denying them a permit to build this pipeline for reasons of politics based on unsound science would result in dire consequences. Please put politics aside and grant Keystone their permit without further delay.	
2264	001	Bell	Anne		This pipeline is a bad idea. We need to put our entire efforts into reducing the use of fossil fuels in order to reduce our CO2 emissions.	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.
2264	002	Bell	Anne		Look at the environmental disaster from the BP Oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. We cannot afford to continue on this path and ignore the consequences of our fossil fuel addiction.	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.
3118	001	Belleo	Elaine		We need to decrease our use of oil, instead of developing more oil sources. The transport of this dirty and inefficient oil is dangerous and destructive to our land and our people.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. 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.
3118	002	Belleo	Elaine		We desperately need funding for cleaner sources of energy. Using funds for this type of folly will only detract from your stated plan to end the long term subsidy of the oil industry.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2353	001	Bellin	Peter		I am concerned about the impact of this project on the environment in Canada (due to the deleterious effects of oil extraction to the region), to localities along the proposed pipeline (impact of the pipeline itself and potential leaks) and of the carbon emissions potential of oil extracted from tar sands. All of these impacts have the potential to be significant, and I believe that we must move to reduce carbon emissions in order to avert the worst impacts of climate change.	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.
2353	002	Bellin	Peter		Projects of this type will not lead to enhanced security, and I urge rejection of this proposal.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1598	003	Bellis	Lynanne		Second, the welfare of the people in the United States should be a top priority. The expansion of the Keystone Pipeline will benefit America and her citizens immensely, so please approve it immediately.	Comment acknowledged.
3154	001	Belsito	Orazio		Do not support the Keystone XL Pipeline, it increases global climate change and dependence on oil. Instead, support Green Jobs and and Alternative Energy	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 ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2529	001	Belz	Fred		The proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would create thousands of jobs and put houses back on the market. This would facilitate a speedy economy and job growth to confront issues of high employment and foreclosures.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2529	002	Belz	Fred		The Keystone XL Pipeline will not only help do this, but will also present a safe means of oil delivery in our country.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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.
2091	001	Bendick	Robert	The Nature Conservancy	Although the SDEIS does address the GHG issues raised by EPA, the Conservancy questions the framework for an analysis that compares only the utilization of products derived from tar sands to products derived from conventional crude oil. Addressing the climate change threat will require the U.S. to dramatically reduce its use of liquid transportation fuels derived from any fossil resource.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses concerns regarding change in the rate of greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production and the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
2091	002	Bendick	Robert	The Nature Conservancy	U.S. policy should be encouraging investments in the transportation sector that will dramatically reduce emissions rather than massive investments in new fossil resources that can only result in an increase in emissions. Even if the GHG emissions associated with tar sands production were eventually captured and sequestered geologically, using tar sands oil to make diesel and gasoline fuels for the U.S. would leave us where we are today—threatening the future of the planet by burning fossil-derived diesel and gasoline in our vehicles.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses concerns regarding change in the rate of greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production and the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2091	003	Bendick	Robert	The Nature Conservancy	Considering the recent spills experienced on other pipelines owned and operated by the same company, the Conservancy believes that the risks of spills are underrated in the SDEIS and that additional precautions in design, construction and response preparedness are necessary. The pipeline will cross many waterways that are habitat for endangered, threatened and rare species and natural communities. Risks of spills to these species and communities need to be more thoroughly addressed.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. The EIS has been updated to include all spills through the date of preparation of the final EIS on the existing Keystone pipeline. 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. Since the beginning of pre-startup testing and the inception of operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project, there have been 14 unintentional releases of crude oil. None of the releases involved the pipeline itself but rather occurred at pump stations and MLVs. The reported incidents through May 29, 2011, their release volumes, report tracking numbers and incident causes are presented in Table 3.13.1-4 of the EIS. According to Keystone "In each of these incidents, the oil was discovered early, in most cases the leaks were limited to the ground surface, the oil was minimal and was cleaned immediately and no environmental damage was reported. In one case (Ludden Pump Station), low level residual offsite oil spray impacts are being treated in-place in accordance with North Dakota Department of Health in-situ land treatment guidelines." (Keystone 2011). 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. Section 3.8 of the EIS provides information regarding potential impacts to threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. Section 3.3 of the EIS provides information regarding impacts to

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						waterbodies and aquatic habitats that would be crossed by the proposed Project.
2091	004	Bendick	Robert	The Nature Conservancy	A second general concern is the potential for the pipeline to become a vector for the introduction of invasive species. If the pipeline permit is approved it must include measures to prevent the spread of invasive species already present along the route and it should require the use of native seeds in the revegetation of areas disturbed by construction. Some soils along the route of the pipeline are very difficult to revegetate with native species once disturbed. The pipeline should be routed to avoid those areas rather than relying on the introduction of exotic grasses to achieve adequate post-construction cover.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.5. See Section 3.5 of the EIS. Potential impacts to native grasslands are discussed in Section 3.5.5.2 of the EIS. Measures developed specifically to address potential impacts to native grasslands (prairie) are presented in Section 3.5.5.2 and additional information on construction through the Sand Hills grasslands is presented in Appendix D of the EIS. Weed control plans would be developed in coordination with local weed control boards. Native species would be used for reclamation as described in Section 3.5.5.4 of the EIS. See also Consolidated Responses ENV-1, ENV-3, ENV-5, and NOX-1.
2091	005	Bendick	Robert	The Nature Conservancy	With respect to concerns in specific locations, the Conservancy finds that the SDEIS fails to identify or address impacts to threatened, endangered, and candidate species within the Montana segment of the proposed pipeline. The SDEIS does not consider likely impacts to Interior Least Tern, Piping Plover, or Pallid Sturgeon in the event of a spill.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS. For impacts associated with oil spills, see Section 3.13 of the EIS. The final Biological Assessment is provided in Appendix T of the EIS.
2091	006	Bendick	Robert	The Nature Conservancy	The SDEIS is also inadequate and deficient by failing to identify the Sprague's Pipit as a candidate species and identifying management to ensure that the species is not negatively impacted and causing it to be listed under the Endangered Species Act.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS. For impacts associated with oil spills, see Section 3.13 of the EIS. The final Biological Assessment is provided in Appendix T of the EIS.
2091	007	Bendick	Robert	The Nature Conservancy	The pipeline itself will likely serve to fragment habitat, as crested wheatgrass is frequent in portions of northeastern Montana, and is likely to be inadvertently transported and planted during construction and spread following post construction plant establishment. The species also actively avoids oil wells and is anticipated to avoid sources of industrial noise. The SDEIS fails to consider any of these impacts or to mitigate for the impacts, and may therefore significantly impact the species causing its need for protection under the Endangered Species Act.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS. For impacts associated with oil spills, see Section 3.13 of the EIS. The final Biological Assessment is provided in Appendix T of the EIS.
2091	008	Bendick	Robert	The Nature Conservancy	The proposed Steele City segment, from Montana to Nebraska, has one 112-mile stretch in Nebraska that generates particular concern for its potentially detrimental environmental impacts. This stretch, from MP595 to MP707, crosses the Nebraska Sandhills, a grass-covered complex of dunes with numerous wetlands overlying the Northern High Plains Aquifer. In Nebraska, 78 percent of the public water supply and 83 percent of irrigation water derives from this aquifer. It is important to note that this would be the first oil pipeline ever to traverse the ecologically sensitive and intact Sandhills region.	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.
2091	009	Bendick	Robert	The Nature Conservancy	Sandhills soils are particularly susceptible to wind erosion, as acknowledged in the SDEIS. The steps cited in the SDEIS to address the difficulties of reclamation and revegetation are appropriate, and we particularly emphasize the importance of using native seeds from local sources as well as extended monitoring over multiple growing seasons.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
2091	010	Bendick	Robert	The Nature Conservancy	The sources cited for technical expertise to assist in restoration did not include either the Nebraska Game and	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have participated in restoration discussion

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Parks Commission or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, yet both agencies have extensive experience in restorations of wildlife habitat in the Sandhills and should be consulted on reclamation issues	for the Sand Hills. Additionally, USFWS has participated in formal consultation under Section 7 of the ESA relative to the American burying beetle. See Sections 3.2, 3.5, 3.6, and 3.8 as well as Appendix T of the EIS.
2091	011	Bendick	Robert	The Nature Conservancy	This extensive contact with groundwater poses a higher risk of dissolution of oil and its associated contaminants from chronic, small leaks than would be the case if the pipeline avoided the high water table characteristic of the Sandhills altogether. Larger leaks would entail even greater risk, especially given uncertainty about how quickly equipment and expertise could be delivered to a spill site in the mostly road-less Sandhills. The spill scenarios modeled in the SDEIS do not consider the very low depths to groundwater, proximity to wetlands, and remoteness of the Sandhills region, so it is very difficult to judge whether emergency planning is adequate to address a spill and prevent extensive groundwater contamination.	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 RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
2091	012	Bendick	Robert	The Nature Conservancy	We believe further consideration should be given to alternative routes that avoid crossing Nebraska's Sandhills region, specifically variations that parallel and cross lands south of the I-90 Corridor Alternative. Eliminating or reducing the weight of —irrigated cropland - a criterion more suited to measuring economic rather than ecological impact – would favor such routes that bypass the intact native grasslands and wetlands of 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. Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
2091	013	Bendick	Robert	The Nature Conservancy	In Texas, the proposed pipeline route crosses several major river corridors including Angelina, Cypress, Neches, Red, Sabine, and Sulphur rivers. These rivers and drainages support 21 lakes and municipal reservoirs. The comments above with respect to adequately assessing the risk of spills and prepositioning response capability are concern in these locations.	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 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 RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project. For risks to rivers and drainages resulting from pipeline construction and normal operations, see Section 3.3 of the EIS and for risks resulting from oil spills, see Section 3.13 of the EIS.
2091	014	Bendick	Robert	The Nature Conservancy	The Nature Conservancy has identified that the proposed pipeline route would travel through, or in proximity to several aquatic and terrestrial sites of conservation interest as identified in ecoregional assessments (as identified in the Conservancy's 2003 West Gulf Coastal Plain Ecoregional Conservation Plan). These interactions include pipeline: 1) within 2 miles of TNC's Tridens Prairie Preserve; 2) within 2-3 miles of Caddo National Grassland Wildlife Management Area (WMA); 3) within 3 miles of Davy Crockett National Forest/Alabama Creek WMA; 4) runs through Menard Creek Corridor Unit of Big Thicket National Preserve; 5) within 2 miles of Pine Island and Little Pine Island Bayou Units of the Big Thicket National Preserve; and 6) runs through the National Wildlife Refuge Acquisition Boundary and within 2-3 miles of the southern portion of the Trinity River National Wildlife Refuge.	Comment acknowledged. See Table 3.6.2-1 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2091	015	Bendick	Robert	The Nature Conservancy	The pipeline routing will cross through the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer of East Texas. Approximately 35% of the groundwater from this aquifer supplies water for 60 counties with an estimated population of 10-12 million people. The proposed route crosses numerous fault lines in southwestern Rusk County within the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer. In the event of a spill event there is potential for contamination to aquatic and terrestrial systems which provides the population with water as well as the diverse habitats that harbor valued aquatic and terrestrial species.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Enterprise Fault zone and faults in the Houston area are addressed in Consolidated Response GEO-2.
1929	002	Benjamin	Ray		We need to invest our money in technologies that will provide us with clean renewable energy.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
373	1	Bennett	Patrick	Indiana Manufacturer's Association	Secretary Clinton: The Indiana Manufacturers Association encourages your support of the Keystone XL Pipeline project. We join with the other groups in supporting the development of these valuable jobs and enhancing the energy portfolio of the United States. Please act as soon as possible to finish the review process and make this critical project a reality. Thank you.	Comment acknowledged.
0915	001	Bennett	Ann		Expanding the Keystone Pipeline is an idea whose time has come. It will help to reduce our oil prices tremendously, in addition to being the quickest and safest way to get oil to our refineries. It certainly seems to be the logical choice to help reduce our fuel costs.	Comment acknowledged.
3522	1	Bennett	Leslie		I wish to express my support for the installation of the Keystone XL pipeline. We need more domestic energy resources.	Commend acknowledged.
2281	001	Bennight	Kenneth		Allow the pipeline to proceed without delay. The concerns are trivial and a smokescreen to reduce the American standard of living by denying Americans adequate fossil fuels.	Comment acknowledged.
2888	001	Benson	Barbara		If we expand the Keystone Pipeline, we can bring our energy costs down. As Americans, we deserve to have fair energy prices. I hope you will do what is right and approve the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
3206	001	Benson	Peter		Environmental concerns - It is a well known fact that the Alaskan north slope pipeline has had numerous leaks and spills over the course of its history. That pipeline is only 800 miles long and of low pressure. The XL pipeline will be over 1500 miles long. The biggest spill occurred in 2006 and spilled up to 270,000 gallons of crude because of corrosion and pipe "wall thinning" that was overlooked by BP and because of no strong federal rules regulating proper maintenance and safety features. What would prevent this from happening on the XL over the greater distances and multiple pumping stations.	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.
3206	002	Benson	Peter		Now that America is going at a rapid pace to develop shale gas technology (LPG has about half the C02 emissions as of coal or oil) why do we need to encourage Canada from	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
					developing their tar sands to extract oil at such a huge price when the President himself said that we need to get on a clean energy path to the future. The atmosphere now has 393PPM if C02, that is a solid physical fact. Higher C02 has shown to go hand in hand with higher global temperatures in the past.	proposed Project.
3206	003	Benson	Peter		The advances in solar cells and panels leading to higher efficiencies have been reported in several science journals. If more money is directed toward this effect, I am convinced that solar power generation would become economically compatible with fossil fuel rates. Let's pursue that direction before the options for containing global warming become limited and expensive,	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
13	1	Bentrup	Gary		Unfortunately, the SDEIS continues to dismiss the fact that routing the pipeline through the Sandhills poses a serious threat to the Ogallala aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
13	2	Bentrup	Gary		It dismisses considering alternatives simply by stating that it would transmit risks to other areas.	The analysis of potential alternatives in Section 4.3 of the EIS presents a comparison of the impacts of spills to groundwater for the proposed Project and alternatives. The comparison indicated that the potential impacts to groundwater would be similar for the routes considered in Nebraska.
13	3	Bentrup	Gary		This document is a mockery of the EIS process and provides superfical affirmation for a decision that appears to be all ready made. In essences it is an economic impact statement for TransCanada and not an environmental impact statement.	The commenter has not identified any specific areas of deficiency in the EIS. Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and REG-2 describe the process that DOS followed for the environmental review of the proposed Project, including preparation of the EIS. 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. 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.
13	4	Bentrup	Gary		This is a bad project for the U.S. and does nothing to resolve our energy needs.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project.
1278	001	Berens	Betty	Audubon Society and Rowe Sanctuary	The pipeline will sit in the Ogallala Aquifer with great potential to harm the waters that wildlife and humans depend on. Recent accidents in Alberta and Michigan show that pipeline accidents cause incredible damage. Please do NOT place this pipeline route where it can create enormous havoc to humans and wildlife by damaging a critical water supply.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
3202	001	Berg	Teryl		I am writing to plead and urge you not to go ahead with the giant Keystone XL pipeline that would transport dirty tar sands oil across 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.
3202	002	Berg	Teryl		Here in Alberta we are seeing deformed fish with strange	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					tumours. People in the Fort McMurray and Fort Chipewyan areas are experiencing abnormally high levels of rare cancers like bile duct cancer. This is not the kind of stuff that you want leaking into your water table or contaminating your land in any way.	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.
282	1	Bernard	Michael	Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association of Oklahoma, Inc.	The SDEIS executive summary concludes, "Although DOS received thousands of comments on a wide variety of topics addressed in the draft EIS during the comment period, no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received." I support this finding and agree that the Department of State has thoroughly analyzed the project' s environmental impact and that the SDEIS properly concludes that there are no new substantial environmental findings. In light of this, I would like to express my support for a prompt and favorable decision from the DOS for the Keystone XL project.	Comment acknowledged.
282	2	Bernard	Michael	Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association of Oklahoma, Inc.	We believe that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
282	3	Bernard	Michael	Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association of Oklahoma, Inc.	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. The SDIES states "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 High Consequence Areas (HCAs) as defined in [the DOT regulations]" [SDEIS, Section 2.3. 1]. Given TransCanada' s commitment to environmental stewardship and safety, it is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	Comment acknowledged.
282	4	Bernard	Michael	Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association of Oklahoma, Inc.	We believe the development of Keystone XL is in the best interest of all Americans. Therefore, on behalf of Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association of Oklahoma, I respectfulfly request that upon conclusion of the current 45 public comment period, the Department of State expeditiously approve the project and grant TransCanada the Presidential Permit necessary for construction to begin.	Comment acknowledged.
2231	001	Berthelot	James		Build the darned pipeline or get us another Secretary of State that will push this through. We need energy. Now.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
1744	001	Bertram	Michael		There are many reasons to build the Keystone XL Pipeline, but energy independence is number one.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1744	003	Bertram	Michael		Furthermore, since we have the best technology in the world, the pipeline can be built without causing any harm to our environment.	Comment acknowledged.
562	1	Bettler	Michael		Have the project clean the oil in place, refine it in place, and THEN send it on down the pipeline... They obviously do not know how to run a "soup kitchen"...where the "end product" is more important than the "sum of its parts..." If they can exploit the mineral wealth, they should be responsible for it from shalepit to pipeling.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 provides information regarding shipment of Canadian crude oil to refineries closer to the oil sands production areas.
1716	001	Biedinger	Brooke		The expansion to the Keystone Pipeline must be approved so America can stop relying on countries across the ocean for our vital energy needs. This is a matter of national security, as far as I am concerned. We have a terrific relationship with Canada, so we need to take advantage of this golden opportunity. While I do not hold the misconception that the pipeline will eliminate all of our economic woes, I am convinced that it will have a positive impact on our economy.	Comment acknowledged.
1694	001	Biel	Mark	Chemical Industry Council of Illinois	The pipeline industry, too, has advanced with state-of-the-art leak detection systems and 24/7 staff dedicated to pipeline safety.	Comment acknowledged.
1694	003	Biel	Mark	Chemical Industry Council of Illinois	The Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement reflects on the importance of the potential new pipeline Keystone XL and should be considered in light of the following: *Our country already has 200,000 miles of pipelines that annually carry billions of gallons of petroleum; manly of these miles safely carry crude oil from the Canadian Oil Sands. *Pipelines are the safest way to transport crude and are vital to our safety and economy. Years of planning and advanced technology will go into the Keystone XL project.*TransCanada has a detailed emergency response plan in place in the unlikely event a pipeline leak occurs.	Comment acknowledged.
1263	001	Billig	Patricia		Tar sands oil is the dirtiest oil made on a commercial scale. It produces at least 17% more greenhouse gas pollution than conventional oil. To be precise, over two tons of tar sands have to be mined, transported and refined to produce a single barrel of oil. This fact alone should be enough to not allow the environmental damages likely to occur from this pipeline, much less the subsequent greenhouse gas emissions from the use of this oil.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1263	003	Billig	Patricia		I spent many years writing EIS documents and understand that proponents never "anticipate" impacts and will always expect to "mitigate" any damage, but this project just does not seem worth the risk when there are so many other cleaner energy projects that we could be supporting. Finally, please don't be swayed by the fact that the proponent has already spent a lot of money on this project. What may have seemed like a good project many years ago, makes no sense now for the reasons listed above and many other that I assume you will hear about.	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-3 addresses concerns regarding the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
2909	001	Birchler	Melba		Let's get going on an energy plan for America's future that includes finding and tapping resources that are close to home. Our fuel needs are tremendous and they cannot be satisfied if we ignore this option. The Keystone Pipeline expansion	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					project is a good step. Let's not hesitate to take it!	
2879	001	Birgy	Steve	pipeliners local 798	this is a no brainer we need oil and American jobs union jobs because we already have a project agreement with trans Canada so there will not be illegal immigrants on this work and the drilling is going on in Canada so we are going to lay a safe pipeline across our country we need to do this project for the united states people and for our economy	Comment acknowledged.
326	1	Birk	Aaron		TransCanada wants to build this pipeline to make money! They did not decide to build this pipeline here for public benefit. They have convinced themselves that this is a money making opportunity that they want to pursue. Now it's their job to convince the landowners. If they cannot do this then their great idea failed, time to move on and come up with another one. Maybe next time they will show a little more respect for the land owners impacted! Let them bully their way through private property and mask it as public benefit in Canada! Let TransCanada know this is America and the right to own property still means something. Without property rights, no other rights are possible.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
2686	001	Birsic	Michael	National Petrochemical and Refiners Association	Canada is currently the largest source of petroleum imports to the United States, providing nearly 2 million barrels of oil per day. The proposed Keystone pipeline expansion would allow us to increase those imports from our North American ally by more than 500,000 barrels per day – decreasing our nation's reliance on imported oil from unstable regions of the world. NPRA agrees with the conclusion of the State Department's SDEIS, which states that the Keystone XL project plans contain appropriate measures and safeguards to mitigate any potential negative environmental impacts that could arise from the pipeline. By the administration's own admission, oil is still a significant part of our energy future, and the significant economic benefits it will have on our energy supply are critical to the future. NPRA strongly supports any measure that would get the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline started. The importance of approving the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline is critical for maintaining and strengthening America's energy security and stimulating the American economy. Strengthening U.S. Energy Security and Supply Completion of the Keystone XL pipeline would strengthen U.S. energy security and supply by maintaining adequate crude oil supplies for U.S. refiners from Canada, a stable, frien dly and reliable North American neighbor. By allowing U.S. refiners to use more Canadian supply, the U.S. would be less reliant on oil imports from the Middle East and North Africa, unstable foreign energy sources, making our nation less vulnerable to possible disruptions in supply. The energy security problem facing the United States is the direct result of both a concentrati+F20 on of reserves in unstable regions of the world, largely in the Middle East and North Africa, but also our nation's inability to produce more of our own oil domestically due to government restrictions.	Comment acknowledged.
2686	002	Birsic	Michael	National Petrochemical and Refiners	There is also the potential for new supplies from the Bakken and Williston formations in North Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana that would offer considerable expansion of North	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Association	American supplies. Benefitting Supply Chain Completion of the Keystone XL pipeline can make an important contribution to lowering oil costs by increasing the supply of crude oil throughout North America. Gasoline prices are determined by a number of supply and demand fundamentals, but over the long term, the primary factor is the cost of crude oil. Increased supplies of Canadian crude oil to the U.S. will put downward pressure on crude oil prices and have a beneficial impact throughout the entire supply chain.	
2686	003	Birsic	Michael	National Petrochemical and Refiners Association	Completion of the Keystone XL pipeline providing a supply of heavy crudes from Canada will result in lower refining costs and more efficient refinery operations. This will contribute to a viable and much more stable refining structure throughout the U.S. economy by reducing U.S. refiners' exposure to volatility in the Middle East and North Africa, mitigate upward price pressures and keep domestic refiners competitive in a global marketplace. It will also result in sustaining and expanding employment in the industry.	Comment acknowledged.
2686	004	Birsic	Michael	National Petrochemical and Refiners Association	Many U.S. refiners, particularly in the Gulf Coast region long ago made expensive upgrades to complex facilities that favor heavy oil. Therefore, there will be greater efficiency in the production of fuels at refinery operations by matching heavier crudes from Canada to these complex U.S. refineries. There will also be greater efficiency in the delivery of crude oil via pipeline into and within the U.S. market. These efficiencies will replace high cost truck movements of crudes in the Bakken and Williston basins with more efficient pipeline supplies and encourage continued expansion of oil production from these domestic sources.	Comment acknowledged.
2686	005	Birsic	Michael	National Petrochemical and Refiners Association	Completion of the Keystone XL pipeline will create jobs and benefit communities through increased business activity and tax revenues. Bringing in more oil from Canada, our close neighbor and ally, to the United States to be manufactured into finished products at refineries has the potential to pump billions of dollars into our economy and support thousands of American jobs. NPRA is aware of several economic analyses highlighting the significant benefits of the Keystone XL pipeline on U.S. job creation and economic growth.	Comment acknowledged.
2686	006	Birsic	Michael	National Petrochemical and Refiners Association	It is critical that the U.S. take steps to strengthen our nation's security by meeting more of our energy needs through a strategic ally and partner like Canada, and reduce our dependence on energy resources from unstable, and potentially unfriendly, regions of the world.	Comment acknowledged.
2686	007	Birsic	Michael	National Petrochemical and Refiners Association	Among the important economic benefits that result from the construction of the pipeline, failure to approve its construction could actually increase greenhouse gas emissions. Canadian government officials are on record saying that oil sands derived crude oil will be sold to overseas markets if it is not sold to the U.S. The SDEIS notes that a Barr Engineering study from last year concluded policies limiting oil sands crude use in the U.S. would only cause Canadian producers to ship their product to Asian markets, such as China. The Barr study shows that the preventing American refineries from importing petroleum obtained from oil sands would result in the U.S.	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 discussed in Section 3.14 of the EIS: "Barr (2010) analyzed the potential for the implementation of an LCFS policy to actually result in an increase in GHG emissions (rather than the intended decrease) because of a "shuffling," where the fuels sector would support the most inexpensive avenues to comply with the LCFS, thereby shuffling production and sales that may double GHG emissions resulting from crude oil transport to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					importing more oil in tankers from the Middle East and elsewhere, increasing the carbon footprint. At the same time, the Canadian oil would be shipped in tankers across the Pacific to China and other Asian locations (U.S. Department of State, "Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Keystone XL Project", April 22, 2011, 3-187). The study calls this long-distance movement of oil thousands of miles around the world in tankers a "shuffle" that would result in higher carbon dioxide emissions than simply extracting the Canadian petroleum from the oil sands for U.S. consumption, due to emissions created by shipping the oil such great distances (SDEIS 3-187).	and from areas affected by the LCFS policy. Barr (2010) suggests that an approved LCFS would result in increased GHG emissions based on a reduction of crude oil imported from Canada and subsequent rerouting of crude imports and exports to account for this displacement. If LCFS were increasingly required in the U.S., this would be expected to discourage overall U.S. imports of oil sands crude from Canada, and in turn would encourage importing of crude oil to the U.S. from areas that produce light sweet crude, likely the Middle East. Canadian crude sources would be diverted to other countries not affected by LCFS, and supplies in the U.S. negatively affected by LCFS requirements would be replaced with supplies from more distant parts of the world. The term "emissions leakage" refers to the phenomenon where consumers and producers can purchase or produce fuels at lowest cost by shifting consumption and production to unregulated markets (Yeh and Sperling 2010). In contrast to the Barr's (2010) finding that emissions leakage through fuel shuffling would result in increased GHG emissions, Yeh and Sperling (2010) note that "studies examining the effectiveness of a regional carbon policy or an LCFS suggest that in the case of extreme leakage, the marginal benefits of a carbon policy can be close to zero", but nonetheless they did not project a net increase in GHG emissions."
3371	001	Bishop	Scott		I am writing this letter to strongly encourage you to approve the necessary legislation to allow for the expansion of the TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline Project. This project will create thousands of jobs for American citizens. The billions of dollars in revenue that this project will bring can help the ongoing recovery of the United States' economy.	Comment acknowledged.
3371	002	Bishop	Scott		It is also an appealing project because of the safe environment that comes when working with a stable, strong ally such as Canada. Of the 5 countries with the most proven oil reserves, Canada is the only nation located outside of the Middle East, and it is by far our closest ally of the group. With the help of this project, it is projected that Canada could supply over a quarter of the United States' oil needs by 2030.	Comment acknowledged.
569	1	Bjornson	Jon		Please reconsider approval for Koch Brothers oil pipeline from Canada through the midwest to the Gulf of Mexico. You are risking health and safety of populace of 10 or more states. If you are influenced by Koch brothers contributions to your political campaign, to risk lives of innocent Americans, your behavior is essentially criminal and dishonest!	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
2262	001	Black	Ryan		It is wholly irresponsible to undertake any infrastructure project such as Keystone XL which would encourage the further development of tar sands. The development of tar sands is terribly damaging to the environment, requires tremendous amounts of water and energy, and the result is one of the most energy-intensive fuel resources in the world. Developing such resources only perpetuates our dependence on fossil fuels. Do not permit this project to move forward.	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.
2082	4	Black	Andrew	Association of Oil Pipe Lines	It is clear from the SDEIS that Keystone XL has been designed to meet or exceed all federal pipeline safety standards and that the industry overall has a strong record of	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					safety with Continuous improvement (SDEIS at 3-86 through 3-90).	
2082	5	Black	Andrew	Association of Oil Pipe Lines	during the Keystone XL review process, concerns have been expressed over an alleged increased corrosion threat from the crude oil that would be moved through the pipeline. As is evident from the review process, however, these concerns are unfounded. DOS has recognized that Keystone XL would incorporate "state-of-the-practice" corrosion control methods and other features that "would likely reduce the potential for spill incidents.	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 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.
2082	006	Black	Andrew	Association of Oil Pipe Lines	There were no findings to suggest that Canadian oil sands crude presents any unique or additional corrosion risk. Indeed, the SDEIS recognizes that the Canadian crude oils to be shipped on the pipeline have similar characteristics to other Canadian oil and other heavy crudes that have been safely transported by pipelines in the U.S. for many years.	Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses the concern relative to comparisons of Alberta and U.S. pipeline transmission systems leak frequencies. 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 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.
2082	007	Black	Andrew	Association of Oil Pipe Lines	In short, there is simply no basis in fact to support allegations that crude oil from the Canadian oil sands crude presents unique corrosion risks.	Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses the concern relative to comparisons of Alberta and U.S. pipeline transmission systems leak frequencies. 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 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.
2082	8	Black	Andrew	Association of Oil Pipe Lines	the SDEIS may be read to leave the mistaken impression that pipeline safety is largely affected by pipeline age (see SDEIS at 3-91). AOPL wants to clarify for the record that pipeline age is only one of many factors that pipeline operators and regulators must take into account when considering Whether a pipeline is safe to operate and fit for service. Indeed, if pipelines are properly constructed, operated and maintained, they may be safely operated for an indefinite period of time.	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.
2082	9	Black	Andrew	Association of Oil Pipe Lines	operators can and are successfully managing performance of older pipelines, and that a pipeline's "fitness for service," not age, is the appropriate touchstone for evaluating pipeline safety.	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.
2082	11	Black	Andrew	Association of Oil Pipe Lines	Pipelines have long been the safest, most reliable, efficient, economical and environmentally favorable means for transporting oil and fuels, and the pipeline industry is working	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					every day to improve on this record.	
196	1	Blackmore	Cathy		I think the Keystone XL project really needs to get approved so that America can get there gas from Canada and not Saudi Arabia. This project would also put Americans to work. Please do what needs to be done and let the Keystone XL project get started.	Comment acknowledged.
1862	001	Blackwood	Phil		I strongly oppose the pipeline project to carry tar sand oil across the country. Redirect the resources to conservation and clean energy programs such as a Feed In Tariff.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1193	002	Blair	Chester		The increased oil flowing to the Texas refineries is just what we need, and bringing oil into the US, from Canada is a much safer and more efficient option than shipping it in tankers from overseas.	Comment acknowledged.
445	1	Blake	Arturo		The State Department recently released a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL pipeline. I oppose this pipeline because of the dangers it poses to people and the environment. Your analysis endorses the need for this pipeline, citing the need for domestic oil. But, ignores the fact that real investments in clean cars, and forcing the Big Auto companies to reduce the cost of electric vehicles, for the US masses. Would do a far greater benefit on our economy, our environment and help eliminate our requirement for filthy OIL.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
445	2	Blake	Arturo		Finally, the Keystone XL pipeline and the tar sands oil it would carry would also increase dangerous air pollution in minority communities who live near these oil 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.
445	3	Blake	Arturo		By refusing to allow for public hearings and limiting the comment period to just 45 days, the State Department is denying people impacted by this pipeline the opportunity to voice their opinions.	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.
3507	2	Blaser	Cathy		To take this pristine landscape that protects a resource much more valuable than oil and expose it to the potential pollution is not the result we need. Please consider carefully the true costs of that pipeline proposal, not just the cheapest oil possible but the cost to the future of destroying this fragile land and water. If even half the money we spend on expending your production and use of fossil fuels was spent on alternative energy options we would not be faced with this environmentally devastating choice.	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. 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.
3295	001	Blau	Frederick		I am a physicist and a supporter of the efforts of Dr. James E. Hansen and other climate experts to limit the extent of climate change (global warming) caused by the increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide.	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.
460	1	Blauch	Glenda		Please, please do NOT allow TransCanada to cross the sandhills!! One can review all the accidents, leaks, etc. that	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
					have occurred in the recet past, and realize that THERE IS NO SURETY that this pipeline will not leak, or the leak will not be discovered until it expands and blows the line!	proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes.
460	2	Blauch	Glenda		IN fact, no amount of money will guarantee that this precious water source, the lifeblood of several states and entities, plus the possible rape of a unique land form will remain intact!!	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.
2208	001	Bless	Candy		Please do not let this unsafe pipeline make yet another scar across our beautiful state just for a few temporary jobs	Comment acknowledged.
2208	003	Bless	Candy		The pipeline will not bring lasting jobs to Nebraska, only pollution and heartache.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3089	001	Bleth	Joel	SolarBee, Inc.	As President of SolarBee, Inc., I would like to express my support for a prompt and favorable decision from the DOS for the Keystone XL project. SolarBee, Inc. believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security by providing a long-term, stable oil supply to the US. It will increase competition for oil in the US. And by importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. It is clear that the benefits of this project outweigh the environmental risks associated with it.	Comment acknowledged.
503	1	Blevins	Jay		The Keystone XL Pipeline expansion will be a tremendous resource for our country. Not only will it provide jobs for thousands of people, but also it will help our dwindling economy in many ways. Environmentalists will undoubtedly find cause for concern, but I believe they can rest assured that construction and maintenance of this huge project will be held to the highest standards.	Comment acknowledged.
503	2	Blevins	Jay		We need to do something about our economy immediately. The expansion of the Keystone pipeline will end the long span of unemployment for many people, allow easy transportation of more oil from Canada and less from other countries, and give our economy a boost. Please approve this expansion right away.	Comment acknowledged.
465	1	Blochowiak	Patricia		I oppose the Keystone XL Project for environmental reasons.	Comment acknowledged.
1792	002	Block	Jon		Neither the draft or supplemental EIS for this project contain an evaluation of costs versus benefits, including externalities, of the choice of tar-sands for energy production versus a combination of conservation, energy efficiency and alternative energy sources. Such an analysis must also include the costs of the destruction of planetary eco-systems, health care costs due to increased particulate pollution, and the cost of "adaptations" (including valuing species losses) to the continued warming of the planet due to utilization of fossil fuels for energy production.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses concerns regarding the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
2653	001	Blumer	Jared		Therefore the obvious concensus among scientists is that in order to stop the disasterious consequences of climate change (frequent draughts, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					sea level rise that will threaten the food, water, and homes of billions), we as a global community must set strict goals of the reduction of fossil fuels and transition to clean energy forms like solar, wind, and hydropower (note that clean coal is an oxymoron) while mobilizing the citizenry to drive less, plant more, and support local sustainable iniatives on the scale of World War Two's at-home war effort.	addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2653	002	Blumer	Jared		This pipeline, as noted by NASA climate expert James Hansen, would easily lead to global atmospheric carbon to surpass 400 parts per million, which would make Earth unlivable. These are facts among the scientific community. They are in near-consensus, yet the political community pretends that there is still a debate as to continue business as usual.	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.
1412	001	Blythe	John	Jones-Blythe Construction Co.	TransCanada Keystone Pipelines Pump Stations incorporate the highest quality and most rigorous safety and environmental standards we have encountered in our 23 years of active pipeline station construction. Jones Blythe Construction has been a general contractor located in Springfield Illinois for over 80 years. Since 1988 we have built station construction for pipelines from North Dakota to New Jersey and most points in between. We have been involved in both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Keystone Pipeline. Throughout that entire process, the emphasis on documented quality construction with stringent safety and environmental practices has been of the highest standard.	Comment acknowledged.
3556	1	bmtayl@gmail.com			I urge you in the strongest possible terms to deny a Presidential Permit to 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.
2644	001	Boatwright-Frost	Dianne		There is a limit on how much fossil fuel carbon we can put into the air. The pipeline project does not serve the national interest, because it will result in large adverse impacts, on the public and wildlife, an by causing irreversible effects on biodiversity, the natural environment, reduced water quality, destruction of fragile pristine Boreal Forest and associated wetlands.	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 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.
3495	1	bobbnkona@yahoo.com			Not a question but a request to not stop the keystone since at this point in time our enemy is the control that foreign dictators/commanders or whatever they may be called are of oil and its prices. The fact is, and no surprise to anyone, that America is dependent on oil for right now and must use all means - that do not support the enemy in their attempt to control us to get it into our hands - for use in powering the country. We still need to work on saving what environment we have left but can't do it if we are controlled by those who want our money and to dictate to us... Any attempt to permit others to control us shows our weakness and willingness to lie down and be stepped on. NOT GOOD.	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2210	001	Bocti	Wendy		Please consider redirecting the investment in this project into more humanity-compatible energy that does not create CO2 emissions.	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.
2210	002	Bocti	Wendy		The BP blowout in the Gulf of Mexico has never yet been adequately remediated nor those affected fully compensated. Such "errors" contribute to imbalances in our planet which are increasingly felt in the force of storms and tsunamis and loss of human life.	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.
2696	001	Bodemar	Jeri		we cannot get back to a safe CO2 level if unconventional fossil fuels, like tar sands are exploited!	Comment acknowledged.
2696	002	Bodemar	Jeri		THIS PIPELINE NEEDS TO BE STOPPED!! WE MUST INSTEAD EMPLOY ALL THE CURRENTLY AVAILABLE GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES TO CREATE A NEW, CLEAN, SAFE ENERGY FUTURE.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1565	001	Boehm	Gerry		Less expensive, more reliable methods of bringing crude oil into our country are the way to go, and the Keystone Pipeline could help us a great deal in accomplishing this. Canada, one of our most loyal allies, stands at the ready to be a major partner in this project. Since Canada has the oil as well as the means to transport it throughout our country, we must jump at this opportunity. When you also consider that thousands of jobs will be created, this project becomes all the more compelling.	Comment acknowledged.
2741	001	Boelman	Adam	Jones-Blythe Construction Company	TransCanada Keystone Pipelines Pump Stations incorporate the highest quality and most rigorous safety and environmental standards. Jones-Blythe Construction Company worked for TransCanada on both phase one and two of the Keystone Pipeline in Missouri, Illinois, and Oklahoma. Though I have not been working in this industry for too many years, I can say TransCanada puts a higher emphasis on safety and environment than any other client I have worked with.	Comment acknowledged.
482	1	Boettcher	Bruce		If we cannot get a clean drink of water each day, the revenue we receive from this project won't even matter. Clean uncontaminated water is essential for the health of people, livestock and wildlife. Also, it will effect all crops and vegetation that people and animals depend on for survival. So the revenue received from this project will mean nothing if the water source becomes contaminated. We teach our children about green earth and then we as adults allow a toxic substance to contaminate their water--THIS IS NOT AN ACCEPTABLE PROJECT! The sandhills region holds the Ogallala Aquifer is no different then the Florida everglades which is protected by the Federal Government. PLEASE PRESERVE OUR PURE WATER.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
545	1	Bogart	Kay		Please stop the Kochs. I know you can't possibly condone this action personally, so please listen to your conscience and act accordingly. These kinds of actions are unconscionable.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
309	1	Bolton	H.Ross		We need more pipelines to transport oil into the United States, and expanding the Keystone XL Pipeline is a great idea. We	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					need oil badly, not just for vehicle usage, but also for daily products such as plastics, toothbrushes, and hairbrushes. The prices for these products have risen drastically and we can help to decrease the financial burden on our citizens by building this pipeline.	
309	2	Bolton	H.Ross		We have the perfect opportunity to transport oil to existing refineries in Texas by way of additional pipelines. Our oil is piling up in Cushing, Oklahoma, and we cannot get it out properly without the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion. I would appreciate your approval of this project.	Comment acknowledged.
429	1	Bondell	Sandra		Please, we are looking for you to make a difference and tell the KOCH BROS NO on this pipeline.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
400	1	Bonenberger	Rob		I don't think this pipeline is in the best interest of Nebraskans, most simply stated how would you like it if you had a well on your property and i wanted my company to run a line through it that could possibly rupture, how would you feel about that? But I'm sure that you don't care because it doesn't really affect you and that it benefits "you and most Americans" more and the small amount of Nebraskans drinking water that would be affected doesn't matter much in the grand scheme of things.	Consolidated Response REG-2 provides information of the environmental review process conducted for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, 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.
2305	003	Bones	Amy		TransCanada is proposing using thinner pipe walls and higher pressures for this pipeline than they have used in the past. The pipeline will be used to transport tar sands oil from Canada.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
2305	004	Bones	Amy		The process to obtain tar sands is very environmentally damaging. If this pipeline is built, the company will have more reasons to further develop the tar sands and do more 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.
2305	005	Bones	Amy		The pipeline was recently shut down temporarily because of oil spills in Kansas. There was also a leak in North Dakota in May. Obviously, safety is not an important consideration for TransCanada.	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.
2576	001	Bonser-Lain	Angela	iMatter Austin	DO NOT approve the tar pipeline! This is a disgusting and dangerous addition to our landscape and I stand against it's installation. Having this toxic sludge running through America's heartland shouldn't even be a question.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2576	002	Bonser-Lain	Angela	iMatter Austin	Between the environmental impacts, and the distruction of land, we should forgo this project and instead focus on alternative energy that is clean, safe and sustainable.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
383	1	Borbon	Adriana		I'm in full support of the construction of Keystone XL. Transcanada is a world class company and have all the safety standards required to construct that project. I am in full support of developing the Oil Sands from Canada, as they are responsibly exploited in an area that is not even farmable. The US needs the oil, Canada is producing it in a responsable way, therefore let's get that pipeline in the ground.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2635	001	Born	John		A pipeline built to first world standards, employing hundreds if not thousands of American workers, whose purpose is to transport cheap energy from a peaceful neighbor... wow, that's a toughie. I'm going to have to go with Yes, Please, Now. NOW.	Comment acknowledged.
252	1	Born,Jr.	JT	Pipeliners Local Union 798	Please submit and sign the documents, so that this project can start, and we can all go back to work.	Comment acknowledged.
211	1	Born,Sr.	JT	Pipeliners Union 798	Get going on the XL line permit,with unenployment at 9% it is your duty to get us back working. Ask your boss President Obama if he wants the union vote then lets get a go on the XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2463	001	Borruso	Bill		The proposed expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline will bring needed jobs and growth to our struggling economy	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
350	1	Boschetti	Leonard		We have lost our common sense. This project will create thousands of jobs with each employee supporting our desparate economy. Canada is a friendly neighbor, but instead we choose to hold up their project, continue buying foreign oil including oil from Hugo Chavez (Venezuela)and allow him to put our money into terrorism efforts against us. It's craziness. Sign the presidential permit and let's move forward with a friendly, reliable source versus continuing our dependance on foreign 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.
1856	001	Bosh	Joni		We don't need more climate destroying carbon fuels, we need more efficient motors and a commitment to a green economy.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
109	1	Bothmer	Jim		I urge you to deny the permit to build the Keystone XL Pipeline. I believe it could cause irreparable damage to the Nebraska Sandhills. This is a true national environmental treasure. Until more safeguards can be guaranteed the Keystone XL Pipeline project needs to be halted.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1467	001	Bourgeois	Courtney		Keystone XL should be approved. Keystone XL will reduce America's dependency on oil from less stable regions of the world. This pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs and spur economic growth in the United States. In addition, Trans Canada has a long standing reputation as a safe pipeline operator and its commitment to protect the public, landowners and the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
240	1	Bouska	Roland		My land is located approximately 1 1/2 miles Northeast of the proposed pumping station south of Stuart, NE. My Grandfather homesteaded this land in 1883. It was purchased by my Father in 1928, and then sold to me in 1973. It has always been a priority to use good conservation practices to protect the fragile Sandy Loam soil and the plentiful water under it. At the present time, if I want to spray weeds down to the waters edge of my creek, I have to have a special permit from the E.P.A. to do it. But it appears that TransCanada will be able to bury a pipeline, carrying oil and poisonous chemicals such as Benzene, a known carcinogen, directly in	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
					the ground water without any State safety regulations or emergency plans in place. The static water level at my place, as shown in the USGS report, is 6 feet 7 inches deep. Runoff water from this pump site will come to my creek, and to Pacha's lake, which both eventually go into the Elkhorn river. If this runoff water contains Benzene or any of the other poisonous chemicals contained in the oil is found in the water that the cattle drink, will the meat be condemed? Will we get cancer from the Benzene in the water? Northern Nebraska has only one natural resource. That resource is our pure water. This pipeline must be stopped from being built on top of the Ogalalla Aquifier. Any spill would completly destroy our water and therefor our ranch economy. For this reason, plus for the safety of our children and grandchildren whom I hope will continue to prosper on this land for an additional 128 years! Why isn't the E.P.A. stopping this potential disaster? Please do not issue any permits to TransCanada for this project.	
561	1	Bouwman	George		Please say no to the Keystone XL Project. We don't need more pollution for us and more profits to the Koch Brothers.	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.
3236	001	Bowen	Sandra		Tar sand operations already are impacting air, water, soil, and plants, and evidence shows that tar sands operations contribute to climate change	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.
3236	002	Bowen	Sandra		Toxins are in the water as a result of tar sands operations, and this has greatly impacted a First Nation 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.
152	1	Bowles	Russell		Mr. President,because the TransCanada Keystone Pipeline project will cross into the United States near Morgan, Montana from Canada,a Presidential Permit issued by the U.S. Department of State is required for the project to proceed. Instead of spending billions building a pipeline,spend it on a new,clean processing plant in Montana and bring down the northern price of fuel and its byproducts.	Keystone is proposing a project that has the purpose of meeting the market demand for heavy crude oil at refineries in PADD II and PADD III. DOS is conducting an environmental review of the proposed Project in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as part of the analysis to determine whether granting a permit for the facilities at the international border are in the national interest in accordance with Executive Order 13337. Neither DOS nor any other federal agency would be providing any funding for the proposed project, and DOS does not have the authority to direct federal funds to be invested in the types of private-sector facilities referred to by the commenter.
152	1	Bowles	Russel		Pipelines are ugly,obtrusive,and messy.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
1771	001	Brackhan	Jeff		The Keystone Pipeline Project, made solve a relatively short term issue, but eventually we will need to come to terms with a new way of daily living. Not necessarily better or worse, just different. We need to turn in that direction and start moving and mentally adjusting to a new routine. Even if there was	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					zero risk with this project, this just isn't a long term solution to our stability as a region & country.	
1954	001	Braddock	Alan		I wish to express my opposition to the project as well. I believe that instead of investing in environmentally destructive projects such as Keystone XL, the United States should develop clean, alternative forms of energy. At a time when oil corporations are making record profits, there is no need for the federal government to add to their windfall.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
182	1	Bradley	Robert		Continuing the approval of ph III and IV of the KPL project from an energy supply standpoint is a no brainer. The energy supply comming from KPL will help reduce dependency on less stable supplies from South America and also will continue for many decades into the future. Moving toward more sustainable energy supplies and methods is also a no brainer, but unless/until the transition to more eco friendly forms begins to occur, we can have no better partner for a supply relaionship than Canada. Again, a no brainer.	Comment acknowledged.
1933	001	Bradley	Scott		Please stop giving oil companies a right to annihilate our species. Invest in cleaner technologies.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1933	002	Bradley	Scott		We do not need foriegn oil. We do not need domestic oil. We need NAFTA to die, and local communities to thrive. Our family strongly opposes any fossil fuel increases.	Comment acknowledged.
254	1	Brady	James	Laborers District Council of MN & ND	On behalf of over 11,000 Construction Laborers and their families who live and work in Minnesota, North Dakota and north western Wisconsin, I write in support of the Keystone XL pipeline proposal and in response to the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.	Comment acknowledged.
254	2	Brady	James	Laborers District Council of MN & ND	These pipelines have operated successfully for decades and are the safest, most reliable way to transport crude oil. The Keystone XL pipeline will compliment this infrastructure in the Aquifer, contributing to a vital network that delivers our country's energy. Regarding perceived environmental concerns, Professor Jim Goeke, a hydrologist at the University of Nebraska testified before the Nebraska Legislature that: "A leak of the Keystone XL Pipeline would not affect the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer...those who think that a leaking pipeline will destroy the aquifer in Nebraska need to understand that it would be localized to an area of 10's or 100's of feet around the pipeline. When people say the whole Ogallala Aquifer is at risk, they're wrong." Furthermore, America's skilled craft workers will build this pipeline with the most up-to-date technology, exceeding standards for safety and quality.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
254	3	Brady	James	Laborers District Council of MN & ND	Pipeline opponents often object to Oil Sands resources based on environmental impact. However, the wells-to-wheels greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Oil Sands are comparable to crude oil imported into the United States from Venezuela and Nigeria (Oil Sands Developers Group).	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
					Regarding emissions at the production sites in Alberta, Oil Sands production is about 5% of Canada's overall GHG emissions and approximately 0.1% of the world's emissions (http://www.energy.alberta.ca/OilSands/791.asp). Moreover, skilled trades in the United States are the finest in the world at building environmentally sound refineries and pipelines that limit impact on landowners and neighbors. Operationally, American refineries and pipelines are also among the safest, most environmentally friendly in the world, especially in terms of GHG emissions.	
254	4	Brady	James	Laborers District Council of MN & ND	Pipelines continue to play an important role in our energy network. Recently, the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Keystone XL project from the U.S. Department of State (DOS) repeated the need for the Keystone XL pipeline. The EIS reads: "Although DOS received thousands of comments on a wide variety of topics addressed in the draft EIS during the comment period, no new issues of substance emerged…the information provided in this SDEIS does not alter the conclusions reached in the draft EIS regarding the need for and the potential impacts of the proposed Project." The Laborers District Council of Minnesota and North Dakota agrees with this assessment and urges approval of the Keystone XL pipeline in the interest of the environment, jobs, energy independence and national security.	Comment acknowledged.
2316	001	Bragdon	Emma	Foundation for Energy Therapies	Bringing oil that would come from tar sands would be disastrous for the environment as there is no practical way to capture the CO2 emitted. I vehemently object to the pipeline to carry tar sands oil across the country to Texas refineries.	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.
2666	001	Bragdon	Jeanne		Please do NOT approve this project! Our national / global priority must center on reducing carbon emissions immediately ... adding tar sands fuel to the energy mix detracts from and is contrary to that priority.	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.
358	1	Branick	Jeff	Jefferson County, Texas Judge	As County Judge, I have been intimately inviolved in the Keystone Pipeline Project as it relates to our county and state. We have reviewed their construction plans and environmental impact statements and we urge DOS approval immediately. This project will provide a major benefit in protecting our national security while enabling us to decrease reliance on other foreign and less friendly suppliers of oil and reduce overall costs to our consumers of petroleum products. This pipeline will enable our local refineries to maintain vital supplies of oil and provide a much needed economic stimulus to our local economy at a time when it is desparately needed. We are a major provider of refined petroleum products for our country and it is apparent that our country's reliance upon supplies of oil from the Middle East is shaky at best. I am urging that the Department of State expedite approval of the Keystone XL Project because we need it to secure our future.	Comment acknowledged.
1763	002	Bratcher	Terry		The pipeline industry is regulated by even more stringent codes and guidelines to follow for both installation and operation, so environmental concerns should be totally set aside	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
459	1	Bravos	Anthony		Investing in new technologies including wind and solar will yield significant returns for our nation, including: Creating more jobs IN American for American workers now unemployed. Increased energy access to new, clean technologies that don't pollute. Creation of more than THOUSANDS of U.S. jobs	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
459	2	Bravos	Anthony		As you no doubt know fossil fuels have been associated with hundreds of environmental accidents over the past few decades and there is no reason to believe the Keystone XL Pipeline would be any different. To the contrary it will get worse.	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.
2547	001	Brechtelsbauer	Nora		This expansion will get more oil to refineries and help lower our costs for gas.	Comment acknowledged.
2582	001	breht@sboglobal.net	Breht		It is absolute business-as-usual, government-sponsored corporate insanity to extract energy from tar sands piped to the U.S. from Canada. While this action will satisfy short-term profits and put a few people to work in an attempt to expand the economy, it will hasten that Earth become uninhabitable by addition of ~200ppm of carbon.	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.
2603	001	Brelsford	HP		This project will greatly help to improve this nations energy security. Approve it! Now!!!	Comment acknowledged.
3379	003	Brewton	Mollie	Sierra Club Membership Services	Why are you entertaining putting your stamp on such an egregious project? Sooner or later, we are going to have to go away from oil and invest in truly clean energy. Now is the time to do that.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2594	001	Breymier	Beth		It is for that reason I respectfully request that you seize the power vested in the Department of State to help make America a more secure nation by expeditiously issuing a final environmental impact statement for the Keystone XL Pipeline project. The company I work for delivers fresh groceries including milk, eggs, butter, cheese and other staples directly to the home of consumers. This requires a stable and save source of gasoline in order for the company to remain in business and be able to offer competitive prices for products delivered to your door. Believe me the high cost of gasoline today is a hardship on this business. I worry about the future of this company and the future of my job due to the changes in oil prices that are largely out of our control due to unfriendly foreign sources of oil. Our nation can no longer wait to develop an energy policy that does not help stabilize our fuel supplies. It is a reality that our reliance on foreign sources of oil can make our economic and energy security vulnerable to volatile and unfriendly governments with the potential to leverage their resources in a manner that threatens the U.S. economy. One only needs to consider the recent events unfolding in the Middle East to understand the vulnerabilities our nation faces and the need for a more domestic, secure supply of oil from a friendly and reliable trading partner such as Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
1963	001	Bridgeland	Tom		We need this project to go through without more delay. This means economic stability for the US and for Canada. The bar for this project should be no higher than for other similar ones in the past. Stop stalling!	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
3255	001	Bridgman	CaraLin		Mining of the Alberta tar sands is devastating to Alberta's environment and to the water supplies there. Piping heavy tar oil across Canada and the USA will create too many sources for leaks	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.
3255	002	Bridgman	CaraLin		Once this oil is processed, burning it in our cars and truck will only put more carbon into the air. All this new carbon will further aggravate the already serious problems of global 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.
3255	003	Bridgman	CaraLin		The money, time, and resources needed for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project would be much better allocated to maintaining current infrastructure (i.e. roads and bridges) and developing and installing projects focusing on energy conservation and energy obtained from alternative sources, namely wind and solar.	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.
0698	001	Brignac	Kathryn		We have seen that accidents do happen in the oil industry, and there will eventually be leaks that will be devastating.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project.
0698	002	Brignac	Kathryn		We have seen what has happened in the Gulf of Mexico, and also in other countries like Ecuador where people are losing their whole way of life and dying of cancer because of oil contamination.	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.
1701	002	Briley	James		It is my hope that you will approve the Keystone XL Pipeline so that we can get additional oil into the country. The more oil we have, the more likely it is that gas prices will begin to drop and our economy can get back on the road to recovery. With these current prices, people are struggling to make ends meet. Please approve this project.	Comment acknowledged.
2115	001	Brimage	Richard		Let's quit holding things up. We need the oil and the jobs. Get off the dime and approve this thing.	Comment acknowledged.
3240	001	Brito	Leonardo		THERE HAS ALREADY BEEN A SPILL IN KANSAS!!! YOU CAN'T LET THIS 16X MORE CORROSIVE OIL TO SPILL RIGHT OVER THE MOST SACRED POND OF NATURAL WATER ON THE PLANET!!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
3133	001	Broadbent	E.		increasing C02 emissions, bringing with them the inevitable temperature rises that fuel increasingly volatile weather patterns	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.
3133	002	Broadbent	E.		the confluence of disasters related to fossil fuels including pollution of groundwater from fracking, oil spills, coal-mine explosions, coal-ash spills, mountaintop removal damage, and the heavy toll of tar-sands extraction	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 development of oil sands

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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.
3133	003	Broadbent	E.		It's pretty clear that the single most important thing that we can do is move away from fossil fuels and focus our nation on the mission of rebuilding our economy and our future, based on clean energy technology.	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.
16	1	Brodie	Martin		A Company of the foreign country, Canada, falsely clamming Imminent Domain to intimidate USA citizens.	As noted in Section 1.0, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
16	2	Brodie	Martin		The Pipeline is a totally damaging eminent disaster, and should not be allowed to pass through any US state! Never close to the Ogallala Aquifer or the Sandhills.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
365	1	Brodkey	Lawrence		As a retired City Attorney for the City of Fort Calhoun, NE and as an environmentalist, I am unalterably opposed to the present routing of the Keystone XL Project. For that matter so are the U.S. Senators of both parties from Nebraska.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes.
1142	003	Brosamie	Louise		This oil from the tar sands in Alberta is the dirtist 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 to other heavy crude oils.
1142	004	Brosamie	Louise		My understanding of the project is that the pipe being allowed to be installed is of a thinner construction than should be for the psi and temperatures which require this thick oil to flow. This is an accident waiting to happen.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
1142	005	Brosamie	Louise		This company has already had leaks in their systems.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1142	006	Brosamie	Louise		The oil rig explosion and leak in the Gulf of Mexico has shown that we cannot trust oil companies to keep our best interests in mind.	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.
1142	007	Brosamie	Louise		Other parts of this situation to be considered by allowing this pipeline to be completed is the continued support for a type of oil and extraction process that is doing considerable damage in Canada's eco systems.	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 3.14.4 of the EIS has been revised to add information on environmental impacts and regulation of oil sands development in Canada.
1142	008	Brosamie	Louise		My concern is also for the destruction along the planned moving route for the massive mining equipment to be hauled through the LoLo Pass area in Montana and Idaho.	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.
1126	001	Brotine	Howard		The plight of Americans are threatened by the Keystone XL oil pipeline, a 1,700 mile boondoggle that will destroy American communities, raise the price of oil and jeopardize safe drinking water for more than two million Americans.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
103	1	Brown	Myrna		Ten years from now after it has leaked and the Ogalalla Aquifer has been poluted, the water will be recognized to have been worth thousand of times the value of the oil. We need our aquifer a lot more than the oil, and the aquifer is rechargable if we take care of it, but the oil will have been long since burned up. Why can't the pipeline be routed around the aquifer?	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
139	1	Brown	Greg		Evidence exists suggesting that "minor" leaks that do not result in significant pressure loss have and will go undetected for extended periods of time in remote areas (like the majority of the proposed route). Over time, these "minor" leaks have and will cause permanent damage to our farm land, our water supply, and the natural habitats of our wildlife.	Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the detection of small leaks from 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 slow leaks.
139	2	Brown	Greg		We must discontinue the practice of investing in and encouraging development in oil 'solutions' that will never be sustainable in any sense of the word. Those resouces must be poured in to developing and improving the efficiency of alternative energy solutions that can serve generations without threatening our land, our water, our air, or our wildlife.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
164	1	Brown	Stacia		I am concerned regarding the Keystone XL Project for numerous obvious reasons, regarding quality of life and sustainability of the actual land and the inhabitants of the land: people and animals alike, just so that someone can transport the oil that we so "desperately need" to other areas.	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.
164	2	Brown	Stacia		Other concerns regard the pin prick leaks that may take long periods of time to find and contain, in the meantime damaging our MOST non-renewable resources: our land and its inhabitants. I do not think that my great-grandfather or grandfather would be in favor of this. Nor do I think my children will be in favor of this (since they will probably not even use oil), especially if it affects their water source and their family's legacy (our farm that was homesteaded by our	Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the detection of small leaks from the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					ancestors).	
1157	001	Brown	Bill	Oklahoma State Senate	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure.	Comment acknowledged.
1157	002	Brown	Bill	Oklahoma State Senate	TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1157	003	Brown	Bill	Oklahoma State Senate	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry. However, in the unlikely event of a spill or incident, the company will promptly and thoroughly execute its Emergency Consolidated Response Plan.	Comment acknowledged
1294	002	Brown	Scott		Such dirty energy sources must be left in the ground in favor of investments in clean and renewable energy sources.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1465	001	Brown	Jackie		The Keystone pipeline needs to hurry up! We need to stop our dependence on other countries and provide some incentive and jobs for ourselves!	Comment acknowledged.
1707	001	Brown	John		The Keystone XL pipeline will put the United States a step closer to our independence. When we expand the pipeline, bring in additional oil sands from Canada, and use our own refineries, we should realize a stimulated economy. There will be more people gainfully employed, which will increase sales revenue by more consumer purchases.	Comment acknowledged.
1707	002	Brown	John		We could also use a little breathing room from our high demand of oil, and importing oil sands from Canada would afford us this opportunity. It would also be cheaper because of their close proximity to the United States. Please show your support in favor of the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2637	001	Brown	Keith		I strongly oppose the Keystone XL Pipeline project, and urge the State Department to reject its licensing. The project is likely to cause serious local environmental damages, and is guaranteed to cause vast global damages through climate change. The State Department should uphold its international commitments to GHG reduction by rejecting this 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.
2840	001	Brown	Rivers		Abandon the tar-sands pipeline(Keystone XL Project). The science is that this project will irrevocably doom our planet to global heating.	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.
2921	001	Brown	Ralph		Our nation is dependent on the oil industry for so many things. The expansion to the Keystone Pipeline is necessary for us to secure a reliable and efficient manner of importing more oil into the United States. Having a good and constant supply of oil from Canada will result in positive changes in our economy. The construction and maintenance of this huge expansion is a good economic stimulus because it will provide many good jobs for the citizens in our country.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2983	001	Brown	Don		Landowners should not be required to purchase more liability insurance than they already carry, especially for this pipeline. I need assurance that liability for this pipeline will not be transferred to my shoulders.	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. 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.
2983	002	Brown	Don		Like the DEIS, the SDEIS 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. The company should not have the power to condemn unless it is the best alternative to meet U.S. energy needs.	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.
2983	003	Brown	Don		Emergency response plans seem to be lacking in credibility. Property owners and others living near the pipeline deserve an opportunity to comment on Trans-Canada's emergency response plan prior go issuance of permits and approval of the plan.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
2983	004	Brown	Don		Public safety is a concern of mine. Because the bitumen to be transported in Keystone XL is more abrasive and corrosive than other oil, the process of transporting it by pipeline will also differ. The question needs to be raised and studied as to whether the design of this pipeline adequately protects public safety.	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.
2983	005	Brown	Don		Oil Spills - Table 3.13.5-10, Typical Ranges of Potential Crude Oil Spill Environmental Impacts state that "the impact of spills on water sources and land would be negligible or minor for spills up to 210,000 gallons". This generality is unsupportable. Even very small spills can create substantial impacts on water sources and land. Please re-evaluate the impact ranges described in this table.	The table referenced in the comment is now Table 3.13.5-11 in the EIS. As noted in that table, receptor sensitivity is subjective and the impact ranges are based on experience from previous oil spill responses and analyses. As evidenced by the series of small spills on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline the size of a release is a critical element in overall impact to environmental resources.
3229	001	Brown	Nicholas		It is the runaway, long-term, irreversible effects of the extraction and combustion of billions of barrels of additional oil, which will result in millions of tons of additional atmospheric C02, which will in turn exacerbate climate change issues that already threaten the safety and security of the U.S.	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.
3229	002	Brown	Nicholas		Additional crude oil from the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin will artificially suppress US oil prices, and will unfairly and dangerously put renewable energy and energy efficiency programs at a continuing disadvantage.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
618	1	Brownson	Marylou		Do not build the pipeline	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1304	001	Brownyard	Carrie		As a concerned Nebraskan, please don't allow the project to continue through our state until the safety concerns and pipe leaking issues have been resolved.	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.
1129	001	Broyden	David		This project will enhance the independence and well being of both USA and Canada by ensuring ample supplies of "ethical oil" to fuel economic growth and meet consumer needs. This development will also support significant learning and advancements in the areas of engineering, science and sustaining or even enhancing our environment. A permit for the Keystone XL project will help ensure that Canadian crude oil will continue to be supplied to the United States and play a significant role in meeting U.S. demand for fuels for the foreseeable future. Crude oil derived from the Canadian oil sands, including bitumen blended with diluent, has been safely transported into the United States by pipeline for decades and is similar to other types of crude oil refined in the U.S.	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 to other heavy crude oils.
539	1	Brugh	Ellen		It is disappointing that after many years of working hard, I can barely make ends meet. Much of my financial misery is due to the high cost of energy and fuel. Our government needs to step up and take action to lower the price of gasoline. The Keystone XL Pipeline expansion project seems to be an ideal way to accomplish that.	Comment acknowledged.
539	2	Brugh	Ellen		While I worry about my situation, I have real concerns about how my daughter is managing these high gasoline costs. She works as an underpaid mental health counselor. She has a long commute across town to work each day, and has large school loans from the pursuit of her Master's degree that she must pay off. It is becoming impossible for her to break even with her current out-of-pocket costs for gas. Please help her out by pursuing the pipeline project which will bring more Canadian oil to this country. Doing so will help lower energy costs for all of us.	Comment acknowledged.
1959	001	Bruhnsen	Deborah		I feel strongly that building an enhanced pipeline from Canada will enhance our energy security and increase jobs in the US. Can't understand why we would not do this.	Comment acknowledged.
0912	001	Brunet	Tony		The Keystone Pipeline expansion project is exactly the boost our country needs right now. It would provide so many jobs for the citizens of our country, and it may help lower the cost of gasoline at some point in the future. The concerned environmentalists should rest easy, too, because I feel that the pipeline would be relatively safe and managed very efficiently.	Comment acknowledged.
0892	002	Brunetti	Mario		The environmental concerns of such a huge project will probably be part of your discussions as you consider the approval of the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion. I am certain the pipeline will be safe as long as it is built correctly. Not too long ago, a group of environmentalists were very worried about the Alaskan pipeline. It has been a huge success. Our economy needs a boost and Americans need to see some	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					positive improvements. Please approve this expansion.	
323	1	Brunswig	Lori		To allow Keystone XL to run their pipes across an area that is so fragile and so important in terms of the water quality of the Ogallala aquifer would make no sense. Don't sacrifice Nebrasaka's natural resources for any reason. Accidents happen - the sandhills are like a sponge - and if there was an accident, the aquifer would be forever spoiled.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
469	1	Bryant	Curtis		I am disappointed that the Keystone XL Project EIS does not take seriously the threats that the pipeline would make to Nebraska's people, land, and water. TransCanada's existing tarsands oil pipeline already has leaked at least ten times. Should Keystone XL leak in Nebraska's Sand Hills, the deepest part of America's largest source of clean groundwater would be poisoned. As I understand, cleanup would be impossible.	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. 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 Consolidated Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Consolidated 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.
469	2	Bryant	Curtis		Experts have estimated that adding only thirty miles to Keystone XL would avoid the most environmentally sensitive parts of the Nebraska portion of the route. At a minimum, this should be the recommendation. An alternative comes from TransCanada's CEO. The Toronto Globe and Mail reported on Feb. 15, 2011 that if the U.S. State Department denied Keystone XL's permit, the company might apply to build just the portion from Oklahoma to Texas. That would avoid the environmental risks in Nebraska.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
469	3	Bryant	Curtis		I would like to see a longer public-comment period and the permit to build denied.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
1348	001	Bryant	Miles		There is every reason to relocate the Keystone pipeline. There is every reason to protect a water supply. If we know that the world faces an ever growing shortage of potable water, what sense does it make to risk damaging that supply when alternatives can be found.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
3509	1	bubbejan@gmail.com			I would like to urge Sec of State Hillary Clinton to vote NO on the Koch Brothers Keystone XL pipeline.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
3509	2	bubbejan@gmail.com			This project has the potential for harmful consequences to many of our states' infrastructures and could cause major land & water issues for residents of those states.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						oil spill from the proposed Project.
3028	001	Buchanan	Malinda		I wanted to express my thoughts on the Keystone XL Project. This could be Great for everyone the pipeline could create jobs for my husband and many more!! Help stimulate town growth. and Bring Gas to where we Need it. Lower Gas prices for all Americans. It seem Hard to find work the last few years and this could create so many thousands of Jobs. Please consider the keystone project	Comment acknowledged.
261	1	Buckingham	Dan	Laborer, Local 393, Marseilles, IL	IM WRITING YOU IN FAVOR OF THE KEYSTONE PIPELINE, I AM A UNION CONSTRUCTION WORKER AND WE NEED JOBS. THIS PIPELINE JOB WILL WILL HELP OUR ECONOMY AND BRING FUEL PRICES DOWN PLEASE DO EVERYTHING YOU CAN TO MAKE THIS HAPPEN	Comment acknowledged.
1730	001	Buehler	Edward		The expansion of the Keystone Pipeline is an excellent idea. We need to be working toward energy independence. The pipelines that we have now are aging and it stands to reason that the more pipelines we have, the more fluid we can transport.	Comment acknowledged.
2895	001	Buenzow	Duane		It is time that we understand that we are built on oil and invest in the product that we must have to maintain our way of life and progress into the future. I know that the Keystone pipeline is a good start to that future. Without it, we will be 700,000 barrels short a day.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
238	1	Buhl	Angie	South Dakota State Legislature	I have serious concerns about the pipeline, especially given TransCanada's failure to adequately project environmental risks. They estimated that one 50-barrel leak would occur every seven years, yet while the pipeline has been carrying oil for just under a year, they've already had a 500-barrel leak.	Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS provides information on releases that occurred on the Keystone Mainline. 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). The releases were accidental and were associated with equipment at pump stations or valve stations and most of the oil released was contained within the facility boundaries. None of the releases were from the pipeline.
238	2	Buhl	Angie	South Dakota State Legislature	South Dakota's -- and our neighboring states' -- livelihoods depend on the environment, and these concerns have not been seriously addressed.	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.
238	3	Buhl	Angie	South Dakota State Legislature	They have even resisted legislative efforts to create a cleanup fund, and simply expect South Dakota farmers and ranchers to take their word that they'll pay for cleanup, even as they've tried to disclaim liability for spills in places like Kalamazoo, MI.	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. The pipeline that spilled crude oil in the Kalamazoo River is not owned or operated by Keystone.
238	3	Buhl	Angie	South Dakota State Legislature	They have even resisted legislative efforts to create a cleanup fund, and simply expect South Dakota farmers and ranchers to take their word that they'll pay for cleanup, even as they've tried to disclaim liability for spills in places like Kalamazoo, MI.	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,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						surface water, and groundwater cleanup consistent with their authorities and duties under applicable regulations and consistent with the requirements of the Emergency Consolidated Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Consolidated 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. The pipeline that released oil into the Kalamazoo River is owned and operated by Enbridge, not Keystone, and Enbridge was liable for cleanup costs.
2843	001	Bulmer	Maggie		Please find another way to deliver Canadian oil to the U.S. We MUST think wisely to prevent the further spoiling of our planet.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
276	1	Bunt	Greg		I Support TransCanada's Keystone XL Pipeline Project	Comment acknowledged.
276	2	Bunt	Greg		I am writing today to support TransCanada`s Keystone XL Pipeline that 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. energy security, providing a foundation for reliable energy supply and economic growth. Canada is a dependable and trusted ally with a long history of mutual economic and national security interests, as well as a highly valued trading partner. Canadian oil production represents the second largest reserves of oil in the world after Saudi Arabia. Today, Canada is the number one supplier of oil to the U.S. It is projected that by 2030 more than one fourth of America`s daily oil needs could come from Canada; a pipeline is needed to bring that oil to our domestic markets	Comment acknowledged.
276	3	Bunt	Greg		Pipelines are efficient, and also the safest, most environmentally responsible way to transport energy liquids over long distances.	Comment acknowledged.
276	4	Bunt	Greg		Construction of Keystone XL also will have a positive economic impact along its route. According to independent studies, the Keystone XL Pipeline will add more than 250,000 permanent jobs for U.S. workers and add more than $100 billion in annual total expenditures to the U.S. economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
276	5	Bunt	Greg		During the construction phase of the expansion, Keystone will generate more than $585 million in state and local taxes for the states along the pipeline route and stimulate more than $20 billion in new spending for the U.S. economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
276	6	Bunt	Greg		I urge you to expeditiously approve the cross-border permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1545	002	Buoy	Lynda		If the pipeline were route were perpendicular to the sand movement erosion would be stopped by surrounding pastures. However, because the pipeline route runs parallel to the main direction of wind and sand movement the sand will keep eroding and moving along the pipeline route unless and if the sand movement can be stopped.	Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses Sand Hills erosion issues.
1545	004	Buoy	Lynda		The placement of the pipeline through this remote region of the Sandhills would at first seem to be a well thought out plan.	Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses Sand Hills erosion issues. Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					The area is remote, rugged, difficult to transverse the pipeline will cover many miles with out roads giving access to the pipeline area. All of the above factors would seem to make the pipeline route inaccessible and undetectable. This well thought out plan has several flaws; the scar through the sandhills region will be a perminate line designating the path of the pipeline for many years if not forever. The broad band of sand passing through this region will invite malicious damage or terrorist attack to the pipeline in an area that will be almost indefensible. The clearly defined route of the pipeline will jeopardize one of our most valuable resources the Ogallala Aquifer.	potential for terrorism. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1545	007	Buoy	Lynda		If the Keystone XL Oil Pipeline is approved remotely operated main line valves (MLVs) must be required at all locations in the sandhills and through the Ogallala Aquifer. Based on the required 49 CFR 195.260 including all river crossing, upstream sensitive water bodies, and at no more than (20) miles apart through the Sandhills and Ogallala Aquifer. The operating history of 12 leaks in aproximately 8 months of operation is ample reason to require remote shutoff main line valves through this environmentally sensitive, inaccessible area.	Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-1.
1545	009	Buoy	Lynda		Several categories of spill volumes were used to address potential spills from the proposed Project in the EIS. The failure of a three-quarter inch fitting on Keystone in early May was responsible for a 21,000-gallon spill at a pumping station in North Dakota. Considered a substantive Spill spokesperson Terry Cunha blamed the problem on a piece of machinery that failed or malfunctioned and said the leak detection system worked as it was supposed to. The 30-inch-diameter pipeline was shut down within nine minutes, he said. The North Dakota Public Service Commission has decided to open a formal investigation into the incident at the pumping station in southeast North Dakota.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
1545	010	Buoy	Lynda		TransCanada a projected that this pipeline would have 1.4 spills every 10 years. The environmental impact statement for this pipeline claimed that any leak would be shut down within 12 minutes - it also defines a "significant leak" as one ranging between 50 to 499.9 barrels. PHMSA Special Condition 19 that relates to the use of warning tape. “In the Sandhills Region if the Keystone XL Oil Pipeline is Permitted the difficulty in keeping a forty-eight (48) inches of cover over the pipeline will be very difficult. The wind and water erosion will erode the sand to various depths and the actual depth to the pipe will be very difficult to judge until it is totally exposed. Keystone must employ additional protective measures in the	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. 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 of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Sandhills region at the very least comparable to the PHMSA Special Condition 19 that relates to the use of warning tapes. . The additional measures shall include: a) Placing warning tape and additional line-of-sight pipeline markers through the Sandhills Region. Liability Keystone XL pipelines liability in the event of an accidental release of crude oil into “navigable waters” is defined in OPA 90. The liability for accidental or intentional release into the ground water-Ogallala Aquifer is and should be stated as a clear liability of Keystone XL Oil Pipeline, BTEX the 1% ingredient in Tarsand oil is usually defined as one of the compounds that can be considered the most toxic and, the most mobile in soil and groundwater.	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 Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1545	011	Buoy	Lynda		The Liability for the Keystone Pipeline should be raised to a minimum of $1,000,000,000 and include ground water liability. The United States does not need this pipeline the American People should assume absolutely NO liability including Acts of God. If there is a release of oil no matter what the reason Keystone, share holders, future investors and owners should be liable for all costs , with one exception if the release were caused with malicious intent by the landowner.	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.
3076	001	Burch	Kelly		Reject the XL: invest in CLEAN and RENEWABLE energy FIRST, and leave every other option OFF the table.	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.
1819	001	Burdick	W.		The U.S. needs to show some spine in leading the world AWAY from fossil fuels. Tapping the tar sands will be incredibly inefficient, disruptive to man and nature, and may be the straw that breaks the camel's back.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
415	1	Burge	Michele		Secretary Clinton, I urge you NOT to sign the presidental permit that would allow the Keystone XL pipeline to cross the Ogallala aquifer in the Nebraska sandhills. Have you ever seen the Sandhills? They are a beautiful and unique 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.
415	2	Burge	Michele		I am not naive enough to think this pipeline will not be built but I see no good reason that it must follow the route that will cross the sandhills and the aquifer. Why can't it follow the same route as the first Keystone pipeline that crosses through eastern Nebraska? Wouldn't it even save them money to build the second pipeline next to the first since they all ready own that land?	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing Keystone Mainline route. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
2994	001	Burke	Tim		The constantly raising gas prices and the products affected by the rising prices have made it hard for my family to stay within a budget. This country needs to take advantage of every opportunity that we have to stabilize the market and to keep prices affordable. In my opinion, the Keystone pipeline is just common sense and could not have come at a more needed time.	Comment acknowledged.
2071	1	Burkhard	James	IHS CERA	In a previous report, IHS CERA found that oil sands (and the SCO derived from oil sands) are 5 to 15 percent more carbon intensive than the average crude oil consumed in the United States, other carbon-intensive crude oils (some domestic production from California and some imports from the Middle East, Nigeria, and Venezuela) are also produced, imported, or refined in the United States.1 Moreover, the average life-cycle	DOS similarly used the composition of oil sands crude oil likely to be transported in the proposed Project to calculate weighted-average life-cycle incremental GHG emissions. DOS's assumptions are stated in the "Incremental GHG Emissions from Oil Sands Crudes Potentially Transported by the Proposed Project" sub-section of the "Indirect Cumulative Impacts and Life Cycle GHG Emissions" in Section 3.13.3.14.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					GHG emissions for the average Canadian oil sands product actually imported into the United States is about 6 percent higher than those of the average crude oil consumed in the United States. This 6 percent figure is based on the actual composition of oil sands exports to the United States instead of an overall range for oil sands produced in Canada. 2 There are two reasons for the 6 percent figure. First, much of the SCO imported is from mining operations, which tend to have GHG life-cycle emissions at the low end of the 5 to 15 percent range. Second, another large segment of US oil sands imports is dilbit, a blend of bitumen and condensates. About 30 percent of dilbit consists of condensates, which are light liquids and less carbon intensive to produce.	To the commenter's first point, DOS agrees, and assumed that 88 percent of SCO is produced from mining, based on data from the Alberta Energy and Resources Conservation Board (ERCB). To the commenter's second point, DOS assumed a 50/50 split between SCO and dilbit. This composition is similar to the 45 percent SCO and 55 percent bitumen blend ratio noted by the commenter, and agrees with the commenter's statement that “much of the SCO imported is from mining operations” (IHS CERA 2011, p. 10).
2071	2	Burkhard	James	IHS CERA	Looking forward, the GHG intensity of US oil sands imports is expected to stay relatively constant at around 6 percent higher than the average US crude consumed, with the potential to decline slightly.	DOS has expanded its discussion of GHG mitigation policies in Alberta and at the federal level in Canada that will reduce GHG emissions from oil sands production. DOS has also added information on mitigation technologies that are currently or could be applied to lower life-cycle GHG emissions. DOS found that the differential between crude oils from oil sands relative to the reference crudes examined in the SDEIS was likely to decrease over time. This was based on the following information: (1) GHG emissions from extraction of most reference crudes is likely to increase in the future as it will take more energy to extract crude from increasingly depleted oil fields and to explore for further resources; (2) the energy requirements and GHG emissions for surface-mined bitumen will likely stay relatively constant; (3) in situ extraction--which is generally more energy- and GHG-intensive than surface mining--will represent a larger share of oil sands production; (4) technical innovation will likely continue to reduce the GHG-intensity of SAGD operations; (5) technologies for combusting or gasifying coke may become more prevalent in the oil sands; (6) carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies may reduce the GHG footprint of oil sands operations over the long-term. DOS notes that there is considerable uncertainty in the future trends for both reference crudes and oil sands-derived crudes, particularly the extent to which coke combustion could increase and the rate of adoption of carbon capture and sequestration. This is discussed briefly in the final paragraph of the "Indirect Cumulative Impacts and Life Cycle GHG Emissions" section and in more detail in the corresponding technical appendix.
2071	3	Burkhard	James	IHS CERA	First and most important, DOE NETL assumes that the GHG intensity of oil sands extraction and upgrading is 1.5 times higher than IHS CERA’s figure and outside the range of other studies. The NETL oil sands values do not represent the current GHG intensity of oil sands and therefore could be viewed as a mischaracterization.	Additional information has been incorporated into the "Evaluation of Key Factors Influencing the GHG Results" sub-section of the "Indirect Cumulative Impacts and Life Cycle GHG Emissions" in Section 3.13.3.14 to clarify that: (i) the NETL (2009) report uses data from 2005 and 2006 industry reports for mining and in situ estimates, (ii) that the mining estimates are above estimates from more recent studies, and (iii) that NETL did not account for condensate blended with crude bitumen to produce dilbit. Table 3.14.3-7 has been updated to show that these factors would result in a high decrease in the estimated reference crude well-to-wheels impact at the crude oil extraction stage.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2071	4	Burkhard	James	IHS CERA	Also, the IHS CERA results (which compare oils sands to other crudes) are similar to the relative results of two other independent studies used within the SDEIS (Jacobs 2009 and TIAX 2009). Second, the basis of comparison is different: IHS CERA considers the full barrel of products produced from each barrel of oil, whereas the DOE NETL study considers the emissions for only one product—gasoline. (See the appendix for a more detailed explanation of the differences between the IHS CERA results and other studies.)	DOS is aware of the different basis between gasoline and refined products, and has accounted for this conversion in evaluating the incremental emissions from all of the products produced by crudes expected to be transported in the proposed Project. In the EIS, DOS explains that the percentage comparisons between the studies in Figures 3.14.3-1 and 3.14.3-2 are based on GHG emissions per megajoule (MJ) of gasoline produced from each study. However, when these estimates are used to calculate the incremental GHG emissions from oil sands crudes potentially transported by the proposed project, DOS converts these results to a "GHG emissions per barrel of gasoline and distillates" (i.e., what the commenter terms as "refined products") basis to analyze the emissions from all products produced from each crude. DOS explains its approach in the "Incremental GHG Emissions from Oil Sands Crudes Potentially Transported by the Proposed Project " sub section of the "Indirect Impacts and Life-cycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions" section of the EIS: For each study (i.e., NETL 2009, Jacobs 2009, and TIAX 2009), per-barrel GHG emission results for gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel were combined with the yield of each product from the various crudes to develop a weighted-average estimate of GHG emissions per barrel of gasoline and distillates. DOS then weighted the different types of oil sands crudes by the composition of oil sands crudes expected to be transported by the proposed project to calculate a weighted-average for oil sands crudes. This weighted-average is compared against each reference crude in Figure 3.14.3-3, with all crudes on a consistent basis of GHG emissions per barrel of gasoline and distillates. Additionally, in calculating the incremental annual GHG emissions from displacing 100,000 barrels per day of each reference crude with WCSB oil sands (i.e., Table 3.14.3-8), DOS accounts for the difference in yield of gasoline and distillates (or "refined products") from each crude oil to calculate total GHG emissions per barrel of crude refined, and includes GHG emissions associated with "other products" (e.g., petroleum coke, sulfur, heavy and light ends) where these emissions have been included in the study results. Because the proposed Project will displace barrels of crude oil--as opposed to refined products--this is the most accurate basis upon which to make the incremental GHG emission comparison. DOS is aware that NETL (2009) and TIAX (2009) allocated a portion of the GHG emissions attributable to other products to these products themselves and has clarified this issue in the EIS.
2071	5	Burkhard	James	IHS CERA	The IHS CERA result is well below the incremental GHG emissions assumed in the SDEIS base case, which ranged between 10 and 23 mtCO2e per year. There are two reasons for the discrepancy: first, SDEIS assumed that all oil sands supply is substituted for relatively light Middle East crude, which is unlikely. Second, the high side of the SDEIS GHG emissions range (23 mtCO2e per year) reflects the results of the DOE NETL study, which does not represent current operations and overestimates the GHG emissions for oil	The range of incremental GHG emissions provide an illustrative example of the potential range as compared to the four different reference conventional fuels as described in the chapter (i.e., Middle Eastern Sour, Venezuelan Bachaquero, Mexican Mayan and U.S. Average (2005)). As described in the chapter, the full range of incremental GHG emissions is 3 to 19 MMTCO2e annually at the near term initial throughput or 4 to 22 MMTCO2e annually at the potential throughput. Thus, the overall range is 3 to 22 MMTCO2e equivalent annually

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					sands crudes.	(note that since the release of the SDEIS, but as already noted in the corresponding technical appendix, the overall range of values has changed slightly from 2 to 21 MMTCO2/yr to 3 to 22 MTCO2e/yr). The full range (3 to 19 MMTCO2e annually at the near term initial throughput or 4 to 22 MMTCO2e annually at the potential throughput) incorporates a comparison between the weighted average WCSB fuels and the four reference conventional fuels. DOS provides this range across fuels and throughputs because it recognizes that there is no “base case” conventional fuel assumed in the EIS. The comparison between the different reference fuels depends on the perspective of the comparison being made (e.g., what is ultimately backed out in the world market and what is backed out at U.S. refineries that are likely to accept oil sands-crudes from the proposed Project).
2071	6	Burkhard	James	IHS CERA	From a global perspective, if oil sands production is not materially affected (and the oil is simply consumed in another country), then global GHG emissions are not affected. In fact, considering a scenario of oil sands crudes being transported to distant locations while other global crudes are transported from distant locations to the US Gulf Coast, it’s likely that GHG emissions could be somewhat higher (because more energy would be consumed in transportation).	DOS has commented on this issue in the updated "Low Carbon Fuel Standard" section of the EIS. Additionally, Table 3.14.3-11 shows that the GHG emissions range from 0.9 to 2.8 gCO2 per MJ of gasoline for transportation of crude source between the United States, Canada, and Saudi Arabia based on NETL (2009). This differential corresponds to less than 1 to 3 percent of the total well-to-wheel life-cycle GHG emissions of all oil sands and reference crudes. Relative to the large range in WTW GHG emissions, the contribution of transportation is very small. Finally, EnSys (2010) examined a number of different expansion scenarios, including one where the proposed Project does not proceed, but where there is a high level of expansion to Asia. The study found that global life-cycle GHG emissions would be essentially the same in either scenario, suggesting that any increase would be negligible or small (p. 83).
2071	7	Burkhard	James	IHS CERA	Because all three studies use different assumptions in modeling GHG emissions (for instance, different system boundaries, refinery complexity assumptions, and allocation of emissions among refinery coproducts), it is not valid to compare the absolute GHG emission estimates across the studies—it is like “comparing apples to oranges.” The IHS CERA meta-analysis overcame this limitation by creating a common framework to compare the life-cycle emissions of oil sands across 12 studies. The results of each study were converted into common units and common system boundaries. The assumptions across studies were made consistent to create a uniform set of assumptions for crude transport, refining, and distribution. Using this methodology, crudes from multiple studies can be compared on an “apples to apples” basis. To download full meta-analysis, including the GHG emission of full suite of crudes, the US average baseline, and oil sands crudes, please visit www2.cera.com\oilsandsdialogue.	DOS is fully aware of the various boundary issues and differences in life-cycle emission estimates for WCSB oil sands and reference fuels in each of the studies reviewed. DOS therefore used the same internally-consistent, relative approach as IHS CERA used when calculating the incremental GHG emissions. The only exceptions are the comparisons to the 2005 U.S. average reference crude—this reference crude was only included in the NETL study. In the "Incremental GHG Emissions from Oil Sands Crudes Potentially Transported by the Proposed Project" sub-section of Section 3.14.3.14, language has been added that explains this point. A footnote has also been added to Table 3.14.3-8 to say "The incremental annual GHG emissions presented here are calculated using internally consistent comparisons for each reference crude and the weighted average WCSB oil sands crude using information from each respective each study. The only exceptions are the incremental annual GHG emissions estimates for displacing the U.S. average (2005) reference crude for Jacobs (2009) and TIAX (2009) because only NETL included a U.S. average reference."
3425	001	Burlingham	Helen	Sierra Club	Tar sands are as bad as fracking.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
3425	002	Burlingham	Helen	Sierra Club	If conservation and stepped-up water, wind and sun power support replaced the idea of using these horrible sources, we	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					wouldn't need a new pipeline.	conservation of energy.
2237	001	Burmeisters	Mark		I support the Keystone XL project and believe that it is an important step in providing more efficient energy distribution for America's future. Economic growth requires available, reasonably priced energy, and this project will provide that along with providing jobs in the US and Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
1864	002	Burnett	Barbara		In addition, the devastating environmental effects of producing tar-sands oil is staggering. The pollution of clean water--a natural resource in danger of being depleted worldwide is unconscionable. The fouling of lakes, streams, land and air with toxins discarded in the tar-sands to oil process is insane. And the physical destruction of vast stretches of land to strip mine the tar sands, leaving a toxic moonscape in its wake is intolerable.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1864	003	Burnett	Barbara		Now is the time to say "Enough" and to turn to lifeaffirming climate benign technologies and conservation.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1554	002	Burningham	Richard		When I think about the folks that could conceivably be put back to work on the Keystone Pipeline if it expanded into my area, then the decision to go forward with this project is pretty much a no brainer, wouldn't you agree? This, combined with the reality that Canada is both one of our closest allies and is geographically nearby, makes me wonder why anyone would ever dispute such great idea. So many households in this nation are experiencing high levels of anxiety because they are faced with ever increasing costs of everything from food to fuel. In my opinion, the time has come to embrace the opportunities for affordable, near-domestic fuel that Canada can offer. Many people need their jobs, and without affordable transportation to get them there, they will be in a world of hurt. Because of this I ask that you put your support behind the Keystone Pipeline. It has the potential to bring relief to a great many people around this country.	Comment acknowledged.
1149	001	Burns	Dana		I am against the Keystone XL Tar Sands Oil Pipeline Project. I want us to invest our resources in Green transportation projects.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2481	001	Burris	Harold		This type of development could bring many jobs and an improved I economy into the state of Texas.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2140	001	Burton	Carolyn		Oil is over 100 dollars a barrel, oil that usually comes from the gulf of Mexico has not returned to previous supply because of the president's policies even though the moratorium has supposedly been lifted, you can give Brazil 2 billion dollars to drill in areas where America has been stopped from drilling, for our country's sake, please reopen the Keystone XL pipeline.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2902	001	Bush	John		The expansion would lower the fuel prices, which would help with the cost of living. In addition, groceries would not be so high and maybe people could travel more. This project would also create new jobs and we all could benefit from new jobs. We need you to push forward with the Keystone Pipeline expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
0875	002	Busker	Susan&Richard		We do not object to the pipeline itself, just the proposed path. Moving the path farther east will take it through soils that are heavy clay instead of porous sand. The clay will drastically slow the sludge when a problem occurs and there is a better chance it can be stopped before reaching the aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
0875	003	Busker	Susan&Richard		We also strongly object to TransCanada's threat of eminent domain to take the easements it requires. We have seen too many instances in recent years of private land being taken this way to benefit private corporations instead of only being used rarely for public infrastructure and utilities as was intended.	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.
3090	001	Butel	George		Reject TransCanada's request for you to allow them to build the Keystone XL Pipeline. It poses too big a risk to vital water resources. TransCanada will tell you that, oh yes, we'll build our pipeline safely and maintain it, but they are no different than BP was when it came to $$ versus safety: they are going to go as cheaply as possible and ignore significant risks, because to build the pipeline--and maintain it--to guard against those risks, which they will hallucinate as being improbable, would cost $$$ and drive up the end cost of the oil that will be extracted and refined, and therefore keep it from being as competitive.	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.
3090	002	Butel	George		I am more than disappointed that the State Department has downplayed these risks in its analysis of the pipeline; I consider them to be traitors to America's future.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
0824	001	Butler	Daniel		I am very much against this project because it will carry oil from tar and oil sands. This type of oil is so dirty and causes so much environmental destruction that it should not even be produced.	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 to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1793	001	Butterworth	Therese	Sierra Club-Clear Lake/Galveston Branch	Let's join the 21st century and forget about dirty oil from Canadian tar sands.	Comment acknowledged.
1793	003	Butterworth	Therese	Sierra Club-Clear Lake/Galveston Branch	Solar energy competes directly with other retail energy and is well established all over the world. Solar has improved vastly over the past 50 years and can now capture considerable energy from the sun (about 25%). With panels, the energy becomes practically free after initial investment. Solar will not further degrade the environment. Solar will not lead to more flooding, droughts, and Arctic melting. Solar will provide JOBS!	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-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1948	001	Butterworth	David	Sierra Club-Clear Lake/Galveston Branch	Issuance of the Presidential Permit for Keystone XL is not in the national interest because clean energy is our economic future, not the polluting, globally warming old technology of 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1948	002	Butterworth	David	Sierra Club-Clear Lake/Galveston Branch	Renewable energy sources were dismissed in half a sentence in the SDEIS as being minor and insufficient. Yet solar, which has improved vastly over the last 50 years, can provide 80 to 90% of our energy needs. Please say "no" to this Keystone XL project.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1285	001	Butts	Shannon		Please don't allow this that would hurt American communities and safety.	Comment acknowledged.
2036	001	Butzen	Frederick		In conclusion, concern for the global environment and concern for our national security both argue in favor of the Canadian pipeline project proceeding as quickly as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
2109	001	Buzzard	Frank		The very minimum that we can do as a Nation to show that we are the slightest bit concerned with the price of energy and the fact that such a large percentage of it comes from totalitarian States, is to support our friendly neighbor when they want to produce oil. An oil pipeline is the most efficient and environmentally friendly way of moving oil long distances. We should absolutely support this effort. Any suggestion that we should not accept oil produced from oil sands or fracking must be accompanied by a better option that is available today at a similar price. Cars do not run on wind or pixie dust in 2011, and until they do our economy will continue to run on oil. Restricting our ability to import oil is a restriction on our productivity and our economy. Thanks for the opportunity to sound off.	Comment acknowledged.
1357	001	Byers	Bruce	FMC Technologies	The Keystone and Keystone XL pipeline projects are unprecedented. As a vendor/supplier to TransCanada, we know first hand that this project is ecologically as sound as it can be and an absolute lifeline to the lower 48. Quality and safety are foremost in everything we think, do and say during the execution of these projects. Everyone and everything in their path receives serious scrutiny and consideration for all the possible effects, good and bad. "Lessons learned" from all the world's pipeline safety and integrity monitoring have gone into the strategic planning of these Canada-to-U.S. pipelines. Our thirst for this energy source will not abate. Our Canadian partners are undoubtedly the safest resource for this valuable oil sands product outside of our continental borders. We need to wean away from unstable and unfriendly sources of crude oil and natural gas globally. It is vital to North American secuirty and soverignty that the Keystone XL move forward posthaste.	Comment acknowledged.
1133	001	C	Steve		We don't need dirty oil from Canadian Oil/Tar Sands in the U.S. What we do need is to move away from fossil fuels and on to clean energy from renewables (wind, solar, tidal, geothermal).	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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
2885	001	Caffrey	Thomas		Not in my backyard!! In terms of national security and the protection of our soil and water resources, the USA should not allow the Keystone XL pipeline to cross 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 and the Sand Hills area.
1599	001	Caine	Don		It makes perfect sense to get our oil from Canada. They are not only our neighbor, but also our ally. In addition, with them just over the border, it will not be necessary for our oil needs to be shipped from overseas. That alone should help bring down the fuel prices. Of course, the most important aspect of the Keystone XL Pipeline is our energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
1599	002	Caine	Don		We all would like to see this country start using the resources we have right here. However, until that is feasible, the Keystone XL Pipeline is the next best way to accomplish the oil issue. Furthermore, this pipeline will create jobs that we so desperately need. The outcome of more employment will help to advance our economy on a more even footing.	Comment acknowledged.
1782	001	Cairns,Jr.	John		My profession is ecotoxicology. The extraction of fuel from tar sands involves toxicological risks which have not been adequately studied. The risks are higher than alternative energy sources even based on the limited scientific evidence available.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. 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-3 addresses concerns regarding the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
143	1	Cajal	Alex		Please approve the permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project.	Comment acknowledged.
286	1	Caldwell	R.L.		I am writing you to ask you not to approve the Keystone XL Pipeline proposed route through the Nebraska Sandhills. If it must be built it should follow the previous route taken farther East in Nebraska.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
286	2	Caldwell	R.L.		It takes years to establish grass and vegetation to protect the sandy soil in this region once it is disturbed.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
286	3	Caldwell	R.L.		My father told of farmer/ranchers in the Platte River area setting fence posts and by the next season those post would be floating because of such a high water table. I understand that the water table was about two feet below ground level at that time, which was about 1950.	Consolidated Response AQF-2 addresses pipeline routing through shallow aquifers.
286	4	Caldwell	R.L.		While attending Kearney State College (now University of Nebraska at Kearney) I registered for a two week conservation course offered at Halsey National Forest 4-H camp facilities located in the heart of the Sandhills. During this instruction, which took place in the mid 1960's, we had the opportunity to go on a field trip with the soil conservation agent in that county who explained to us how he worked with land owners to best protect their land from erosion. I later worked as a teacher in the Sandhills community of Arthur. So, I am aware of life in the Sandhills and the grassland it is intended to be.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
478	1	Callanan	Cynthia		I am concerned about the Keystone XL Project which has already had numerous spills and leaks. It is important that your office take into consideration the lives of all the people who live along the pathway of this pipeline, who water will be contaminated and whose soils will be ruined for farming and	The spills that occurred on the Keystone Mainline are addressed in Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS. AQF-3 provides information on the potential impacts of a spill that reaches the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and spill response scenarios. Section 3.13.6.3 addresses the impacts to surface

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					grazing.	and groundwater due to a spill from the proposed Project.
0716	001	Callaway	Jon		My name is Jon Callaway. I have worked at the local level in Chicago as a Victory Center manager and have seen the hardship today's economic times have brought to the area. Unemployment hovers near 10 percent, gas prices are over $4 a gallon, and our national security remains at risk with our continued dependence on foreign oil. Because of these serious issues facing our nation, I urge you to approve the Keystone XL pipeline in 2011. This pipeline will produce jobs and help us get closer to achieving energy independence from unreliable providers. Having reviewed the SDEIS, I believe it is a safe and reliable project for America's future energy needs. Please approve the Keystone XL pipeline in 2011.	Comment acknowledged.
2077	001	Callaway	Douglas	Florians for Better Transportation	On behalf of "better transportation" in Florida, I encourage your support to approve and issue necessary permits to build the Keystone XL Pipeline project. The project will enhance national energy security and will subsequently benefit Florida's transportation efforts and recovering economy. Building the Keystone pipeline will provide the infrastructure necessary to expand oil imports from a trusted, secure neighbor while supporting U.S. job growth associated with oil sands development from 21,000 in 2010 to 465,000 in 2035 – the total GDP impact is estimated to be over $521 billion during that same time period. Nearly 1,000 U.S. companies in 47 states are already at work providing services, materials or equipment to Canadian oil sands development. Since the Keystone pipeline will provide another reliable source of oil to Gulf refineries, Florida will also benefit from its completion. Florida's economic growth is dependent upon a strong highway and road system. As Florida transportation advocates, we feel strongly about maximizing the quality of roads and minimizing costs so we can provide a high return on investment for taxpayers. Increased Canadian oil supplies to the refineries that supply Florida with transportation fuel and asphalt will be a key element in this pursuit	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.
2077	002	Callaway	Douglas	Florians for Better Transportation	The State Department's recent environmental analysis found there are "no new issues of substance", and the pipeline has performed well on every analysis and review over the last two years.	Comment acknowledged.
3048	001	Callihan	Suzanne		Please approve the permit for the Keystone Pipeline. Pipelines are a much safer and environmentally sound way to transport energy products than either trucks or rail.	Comment acknowledged.
3048	002	Callihan	Suzanne		Also, construction of the pipeline will add an estimated 250,000 permanent jobs and more than $100 billion in annual total expenditures.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1041	001	Cameron	Paul		Please reconsider allowing "oil sands" from Canada to be "transported" by pipe line across the USA.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 provides information on the amount of WCSB crude oil that has been transported in the U.S. transmission system over the last 25 years.
433	1	Campbell	Tom		IF WE PUT ALL THE REAL COSTS INTO THESE PROJECTS, IT WOULD BE FINE. PUT A PENALTY THAT WOULD KILL THE CORPORATION THAT RUNS THIS PROJECT IF THEY SCREW IT UP.	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2736	001	Campbell	Ellen		If a leak should occur (and there is no guarantee it would not, despite the claims of the Canadian company) it would ruin drinking water for nearly our whole state plus some surrounding states, for probably forever.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project. Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-1.
2736	002	Campbell	Ellen		I see no reason why this pipeline cannot be situated east of the proposed site where there is, indeed, a pipeline in place right now, but it's where it can do little harm. Why cannot the XL Project line follow that same path? I strongly urge you to prevent the pipeline from being installed in the proposed location.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
1704	002	Candler	Ron		Madame Secretary, I am asking that you support and encourage the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline. It will create jobs, economic growth and enrich our oil supply. For once, I would like to see government officials enact policies that would actually benefit the average working class American.	Comment acknowledged.
568	1	Capp	Phillip		I do not want to see "dirty oil" being shipped to the US at huge expense.	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. If the proposed Project is approved and implemented, private entities would pay for shipping the oil.
568	2	Capp	Phillip		I want to see new innovations, development of long ago presented sources of alternative energy. Let's spend our money and intellectual capital on ideas that are not earth destructive, polluting or dangerous to life.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2777	001	Caproni	Kristin		Please do not go forward with this pipeline project. Too much is at stake. It is time to turn attention and resources to alternative sources of energy-before it's too late.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
548	1	Cardenas	Andy		Please do not sacrifice us for the sake of making money.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1557	002	Carey	Joe	Town of Ekalaka	I and the Council of the Town of Ekalaka believe that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Comment acknowledged.
1557	003	Carey	Joe	Town of Ekalaka	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDIES finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3. 1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	
455	1	Carlin	Walter	NRDC	Wasn't BP and the oil catastrophe in the Gulf enough? Please do not permit the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline, rightly designated by many as the "most destructive project on earth."	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.
2646	001	Carlin	Alexander	The Leo J. and Celia Carlin Fund	This Keystone XL Project must be stopped because it would result in so much carbon added to the atmosphere that our childrens' futures would be ruined. Where are the true conservatives? The Republican party, if they call themselves conservative, should oppose this Project since too much carbon destroys the economy as it destroys the climate.	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.
2646	002	Carlin	Alexander	The Leo J. and Celia Carlin Fund	There are plenty of clean energy sources ready to go today, such as Solar Thermal Power. We don't need this project to supply our energy needs.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1579	001	Carlson	Carolyn		As we and other nations around the world grow and increasingly demand more fuel, finding a reliable source of domestic and near-domestic oil is even more important. Developing and securing what sources we can should be a high priority. The Keystone XL Pipeline expansion will be a smart move for the United States. The State Department issuing the permits for construction to begin will be a great boost to our economy and will create many jobs.	Comment acknowledged.
1579	003	Carlson	Carolyn		The energy security that having added domestic oil sources brings is another consideration in supporting the next stage of development and construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline. We should develop all the energy sources we can here at home. I am urging you to take the next step and approve the required permits needed to proceed.	Comment acknowledged.
1835	001	Carlson	Allen		I urge the State Department to refuse to permit the construction of a pipeline from the Canadian oil sands production sites to refineries in Texas. This type of oil is environmentally dangerous, not only in toxic content but also in the way in which it is produced.	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 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.
1835	002	Carlson	Allen		A pipeline, as proposed, is not only expensive, but it is subject to damage, integrity failures, sabotage and lack of proper maintenance. Disastrous spills could easily result.	Section 3.13 addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
1835	003	Carlson	Allen		Please devote more effort and resources to renewable sources of energy.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1277	001	Carmichael	GeorgeAnn		My 94-year old mother owns property in Cherokee County, Texas. Keystone has sued to condemn her property because she asked them to redraft the easement documents which were solely in favor of Keystone.	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.
1277	002	Carmichael	GeorgeAnn		This is a dangerous pipeline running through an area that is home to natural forests, waterways & wildlife. If Keystone does not take care of its pipelines any better than it handles negotiations with landowners, you can be assured there will be major breakdowns which will result in the ruination of all the property in the area. This is not a first-class operation, and the pipeline will be carrying toxic material.	Section 3.13 addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from 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 Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
2152	001	Carmignani	Anthony		I fully support Keystone XL. Reducing dependency on middle eastern oil has been US policy for my entre lifetime. President Obama has promised to reduce said dependency. Expanding the import of Canadian oil stands is good for the US economy and good for our friends to the north.	Comment acknowledged.
2152	002	Carmignani	Anthony		It would be a tragedy to let some imagined accident, that likely will never happen, kill this project.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project.
556	1	Carnes	Charles		Please stop this devastating pipeline going through the country. It will destroy land and water. The Koch Brothers do not have the best interests of America on their minds. Only money!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
0806	001	Carpenter	Matthew		I live in Kalamazoo where an Enbridge pipeline just dumped oil into our river. My nephews in Battle Creek lived close enough to the spill to be able to smell the oil. I prefer to not have this happen again.	Comment acknowledged.
121	1	Carr	Matthew	Cimarron Engineering Ltd., Calgary, Alberta	I truly believe the Keystone XL pipeline would greatly benefit the United States of America and Canada, and it would significantly reduce the dependency on foreign oil. TransCanada has been very diligent and this project will have no or very little impact on the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
2106	001	Carr	David		We need this pipeline to avoid being dependent on Venezuelan and Arab oil supplies, which can be disrupted by unfriendly regimes. If there is a problem with the pipeline, then fix the problem with the pipeline, do not abandon it.	Comment acknowledged.
1098	001	Carstens	Jay		As a Nebraska resident since 1965 and an annual visitor to the Sand Hills Region, the proposed route for the new pipeline is an unnecessary risk in my opinion. I do not support the current plan. Please protect this area!	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.
1308	001	Carstens	Scott		I urge you to approve the border crossing permit for the keystone XL pipeline to allow more Canadian oil to be imported into the United States. High fuel prices affect all Americans and are hurting family budgets. We need more oil supplies and Canada is a friendly neighbor and trading	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					partner. The pipeline must meet strict environmental conditions and will be built with the latest construction standards. The project will bring billions of dollars in private investment and create 20,000 high paying construction jobs.	
2026	001	Carter	Ben		We need more oil and Energy. Any policy not crafted with these goals in mind will not have my support. We need to increase domestic supplies of oil. RESTART this pipeline!	Comment acknowledged.
2397	001	Carter	June		Import taxes, refinery charges, and the cost of crude oil can be greatly reduced through the approval of the Keystone XL Pipeline proposal. Therefore, this is a request for the Keystone XL Pipeline to be approved before the end of the year or sooner.	Comment acknowledged.
2557	001	Carter	Dave		Strengthening our energy partnership with a trusted neighbor and ally, Canada	Comment acknowledged.
2557	002	Carter	Dave		Increased energy access--development of the Keystone XL Pipeline would deliver an additional 830,000 barrels of oil per day	Comment acknowledged.
2557	003	Carter	Dave		Creation of more than 20,000 U.S. jobs	Comment acknowledged.
2557	004	Carter	Dave		An additional $34 billion in expanded government revenues that contributes positively to our struggling economy	Comment acknowledged.
3151	001	Caruso	Anne		It's time to set a national goal for clean energy, solar, wind, geothermal, not oil or natural gas. These technologies should be subsidized as oil and gas is, and this should happen now, this summer	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.
3151	002	Caruso	Anne		Production of oil from sand tar creates 3 times more global warming that producing conventional crude oil	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.
0666	002	Casad	Jennifer		Moving forward towards clean energy is how most of us Americans want to go.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3017	002	Casey	Dennis	Oklahoma State House of Representatives (FORM LTR)	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure. In addition to Canadian crude oil, the Keystone XL pipeline will also transport domestic supplies of crude oil to refineries along the Gulf Coast. In Oklahoma, it is expected that the pipeline will create $1.2 billion in new spending for the Oklahoma economy and provide an additional $25 million in tax revenue to state and local governments.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3017	003	Casey	Dennis	Oklahoma State House of Representatives (FORM LTR)	Because the pipeline will travel through Oklahoma, the safety of the pipeline is a top a concern. TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in 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.
3017	004	Casey	Dennis	Oklahoma State House of Representatives (FORM LTR)	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry. However, in the unlikely event of a spill or incident, the company will promptly and thoroughly execute	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
					its Emergency Response Plan...Based on these determinations, I believe that the TransCanada has demonstrated that it is ready and able to react quickly and thoroughly if necessary.	
3581	1	Casey	Dennis	Oklahoma House of Representatives	As a Member of the Oklahoma State Legislature, I am writing to express my strong support for the project and to comment on the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) released by the Department of State on April 15, 2011. I believe that the environmental impact of the Keystone XL pipeline has been thoroughly reviewed and agree with the SDEIS that "no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received." Now that the project has been fully analyzed, I ask the Department of State to expeditiously approve the pipeline so that Americans can realize the benefits of the project.	Comment acknowledged.
3581	2	Casey	Dennis	Oklahoma House of Representatives	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure. In addition to Canadian crude oil, the Keystone XL pipeline will also transport domestic supplies of crude oil to refineries along the Gulf Coast. In Oklahoma, it is expected that the pipeline will create $1.2 billion in new spending for the Oklahoma economy and provide an additional $25 million in tax revenue to state and local governments.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3581	3	Casey	Dennis	Oklahoma House of Representatives	Because the pipeline will travel through Oklahoma, the safety of the pipeline is a top a concern. TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project -- making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in 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.
3581	4	Casey	Dennis	Oklahoma House of Representatives	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry. However, in the unlikely event of a spill or incident, the company will promptly and thoroughly execute its Emergency Response Plan. Based on these determinations, I believe that the TransCanada has demonstrated that it is ready and able to react quickly and thoroughly if necessary.	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 RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
3581	5	Casey	Dennis	Oklahoma House of Representatives	The Keystone XL pipeline will be valuable to both the State of Oklahoma and the entire country. I respectfully request that the Department of State approve the project and grant the Presidential Permit needed for construction to begin.	Comment acknowledged.
527	1	Caso	Tony		Here on the West Coast area of Florida, unemployment is reported at 12. 5 percent. We desperately need an improved economy. Construction of the Keystone Pipeline expansion could have a positive impact on our economy if gas prices were to go down. This area once had a thriving housing industry. My custom drapery business did quite well as a result. Since the economic downturn, business has declined ninety percent, and I was forced to lay off three employees. Fabric used for draleries is produced from petroleum products, and the cost of fabrics has increased three times over. We need low petroleum prices to stimulate an economic recovery. Any job created is a good job.The Keystone Pipeline is estimated to create 20,000 jobs during construction, as well as	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
					other jobs as it becomes operational. The pipeline will also make us less dependent on oil from around the world and improve our energy security. A safe, reliable source of oil could even bring manufacturing jobs back and keep them here. Please build it.	
1289	001	Casperson	Tom	State Senator, Michigan Senate	I urge you to approve the border crossing permit for the keystone XL pipeline to allow more Canadian oil to be imported into the United States. High fuel prices affect all Americans and are hurting family budgets. We need more oil supplies and Canada is a friendly neighbor and trading partner. The pipeline must meet strict environmental conditions and will be built with the latest construction standards. The project will bring billions of dollars in private investment and create 20,000 high paying construction jobs.	Comment acknowledged.
0852	002	Caswell	Helen		We should be focusing on greener, sustainable energy.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2330	001	Cate	Derek		Please let the pipeline from Canada go through. Particularly, at a time of unrest in the Middle East, it makes sense to diversify more and get more oil from a friendly neighbor. Money spent on a pipeline here and oil from Canada will create more US jobs both in servicing the pipeline and as Canadians spend money on things from the US at a higher rate than the Middle East does. In addition, I am fully aware we cannot drill to independence, but we can drive down costs to US consumers by a lot.	Comment acknowledged.
3094	001	Cates	Gerry		I am writing to urge you to support the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will yield significant returns for our nation.	Comment acknowledged.
3507	1	cathy.blaser@gmail.com			But my concern at the moment is the Keystone pipeline proposal. As a native Kansas who has lived the past 30 years in Nebraska, I have a tremendous concern for the environmental impact not only of the pipeline, but the long term effects of oil-sand production. I am willing to personally take you on a tour of the stunning Sandhills under which is stored the second largest fresh water reserve in the world. There is absolutely no way that this can be an environmentally friendly pipeline. How many leaks have we had in Alaska, how many tanker spills, how many drilling mistakes.	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. 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 emergency response actions.
1912	001	Catoe	Mark		There are many reasons to be concerned with the Keystone EX pipeline project to import tar sands oil from Canada. They include the likelihood of spills along the length of the pipeline and the damage to the health of local residents as well as the environment. An already existing Keystone pipeline has leaked twelve times in the past year:	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
3559	1	catwalling1@cox.net			The leak in the current pipeline illustrates my worst fears about the Keystone Pipeline. It is beyond reckless to build a huge pipeline over one of our greatest water sources. It is a monumental gamble with our childrens' futures.	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). Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
3559	2	catwalling1@cox.net			Furthermore, to entrust those futures to a foreign company is naive. We can't trust American companies to act responsible and with our best interests in mind. We are going to entrust a Canadian company with this pristine aquifer?!?! I beg you to make the smart, ethical, courageous decision and say NO to the Keystone Pipeline.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1449	001	Caudo	Pearlie		Canada is our friend and America needs to support the Keystone XL pipeline which will help us to be less dependent on our enemies for energy. The pipeline will not only supply 830,000 gallons of natural gas per day, an additional pipeline is being designed to carry our oil from the Bakken formation. It is time to put America First and approve The Enviormental Impact Statement (EIP)	Comment acknowledged.
2815	001	Cavanaugh	Joanne		I highly object to the destruction of the fragile Sandhills for this pipeline project. Our ranch has been in the family for over 100 years and keeping grass cover over eroded areas is a constant challenge. That destruction along with the oil leaks only spell disaster	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.
2815	002	Cavanaugh	Joanne		On top of that, processing the tar sands oil into something that is usable is a complicated and energy sucking and dirty process.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2815	003	Cavanaugh	Joanne		Refine it in Canada...don't transport to the gulf coast for transport to off shore consumers at our environmental expense.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
2815	004	Cavanaugh	Joanne		e want renewable energy....Wind Mills NOT Oil Spills.	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
2292	001	cbuunk@hotmail.com	Cassandra		I strongly beleive that this proposed pipeline will be detrimental to the natural environment. I believe money should be put into developing green technologies because we are already capable of having all the energy we need without depending on oil.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
3501	1	cchristopher@greenesenergy.com			Canada is a dependable and trusted ally with a long history of mutual economic and national security interests, as well as a highly valued trading partner. Canadian oil production represents the second largest reserves of oil in the world after Saudi Arabia which is in production. Today, Canada is the number one supplier of foreign oil to the U.S. It is projected that by 2030 more than one fourth of America's daily oil needs could come from Canada; a pipeline is needed to bring that oil to our domestic markets.	Comment acknowledged.
3501	2	cchristopher@greenesenergy.com			Pipelines are efficient, and also the safest, most environmentally responsible way to transport energy liquids over long distances.	Comment acknowledged.
3501	3	cchristopher@greenesenergy.com			Construction of Keystone XL also will have a positive economic impact along its route. According to independent studies, the Keystone XL Pipeline will add more than 250,000 permanent jobs for U.S. workers and add more than $100 billion in annual total expenditures to the U.S. economy. During the construction phase of the expansion, Keystone will generate more than $585 million in state and local taxes for the states along the pipeline route and stimulate more than $20 billion in new spending for the U.S. economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
3501	4	cchristopher@greenesenergy.com			Currently we have more oil reserves in the Bakken and Niobrara Shale formations that would allow us to use the US portion of this Pipeline and therefore DECREASE our Dependency on any and all foreign oil	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
283	1	Cecil	Evelyn		We must not have the pipeline in eastern Nebraska to make our Ogallala Aequifur water not drinkable.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. 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-3 provides information on the potential impacts of a spill that reaches the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and spill response scenarios.
283	2	Cecil	Evelyn		Put it in western Iowa or a refinery in North or South Dakota. I am against Canada putting the pipeline in Nebraska.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Response P&N-8 provides information regarding shipment of Canadian crude oil to refineries closer to the oil sands production areas.
104	1	Cederlind	Leon		I cannot understand why Keystone Pipeline won't consider just moving the location of the proposed pipeline to the east and place it in clay soils where a leak would do little harm instead of in the porous soils over the Ogallala Aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
104	2	Cederlind	Leon		They claim it will be built "safe." That is what Japan said about its nuclear reactors. Remember the New Madrid earthquake stories from 199 years ago? The pipeline WILL leak, no matter how well it is built. So, place it in a clay soil area and the objections will cease.	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. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
392	1	Cellmer	Henry		Please stop delays on the keystone XL pipeline, for the good jobs and to help secure our energy needs, also the money we spend in Canada is spent back here in U.S.. My understanding is that Canada is going to sell their crude oil, we need to buy it and not have it sent to China.	Comment acknowledged.
169	1	Celovsky	Patti		The tar sands is the most destructive project on earth - without question. This is not the answer to our energy needs. The U.S. and the world need to put our resources into real - clean energy development. Do not allow this to happen. Every concern listed on the US Dept of State website is accurate. Should this project go through it would be insanity and would do nothing to solve our energy problems.	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. 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.
2691	002	Cernansky	Christina	Earth Day Network	In addition, the cost benefit of analysis doesn't seem to pan out seeming as how there are so many detrimental impacts.	Comment acknowledged.
3226	001	Cervantes	Frances		Just the extraction process for Tar Sands bitumen is an environmental catastrophe in many ways -not the least of which is the large emissions of C02	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.
3226	002	Cervantes	Frances		Please lead our country in choosing clean energy, in conservation and efficiency	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
0709	001	Chall	Thomas		Please do not support an unnecessary, destructive pipeline from Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
591	1	Chambers	James		We must stop the XL pipline in order to protect the aquifer in the midwest.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
591	2	Chambers	James		The already installed pipeline has experienced spills demonstrating a disregard for the environment.	Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS provides information on releases that occurred on the Keystone Mainline. As noted in that section, the releases were accidental and were associated with equipment at pump stations or valve stations and most of the oil was contained within the sites and cleaned up soon after the releases were detected.
591	3	Chambers	James		The Koch brothers are behind the pipeline and we do not need to enrich them since they are already rich and the facts are that they use their money to undermine our democracy in the interest of ever more greed.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
3169	001	Chan	Clayton		So not only are we not investing effectively in cheaper and renewable resources to wean ourselves off the fossil fuel dependencies, we're turning to even dirtier sources of fossil fuels.	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. 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 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.
1326	001	Chantry	Ruth		Please don't approve the Keystone XL Pipeline. The liability to the state of Nebraska is too great. The environmental impact information is too unclear.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1326	002	Chantry	Ruth		The right for Keystone to run through someone's land in Nebraska, at great personal cost to them (health, land use and such) regardless of any legal possibility of eminent domain, is not greater than the individuals' rights as citizens and landowners.	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.
2280	001	Chapline	Gary		We need the energy. Do not stop the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1506	001	Chapman	Buster	Pipeliners Local #798	Speaking as a member of the construction side of the pipeline industry I truly beleive that the state and federal guidelines of safety and environmental groups has made these and other issues of compliance an almost reflex among labor and supervision in the field. Most of these issues are commonplace these days if not expected. It has taken 10 to 15 years to get everyone on the same page but it has finally come around. As far as long lasting effects to our jobs go, anyone would be hard pressed to fly over past projects and find any permanent damages. In agricultural areas the yellow and orange line markers are the only evidence left of someone elses precence besides the local farmers, which we also need.	Comment acknowledged.
2438	001	Chapman	Todd		Personally, I think that the Keystone XL Project should receive a green light from the government. Anything that reduces our nations importation of middle eastern oil is a huge plus in my book. Not to mention the amount of jobs and interstate commerce this piepline would bring to America's out of work people.	Comment acknowledged.
3499	1	chasedeng@att.net			I just need to ask you to please sign the US State Department document to let Canada run it's new pipeline from Cushing, Okla. to the gulf coast. It would mean 100's of new jobs in Oklahoma which we sorely need. I understand that eminent domain is currently taking place and you will be asked to sign on behalf of the US to make it legal for them to proceed. Again, please consider this and I hope you will support the new jobs for Oklahoma. Thank you very much.	Comment acknowledged.
2807	001	Chasman	Paul&Anna		We strongly object to the pipeline proposed to carry tar sands oil to Texas. The amount of CO2 that would be emitted from burning this substance would be disastrous for our already burdened planet. The analysis of climate scientists everywhere accompanied by the daily litany of climatic disasters should be sufficient for government to adapt immediate proactive measures against climate change rather than consider such irresponsible practices.	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.
541	1	Chasteen	Everett		Allowing the Keystone XL Pipeline to be constructed in the United States is the first step in the right direction. Of course, we need it to be approved before we can see what benefits it will bring. We know it will help create jobs, which will help get	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					our economy back on track. It may even help lower the cost of gasoline.	
541	2	Chasteen	Everett		We need this pipeline to be approved so that construction can start. The future of this country depends on it. We need another way to bring more oil into this country without having to get it from overseas. Let the first phase begin with you.	Comment acknowledged.
96	1	Cherington	Karen		I would like to see this project go through based on the needs of our country to be independent of Middle east oil.	Comment acknowledged.
2019	001	Cherry,Jr	JBlair		The pipeline is needed to enhance our national security. It will enable us to use oil from a stable and secure source, as opposed to, say, Venezuela. Pipelines such as this present no adverse environmental problems that cannot be mitigated. I strongly support the approval of the pipeline from Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
2169	001	cherylcambras@gmail.com	Cheryl		Please do not build this pipeline! I know many farmers in Nebraska whose livelihood will be ruined if there's even a pinhole leak. Please do not do this!	Consolidated Responses OIL-1 and OIL-2 address the likelihood of large spills from the Project. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
1580	001	Chiappinelli	Mitzi		It is imperative that the State Department approve the expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Too many American citizens are unemployed, and this expansion will provide many of them with good solid jobs. In addition to the jobs that will be created with this extensive project, America will be able to import more oil through the pipeline from Canada when the expansion is completed.	Comment acknowledged.
289	1	Chisum	Warren	Texas State House of Representatives	The SDEIS executive summary concludes, "Although DOS received thousands of comments on a wide variety of topics addressed in the draft EIS during the comment period, no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received." The Department of State has thoroughly analyzed the project's environmental impact, and the SDEIS properly concludes that there are no new substantial environmental findings.	Comment acknowledged.
289	2	Chisum	Warren	Texas State House of Representatives	Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states. In our home state of Texas, construction of the pipeline is expected to contribute $2.3 billion in new spending to the state's economy and will increase state and local tax revenues by $48 million.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
289	3	Chisum	Warren	Texas State House of	The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Representatives	20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	addresses concerns regarding taxes.
289	4	Chisum	Warren	Texas State House of Representatives	TransCanada has stated that it will work to restore property to its original productivity level and will work with landowners on specific issues. As elected officials serving our constituents, we believe TransCanada's commitment to landowners and respect for their property rights is essential.	Comment acknowledged.
289	4	Chisum	Warren	Texas State House of Representatives	We support development of Keystone XL and believe it is in the best interest of the State of Texas and all Americans. Therefore, we respectfully request that upon conclusion of the current 45 day public comment period, the Department of State expeditiously approve the project and grant TransCanada the Presidential Permit necessary for construction to begin.	Comment acknowledged.
289	5	Chisum	Warren	Texas State House of Representatives	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. The SDEIS states "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 High Consequence Areas (HCAs) as defined in [the DOT regulations]" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1]. Given TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship, it is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the perceived environmental risks associated with it.	Comment acknowledged.
2954	001	Chisum	Warren	Texas Conservative Coalition	The Keystone XL pipeline will complement the existing Keystone pipeline, providing economic benefits and greater energy security and independence.	Comment acknowledged.
2954	002	Chisum	Warren	Texas Conservative Coalition	The Keystone XL project will deliver strong economic benefits for Texas, the United States, and Canada. It is estimated that the project could create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule, with many of those jobs to be based 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. 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. Economic benefits for the U.S. economy are estimated to include $20.931 billion in total spending, $9.605 billion in output, and 118,935 person-years of employment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2954	003	Chisum	Warren	Texas Conservative Coalition	In addition to economic benefits for Texas and the nation, the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers will strengthen U.S. energy security	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and reduce our dependence on sources of oil from unstable, hostile or dictatorial regimes. An article published by The New York Times on May 19, 2011 notes that draft legislation has been proposed in the U.S. House Energy and Commerce Committee. According to the Times article, the bill will argue that "the development and delivery of oil and gas from Canada to the United States is in the national interest" in order to mitigate the need for "increases in other foreign supplies, notably from the Middle East." We strongly agree.	
438	1	Christ	M'Lou		How can you accept a report that doesn't include the "cons" of a proposed project?!! You know better, so don't assume the American public will believe the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL pipeline is scientifically-based--as required, supposedly, by the Obama administration. You must oppose this pipeline because of the dangers it poses to people and the environment. I am furious that these dangers are not included in your analysis.	Section 3.13 of the supplemental draft EIS addressed reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. That information is also included in Section 3.13 of the final 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) 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.
438	2	Christ	M'Lou		As your analysis indicates, tar sands oil produces more global warming pollution than conventional oil. The Keystone XL pipeline would drive further development of this dirtiest source of oil, which in turn would generate more global warming 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. GHG emissions will be considered by DOS as a part of the decision-making process.
438	3	Christ	M'Lou		Your analysis ignores the fact that real investments in clean cars and public transit would save far more oil than this pipeline would provide. An honest assessment of the emissions' impact would also compel the administration to reject the pipeline.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. GHG emissions will be considered by DOS as a part of the decision-making process.
438	4	Christ	M'Lou		Finally, the Keystone XL pipeline and the tar sands oil it would carry would also increase dangerous air pollution in minority communities who live near these oil 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 JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
438	5	Christ	M'Lou		And in defiance of a declared attitude of "transparent" policy assessment, the State Department is not only hiding these problems, it is not allowing the American people an opportunity to speak up about the project. By refusing to allow for public hearings and limiting the comment period to just 45 days, the State Department is denying people impacted by this pipeline the opportunity to voice their opinions.	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.
2832	001	Christensen	Graham	Nebraska Farmers Union	There are way too many issues with the Keystone XL Pipeline Project to issue a Presidential Permit. To do so would be irresponsible and endanger the well-being of the United States of America's interests in regards to environment, economy, energy independence, and national security. It was disappointing to see the Supplemental Draft Environmental	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 P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Impact Study (SDEIS) dance around so many important issues even though a pattern of serious questions has been repeated over and over again. What is the purpose of the pipeline?	been proposed to meet.
2832	002	Christensen	Graham	Nebraska Farmers Union	The Keystone XL Project would seem to create a direct conflict with the Obama Administration's goal to reduce oil imports and to meet the President's aggressive renewable energy goals. The meager amount of jobs created, looking back at the Keystone I Pipeline as an example, is a drop in the bucket compared to the opportunities through increased renewable energy production. Why would we create competition for new renewable energy markets?	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2832	003	Christensen	Graham	Nebraska Farmers Union	Why have production emissions not properly been addressed? The State Department figures on emissions created through the energy intensive process of extracting tar sands oil are alarmingly lower than other reports on the issue. At a time when our world faces all-time high emission levels, it would seem the smart, safe, and commonsenseful move would NOT be to plow over forests that are enormous carbon sinks in favor of toxic wastelands, but rather to leave alone these vast areas in favor of emission lowering energy alternatives.	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. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2832	004	Christensen	Graham	Nebraska Farmers Union	What are the chemicals used to dilute the bitumen and how do they interact with the Ogallala Aquifer and the at least 6 other rivers and streams that are interconnected? The SDEIS does not properly address this question. It would be Irresponsible for the State Department to not better understand how our drinking water and water used for irrigation that aids in crop and livestock production could be affected through a spill.	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.
2832	005	Christensen	Graham	Nebraska Farmers Union	Why have impacts to minority and low income communities not properly been addressed?	Section 3.10 of the EIS addresses potential impacts to low income and minority populations from construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations. To assess emergency planning and response capabilities along the proposed Project corridor with particular reference to minority and/or low income populations, Section 3.13.5 of the EIS has been expanded to include the results of a telephone survey of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs).
2832	007	Christensen	Graham	Nebraska Farmers Union	They have threatened eminent domain when they didn't have a Presidential Permit granting them permission for construction.	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.
2832	008	Christensen	Graham	Nebraska Farmers Union	They told our members at our State Convention in December they would comply with any state laws passed, but then they testified against all proposed landowner protections saying any additional laws passed would halt their project.	Comment acknowledged.
2832	009	Christensen	Graham	Nebraska	TransCanada's reports always inflate job numbers and	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Farmers Union	economic input, yet always ignore negative local impact including financial costs and long-term environmental problems.	socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed 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.
2918	001	Christensen	Mark	Nebraska State Legislature	As a member of the Nebraska Legislature, I am writing to express my strong support for the Keystone XL project. I believe that the environmental impact of the project has been thoroughly reviewed and agree with the position of the SDEIS that "no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received." I ask, because of this, that your Department act quickly to approve the pipeline. The pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Nebraska's economic development and our energy infrastructure. In addition to the transportation of Canadian crude oil, the pipeline will also move domestic supply. Based on projections I have seen, the development of the project in Nebraska will create over $450 Million in new spending with $11 million in construction-generated taxes going to the state and its political subdivisions and an estimated $150 Million in new property tax dollars being available to political subdivisions along the pipeline route. Obviously, safety of the proposed pipeline is of concern in Nebraska. While I understand the concern with locating the pipeline over the Ogallala Aquifer, I am of the opinion TransCanada has a more than adequate safety and remediation plan - particularly in light of the 57 additional safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project.	Socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.10 of the EIS. 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, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
471	1	Christoforatos	Gerasimos	Aquabiotic Systems	With so much destruction that we can see due to the lack of oversight from contamination of ground water sources due specifically from fracking, i can't seem to fathom that you will put your generation in the future at risk.	Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
2130	002	christopher@cutters.com	Christopher		My family owns an organic dairy farm and grass fed beef ranch in Nebraska that will, frankly, be IN CONSTANT HARM'S WAY if this pipeline is built. One pinhole spill and my family's livelihood is ruined, a ranch that has been in our family for generations so easily reduced to a swamp of toxic petroleum.	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.
2130	003	christopher@cutters.com	Christopher		TransCanada has had TWELVE such spills in the last year! They've repeatedly proven themselves incapable of building and maintaining a safe pipeline.	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).
3486	1	Ciaglo	Maggie		First of all, anything that will decrease the cost of fuel in our country garners my full support and attention.	Comment acknowledged.
3486	2	Ciaglo	Maggie		Secondly, the jobs created by its construction cannot be disregarded, either.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
3515	1	cindyaber@yahoo.com			The Keystone XL Pipeline would carry the dirtiest oil on earth through one of America's most important aquifers, six states and almost 1,700 miles of Aemrican homes and farmland. The Keystone 1 Pipeline has already had 7 LEAKS! Please do not approve this 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. 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). Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
396	1	Ciranna	Katie		I am in favor of the Keystone XL Pipeline Project.	Comment acknowledged.
1213	002	Clacher	Neal		Allowing the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion project to begin will bring much-needed oil to the Texas refineries. This increase in crude oil can help lower gas prices, since the supply can finally keep up with the demand. Please approve the Keystone Pipeline expansion project.	Comment acknowledged.
3562	1	claire.otp.btp.ftp@gmail.com			Please support the construction and opening of the Keystone XL pipeline that would bring much need oil to the United States. We need to do all we can to provide energy that releases us from our dependence on oil from the Middle East.	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 Consolidated Response, DOS is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project.
496	1	Clamme	Robin		Pipelines are just about the safest way to transport oil and gas to the places they need to go. While I do have strong concerns for the environment and am a member of the Nature Conservancy, I do believe the needs of the environment can be balanced successfully with the needs of industry and farming. This is why I believe the plan to expand the Keystone XIL Pipeline should be pursued as a viable option for transporting more oil from Canada into the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
496	2	Clamme	Robin		In my opinion, it is much safer for us to construct this pipeline as opposed to continuing to ship large quantities of oil over the ocean in tanker ships or on our highway system in trucks. Plus, having an additional pipeline running on our own soil allows us to maintain control over the safety of the process. I believe this project is good for all Americans and should be wholeheartedly approved by the State Department.	Comment acknowledged.
2047	003	Clapp	Leonard	private citizen	An alternative to expanding the syncrude pipeline further would be to ramp up refinery production in the Cushing area so as to influence the product pricing.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
3092	001	Clapp	Leonard		I do not believe that the government understands the urgency of the energy situation. Currently, OPEC is an effective cartel which controls the price of oil by regulating the output of its members. A US cartel would not be tolerated at all, in fact there is currently a lawsuit against a speculator that bought oil and derivatives when the price rose, and sold short when releasing the oil, so as to benefit from both the rise and the fall in the price of oil. Yet the government hesitates to increase the access of syncrude. At the same time that government inactivity raises the effectiveness of OPEC, it sanctions Iran. This is particularly stupid since the the increased price of oil gives purchasers of Iranian oil the opportunity to evade the sanctions and gain both oil and customers for their production which also competes with us. The only effective sanction on Iran is the reduction of oil prices. Finally, our economy is in a state of recession. Quantitative Easing is only good for averting a banking collapse. It does nothing to increase production or reduce the trade deficit. And with a trade deficit of which oil is a major component, it is impossible to balance the federal budget deficit, since the trade deficit reduces liquidity through the outflow, which must be compensated by the continuing budget deficit. Thus the increase in syncrude production and distribution is not merely a ho-hum deal, it is imperative that it be accomplished immediately, on an emergency basis.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
0699	002	Clark	Jamie		Apparently, though, this should come as little surprise, as the failure rate of pipelines carrying this toxic sludge is sixteen times higher than that of pipelines that don't. Why so much higher? Because the substance in question is far more toxic and corrosive, and is being pushed through at a much higher temperature, in pipes with relatively thin walls. Not only is this sludge more likely to leak from the pipelines, it is less likely that the leaks will be quickly detected. And once finally detected, it is exceedingly difficult to contain - much less to clean up - because this thick, toxic substance (known as raw tar sands oil or diluted bitumen) does not float. Clearly, the best choice we have is to PREVENT countless future spills and PROTECT millions of Americans by saying NO to the proposed Keystone XL Projec	Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses the concern relative to comparisons of Alberta and U.S. pipeline transmission systems leak frequencies. 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 to other heavy crude oils.
1175	001	Clark	Carl		Energy security is the overriding critical reason to build the Keystone XL Pipeline	Comment acknowledged.
1552	002	Clark	Bartholomew		The removal of tar sands in Canada is extremely destructive to their environment	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1552	003	Clark	Bartholomew		When (not if) a leak occurs, the consequences to the environment would be devastating -- especially given that tar	Section 3.13 addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project. Consolidated

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					sands oil requires solvents such as benzene to allow it to flow	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 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.
1552	004	Clark	Bartholomew		The oil produced will not increase U.S. energy security. The oil will be refined in Houston and sold on the world market	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.
3342	001	Clark	Bartholomew		There are two kinds of pipelines. Those that HAVE leaked and those that WILL leak. We cannot afford to take the risk of destroying the Ogallala aquifer. -The removal of tar sands in Canada is extremely destructive to their environment -When (not if) a leak occurs, the consequences to the environment would be devastating -- especially given that tar sands oil requires solvents such as benzene to allow it to flow -The oil produced will not increase U.S. energy security. The oil will be refined in Houston and sold on the world market	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project. 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 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. The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: “Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, that PADD III refiners would not use the Canadian oil shipped in the Keystone XL pipeline (450-630

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast).”
3484	1	Clark	Norm		In my opinion, we should pursue production of any item or substance that can be found and produced on our continent of North America. The Keystone Pipeline expansion-qualifies as one of these opportunities. While I cannot predict if receiving more oil from Canada will lessen the gasoline prices many of us are struggling to pay, I do know that new jobs and business opportunities will be created for Americans if we expand the pipeline to bring more oil in from Canada. We will also have better control over our oil imports and how we receive them.	Comment acknowledged.
1788	002	Clarke	Andrew		We need to RAPIDLY shift funding and resources toward carbon neutral energy sources such as solar, wind, energy conservation and retrofits.	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-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1989	001	Clause	J		I am not opposed to this pipeline, but I am opposed to it's current routing. Please have Keystone alter the route so that no part of the pipeline goes through/over the Ogallala Aquifer. Proper caution should be taken as this is a ecological sensitive area.	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.
1591	002	Clayton	Gary	Rosebud Electric Cooperative	Rosebud Electric and its board of directors believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pump stations in Rosebud Electric's cooperative territory will triple our energy sales. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Comment acknowledged.
1591	003	Clayton	Gary	Rosebud Electric Cooperative	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDIES finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.11] is tremendously important -	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					particularly when combined with TransCanada' s strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	
1665	002	Clayton	Jack		The Keystone XL Pipeline is essential to making a start in the right direction where our energy needs are concerned.	Comment acknowledged.
2482	001	Claytor	David		The Keystone Pipeline expansion In will increase efficiency in the production of oil	Comment acknowledged.
2482	002	Claytor	David		We cannot expand growth in our country without energy.	Comment acknowledged.
2781	001	Cleary	Thomas		The companies promoting this pipeline have not adequately constructed and maintained the present pipelines that they own and manage! They have an extremely poor record of protecting the environment from spills and permanent damage. They have no concern for public safety and health.	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). 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 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.
2781	002	Cleary	Thomas		The crude oil that they propose to transport from Alberta Province to Texas is the most wasteful and harmful energy projects ever devised by the oil conglomerates. More energy must be expended by the burning of natural gas to extract the crude oil from the tar sands than is extracted in the form of this crude oil.	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 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.
3210	001	Cleaveland	Malcolm		Approval of the Keystone XL pipeline will make exploitation of the Canadian tar sands more feasible.	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.
3210	002	Cleaveland	Malcolm		Converting tar sands to oil is a highly energy intensive process, so that much more carbon is released per unit of energy available to the end user than conventional oil. This puts it in the category of coal, or worse, as a source of greenhouse gases, making it a really bad idea. The pipeline would be disapproved unless the Canadians sequester carbon equal to what is produced in the entire chain of production/utilization of this resource. Carbon sequestration on this scale will not be done overnight, giving plenty of time to reconsider the pipeline if the Canadians comply with that requirement.	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 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
231	1	Clemens	Richard		No more pipelines, no more oil!! Have respect for the planet and all future generations of good people on this planet. We don't need your damn pipeline. Beat it! thank-you, richard clemens. are you insane? we have an oil spill up here at least once a week. Have some respect! No more! I am a father and a lover of this planet so back off!! resistance thru love!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2517	001	Cleveland	Curtis		If there can be additional oil resources available to us from Canada via the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion project, then I am all for us having access to them. It just makes no sense for us to overlook oil that can be brought such a short distance to satisfy our gasoline and energy needs. This is why I hope the State Department will quickly grant approval so that the Keystone expansion project can begin.	Comment acknowledged.
2517	002	Cleveland	Curtis		In the interim, projects like the Keystone Pipeline should be pursued in order to give us access to more affordable energy resources. Please grant the approvals necessary to get moving on this project.	Comment acknowledged.
2136	001	Clifford	John		I do not understand why there is even a moment of hesitation on this project. We need the oil, we need the jobs, Canada is our friendly northern neighbor and it's far better we buy oil from them than from countries in the Middle East who hate us and fund terrorism and would love to see us destroyed. What is the problem? Approving this project is a no-brainer!	Comment acknowledged.
2424	001	Clifton	Rod	US Veterans Clean Energy CoOperative	WHEN THE ICE GOES, WE GO! Extracting and Burning one of the most Harmful fossil fuels (Tar Sands) on the planet is a Strong Contributor to Global Heating and is helping to melt Our Ice faster and faster every day.	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.
2424	002	Clifton	Rod	US Veterans Clean Energy CoOperative	Please, Now is the time! Become part of the solution, Not part of the Problem. Do Not Accelerate Tar Sand Development. Put your energies & resources to better use.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3557	1	clyde@missionwest.com			support it	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 Consolidated Response, DOS is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project.
3570	1	cmomasan@comcast.net			Please support the building of the pipeline from Canada to Texas over the objections of EPA. Jobs, reduction of dependance on other oil markets, reduction of carbon foot print for delivery of other oils to refiners. The rick is low and the payoff high. Voter will understand if an explanation makes sence.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2979	001	Cobaugh	Flo		The Department of State needs to grant the permits for the Keystone Pipeline expansion now. Americans are paying too much for energy. Construction of this pipeline will go a long way toward helping our economy. Retired from teaching, I do not drive too much, so the cost of gas has not really affected me. However, I do see that groceries go up every time I go to the store and this is a direct result of the cost of energy. Constructing the Keystone XL Pipeline will help to reduce our dependence on foreign oil. This will bring our energy prices	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
					down and bring jobs to the American economy. It is time for Americans to see that our government is working on a solution to our energy problems. Please make sure that the way is clear to expand the Keystone Pipeline. I would like to see you sign the needed permits.	
1931	002	Cobb	Jeff	EarthHaven	There is enough solar power available to power the planet without increasing carbon emissions. Carbon emissions will need to be zero by 2050 according to some scientists. We cannot reach that goal without all hands on deck reducing carbon emissions at every available opportunity. There is enough wind power available to supply much of the planet's needs. There is enough geothermal power available to supply much if not all of the planet's needs. There are other renewable energy sources that can also be employed, not to mention increasing energy efficiency through LEED and PASSIV.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
3337	001	Cobb	Jeff		I strongly oppose the use of tar sands by anyone in any way anywhere in the world.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3337	002	Cobb	Jeff		There are other renewable energy sources that can also be employed, not to mention increasing energy efficiency through LEED and PASSIV	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3485	1	Cobb	James		If this Keystone Pipeline were built, it would hopefully lower prices in many areas and result in new jobs.	Comment acknowledged.
3587	1	Cobb	Jeff		I strongly oppose the use of tar sands by any one in any way anywhere in the world. The planet is above the safe CO2e limit of 350 ppm, and tar sands can only increase that number, not decrease it. There is enough solar power available to power the planet without increasing carbon emissions. Carbon emissions will need to be zero by 2050 according to some scientists. We cannot reach that goal without all hands on deck reducing carbon emissions at every available opportunity.	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 Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
3587	2	Cobb	Jeff		There is enough wind power available to supply much of the planet's needs. There is enough geothermal power available to supply much if not all of the planet's needs. There are other renewable energy sources that can also be employed, not to mention increasing energy efficiency through LEED and PASSIV. Human greed will remove human beings from the planet if allowed t.	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.
1402	001	Cobbs	Drew		I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S. • Nearly 1,000 U.S. companies in 47 states are already at work providing services, materials or equipment to Canadian oil sands development.	Comment acknowledged.
2821	001	Cobenais	Marty	indigenous	Pipeline Safety: First, we would like to express our concerns	According to PHMSA technical staff (2011), the incidents

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Educational Network of Turtle Island	that due to the recent spills on TransCanada's Keystone 1, PHMSA issued a statement on Friday, June 3, 2011 to stop oil shipments through the Keystone 1 pipeline until a complete investigation was completed. The pipeline was reopened the next day with conditions. We feel that PHMSA officials should have had to inspect all the pump stations along the route for similar defects. PHMSA allowed the company to report that they inspected the pump stations and reported them all as in working condition. Two weeks earlier after the first rupture in North Dakota, the company reported that they inspected all the pumping stations along the route and found no problems, yet experienced another leak in Kansas. The DSEIS does not address the fact that Pumping Stations are not included in the "Risk Assessment" by TransCanada.	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. 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.
2821	002	Cobenais	Marty	indigenous Educational Network of Turtle Island	TransCanada promotes that their pipeline is the safest pipeline ever built and has the "leak detection" monitoring system in place to quickly respond to loss of pressure in pipelines. We would like to address this issue. Monitor systems have failed on several different occasions involving pipeline spills, most notably Enbridge Energy's spill in Kalamazoo, MI in the supper of 2010. They have also failed to alert pipeline companies with spills in Deer River, MN on the Leech Lake Reservation in the spring of 2010, Salt Lake City, UT, in the spring of 2010.	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-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.
2821	003	Cobenais	Marty	indigenous Educational Network of Turtle Island	Pipeline Abandonment is another issue that we are deeply concerned about. Under PHMSA regulations, "pipeline abandonment will include the purging of the pipeline, and filling the pipeline with water or other non-toxic fluids to prevent corrosion, but the pipeline would remain in the ground". We feel that this will result in pipelines rusting and leaking chemical into ground water and aquifers. We would like to see all pipelines removed from the ground upon completion of their lifecycle.	Section 2.6.2.2 of the EIS addresses the requirements of state and federal agencies relative to pipeline decommissioning. Concerns regarding bonding and decommissioning are also discussed in Consolidated Response LIA-2.
2821	004	Cobenais	Marty	indigenous Educational Network of Turtle Island	PHMSA has strict regulations and we feel that allowing pipeline companies to submit waiver applications is against the best practice for any industry. TransCanada was seeking a waiver to use thinner pipe for this pipeline a year ago. It was discovered that the pipeline company already had ordered thinner pipeline, and they explained then that the waiver was to run higher pressure through the thinner pipelines. This is just example of how this company is trying to manipulate the system and not tell the American people the whole truth.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
2821	005	Cobenais	Marty	indigenous Educational Network of Turtle Island	We would like to see any "Presidential Permit" delayed until such regulations are allowed to have public comments on and implemented.	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.
2821	008	Cobenais	Marty	indigenous Educational Network of	Eminent Domain: TransCanada has started court proceedings in several states against land owners. We do not feel that TransCanada as the authority to begin this type of court	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Turtle Island	proceedings as the not all the Permits have been obtained, most notable is the "Presidential Permit".	domain proceedings.
2821	009	Cobenais	Marty	indigenous Educational Network of Turtle Island	National Energy Security Determination: This is required for you to sign the "Presidential Permit", however, Dan McClure stated to a Nebraska delegation that this oil will reach the foreign market and would be exported overseas. When he was asked how that provides "National Energy Security" for the US, he had to think for a few minutes and the people in the meeting all found it quite ironic. This basic need for more oil in the US is reason that the oil companies and TransCanada are arguing that we need this pipeline. Gas Price Manipulation: Senator Ron Wyden, (D-Oregon) has called on the Federal Trade Commission to investigate TransCanada and the Keystone XL pipeline project over allegations that the company was conspiring with other tar sands oil companies to manipulate oil prices in the US. We feel that any such investigation should be completed before any decisions are made on the "Presidential Permit".	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 incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast)."
2821	010	Cobenais	Marty	indigenous Educational Network of Turtle Island	TransCanada and most government official state that this pipeline will provide economic growth to the US. IEN disagrees with this assessment. We do agree that it would provide a temporary boost to the economy, but in the long run it would be a detriment to the economy. When a large leak occurs in the Ogallala Aquifer this will greatly affect the food supply to the US. Then when we talk about gas price manipulation we will see another increase in costs for foods as it is predicted that the price of gas and fuels in the PADD II area will increase an additional 15-20 cents per gallon. Farmers will not be able to absorb those types of fuel increases, without passing it along to the US consumers. This will only hurt the economy of the US for a long term downward trend as most Americans will not be able higher prices for food	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and gas.	refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
2821	011	Cobenais	Marty	indigenous Educational Network of Turtle Island	IENTI has close connections with First Nations in Canada that are negatively impacted by the extraction of the Tar Sands. They have many health and human right concerns that are not addressed.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2821	012	Cobenais	Marty	indigenous Educational Network of Turtle Island	The DSEIS does not properly address the carbon emissions of Tar Sands oil. Tar Sands oil emit a higher carbon emission themselves but are also more carbon intrusive in obtaining them and that will only increase as In-situ methods are increased to extract the 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.
2753	001	Cochran	Michael		The high pressure conditions of the pipeline, the immense length of the proposed pipeline, and the instability of current similar pipelines managed within the Keystone system, lead me to urge the Department of State to reject Keystone XL project request for a Presidential permit. At the very least, a much more thorough review of the risks and potential mitigations in case of failure needs to be undertaken.	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.
2753	002	Cochran	Michael		The environmental risks of the pipeline need to be weighed against the economic benefits.	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.
2753	003	Cochran	Michael		While I am reluctant to invoke the Deep Water Horizon disaster, I do feel the need to also indicate that while the project design calls for pipeline ruptures less than every 7 years, there have been at least 11 similar ruptures in their system in the last year. These numbers should give the Department of State pause when considering the accuracy and risk associated with approving the Keystone XL 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. 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).
425	1	Cohen	Sue		The KOCHS are truly the worst of corporate America and their influence must be curbed!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2665	001	Cohen	Jeff	EOS Climate, Inc.	Your April 22, 2011 Federal Register notice states that the Keystone XL Pipeline SDEIS addresses lifecyle GHG emissions and "climate change considerations". However, in reviewing the SDEIS and appendices, it appears that the analyses are confined to direct GHG emissions that would	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
					potentially result from the proposed pipeline and associated facilities. There are no analyses of indirect GHG emissions that would be released as a result of the extraction of the crude oil and subsequent combustion of the refined gasoline by end-users. These "indirect" emissions would exceed any direct emissions by several orders of magnitude, further increasing the risk of irreversible climate impacts that the National Research Council has recently reaffirmed in their April reports to Congress. The intent of NEPA and governing regulations has been to account for all environmental impacts associated with projects. The proposed Keystone pipeline would provide a ready market channel for the otherwise untapped oil reserves and thus result in these indirect GHG emissions.	
3291	001	Cointreau	Margo		I am writing to express my opposition the Keystone XL Pipeline. I find the analysis regarding this permit to be flawed and insufficient, failing to account for important information regarding human-made climate change that is now available.	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.
3291	002	Cointreau	Margo		Furthermore, the pipeline project does not serve the national interest, because it will result in large adverse impacts, on the public and wildlife, by contributing substantially to climate change and local pollution.	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.
318	1	Coker	Edward		I would like to strongly encourage the Department of State to grant the permits neccessary to begin the construction of this pipeline project. Not only will it help create thousands of needed jobs in the United States but it will also help strengthen our infrastructure and become less dependent on Middle Eastern countries for energy.	Comment acknowledged.
2477	001	Coker	Glenn		If the price of oil were to go down, that would mean materials like rubber, plastic, and cement would go down. If those types of materials were to reduce in price, that would mean production and manufacturing would increase; therefore, jobs would amplify as well.	Comment acknowledged.
546	1	Cole	Cathy		Secretary Clinton: as you consider the Keystone XL Project, please remember your church's Social Principles: 160 All creation is the Lord's, and we are responsible for the ways we use and abuse it. Water, air, soil, minerals, energy resources, plants, animal life, and space are to be valued and conserved because they are God's creation and not solely because they are useful to human beings. God has granted us stewardship of creation. We should meet these stewardship duties through acts of loving care and respect. Economic, political, social, and technological developments have increased our human numbers, and lengthened and enriched our lives. However, these developments have led to regional defoliation, dramatic extinction of species, massive human suffering, overpopulation, and misuse and overconsumption of natural and nonrenewable resources, particularly by industrialized societies. This continued course of action jeopardizes the	The commenter’s opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					natural heritage that God has entrusted to all generations. Therefore, let us recognize the responsibility of the church and its members to place a high priority on changes in economic, political, social, and technological lifestyles to support a more ecologically equitable and sustainable world leading to a higher quality of life for all of God's creation...Affirming the inherent value of nonhuman creation, we support and encourage social policies that are directed toward rational and restrained transformation of parts of the nonhuman world into energy for human usage and that de-emphasize or eliminate energy-producing technologies that endanger the health, the safety, and even the existence of the present and future human and nonhuman creation. Further, we urge wholehearted support of the conservation of energy and responsible development of all energy resources, with special concern for the development of renewable energy sources, that the goodness of the earth may be affirmed. Corporate Responsibility Corporations are responsible not only to their stockholders, but also to other stakeholders: their workers, suppliers, vendors, customers, the communities in which they do business, and for the earth, which supports them. We support the public's right to know what impact corporations have in these various arenas, so that people can make informed choices about which corporations to support. We applaud corporations that voluntarily comply with standards that promote human well-being and protect the environment. From The Book of Discipline of The United Methodist Church - 2004. Copyright 2004 by The United Methodist Publishing House. Used by permission.	
1505	002	Cole	Susan		This dirty oil will result in climate damaging emissions equal to adding 6 million cars in the US.	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-4 address concerns about GHG emissions.
0671	001	Coleman	Carl		However, I ask that you don't side with this Koch bros. "Dirty Oil" program. The potential, and already proven, leaks could well destroy Americas' heartland, & "breadbasket."	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
0830	001	Coley	Dean		Please do not approve the Keystone XL pipeline. We should invest in renewable energy instead.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2946	001	Coll	Charlotte		Now that fuel prices have risen into the stratosphere, no business wants to take any risks that involve expanding and bringing in new employees. The best step that our leaders can take to revive the economy is to pursue energy options that will bring the price of gasoline down. The Keystone Pipeline expansion will help do just that by bringing an influx of additional oil to our refineries. Even better, this project will create countless jobs right here in Texas. Please approve it.	Comment acknowledged.
489	1	Collins	Terry		We need to take advantage of anything that will increase oil distribution in the United States. Expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline will fulfill this goal. The more oil that is brought in on a consistent basis, the higher will be the likelihood of gas prices decreasing.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
489	2	Collins	Terry		This is why we need to expand the Keystone XL Pipeline and decrease the cost of fuel. We must generate more jobs and make the cost of commuting to them more affordable. This in turn will help local businesses keep their doors open by stimulating customer spending. Therefore, I would appreciate your support of the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
3339	001	Collins	Susie		FUEL EFFICIENT CARS WOULD BE A BETTER AL TERNA TIVE. CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES IS AN UNVISITED AVENUE THAT WOULD GREATL Y REDUCE FUEL CONSUMPTION AND THEREFORE MINIMIZE GREATER DEMAND FOR IT.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1972	001	Comerford	Thomas		There is no reason that the State Department should be stalling on tha Keystone XL pipeline issue because first of all, we already use Canadian crude from oil sands in our energy mix and secondly, this will be a huge job creator from a very friendly nation.	Comment acknowledged.
2772	002	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, including concerns relative to the corrosivity 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 development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2772	003	Condon	Shirley		A leak in the aquifer, even minor, would be a national tragedy. We have already had a foreign company's oil spill cause untold damage to our Gulf, and TransCanada has already had several major leaks in its first Keystone pipeline, not even a year old. Imagine this contamination occurring in the water used for drinking and irrigating in much of the central plains.	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, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
2772	006	Condon	Shirley		My family owns a parcel of land on one of the large islands along one of these smaller Platte River channels, and our land will be crossed by the proposed path of the Keystone XL Pipeline. We have a beautiful sandpit lake teeming with bass, bluegill, and catfish, less than 1000 feet from the proposed path of the pipeline. Between the lake and the pipeline path we have a cabin and 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, pasture 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 or windbreak, as trees are not allowed in the easement, nor will it replace the cattle pond if it collapses due to the construction. It will then cross	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
					another channel of the Platte next to our property before continuing on south across our state.	
2772	007	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, despite repeated threats from TransCanada (without even a permit for its project) to take our land through eminent domain, but if the pipeline is approved, we will have no choice, and our land will be taken. It seems our own country does not protect its citizens from foreign encroachment.	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.
2772	008	Condon	Shirley		We should instead find alternate and cleaner sources of energy, as well as continuing our use of domestic products.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3196	001	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, 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 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.
3196	005	Condon	Shirley		After crossing several channels of the Platte, the pipeline will cross the middle of our pasture, destroying the cattle pond, pasture 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 or windbreak, as trees are not allowed in the easement, nor will it replace the cattle pond if it collapses due to the construction. It will then cross another channel of the Platte next to our property before continuing on south across our state.	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.
3196	006	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, despite repeated threats from TransCanada (without even a permit for its project) to take our land through eminent domain, but if the pipeline is approved, we will have no choice, and our land will be taken. It seems our own country does not protect its citizens from foreign encroachment.	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.
3196	007	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, 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

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						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 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. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
3196	008	Condon	Shirley		The recent revisions of the Environmental Impact Statement did not address any of our concerns.	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.
3196	009	Condon	Shirley		We should instead find alternate and cleaner sources of energy, as well as continuing our use of domestic products.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3196	010	Condon	Shirley		If it cannot be stopped, at the very least, please force a change to the route to prevent the destruction of the Sandhills and Ogallala Aquifer.	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.
3190	001	Cone	Nelson		Developing the Tar Sands to put more oil into the energy mix is suicide for the human race. We must stop burning oil or other C02 creating fuels. It's just common sense.	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.
3474	1	Connell	Kevin		The key points that I looked at in Supplemental draft environmental impact statement (SDEIS) has not been addressed in it very well. The impact on the Sandhills area, Ogallala aquifer, road, river and stream crossings. Let alone the impact on wetlands in the Sandhills area where the pipe will be laying in the subsurface water of the Ogallala aquifer. Will the coating on the pipeline withstand the water contacting alt the time without it corroding away? To me there needs to be documents, that would back this up for 5 0 to 100 years to comply with this but there isn't. But TransCanada says it will be the safest pipeline built. I do disagree with that from having 12 leaks on the Keystone 1 pipeline with less that 1 year in operation. When a leak does occur on the proposed pipeline in the Sandhills area and Ogallala aquifer, how is this going to be cleaned up out of the aquifer when the heavy part of the diluted bitumen adheres to sand and can't be collected. Yes the sand can be hauled away, where are they going to get material to replace it?	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. 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 PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe 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 and response actions. 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Pers. Comm. 2011).
3474	2	Connell	Kevin		I DO NOT want this proposed pipeline running through my county. I have done research on the tar sands (oil sands) though the internet and library, I have found that it is a very corrosive and abrasive diluted bitumen, which it will destroy the pipe that it will be running though causing leaks under 1440 pounds per square inch. There hasn't been enough research done by enough people to address this.	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 there is a spill from the proposed Project, the cleanup procedures used would be similar to those used for spills of other heavy crude oil. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
3474	3	Connell	Kevin		This 45 day comment period isn't long enough for anybody to completely understand what is in this S DES. Let alone the farmers and ranchers where this is the busiest time of the year where this proposed pipeline route will be at. Also you need to have public hearings so property owners and local concerned people in the affected areas can be heard. Because there will be people that won't say anything in this comment period that should that don't have the time. But, this will not be done because oil companies and legislators are in a such a hurry to push it though for somebodies gain and greed. There needs to be at least 120 days for review on SDEIS. I can't finish this letter for this comment period.	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-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the scoping meeting locations and schedules.
2548	001	Conover	Phillip		The Keystone XL Pipeline expansion is a welcomed addition to our nation's energy plan.	Comment acknowledged.
2291	001	Conrad	Shawn		I am STRONGLY opposed to the Keystone XL Project. The longterm damage to the environment from tar sand oil extraction and pipeline construction FAR outweighs any economic benefits. Moving towards not only MORE oil production, but the most environmentally damaging types of oil production, is a giant step backward. It is unconscionable that we would choose to destroy pristine forests, peatlands, lakes, and rivers to produce oil--the very energy source we need to wean ourselves from by any means necessary--to provide some temporary jobs, further enrich oilmen who have harmed our country so much already, and cheapen fuel for an American public who still can't figure out that behaviors need to change and CAFE standards must increase.	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.
2849	001	Conway	Pat	Missouri House of Representatives	Today, according to the Energy Information Administration, Missouri ranks 40th in energy production, making us a net user of energy, particularly petroleum and natural gas. For that reason, we are deeply concerned that the Keystone XL pipeline be approved by the Department of State. Concerns raised by opponents to be addressed by the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement are not adequate to denying approval of this critical project: • The Keystone XL pipeline will be built to the highest safety standards by the best-trained (American) workers in the world. • Keystone XL will join over two thousand miles of hazardous liquid pipelines that already safely cross the Ogallala aquifer. • Canadian Oil Sands crude oil shipped by Keystone XL will be processed at American refineries operating under some of the most stringent environmental guidelines in the world. • Greenhouse gas emissions from Oil Sands crude are similar to crude oil imported to the United States from Nigeria and Venezuela. Keystone XL promises to expand access to Canadian Oil	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Sands which will greatly enhance our national energy security. We urge you to approve the Keystone XL project.	
3480	1	Conway	Pat	Missouri State Representative	Nothing has been more vital to our state and nation than reliable energy in all forms. Today, according to the Energy Information Administration, Missouri ranks 40th in energy production, making us a net user of energy, particularly petroleum and natural gas. For that reason, we are deeply concerned that the Keystone XL pipeline be approved by the Department of State.	Comment acknowledged.
3480	2	Conway	Pat	Missouri State Representative	Keystone XL promises to expand access to Canadian Oil Sands which will greatly enhance our national energy security. We urge you to approve the Keystone XL project.	Energy security is addressed in Section 1.4 of the EIS and will be considered in the determination of national interest as described in Section 1.3 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response P&N-9.
88	1	Cook	Shirley		I think that if they are given permission they should follow the existing completed line rather than creating a new corrider.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 address potential alternative routes, including use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
88	1	Cook	Shirley		I think that if they are given permission they should follow the existing completed line rather than creating a new corrider.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing Keystone Mainline route.
360	1	Cook	Dennis		I am writing you today to as for you to aprrove the Keystone XL pipeline. Living next to a community to where they currently refine oil gives me a good understanding at what is a stake here. In a time when energy prices are soaring to all time highs we need to explore options such as the ones presented here to help reduce gas prices. However, if this is approved, it will surely create good paying jobs and help get people back to work. The Keystone XL Pipeline would be state-of-the-art and have a degree of safety over any other making it easier for other officials come on board to support. Thank you for your time and please approve this project before the end of 2011.	Comment acknowledged.
369	1	Cook	Amy	Provena Health Network	Since it is clear that no new issues have come up since the orginal environmental impact statement it is time to move forward. People in Illinois are paying some of the highes gas prices in the country and the oil cost of oil continues to go up. Canada has a vast amount of resoureces that could benefit the United States and help us reduce our need for oil from the middle east. Canada will find a market for this oil if it is not the United States so the decesion here is an easy one. Please approve the Keystone XL pipeline by the end of this year.	Comment acknowledged.
440	1	Cook	Susan		We have sunshine, wind and the heat and cooling of the Earth. Let's learn to work with the Earth rather than degrade her with mining, drilling and burning.	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.
440	2	Cook	Susan		As a Texan, I am not interested in this pipeline plowing across our beautiful pine forests of East Texas, threatening to leak oil into our land and water.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1592	001	Cook	Kevin		Our nation needs to become more energy-independent and to rely on sources closer to home. The Keystone XL Pipeline is already a great asset to our country. Its expansion will mean lower gas prices and, most importantly, more jobs. Please do not hesitate to allow this construction, as our country desperately needs the boost it will bring.	Comment acknowledged.
0901	002	Cooke	Herbert		What hope is there for future generations if our government cannot uncover affordable energy resources? The economy here in my community has severely deteriorated and it will take years for a true recovery to happen. Of course, it will never occur unless our government can provide some hope for the future by improving our access to oil in North America. For the sake of future generations in America, I hope you will follow through by endorsing the Keystone Pipeline expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
3357	002	Coon	Chris	ConocoPhillips	Specifically in the State of Texas, the pipeline will create $2.3 billion in new spending for the Texas economy and $48 million in additional state and local tax revenues. Furthermore, permitting the pipeline will create more than 50,300 jobs in the state and increase the personal income of Texans by $1.6 billion.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3357	003	Coon	Chris	ConocoPhillips	The development of this pipeline presents a unique opportunity to strengthen our national security and provide greater energy security for American consumers. In addition, it provides a means to ensure access to heavy oils necessary for U.S. refineries to remain globally competitive. Canada currently exports more than 99 percent of its oil to the United States; about half comes from the oil sands. Keystone XL is an essential project that will bring a safe and stable supply of crude oil from the oil sands to refineries throughout the central U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
3357	004	Coon	Chris	ConocoPhillips	Approving the pipeline permit will also provide significant economic benefits. The $7 billion to be spent developing Keystone XL will stimulate 118,000 jobs, offering important job and contracting opportunities. An independent review of the Keystone XL's potential economic impact finds that during the construction period the pipeline will stimulate more than $20 billion in new private sector investment in the U.S. economy and generate more than $585 million in new state and local taxes in states along the pipeline route.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
528	1	Cooper	Lon		With the economy in our country steadily declining, we need to get busy and start doing something to improve it. The expansion of the Keystone Pipeline is a wonderful way to start. The amount of jobs that would come out of a huge project like this would be a life-saver to so many families, not to mention the fact that we would have much more oil coming directly into our country. I believe this will eventually lead to lower fuel prices.	Comment acknowledged.
528	2	Cooper	Lon		It is of utmost importance that we allow the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline. This is a very good way to put many people to work, which would help our economy immensely. I encourage you and your colleagues to make the right decision	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and approve this expansion.	
1825	001	Cooper	Carolyn		Thank you for shutting this pipeline down. Please ensure that all necessary environmental and safety regulations are truly in order before considering approval of more construction on this project or before allowing the existing pipeline to be restarted.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
2927	001	Cooper	Doris		Considering the jobs that can be created from this pipeline, both during construction and after, it seems that it could only help our country's economy.	Comment acknowledged.
598	1	Coover	John		Much of western Europe and now China is getting far ahead of the USA using Solar and wind generated electric power. THE TAX PAYER MONEY PUMPED INTO OIL, GAS AND COAL PRODUCTION GOES ON AS IN THE PAST, THROWING more precious TAX PAYER MONEY after all the BAD investments in COAL, OIL AND GAS.	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.
1324	001	Copple	Janine		Please don't approve the Keystone XL Pipeline. It may provide a short term energy boost for our country (and short term economic windfall for a few). It has the potential to create a serious environmental disaster.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1324	003	Copple	Janine		So, why not put all our efforts into building infrastructure to tap into the cleaner energy source that our planet has given us in abundance--wind and solar?	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
0687	001	Coppola	Joseph		This pipeline project has raised concerns from all across America and the states through which it will pass because of the threat it poses to the environment and the citizenry. The question is not whether the pipeline will leak, but when. This risk is too great, and the fallout from such an event should not be underestimated. This project should never have been proposed or initiated, and should be permanently halted immediately. Please stand up to the profiteers and stand with health and safety of Americans and our environment.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
574	1	Cori-James	Elizabeth		It's hard to believe even in this time when giant corporate polluters are able to buy almost whatever concessions they want to increase their (often tax-free) profits, that any	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					government official would allow the Kochs to get away with this environmental nightmare. This is a national treasure, a gift, our prize aquifer, providing fresh water, health and life, to millions. The thought that government officials might be willing to permanently sacrifice this critical resource, and millions of acres of overlying land for the short term gain of some corporate billionaires is beyond my comprehension. I implore you not to approve this Keystone XL	
3452	1	Cory	Bernadette		The benefits that this project would bring to our country are numerous. Therefore, the permits for this pipeline need to be granted so that construction can start as soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
3452	2	Cory	Bernadette		Expanding the Keystone Pipeline will create more jobs, giving our economy the boost it needs. It will also help lower our energy costs. This is a win-win situation, in my opinion. Please make sure the permits are granted for the Keystone Pipeline. We need to be producing more of our own energy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
0923	002	Cosler	Gene		Yesterday, I noticed that the price of gas was $4.29. We need to get the cost of fuel under control; people cannot afford to keep paying these high prices. When gas is so expensive, it causes the price of everything else to go up, too. While the Keystone Pipeline will not solve all of our problems, it would sure be a good start. Please allow this expansion to take place.	Comment acknowledged.
2668	001	Coswell	Judy		Please reconsider the enormous impact that the tar sands pipeline would have on our environment. I implore you to vote No on this legislation. It would have disastrous impact on global climate change as well as adding another pipeline crossing the country with a toxic substance that can leak & have additional negative impacts. Put your money into sustainable energy systems.	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.
0917	001	Cottrell	Carolyn		Our country needs a chance to get back on its feet. We need to see jobs created and the economy improve. The Keystone XL Pipeline is the perfect project to help make that happen. The oil it brings in will help to meet our demand, lowering prices and stimulating other sectors of our economy. I hope that you go ahead and approve this pipeline so the construction phase can begin.	Comment acknowledged.
1315	001	Cottrell	Mark	LIUNA Local 340	In a time of economic recession, the United States needs two things: jobs and affordable energy. The Keystone XL pipeline will provide both of these.	Comment acknowledged.
3314	001	Couey	Jeremiah		C02 and the need to reduce emissions, especially in the transportation sector: My central concern that supports my objection towards the pipeline is that further exploitation of tar sands would make it effectively implausible to stabilize climate and avoid disastrous global climate impacts. These impacts will disproportionately affect those people who have the least capacity to adapt to them, and furthermore will unjustly subject future generations to an impoverished atmosphere that is far beyond the carbon recycling capacity of 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.
3314	002	Couey	Jeremiah		Accordingly, acceptance of this pipeline without a full review of the decades and century long environmental and social impacts would be a failure to govern the state of affairs, 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					therefore would not be in accordance to the mission of the State Department, that is to "build and sustain a more democratic, secure, and prosperous world composed of well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people, reduce widespread poverty, and act responsibly within the international system."	complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
3314	003	Couey	Jeremiah		Infrastructure decisions and the need to move may for hard-path systems: Another important dimension that must be considered is that accepting this project represents an investment in the transportation infrastructure for the U.S., and hence the arguments for the project should equally consider other available investments in infrastructure. For example, if the money available for this project was instead invested in upgrading and improving rail transportation services in the eastern corridor, this would also drastically reduce our dependence on foreign oil. Even if powered by coal, this infrastructure investment has much better potential to control future C02 emissions due to the potential to capture and sequester the carbon and other pollutants in the process of electrifying the train corridor. The problem is that the capturing and sequestering of automobile emissions is profoundly more difficult compared to capturing the emissions for large power plants. Therefore, a public transportation investment offers a 'softer path' in present and future governance decisions, that accordingly is contrasted with the 'hard path' that would be locked into place by our continued reliance on oil as a fuel for transportation.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
85	1	Coulter	Karin		My opinion is that in routing the Keystone XL pipeline through Nebraska, it should be routed along the same pathway that a current Keystone pipeline is routed.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 address potential alternative routes, including use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
85	1	Coulter	Karin		My opinion is that in routing the Keystone XL pipeline through Nebraska, it should be routed along the same pathway that a current Keystone pipeline is routed.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing Keystone Mainline route.
85	2	Coulter	Karin		I also feel that a stronger, more dense pipe material should be used.	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, as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. Those requirements address pipe composition and wall thickness.
85	2	Coulter	Karin		I also feel that a stronger, more dense pipe material should be used.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. 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, including requirements for pipe wall material and thickness.
85	3	Coulter	Karin		The water in the Ogallala Acquifier is precious to our state for crop and livestock use. It cannot be replaced. When it is gone or ruined by an oil leak, it is gone forever. To chance an oil spill in the Ogallala Acquifier would create disaster for our agriculture and livestock production.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
85	4	Coulter	Karin		The soil in the Sandhills is basically beach sand, left over prehistoric times when the Great Salt Lake of Utah covered 2/3 of Nebraska and went south of Dallas, Texas. The soil is easily penetrated and unstable and the grasses that grow on it are not deeply rooted. An oil leak would travel straight through to the Ogallala Acquifier underneath.	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.
85	5	Coulter	Karin		Our paper has reported that Keystone has informed the landowners along the route that they wish to put this pipe line, that the landowners must comply or Keystone will take it through eminent domain. How can a foreign nation declare eminent domain in a state within our Republic? Do we have this agreement with Canada, that we could go to Alberta and declare eminent domain on some of their farmland for our purposes? Why is this situation not being given more serious thought?	As noted in Section 1.0, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
1899	001	Covert	Jim		The new proposed pipeline poses severe risk's to the State of Nebraska and adjoining states main water source, please delay this approval unitl further studies can be made and or this pipeline is routed away from our drinking water.	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.
239	1	Cox	Seth		Americans need jobs. The delay by the ELECTED officials in our "goverment" should be a wake up call to all AMERICANS about our goverments agenda. PROBLEM: Our economy was shipped overseas,We have a gas and oil shortage and we need jobs. Solution: build refineries, lay pipelines, upgrade service stations, and revamp the auto industry to just name a few things that can help us. Its absurd to drive past a filling staion with $4.oo a gallon gas and know that the Keystone XL Project is being held up by our "goverment" that tells us every night on the news that it wants to help us.	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.
0683	001	Cox	Ray		Please vote "NOT" to approve this dirty oil pipeline South thru the United States. They should explore going either East or West thru their own Canadian Provinces to protect from a potential of contamination hazards to one of America's most important aquifers.	Consolidated Response CAN-1 addresses potential crude oil deliveries to the Canadian west coast.
270	1	Coyle	James	Siemens Energy	You've done the studies, let's do the build. We would get a bit of work from it.	Comment acknowledged.
1409	001	Cozart	Bruce	Arkansas House of Representatives	I believe that the Keystone XL pipeline is a very needed project that will benefit the areas effected by stimulating the economy and also help in relief from foreign oil.	Comment acknowledged.
0873	002	Craciun	George		The construction of the pipeline itself would result in devastating environmental impacts and the operation of the line will pose a severe risk of further and more serious impacts such as breaches and spills.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project.
1600	004	Craft	Kelly	Plumbers and Steamfitters Local Union 106	Keystone XL will be 'constructed using industry best practices and will 'meet or. exceed all existing'-pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDEIS finding. that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					other typically 'Constructed domhestic oil pipeline system"4.. SDEIS) Sectioh 2.3. 1] is tremendously inportant- particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment ot environmental stewardship.	
301	1	Cramp	Earl		The creation of the Keystone XL pipeline is a necessary action that must be taken to ensure energy security for the United States. The fact that its construction will provide tens of thousands of American jobs is enough of a reason for me to encourage building right away. Our economy has been down for quite some time, and this will be a great boost to help lift us back out of the doldrums.	Comment acknowledged.
301	2	Cramp	Earl		We need the Keystone XL pipeline to drive down the cost of fuel and ensure that we will have the capability to stabilize our own economy. My support is evident, and I am encouraged to see that yours is, too.	Comment acknowledged.
2504	002	Cranford	Curt		For the entire thirty years of my working life, I have been employed in the energy industry. Right now, I work as an environmental advisor for an oil firm. Therefore, I can vouch for the fact that pipelines are one of the best ways to deliver oil from one point to another, since the environmental footprint is much smaller than what is found in the current methods for delivery. Much of the oil that is brought into the refineries in Houston is conveyed via barge, which has significant risks to the ocean water and coastal areas should an accident occur. Also, some of the oil is currently transported via trucks, which contributes immensely to the traffic situation and air pollution in the Houston area.	Comment acknowledged.
2504	003	Cranford	Curt		It is really an unknown as to whether this additional oil from Canada will have any significant impact for the consumer as far as lowering gasoline costs. I guess this is a possibility, but what I can say is that there is no question that shipping this oil via an expanded pipeline has positive environmental consequences for Texas and the other states where the pipeline will be built. Please issue the, approvals necessary so construction can be started on this pipeline project.	Comment acknowledged.
1228	001	Cranston	Sid		When it comes to the Keystone XL Pipeline and its benefits, I am most interested in that fact that we are finally starting to utilize our near-domestic resources. Although I do support domestic drilling, too, I know that gaining oil from Canada is the next best thing. The pipeline project assures lower fuel prices, as well, which will ultimately help bolster our country's waning economy	Comment acknowledged.
1228	002	Cranston	Sid		Although I do not agree with many of our current energy policies, the Keystone Pipeline project is one energy solution that I do fully support. For those who may oppose the idea of a pipeline, I personally feel that oil would be safer traveling by those means than on tanker trucks. There are many advantages to the pipeline expansion, and they cannot and should not be overlooked. Now is the time, and Canada is the place. It is time to start preparing for our energy future and ensuring that we have one.	Comment acknowledged.
65	2	Craven	Janet		There are better solutions. Let Canada refine its own dirty tar oil and sell it to the U.S. as an already refined product. Or,	Consolidated Response P&N-8 provides information regarding shipment of Canadian crude oil to refineries closer to the oil

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					better yet, let's seek clean alternative energy and quit wasting time on dirty tar sands oil!!!!	sands production areas. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses alternative energy sources and technologies.
1249	002	Cravens	Arlene		Please send those who are making the final descision to view these beautiful and productive lands here in Nebraska. A better solution, run the pipeline along the route of the present pipeline in eastern Nebraska. Contamination has already occurred there.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
1290	001	Crawford	Tom	Missouri Trucking Association	In terms of the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, we present the following information in support of the Keystone XL project: • America's pipeline and trucking industries employ high standards of safety. The Keystone XL project, in particular, will exceed all requirements put forth by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. • The Keystone XL project will deliver crude oil from our stable, friendly neighbor Canada, which, like the U.S., has high environmental and safety standards. • The project will create about 20,000 construction and manufacturing jobs.	Comment acknowledged.
2070	001	Crawford	Julia		Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the SDEIS relative to the proposed Transcanada Keystone XL Pipeline. I am a landowner directly impacted by this pipeline as it is scheduled to cut across our family farm in Northeast Texas.	Comment acknowledged.
2906	001	Crawford	Karen		Give us better energy security and bring those prices down to an affordable rate. We need to get the drilling in the Gulf Coast back up and running, and we need to bring in this extra oil from Canada as well.	Comment acknowledged.
3462	1	Crawford	Cecile		Since Houston is the energy capital of the world, I of course, support the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion. Our economy is decent, but more oil and thousands of pipeline jobs will mean job security for my family members that work in oil and gas. The Canadian crude oil may even mean our refineries can be expanded or modernized.	Comment acknowledged.
2551	001	Crenwelge	Dan		We need more jobs created for working Americans so people can support their families without depending on government assistance. That is why I am in full support of the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion project.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1150	001	Crespo	Louise		Please do not allow this. People will suffer and it will only add additional expense to all who purchase oil and gas.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						decrease, including the Midwest."
3558	1	cristex@juno.com			Oppose the Keystone XL pipeline and block the permitting process. Immediately allocate funds for expansion of solar, wind and geothermal energy projects now!!	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.
192	1	Croix	Josh	Pipestream	Keystone XL provides a huge step forward in terms of the security of our country's energy supply, and transportation of oil (and gas) by pipeline is as safe as it gets. I strongly support the permitting and operation of this very important pipeline project.	Comment acknowledged.
1520	002	Cronin	Matthew	Croninterprise	The state department must also consider the potential terrorist threat to our water supply posed by building this toxic pipeline, as little would be required for mass contamination. While even the thought is terrible, it is necessary to recognize if the DOS is really looking to create a more secure, democratic, and prosperous world. The externalities must be considered and Transcanada must be held accountable.	Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-1. Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism.
3259	001	Crosby	Ann		I am absolutely opposed to the huge pipeline, Keystone XL, which is to carry tar sands oil (about 830,000 barrels per day) to Texas refineries!! The environmental impacts of tar sands development are devastating and not worth the destructive efforts to extract 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.
3122	001	Crouch	David		The Keystone XL Project is Absolutely Needed to provide the United States with a Secure Source of petroleum from a friendly supplier - Canada. The Environmental Impact Studies performed for this project are comprehensive in nature and wide-ranging in scope. The result is a Pipeline to built with Full Regard for the Environment and Sensitivity to All Parties Affected. There is Every Reason to Approve this Project, and no legitimate reason to deny its construction.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2605	001	Crow	Toby	Associated General Contractors of South Dakota	Recent events in North Africa and the Middle East have reminded us of how vulnerable we are to global events beyond our control, and it is clear our dependence on oil from unstable regions of the world threatens our economic viability and ultimately our national security. As a major consumer of transportation fuel, the construction industry relies on a stable oil supply to generate consistent prices at the pump and wholesaler. The increasing cost of crude oil directly affects our industry. The development of Keystone XL will provide a stable, long-term supply of crude oil from Canada, one of the United States' strongest allies – to refineries in the United States. Upon completion of Keystone XL, it is estimated that the Canadian crude being transported to the United States through the pipeline system will be approximately 1.1 million barrels per day. This is roughly equal to the crude oil we import into the United States from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, respectively. Keystone XL will strengthen our robust economic relationship with Canada and reduce our need to import oil from overseas.	Comment acknowledged.
2605	002	Crow	Toby	Associated General Contractors of	Keystone XL will also benefit the economy by stimulating construction jobs. The project is expected to create 20,000 jobs across the country and increase tax revenue for state and	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
				South Dakota	local governments along the pipeline route. This is especially welcome in South Dakota, where fewer construction projects are being let due to decreased funding.	
2559	001	Cruz	Alonzo		The expansion of the Keystone XL pipeline will help bring 700,000 more barrels of oil a day to the country, which should help bring the price of gas down	Comment acknowledged.
3561	1	cstender49@msn.com			As residents of Nebraska, we find it very upsetting that there is still strong consideration for building the Keystone X-L pipeline across the Nebraska aquifer. The aquifer is one of the world's largest underground water tables and is the main source of water for agricultural, municipal and industrial development. In light of the recent news articles about the leaks in the exisitng pipeline, we believe that, no matter how many guarantees of assurance we have about the safety of the new pipeline, we think it is inevitable that there will be a leak which could possibly contaminate the aquifer. We respectfully request that you consider not allowing this pipeline to be built on the proposed route.	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 AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses and response actions. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
3569	1	ctrolinger@imt.net			The tar sands oil project is a huge toxic death trap and emitter of horrendous amounts of pollution in myriad ways in itself and the US should NOT be supporting it in any fashion. We have allowed one tar sands pipeline, which is already proving to be very problematic. Just days ago the second leak within a two week period occurred, the twelfth leak within the last year. How suicidal must we be? PLEASE stop the construction of the next tar sands pipeline, through our communities and lands, TransCanada's Keystone XL pipeline.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. 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. 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).
3569	2	ctrolinger@imt.net			The energy used to retrieve and produce tar sands oil production is vastly larger than the energy released by the oil's use. The entire process of its production is extremely destructive and toxic and puts American communities and wildlife populations at risk, while setting us back from our goal of transitioning to clean, renewable energy sources. We have the capacity to move to renewable and truly clean energy, without depending at all on either fossil or nuclear fuels. We merely lack the political will. (I recommend to you and your staff, Carbon-Free and Nion: fAlsrntent-Disposition: form-data; name="p_li"	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 in the Gulf Coast. Construction and operation of the proposed Project would not require the use of large volumes of water. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. 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 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
32	1	Cuddy	Todd		Should an environmental impact statement address construction capitol costs and lifetime operating costs of the system?	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.
32	2	Cuddy	Todd		I'm for protecting our precious water supply. If that means no pipeline, then I'm against the pipeline. Water is a more important resource than oil.	Comment acknowledged.
2691a	002	Cullington	Elizabeth		The most important consequence of expanded tar sand export to refineries is that it once used it will commit us to many degrees celsius additional global warming beyond what is already a deadly upward trend.	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.
2691a	006	Cullington	Elizabeth		The additional export, consumption, and emissions caused by the pipeline project will increase the severity of tornadoes, wildfires, flooding, etc. even more than on our current worsening trajectory (towards more extreme weather events). There is also an increased seismic risk associated with global warming.	Consolidated Response GEO-1 addresses landslide potential along the proposed route. Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards. Consolidated Response GEO-3 addresses potential geologic hazards. 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 earthquakes and flooding are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. Buildings enclosing the equipment at pump station sites may be affected by tornadoes, but tornadoes would not affect the underground pipeline or the mainline valves or transportation-related equipment of the pump stations.
2691a	007	Cullington	Elizabeth		The US Dept of State website states of the project that it " initially would have a nominal transport capacity of 700,000 barrels per day (bpd) of crude oil." It does not state what the subsequent volume would be. However, that initial daily volume is one seventh the oil spilled from BP's Macondo field after the Deep Water Horizon disaster. The pipeline is aimed at the Gulf of Mexico via two proposed pipelines and via two routes, (with three potential Gulf outlets) one crossing the Mississippi, and the other terminating at two points in Texas. This poses a completely unacceptable risk to what is left of the Gulf of Mexico. 9) Does the EIS or SEIS fully explore the impact of the pipeline and all the associated activity that it would trigger, on the ever-expanding dead zone in the Gulf of Mexico? 10) Does the EIS or SEIS fully explore the impact of more severe gulf hurricanes on the gulf end of the pipeline and its target refineries?	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 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.
2691a	008	Cullington	Elizabeth		What were the alternatives considered? Why is oil from so far north to be piped such an incredibly long distance, 1711 miles, to be refined? Is this in order to make it easier to export? How is that in the national interest? If the cost of the pipeline is going to raise consumer prices at the pump, and some or all of the oil is going to be exported, then all the environmental risk is to be borne by the US, with none or less than all the benefit.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil. The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
2691a	009	Cullington	Elizabeth		The first part of the Keystone pipeline was projected to leak once in seven years or so, unacceptable enough, but it has leaked 11 times in one year, yet even the new SEIS has no adequate emergency Consolidated Response and prevention provisions. The SEIS needs to incorporate lessons learned painfully and recently. 13) Did the SEIS incorporate lessons learned from long distance pipelines in Alaska?	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. 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.
2691a	010	Cullington	Elizabeth		Did the SEIS analyze the consequences of increasing summer temperatures which are forecast as a result of global warming on the transported liquids and the safety of the pipeline, and the air quality of the regions it traverses? (Increased temperature and pressure of the transported oil in the 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 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.
2691a	011	Cullington	Elizabeth		This project is going to be a white elephant because the era of oil is over. It is unconscionable to permit such massive destruction and disruption, and to expose both north americans, their environment and their fellow species to risks that haven't even been fully considered, when the world is	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-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					going to have to move beyond oil long before the pipeline has served a useful life. 16) The Supplemental EIS does not seriously consider the “noaction alternative” or analyze the relative cost of tar sands compared to investments whether public or private in increased energy efficiency and alternative transportation options.	sources, and conservation of energy. 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). Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2691a	012	Cullington	Elizabeth		Does the SEIS fully calculate the increased cancer rates for populations near the extraction sites, the various shipment terminals and tank farms, in the refineries area, and along the pipeline route?	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. 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.
2691a	013	Cullington	Elizabeth		I thought that this administration realized that the nations that got ahead of the curve in getting off and beyond oil would be the future winners. This project commits us to an old technology, and the very dirtiest and most destructive of fossil fuels (at every stage).	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 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.
347	1	Cunningham	Jeralyn		We NEED to jump start this economy and What a Great opportunity to do so. The Pipeline will bring HUNDREDS of jobs!!Plus bring in money for small businesses from workers. (convienent stores, hotels, gas station ect) Lets do the right thing!!! People Need jobs.	Comment acknowledged.
1649	001	Curley	Anthony		It would be impossible to overstate the importance of energy security for our nation. It is, in fact, essential that we reduce our dependence on oil from unstable or distant countries. The Keystone XL Pipeline, bringing oil from Canada, would be a huge step toward achieving this goal.	Comment acknowledged.
3579	1	Curotto	John	Sierra Club Membership Services	Extend the comment period and grant field hearings for Keystone XL!	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.
3579	2	Curotto	John	Sierra Club Membership Services	I used to hope you had half a brain at the very least. But since your stint as SoS, you've confirmed my gut-feelings that you are clueless and corrupt.	Commenter's opinion is noted.
2609	001	Curtis	Michael		Regarding the Keystone XL Pipeline. It's purpose is to carry tar sands oil from Canada to Texas refineries. That could mean up to 830,000 barrels a day of oil. While that might sound like a great thing, since it would lower gasoline prices and spur economic growth, it's not such good news for the	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
					climate. Right now, there are enough conventional energy reserves to raise the level of CO2 in the atmosphere above 400ppm, but if we phase out the use of coal and leave other oil sources, like tar sands, alone, it's possible we might be able to stabilize the climate. But, once you throw tar sands into the mix, we're looking at raising the level of CO2 to well over 600ppm, at which point there will be little or nothing we can do to stop dramatic climatic shifts that will exterminate most species on the planet.	
3520	1	cusicm@yahoo.com			I have been a huge fan of your and I know you want to do what's right for American citizens. I am VERY worried that we are not putting Americans first with Canada's Keystone pipeline. I live in Nebraska and the purposed placement of the pipeline would have drastic effects on our ecosystem. The pipeline will go directly over the Aquifer which supports our main business, agriculture.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process and the National Interest Determination process that will be conducted to determine whether the Presidential permit for the proposed Project should be approved or denied. 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 emergency response actions.
3520	2	cusicm@yahoo.com			What studies has the Department done and what has the studies said? I urge you before you act to research further the harm this pipeline bursts, as we all know it will.	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.
553	1	D.	Kathy		ABSOLUTELY NO PIPELINE, NO WAY, NO HOW!!!! THIS IS A MANEUVER BY THE KOCH'S TO MAKE A HUGE AMOUNT OF MONEY. IT WILL DESTROY LAND, PEOPLE'S LIVELY HOODS ALONG THE WAY, PUT ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST IMPORTANT AQUIFORS AT RISK, AND DESTROY WILDLIFE IN THE LIKELYHOOD OF A SPILL.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
119	1	Daharsh	Mark		The Keystone XL Pipeline MUST be relocated. It is imperative that officials see the obvious consequences of any kind of accident from not only the pipeline, but also the additional activities that could harm the aquifer. To turn a deaf ear these realities is not only putting our aquifer at risk, but the safety and well-being of millions of people.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
119	2	Daharsh	Mark		This is not a water issue. This is a National Security issue! Urgent Action Needed by our State's Leaders, As you read this, there are speculators buying up huge parcels of our State for long term leases on gas, oil, and mineral exploration. On first glance, this may seem like a wonderful economic opportunity for the State. However, one needs to remember there is always a dark side to tapping into the earth, particularly into an aquifer that is the literally the life-blood of millions of people.	Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-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 and Emergency response actions.
119	3	Daharsh	Mark		The present issue looming over us involves not just siting of the Keystone XL Pipeline, but also larger issues, such as "Oil Fracking, " injecting toxic chemicals deep within the aquifer to release stores of gas. Mineral leases that will involve tapping deep within the boundaries of the aquifer, releasing chemicals that will invariably leach into the aquifer. That our U.S. State Department has turned a deaf ear to our safety and well-being is an insult to the ntelligence of Nebraskans.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, 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. The EIS includes an extensive assessment of the Northern High Plains

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Aquifer system and the Sand Hills region, including potential impacts due to a spill from the proposed Project (see Sections 3.2, 3.3, and 3.13). DOS does not have any regulatory authority over gas extraction, oil extraction, or mineral extraction projects.
119	3	Daharsh	Mark		The present issue looming over us involves not just siting of the Keystone XL Pipeline, but also larger issues, such as "Oil Fracking," injecting toxic chemicals deep within the aquifer to release stores of gas. Mineral leases that will involve tapping deep within the boundaries of the aquifer, releasing chemicals that will invariably leach into the aquifer. That our U.S. State Department has turned a deaf ear to our safety and well-being is an insult to the intelligence of Nebraskans.	DOS has no regulatory authority over the production of natural gas in the U.S. Consolidated Response REG-2 provides information of the environmental review process conducted for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, 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.
119	4	Daharsh	Mark		And now, our State's leaders stand silently by and do nothing. There is something gravely wrong with this picture. The largest area of the aquifer lies directly under Nebraska. Absolutely nothing has been done by our State leaders to protect it. It's reserves are scheduled to be depleted within the next lifetime. What then, will our leaders do, when entire cities are without fresh water and fields and animals become parched? This is entirely preventable, but only with the strong leadership from our State. The U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Geological Survey co-authored a "Basic Ground-Water Hydrology" paper directed at protecting our country's most precious natural resource, the Ogallala Aquifer. I suggest our State Leaders read it-and fast. It contains facts and details prepared by our own government resources that outline steps that can and should be taken immediately. We call on our Governor and our Senators to make the opportunity to stand boldly and pass legislation that will protect the human welfare of future generations of Nebraskans.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
416	1	Daharsh	Mark		The U.S. State Department's recent ruling that the proposed Trans-Canada Keystone XL pipeline "poses no serious threat to the well being of Nebraska's water supplies" shows just how uninformed the State Department truly is.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
416	2	Daharsh	Mark		The same companies, including Conoco/Phillips, who are partnering with Trans-Canada were involved in some of the worst pipeline leaks in history. Many were severe, causing untold economic and environmental damage to the land and water systems surrounding the effected areas. The most recent pipeline leak was just last week in Alberta. Residents complained for months of toxic fumes making children ill. Keystone did nothing to investigate until a major rupture was discovered. In the mean time hundreds of thousands of gallons of crude tar-sands oil mixed with toxic chemicals were leaked into the environment.	ConocoPhillips no longer has an ownership position on the proposed Project. The oil spill in Alberta referred to by the commenter was from a 44-year-old Plains Midstream Canada pipeline. Keystone is a U.S. limited partnership, is neither the owner nor the operator of that Canadian pipeline, and therefore had no reason to be involved in the investigation of complaints reported by nearby residents.
416	3	Daharsh	Mark		The question is not "If" but "When" the leaks will occur. Even with the opposition to the present site and the opportunity to reroute in a less environmentally sensitive area, Trans-Canada refuses to listen. Instead, they use their bully tactics and "Robber Baron" style of leadership to prevail. Nebraskans have an opportunity to show them we will not respond to bully tactics. Russ Girling, TransCanada's president and chief executive officer recently stated that it is not cost effective for	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the company to move the route for the Keystone XL pipeline. That they will “move ahead as planned.” Are you kidding me? This man is making 7 million dollars annually in salary and compensation. TransCanada makes billions in profits with its oil, gas and energy holdings. To move a pipeline further east into a safer clay confining bed would be a drop in the bucket to TransCanada.	
416	4	Daharsh	Mark		The U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Geological Survey co-authored a “Basic Ground-Water Hydrology” paper directed at protecting our country’s most precious natural resource, the Ogallala Aquifer. I suggest our State Department Leaders read it. It contains scientific facts and details prepared by our own government resources that outline steps that can and should be taken immediately. Now is the time for U.S. State Department to show leadership. Immediate action must be taken to implement policies that protect and prolong the lifetime of the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2222	001	Dahmus	John		Please do not permit the tar sands project to go through. A spill, and a spill is likely to occur, will seriously degrade the water supply for much of rural Texas.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2993	001	Daigle	Chan		My grown children have also noticed that things have slowed down in terms of employment and economic opportunities. Although we have not noticed a decline in our local businesses, there has not been any growth in them either. Expansion of the pipeline would necessitate the creation of thousands of jobs. In every town touched by the pipeline, businesses would see an upswing in sales. This is exactly the kind of positive change our country needs. The benefits of the Keystone Pipeline wouldn't stop there. With the influx of Canadian oil, we would finally be able to meet our growing demand in an affordable way. As a consequence, prices would begin to stabilize, and would eventually start to fall. This would benefit every American citizen. For these reasons, I request that you please get the expansion of the pipeline started as soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
2501	002	Dalbergo	Arthur		Hearing that this pipeline will bring in more crude oil and cause the U.S. to have higher paying jobs, I support it.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2501	003	Dalbergo	Arthur		Although Canada is a good neighbor to us, we should increase domestic drilling. Therefore, I am all for the Keystone Pipeline expansion to boost our economy. We should focus some of our attention on the oil sands we have here in America, so we do not have to pay so much for foreign oil.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1843	002	Daniel	Edwin		It is much better to focus on increasing the efficiency of autos and trucks, on enengy saving, on renewable power sources and on the introduction of electric cars.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
2068	1	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	As a citizen and a landowner in the path of Keystone XL, I took for granted, mistakenly, that my government is looking out for the safety and welfare of its citizens, just as the State Department has taken for granted, mistakenly, that a 45 day	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
					comment period and the refusal to have public hearings were adequate in the formulation of a fully informed decision. If I personally had not taken the initiative to be heavily involved in the issues that surround the Keystone XL project, I would have absolutely NO idea that there even was a comment period. I am a landowner, I have personally met with the DOS and EPA, there are only three days left in the comment period to complete this, I work full time, and what is more telling is that, like so many other people in the path, I never received anything from the State Department letting me know what is happening.	
2068	2	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS states that "According to Keystone, the types of WCSB crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would primarily consist of SCO and dilbit. The precise composition of SCO and dilbit would vary by shipper and is considered proprietary information." The SDEIS fails to evaluate percentages of each; therefore, its authors, perhaps, have formulated erroneous or specious conclusions and an incomplete analysis of the contents of the pipeline.	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 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.
2068	3	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS states that "The diluents used are generally similar to kerosene, natural gas condensate or synthetic crude oil; however, the exact composition may vary between shippers and is considered proprietary information (as is the exact composition of the crude oil)."	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 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.
2068	4	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS states that "These sediment measurements do not include the specific composition of the type of sediment in the crude oil streams. Potential effects on pipeline corrosion related to sediment composition likely depend on specific sediment characteristics, including hardness and particle size distribution. There are anecdotal industry reports suggesting that the sediment in oil-sands crude's may contain from 7 to 25 percent of harder sediments, such as silicates (quartz/sand) and iron sulfide (pyrite). However, there is no readily available public information on the specific composition of sediments in conventionally produced crude's to compare with this anecdotal information."	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 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.
2068	5	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS fails to examine the percentage of toxicity of the BETX components and their individual risks. For example, the SDEIS should include information such as but not limited to the following example. Benzene is an extremely flammable liquid and vapor, exposure can cause anemia and increased risk of cancer. One teaspoon of benzene can contaminate 260,660 gallons of water.	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 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.
2068	6	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS states that "There is a general scientific consensus that the cumulative effects of GHG have influenced climate change on a global scale, which is considered a significant cumulative effect." Policy decisions by the DOS led	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses concerns regarding change in the rate of greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production and the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					to the inclusion of concerns that the proposed Project would contribute to certain continental scale environmental impacts as well as a summary of general regulatory oversight and environmental impacts in Canada related to oil sands production. Therefore, the fact that the Canadian government admitted that it deliberately left out data indicating a 20% rise in emissions from the Alberta tar sands when it submitted its annual inventory to the United Nations, is yet another example of how inadequate information impacts a dutiful analysis and this new information must be considered.	renewable energy. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2068	7	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS has not addressed whether or not the entire pipe volume will be filled with liquid at all times in order to prevent a slack-line condition.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to slack-line conditions.
2068	8	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The report, which was not included as reference material in the SDEIS, "Effects of Keystone XL Pipeline Leak into Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer," shows that the proposed project does in fact cross an active fault zone. Water resources and environmental engineer Lawrence G. Dunbar, P.E. found that the USGS report that was cited for the DOS conclusion is not a reliable source for determining whether there are active faults along the proposed pipeline route. The USGS report even states that "it is very likely that the inventory presented in this report is incomplete." Mr. Dunbar goes on to say that the "USGS report was not intended to be a complete compilation of active faults in Central and Eastern U.S., rather it was intended to be an initial start to a compilation of potential areas for significant earthquakes, a source of reference material for seismicity. As such, it should not have been used to conclude that the faults in southwestern Rusk County are not active and therefore would not pose any risk to the proposed pipeline." The information, documentation, and several other reports cited by Mr. Dunbar about fault activity in the Mount Enterprise Fault Zone raises serious questions about the potential for an increased risk of failure of the proposed pipeline that is to be routed through this fault zone area in the immediate vicinity of the outcrop area of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer. This is a prime example of how the DOS's preliminary determination that there are no significant new circumstances or information concerning the proposed project or its potential impacts not already considered in the draft EIS, is not only an inaccurate statement but demonstrates the lack of a thorough review by the DOS.	Issues related to the Enterprise Fault zone and faults in the Houston area are addressed in Consolidated Response GEO-2.
2068	9	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	I must begin this section with a quote from TransCanada. TransCanada spokesman Terry Cunha said "TransCanada is not an oil company, and they're not responsible for what goes through their pipes." This statement falls in line with Enbridge's stance that, because they followed current regulations, they are not responsible for the nearly one million gallon spill of tar sands in Michigan that has resulted in the closure of a large section of river for nearly a year now. That clean up cost is estimated at $500,000,000. However, The SDEIS discusses the liability maximum of $350,000,000 for	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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					any release that could affect surface water. The DOS has failed to require adequate liability coverage for tar sands related spills into water systems.	
2068	10	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS briefly discusses liability limits, terms, and exemptions, however the SDEIS goes on to say "consideration of liability is beyond the scope of NEPA environmental reviews and is therefore not addressed in this EIS." Our governmental agencies are the responsible party for granting permits that involve forced actions such as easement acquisition by private corporations. The DOS passes responsibility on to the landowner by stating "Specific liability warrants and indemnifications are included within individual easement agreements. DOS has no regulatory authority to intervene in the negotiation of those agreements." The DOS has made both a lazy and dangerous decision in the assumption that the average landowner has the knowledge, or has the finances to hire someone with the knowledge, to negotiate adequate and specific liability warrants and indemnifications.	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.
2068	11	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS also minimizes the landowners by minimizing spills that occur within the Right Of Way as negligible to minor simply because it is the ROW. The SDEIS fails to acknowledge that the ROW, owned by the landowner, is still utilized and is directly part of the property lived on by the landowner who still must pay property taxes on that ROW	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project.
2068	12	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	Another risk to landowners and their families imposed by both the DOS SDEIS and TransCanada alike, is the assertion, without both knowledge and consent, that landowners will be an integral part of the leak detection system. As a landowner, I can tell you that the discussion of landowners being relied upon for leak detection was never a discussion that occurred therefore significant new circumstances and information concerning the proposed project and its potential impacts have been presented to landowners.	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.
2068	13	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS analysis acknowledges that the Keystone XL pipeline system could spill as much as 1.7 million gallons of diluted bitumen a day without triggering the real-time leak detection system.	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 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.
2068	14	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	No thorough analysis or adequate solutions and remedies to the issue of undetectable leaks were evaluated or discussed in the SDEIS.	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.
2068	15	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	Through inadequate analysis and a lack of initiative to explore additional safety measures, the DOS has determined that undetected leaks are acceptable, our lives are expendable, and our finite resources negligible.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the pipeline that may be under the SCADA detection threshold.
2068	16	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	Everyone in the community who stands to be impacted in any way, has the right to know about any hazardous materials that could impact their well being.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to slack-line conditions. To assess emergency planning and response capabilities along the proposed Project corridor with particular reference to minority and/or low income populations, Section 3.13.5 of the EIS has been expanded to include the results of a telephone survey of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs)
2068	17	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	As people directly impacted, we have no opportunity to have an informed public discussion before a decision is made on our behalf.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
2068	18	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS suggest that readers review the publicly available portion of the Keystone Oil Pipeline System ERP. The ERP for the proposed Project would have the same general approach as presented in the Keystone ERP but would have many specific differences. The SDEIS states that "some of the ERP is considered confidential by PHMSA and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security." What is the confidential information hiding? Certainly not the location of the pipeline, pump stations, or tank farms. All of theses are easily recognized by the easement, pipeline markers, and readily available satellite imagery. One only has to hide something if they have something to hide and in the case of a pipeline, the hidden material is whether or not there is adequate response planning and resources. If there is adequate response planning and resources, then there is nothing to hide.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism and the need for confidentiality of certain information.
2068	19	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	"This first -of-its-kind report by Plains Justice, "Pipeline Emergency Response Plans Dangerously Inadequate" was not included in the SDEIS. The report shows that TransCanada's emergency response plan and on-the-ground spill defense preparations for the Keystone pipeline system are inadequate to respond to a serious spill. No other publicly available report provides this level of detailed spill response analysis for tar sand pipeline infrastructure in the U.S. I suggest that the DOS seriously review the report from Plains Justice and consider it as significant new information that can have a serious positive impact on a flawed circumstance concerning the proposed project.	The referenced report was considered in the environmental analysis for the EIS. The description of required emergency response plans in Section 2.4.2.2 of the EIS is consistent with the descriptions in the referenced report. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
2068	20	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	Nothing in the SDEIS has changed since the EPA stated, "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.	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 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.
2068	21	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The DOS has not factored in the variable known as the "initiator." The initiator of the proposed project is money. When	Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process. Consolidated Response P&N-1

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					money is the initiator, safety and the environment do not receive equal attention. To have a more balanced analysis, the DOS must use safety and environment as the initiator in National Interest determinations. National Interest and Purpose and Need are interrelated. The SDEIS purpose and need panders to the industry and clearly shows that this commodity will be available to the world market. There is no guarantee that any amount of this product will stay in the U.S. Also, the volume of the proposed project versus the world demand represents a proverbial drop in the bucket. Therefore, the National Interest determination must be focused in more relevant areas, after all, this is an Environmental Impact Study. However, the Purpose and Need of the proposed project would then be counter intuitive to the National Interest.	addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
2068	22	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The EIS and the SDEIS is counter-intuitive with respect to the treatment of fresh water versus the blatant cowing to the industry. There will be no stable and reliable sources of fresh water if we do not do everything within our power to protect that 1%. There are alternative sources of energy, however there are no alternative sources of water and our population is only increasing thus decreasing the available amount of fresh water.	Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses potential water quality impacts associated with construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed Project. Potential impacts to water quality resulting from a crude oil spill from the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.13 of the EIS.
2068	23	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS has not given equal treatment to all aquifers and sources of water.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2068	24	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS has not obtained adequate and complete water well data. The consequences of a spill migrating into the groundwater and/or surface water are significant enough to necessitate a design that can assure the users of these water resources that their source of water is not at risk of being contaminated by tar sands crude oil.	Section 3.3 of the EIS contains information on potable water wells within 1 mile of the proposed Project centerline in all five states along the proposed corridor. Information includes likely well depth and well density.
2068	25	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS did not take into account the many other threats to our water supplies, such as but not limited to Hydraulic Fracturing, and the potential total cumulative effect in various areas along the route.	Cumulative impacts to environmental resources in light of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3,14 of the EIS.
2068	26	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	On our property, the pipeline would run through wetlands, springs, and creeks. Our property also sits on top of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer. However, TransCanada/Keystone has not mitigated it as a wetland and has declared it as a “Low Consequence Area.” Our regulators are not up speed with the dangers and our science is not up to speed with the industry, in fact we are very behind in these areas.	Consolidated Response WAT-2 addresses concerns regarding a compensatory mitigation plan for jurisdictional wetlands and potential impacts to non-jurisdictional wetlands. Consolidated Response WAT-3 addresses concerns regarding potential impacts to wetlands and waterbodies due to construction of ancillary facilities. Consolidated Response AQF-2 addresses pipeline routing through shallow aquifers. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project. Information on the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer is provided in Section 3 of the EIS.
2068	27	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS has not satisfied EPA concerns regarding chemical and toxicological impacts. Because the exact composition of the PAH content of the oil is not documented, it is difficult to determine any long-term risks from a spill to the aquatic environment. The DOS neglect of water concerns is the biggest failure of the entire environmental review.	The EIS has been prepared after consultation with EPA and other federal cooperating 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 of the crude oil. Potential impacts to the aquatic environment resulting from crude oil spills are addressed in Section 3.13 of the EIS.
2068	28	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands	The SDEIS states that the “incorporation of the 57 Special	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Oil Pipeline	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." If the readers are to take this literally, then one degree over typical construction for the transport of dilbit amounts to nothing. The SDEIS cited comparison data to determine the degree of safety.	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.
2068	29	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS states that "these summary data indicate a generally decreasing trend in annual incident frequency and injuries. The average gross spill volume for the 20-year period was higher than that of the other periods, likely reflecting the higher level of integrity for newer pipelines and the effects of increasingly stringent regulatory requirements." Therefore, if newer pipelines have a higher level of integrity, then the Keystone system has proven that it is a faulty system. The Keystone system has had 12 spills in less than 12 months. Two have been substantive and PHMSA put a corrective order on the system. It is the same system that would be used for this proposed project.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS addresses the incident history of the Keystone Oil Pipeline.
2068	30	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS states that "TransCanada's limited operating history with crude oil pipelines precludes a direct comparison of accident and oil spill incident rates specific to TransCanada with the industry average rates." However, in some direct comparisons, the SDEIS noted that none of the pipelines involved with these spill comparisons were of the same pipeline diameter and operating pressure as those of the proposed Project. This garners even more justification for the Keystone to Keystone XL comparison which demonstrates that this is a faulty project that should not be allowed to proceed as is.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS addresses the incident history of the Keystone Oil Pipeline.
2068	31	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS states that "it is important to consider pipeline age when assessing risk based on records of incident frequencies." The DOS needs to consider Keystones young age versus its substandard record. This project is based on an inadequate system design for the stated product that it would be transporting.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS addresses the incident history of the Keystone Oil Pipeline.
2068	32	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The additional degree of safety must be taken down several degrees as the SDEIS simply ignored the potential risk of explosion through the use of contradictory information about the contents. The SDEIS states that almost all "petroleum or hydrocarbon pipeline explosions" occur in pipelines that are transporting highly flammable, highly volatile hydrocarbons such as natural gas, LPG, propane, LNG, gasoline, naphtha, and similar products. However, the SDEIS states that Crude oil releases are very unlikely to result in an explosion because crude oil contains a relatively small proportion of volatile hydrocarbons. Therefore, the SDEIS ignores the very real risk of explosion by saying that an explosion from a crude oil release is unlikely even though the contents will be made up of a highly flammable and volatile products.	Consolidated Response OIL-5 addresses concerns regarding the potential for an explosion. 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 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.
2068	33	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The additional degree of safety must be taken even lower due to an inadequate analysis of the toxic effects of a hydrogen	Section 3. 13.5 addresses the hydrogen sulfide concentration of crude oils that could be transported on the proposed

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					sulfide release. The SDEIS analysis states that "human health effects of exposure to hydrogen sulfide, an irritant and an asphyxiate, depend on the concentration of the gas and the length of exposure. The results of their analysis indicate that hydrogen sulfide levels in the immediate aftermath of a crude oil spill at the two higher levels of hydrogen sulfide concentration (20 ppm and 350 ppm) could pose short-term health risks (respiratory paralysis) to first responders at the spill site. However, since initial responders do not typically arrive at spill sites immediately and model results indicate that even under worst-case conditions (no wind), modeled exposures drop to non-toxic levels in less than 4 minutes, hydrogen sulfide exposures would not be expected to create substantive health hazards. The rapid atmospheric dissipation of hydrogen sulfide levels indicated by these model results also suggests that risks to the general public would be very small to negligible in the event of an oil spill." The DOS has neglected to take into account that trained first responders are generally not the first ones to be exposed but rather the general public is at greater risk. However, the SDEIS states that "risks to the general public would be very small to negligible in the event of an oil spill." The analysis also completely neglects how the same concentrations described by the SDEIS for adults have different and more toxic and sometimes deadly effects on children and that certain levels kill smell receptors so that the rotten egg odor is obsolete to detection. Why would I ever let my daughter near the ROW that splits my property in half? This is a significant safety factor that has been ignored by the DOS.	Project. See also Consolidated Response OIL-5.
2068	34	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS notes that "the Bakken Link project is a potential connected action that may or may not be carried through and the results of which are unknown." The concept for this project was not part of the original Keystone proposal and originated after TransCanada received public pressure that questioned the U.S. National Interest of the proposed project versus the private interest of a foreign company transporting foreign oil through our land and to our ports where foreign investors would then have access.	The BakkenLink Pipeline Project was announced in June 2010, and in late 2010, the proponents concluded an open season. In discussions with DOS, the project proponent stated that the response to the open season was "encouraging" but did not result in sufficient commitments to proceed at that time. As a result, the project was still in the conceptual stage at the time this final EIS was prepared.
2068	35	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	Bakken crude could boost the company's standing in the eyes of increasingly skeptical United States. It helps eliminate the argument that the pipeline is solely a conduit for dirty and dangerous oil sands output, as some have argued. "The fact that we're also now moving U.S. production to U.S. markets provides a visible and a direct benefit to the United States – the United States producer and the United States refiner," Paul Miller, TransCanada's senior vice-president of oil pipelines, said in an interview. Therefore, the SDEIS is deceptively vague with respect the purpose and need of the Bakken project and needs to disclose more accurate information if this connected action is to be considered as part of the Purpose and Need and/or part of the National Interest determination. Also, It is important to note that TransCanada, however, has signed up shippers for just five years.	As noted in Section 1.2 of the EIS, "…since the time of the Presidential Permit application, Keystone has provided the opportunity to shippers to access the proposed Project to transport crude oil from the Williston Basin and from portions of PADD II to delivery points in PADDs II and III. Shippers in those areas have committed to transport at least 65,000 bpd of crude oil on the proposed Project (see Sections 2.5.3 and 2.5.4 of the EIS)."
2068	36	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands	The SDEIS admits that this expansion would result in net	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Oil Pipeline	increases in most emissions, that the product transported would be more GHG intensive than the crude's the product would displace, and that the GHG intensity is very likely to increase in the future. However, the SDEIS finds that these additional emissions do not need to be considered. It is simply incomprehensible that the DOS does not consider emissions that are approximately 82% greater than the average crude refined in the U.S, to be a significant negative factor in the safety and well being of the people most likely to be directly impacted. The priorities for this environmental review again reveal themselves to be a product of "money as the initiator" dilemma. In this scenario, profit for few supersedes negative health impacts for many.	gas life-cycle analyses presented in the 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 in the Gulf Coast. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses concerns regarding change in the rate of greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production and the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs. Consolidated Response GHG-5 explains that the DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance.
2068	37	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	"Each threat spill frequency estimate was adjusted as appropriate based on specific state-by-state natural conditions and Project-specific design and operational criteria. The calculations resulted in a spill incident frequency factor of 0.000135 incident per mile per year, which is equivalent to approximately 2.2 spills per 10 years for the entire proposed Project." "The state-by-state PHMSA data summaries provide the total miles of hazardous liquid pipelines within the state and the number of significant incidents that occurred for onshore hazardous pipelines during the 10-year period from 2001 through 2010. Analysis of these data also resulted in a frequency of 0.0007 incidents per mile per year for the entire proposed pipeline…" As stated above, the spill frequency estimates included the entire proposed project. However, with the recent substantive spills on the Keystone line, TransCanada was questioned about their spill estimate verses actual events. Twelve spills in less than a year does not coincide with the spill estimates. TransCanada's response was simply that "the risk analysis only included leaks from the pipe itself." Therefore, it is important to clarify the correct statement. So which one is it? The DOS SDEIS statement of "approximately 2.2 spills per 10 years for the entire proposed Project," or TransCanada's statement that "the risk analysis only included leaks from the pipe itself." There is a notable difference in the two, which could result in significant new circumstances or information concerning the proposed Project and its potential impacts	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
2068	38	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	The SDEIS states that "There is a general scientific consensus that the cumulative effects of GHG have influenced climate change on a global scale, which is considered a significant cumulative effect." Therefore it is not beyond the scope or policy of the DOS to have concerns that are not limited by borders. The tar sands industry burns enough natural gas every day to heat six million homes. The rapid depletion of natural gas in the tar sands is driving Canada's so-called nuclear renaissance. Canada may well become the first nation to use nuclear energy not to retire fossil fuels but to accelerate their exploitation.	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 3.14.4 of the EIS has been revised to add information on environmental impacts and regulation of oil sands development in Canada.
2068	39	Daniel	David	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	We are connected on this North American continent. The SDEIS states that "Policy decisions by the DOS led to the	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
					inclusion of concerns that the proposed Project would contribute to certain continental scale environmental impacts as well as a summary of general regulatory oversight and environmental impacts in Canada related to oil sands production." The production of three times more green house gasses, combined with the world's most water and energy intensive oil products, and a potential nuclear dilemma, deserves serious attention. It is a simple fact that the proposed Keystone XL project will have a cumulative effect on these concerns. Combine these elements with the issues raised concerning the inadequacies of the SDEIS and the conclusion is a resounding thumbs down for the proposed project.	information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS has been revised to add information on environmental impacts and regulation of oil sands development in Canada.
2428	001	Daniels	Roderic		As a member of the "greatest generation", I feel it is incumbent upon us to reinforce how vital the Keystone XL Pipeline is to reducing America's dependence on oil from less stable regions of the world.	Comment acknowledged.
1533	002	Danielson	Craig	Danielson Hunt & Fish Club / Danielson Incorporated	It will not in any way, shape, or form, benefit wildlife or the sensitive landscape of the Eastern Sandhills--the route which has been tenatively planned. The Northern half of this Pipeline (North of I-80) needs to be shifted East 60+ miles to get off the stratified soils of the Eastern Sandhills which will not heal after any type of disturbance or construction.	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.
2263	001	Dann	Joyce		Not the pipeline for TAR SANDS -- PLEASE SEE THE FUTURE WHY NOT RATION ELECTRIC AND ENERGY USES UNTIL WE HAVE A SAFE CLEAN ALTERNATIVE.	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.
1653	003	Dantoni	Cassandra		Alternative fuels are great, but are in no, way close to supplying us with the amount of energy that we need today. Therefore, I ask that you approve the pipeline so that we can work toward energy independence and security.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
2678	001	Dart	Katherine	Community Office for Resource Efficiency	I believe this decision is being made in haste and with little consideration for our natural resources, national health, and the wishes of the American people. It is well known that extracting tar sands for oil is a highly destructive and dangerous process, not only for the immediate environment but future generations of American taxpayers as well.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2678	002	Dart	Katherine	Community Office for Resource Efficiency	Governments are acting as if they are oblivious to the fact that there is a limit on how much fossil fuel carbon we can put into the air. It is imperative the State Department consider these implications before making this critical decision.	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.
1430	001	Dasilva	Kathy		*The Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL project is lacking in adequate safety regulations for transporting DilBit, a highly corrosive product. *Looking at the 12 valve leaks that have already occurred in less that a year, it is obvious that Keystone doesn't have the technology present to prevent the leaks of this extremely toxic substance.	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 to other heavy crude oils. 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-3 and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the Project.
1430	003	Dasilva	Kathy		We must start making investments in renewable sources of energy and stop feeding an industry that has the potential and likelihood of causing irreparable damage to our water supply and our health.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2206	001	Dasilva	Steven		I am writing to ask that you not grant a Presidential permit to TransCanada for the construction of their Keystone XL pipeline. This proposed pipeline would carry a substance, diluted bitumen, which is much more corrosive and toxic than the conventional crude oil for which current pipeline safety standards are designed. Already twelve "unplanned discharges" in less than a year of operation have occurred from TransCanada's Keystone 1 pipeline: a testament to the inadequacy of conventional pipeline technology for carrying dilbit.	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 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. 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).
2206	003	Dasilva	Steven		The question comes down to whether the construction of this pipeline would make our country more or less secure. If the water supply for the breadbasket of America is poisoned, if the water supply for almost one quarter of the counties in Texas is compromised, where is the security in that? America's national interest will not be served by the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline. Thank you for truly considering the unprecedented damage to our nation's precious water resources this pipeline promises	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2325	001	Daughety	Rick		Whoever reads this comment, everything around you in your office was delivered by a truck burning oil in one form or another. So it follows that oil helps run our economy, lets not shoot ourselves in the foot and shut down the pipeline, causing oil prices to rise.	Comment acknowledged.
0800	001	Davenport	Diana		I think that it is very important that we take our energy policy in new directions, but this is some of the worst oil in terms of efficiency to extract and comes with such a high price tag, that I am opposed to it.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the 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. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
0800	002	Davenport	Diana		If this oil is to be extracted, let those who will profit buy the land and insurance to protect themselves from what they will owe the public for accidents. If they can't get insured and still make a profit, well I guess it's just too risky then, isn't it?	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.
0800	003	Davenport	Diana		I'm all in favor of getting this oil out of the ground if we can	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					safely, but they need to find some other way.	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 ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and system alternatives.
3508	1	davidbwallace@comcast.net			Oil Pipelines, even more than roads, benefit everybody and exist with little or no redundancy or competition; therefore as monopolies they need regulation or should, like roads be state owned. ...like roads, state owned ... WOW! We're a socialist country (thank God.)	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2502	001	Davidson	Grover		We need to jump-start our nation's economy. We can with the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline. This would bring thousands of jobs to America in construction, maintenance and in the energy sector.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2502	002	Davidson	Grover		The Keystone XL Pipeline would be a big boost to our economy. Energy is the lifeblood of our civilization. We depend on it. Growth is stagnant right now. The construction of the pipeline would be a great benefit to our nation's economy. Good paying jobs in refineries, maintenance, and construction will be created. We need this pipeline now.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2600	001	Davidson	David		Removal of the tar sands is very bad environmentally as well as very expensive. Any oil recovered will be sold on the world market, not used to reduce US prices	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.
1798	001	Davies	Stuart		It is outrageous that the US government, including the Obama administration, is even considering to allow this project to go forward. In spite of the assurances that there will be few leaks on this pipeline in future years, the preponderance of evidence suggests otherwise. In fact, there have already been multiple leaks in the existing system in the last year alone.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
1798	002	Davies	Stuart		The fact that this heavy oil contains such a high level of extremely corrosive impurities guarantees that the integrity of the pipe will be under immediate and continuous attack. The seals in the pumps used to push this goo through the pipes will also be subjected to continuous degradation. Both of these are certain to lead to major problems with leakage in a short period of time.	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 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.
1798	003	Davies	Stuart		We cannot accept the threat that this extremely toxic heavy oil poses to the watersheds, aquifers, farmland, and drinking water in the vast region that this pipeline would traverse.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
2289	001	Davies	Jill	sustainable woodstock	Please stop the huge pipeline to carry tar sands oil to Texas refineries. there are so many alternatives to oil that are less destructive and that won't lead to our demise. make decisions	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
					for the long term not the short term.	
1453	001	Davis	Sharon		This pipeline is a disaster waiting to happen, look at the maintenance problems, and massive oil spills on the Alaska pipeline. And this oil is much dirtier, which can only mean more problems.	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 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. Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
2310	001	Davis	Chris	Ceres	I believe the Keystone XL pipeline will cause massive adverse environmental impacts by supporting extensive expansion of tar sands mining and oil production. This process uses huge amounts of water, destroys vast areas of the Cannadian Boreal Forest, produces extensive toxic wastewater and tailings ponds, and most significantly produces very significant greenhouse gas emissions (far more than conventional 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 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. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS.
2806	001	Davis	Dennis		I don't think the "keystone XL Project" is safe and will negatively impact our environment. We don't want it traveling through our state or any more 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.
3191	001	Davis	Reid		Now your delaying a pipeline that will put thousands of Americans to work and help ease some of our oil demands.	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.
21	1	dawnscout@selfaware.com	Dawnscout		Nothing man made, for any specific purpose, can or will withstand the pummeling of time and nature.	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.
21	2	dawnscout@selfaware.com	Dawnscout		I resent the fact that my tax dollars support a State Department whose arrogance attempts to dismiss public opinion on the matter of the Sandhills topographic region and the Ogallala aquifer not even being considered as appropriate screening criteria for the identification of alternative routes.	DOS has considered all scoping comments for the draft EIS as well as all comments on the draft EIS and the supplemental draft EIS. DOS understands that there is a high level of concern regarding the Sand Hills region and the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPQ) system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer, and has addressed those issues in the EIS. Section 4.3.2.1 of the EIS presents a detailed narrative of the reasons for not considering avoidance of the NHPQ system a screening criteria. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 also address issues related to the NHPQ system. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including routes that avoid the NHPQ system or reduce the distance of the pipeline through the land overlying the NHPQ system. Consolidated Response ERO-1

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
21	3	dawnscout@selfaware.com	Dawnscout		The absurdity of this conclusion in and of itself is surpassed only by the State Department's inadequacy at representing what a true environmental impact really is. Have we already forgotten why the "Central Interstate Low Level Radioactive Waste Compact" nuclear waste dump (of the 1990's) was determined to be inappropriate for this very same region?	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.
3044	001	Dawson	Shea		The Keystone XL Pipeline project is instrumental to the safety, security, and well-being of our country. As you know better than anyone, there is frequent unrest in the countries around the globe. To combat this we need reliable sources of energy from within North America. Allowing for this project to go into its final phases would ensure a consistent and reliable supply of crude oil from Canada into some of the key regions in the United States. The phases of this project that are currently complete have already proven successfull in our country and beneficial to consumers.	Comment acknowledged.
3550	1	ddeering@augustahealth.com			Please allow construction of the proposed Keystone pipeline to proceed. America needs more secure sources of oil here in North America until the development and transition to renewal energy can be accomplished. This pipeline will provide an 500,000 barrels of oil per day that will not have to be imported from the unstable Middle East.	Comment acknowledged.
334	1	Dean	Kenny	Sheehan Pipe Line Construction Company	Natural Gas is one of the most plentiful and cleanest energy sources in the world, today. This pipeline would bring that energy source into the U.S. where it is needed. This project would also bring thousands of much needed jobs to the U.S. for the construction of the pipeline and the continuing operation of the system. If we (the U.S.) do not take advantage of this resourse, I'm certain another country will... Approve the building of this pipeline!	The proposed Project would transport crude oil, not natural gas.
2556	001	Deas,Jr.	Richmon		The Keystone XL Pipeline proposal is an outstanding effort that will benefit thousands of Americans and their communities. The greatest value is that it will provide jobs to the unemployed	Comment acknowledged.
1435	001	DeAyala	R		Given that there already is a pipeline that runs along the east border of the state, then there is no reason why a second pipeline cannot follow the same route and thereby avoid the aquifer. Moreover, there is no reason why the pipeline needs to go towards Gulf when there are refineries in the Chicago-Indiana area. The entire PR campaign ignores the fact that the true intent is to export the oil as well as the fact this is still foreign oil. Regardless of whether the pipeline follows the route proposed or the eastern route that I mention above either location will provide only a short term energy boost for our country (and short term economic windfall for a few - primarily foreigners).	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
1435	002	DeAyala	R		It has the potential to create a serious environmental disaster. You have already acknowledged that the tar sands oil is the dirtiest energy source yet. Why compound the problem.	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 to other heavy crude oils.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2569	001	Decker	Mary	STOP TAR SANDS PIPELINES.ORG	(1) Foreign-owned TransCanada takes US citizens' property for private gain. Deprives US Citizens of their land's use and enjoyment and can cause property values to fall,	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 negations 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. 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.
2569	002	Decker	Mary	STOP TAR SANDS PIPELINES.ORG	(2) Keystone One has spilled l2 times in a year. Enbridge tar sands pipeline's massive spill in Michigan is still not cleaned up,	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).
2569	004	Decker	Mary	STOP TAR SANDS PIPELINES.ORG	How can State approve KXL until a satisfactory resolution of Senator Ron Wyden's request for an FTC investigation of KXL and surrounding secret agreements for US antitrust law violations?	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
2569	005	Decker	Mary	STOP TAR SANDS PIPELINES.ORG	KXL designed to manipulate gas market and get landlocked tar sands crude to deep water ports, (8) No guarantee crude stays in US.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: “Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast)."
0645	001	Defarge	Juliet		The proposed pipeline is completely indefensible against natural disasters and hostile action. It might cost more to transport oil in truckloads, but the risk of any leak or fire is absolutely unacceptable. We could have a disaster on the scale of the BP spill or the Japanese nuclear disaster, destroying hundreds of acres of land and homes.	Consolidated Response GEO-1 addresses landslide potential along the proposed route. Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards. Issues related to the Enterprise Fault zone and faults in the Houston area are addressed in Consolidated Response GEO-2. Consolidated Response GEO-3 addresses potential geologic hazards. Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism. Section 3.3 of the EIS discusses risks associated with water crossings and floodplains.
2466	003	Deffenbacher	Kenneth		Nebraskans would certainly welcome the statement that State recognizes the value of the Ogallala Aquifer. However, the value of this claim of recognition of value is seriously qualified by their statements that Sandhills ecology creates unique challenges for restoration and reclamation and that no possible alternative route offers an environmental advantage to the proposed route	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor 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. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
2466	004	Deffenbacher	Kenneth		If they are correct in these assertions, then it cannot also be true that possible alternative routes offer no overall environmental advantage to the proposed route.	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 Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
2466	006	Deffenbacher	Kenneth		The critical question, then, is whether we accept TransCanada's claims that their company can safely transport more than 7.5 billion gallons every year of corrosive and toxic liquid along a proposed route selected primarily for its straightness and to do this for perhaps decades without serious spillage in the Sandhills.	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 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.
2466	008	Deffenbacher	Kenneth		The first factor is TransCanada's relative inexperience with constructing and maintaining pipeines that transport Dil Bit under high pressure and temperature .	Keystone's oil pipeline operating history is presented in Section 3.13 of the EIS.
2466	009	Deffenbacher	Kenneth		A second factor contributing to increased risk for a Sandhills DilBit spill relates to the much greater leak rate for oil pipelines in TransCanada's home province of Alberta than for oil pipelines in the U. S. Between 2002 and 2010 there were 218 spills of greater than 26 gallons per 10,000 miles of pipeline,	Direct comparisons between spill frequencies in the Canadian NEB/ERCB incident database and the PHMSA spill frequency database are complicated by differences in spill reporting requirements in the two jurisdictions. In Canada, spills of any size are reported. In the U.S., spills of 5 gallons or more are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					spills caused by internal corrosion of the pipe.	reported at this time. However, it is noted that PHMSA reported that in the U.S. from 2002 to 2009 internal corrosion accounted for approximately 26.5 percent of spill incidents (PHMSA 2011). The NEB/ERCB reported that in Alberta from 1990 to 2005 internal corrosion accounted for approximately 24.8 percent of spill incidents (Alberta Energy and Utilities Board 2007). In a briefing to the U.S. Senate on June 8, 2011, PHMSA presented statistics comparing total failures, internal corrosion related failures, and external corrosion related failures in the U.S. crude oil pipeline transmission system from 2002 to 2010 with similar failures in the Alberta crude oil pipeline transmission system over the same time period (see Table 3.13.5-3). The quantity of oil sands derived crude oil in the Alberta system over this time period was likely much higher on a percentage basis than the quantity of oil sands derived crude oil in the entire U.S. system. Nonetheless, the internal corrosion related failures in the Alberta system over this time period per 1,000 pipeline miles per year were approximately 24 percent lower than in the U.S. system. The combined internal and external corrosion related failures in the Alberta system over this time period per 1,000 pipeline miles per year were approximately 13 percent lower than in the U.S. system. Therefore, there is no evidence that the transportation of oil sands derived crude oil in Alberta has resulted in a higher corrosion related failure rate than occurs in the transportation of the variable-sourced crude oils in the U.S. system. 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 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.
2466	010	Deffenbacher	Kenneth		The third factor contributing to the increased risk of pollution of Sandhills groundwater and ultimately much of the water supplies for major population centers in eastern Nebraska (see p. 2, again) is TransCanada's relatively poor safety record for the first 11 months of operation of the Keystone I pipeline.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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).
2466	011	Deffenbacher	Kenneth		A fourth factor that might contribute to the likelihood of a Dilit spill in the Sandhills could relate to possible pipeline instability caused by hydrostatic pressure created by the high water table.	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, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						compliance with those regulatory requirements.
2466	012	Deffenbacher	Kenneth		A fifth factor contributing to the likelihood of a substantial spill in the Sandhills relates not to what might cause the initial leak but rather to TransCanada's ability to detect the leak and to shut down the pipeline by remote control.	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.
2466	015	Deffenbacher	Kenneth		Similarly, oil shipped through the XL pipeline to the Texas Gulf Coast actually may do little to increase our energy security. It would, however, tend to increase the profits of TransCanada, Koch Industries, and Valero, for instance.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2466	016	Deffenbacher	Kenneth		TransCanada's proposed XL pipeline sounds like a really bad "business deal" for the citizens of states through which it would pass as well as gasoline consumers throughout the American Midwest.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
2466	017	Deffenbacher	Kenneth		We can save more energy than this pipeline could provide (even if all of it stayed in the U. S.), by continuing present efforts to increase energy efficiency of homes, businesses, cars and trucks and by continuing to develop alternative sources of energy, such as solar, wind, and geothermal energy.	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.
0908	002	Deines	Amy	Dawson County Economic Development Council	DCEDC believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Comment acknowledged.
0908	003	Deines	Amy	Dawson County Economic	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Development Council	standards. We believe that the SDIES finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3. 1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	
3166	001	Deininger	Jan		We need to get other kinds of energy, not exhaust the last dregs of precious oil which will be needed in the future for scientific and chemical purposes and should not be used in large quantities for the bloated energy needs of a wasteful society with antiquated customs.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2394	002	Deitz	Steven		The tar sands oil that will be clawed out of the earth, forced across North America, and burned into the atmosphere represent an enormous threat to the future welfare of the American people. Approving the pipeline will accelerate dangerous levels of greenhouse gas emissions and lock the U.S. in to future decades of reliance on fossil fuels, which are inherently insecure sources of energy.	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.
374	1	DeJonge	Henk	Ethier Associates	I believe that without oil today our society would turn to chaos and even seize to exist. We will go into the history books like other failing cultures Egyptians, Romans, Greeks, Incas and many others. Unless running naked through the woods, there is always some fossil fuelbased product around, even if it was the energy to produce it or transport it to its destination. 2) It will take many years (25 to 50?) to switch over to alternative energy sources while maintaining our standard of living. Oil got us where we are and we will need oil to enable the gradual change to alternative energy and product sources. 3) Canada is a friendly, non-hostile business partner. Not having to wage wars sponsored by US dollars will help the US economy to recover a lot faster which in turn will enable the much needed change. Peak oil is getting near. 4) As the US, Canada is a modern country with high moral and environmental values and standards. There is a guaranteed commitment to improve production processes, reducing greenhouse gasses and minimizing and removing environmental impacts. 5) The modern technology based Keystone XL Pipeline is a very safe alternative to an aging energy transmission infrastructure that has a high potential of failing and damaging the environment. 6) Keystone XL will create jobs for people in Canada and mainly in the US that will be able to keep working on a better future for our children.	Comment acknowledged.
1601	003	Dekalb	Daryl		My colleagues and I were all aware of the rules and regulations concerning the handling of chemicals, just as the people who will be in charge of the construction and maintenance of this expansion will be cognizant of pipeline safety. The environmental regulations we already have in place regarding the current pipeline coming in from Canada are very strict. As long as we are careful, our environment will	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					not be negatively impacted.	
3033	001	Delahay	David		This country needs a strong energy policy, starting with every possible increase to reliable crude oil supplies. It is very confusing to the average American paying $4 a gallon for gasoline, why the Federal government is creating road blocks at every opportunity to discourage domestic supplies. Although Canadian production is not a domestic supply it is the next best alternative and pipelines to bring that production into the u.s. makes it even more secure.	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.
3276	001	DeLap	Linda		The pipeline is an important part of a plan to extract oil from tar sands in Alberta, Canada--something that humans must not do.	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.
3276	002	DeLap	Linda		Further climate disruption by carbon emissions will endanger life as we know it.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3276	003	DeLap	Linda		We must stop using fossil fuels, including oil from tar sands, and instead redouble our energy conservation efforts while turning to renewable source of energy.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2365	001	DeLaRosa	RuyAnaya		To allow and promote the burning of unconventional fossil fuels, such as with this project, is unfair for global societies and environments. It would pollute and exacerbate the already alarming climate-change effects. A big NO to this 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.
1723	001	Delcamp	Dale		Expansion of the Keystone Pipeline is an important project. We need more oil, and this would give us an abundant supply. More importantly, it would enhance our commercial dealings with Canada, one of our most loyal allies	Comment acknowledged.
597	1	Delevoryas	John		ANY pipeline or fracking procedure completely destroys the environment.Please do all your power to stop Koch from even thinking about it.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
0833	002	Delfosse	Lori		We have resources safe and more appropriate --- SOLAR, WIND and BIOMASS GENERATORS!!!	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
532	1	DelGallego	Richard		Expanding the Keystone Pipeline through the Midwest seems like an excellent idea. It will provide a source of oil from our North American ally, Canada. Furthermore, our economy will likely get a much needed boost as a result of the jobs created during construction.	Comment acknowledged.
532	2	DelGellego	Richard		Building this pipeline will serve many purposes. It will create jobs and provide a source of oil that enhances our energy security. Better still, it will help us move toward energy independence. Please approve the Keystone Project.	Comment acknowledged.
2788	001	Demars	Heidi		I live in North Dakota where we currently host Keystone I which has had several recent spills, even causing PHMSA to shut down the pipeline temporarily to determine the extent of the problems!	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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).
2788	002	Demars	Heidi		We need to support renewable forms of energy, not those that pollute and contaminate ground water, harm the environment, and put nearby farms and people at risk.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2791	001	Dennison	Roger		If the proposed project were to go forward, it would make massive amounts of low-grade petroleum accessible for commercial exploitation, resulting in the release into the atmosphere of quantities of carbon dioxide that would substantially worsen climate change. While the fuel extracted would reduce transportation costs for a few years, the carbon dioxide released would remain in the atmosphere for thousands of years, forcing many future generations to live with the consequences.	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.
3444	001	Denyer	Carl	Sierra Club	Instead of continuing our dependence on dirty oil, especially from Canada, America should be investing in green transportation solutions.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
212	1	Devries	Anne		This pipeline must not be over any part of the Ogallala Aquifer. We want to have NO chance in any person's lifetime that there could be even a small leak. This would render the entire area un-livable by humans.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system 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.
504	1	Dexter	Patricia		The Keystone XL Pipeline is just what this country needs. With each passing day, we use more fuel and energy, and the costs continue to skyrocket. With the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline expansion project, we may at last see some relief.	Comment acknowledged.
504	2	Dexter	Patricia		Thankfully, I have not had to worry too much about the high cost of gasoline. But that may change very soon when I need to start doing more traveling. Therefore, I am all for the Keystone XL Pipeline being constructed to help bring in additional oil. Furthermore, it will certainly help to create jobs and be a big step toward obtaining most of our energy from nearby sources.	Comment acknowledged.
504	3	Dexter	Patricia		It is of the utmost importance that the Keystone XL pipeline receives the approval needed. Please make sure the go ahead to start construction is not delayed. The future of our country may depend on it.	Comment acknowledged.
3531	1	dfbulger@cruzio.com			I am opposed to the Keystone XL pipeline. Why would we risk water quality in the USA and continue our dependence on dirty oil, not to mention the risks of Climate Change. Please do not approve this project. The recent violent storms in the midwest are another wake up call for us to take action to combat Global Warming.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
2345	002	Diamond	Josh		Why do we want to risk the inevitable release of a massive quantity of climate destroying carbon dioxide and methane molecules from the production of tar sands? The world is	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					already hovering near the maximal, annual quantity of co2 that should be released to cap warming at 2 degrees celsius above pre-industrial levels (32 gigatonnes a year max by 2020; hit 30.6 gigatonnes in 2010 already- IEA). Massive tar sands development, production and transportation will greatly exacerbate our global heating issues, as well as disrupt habitats and other ecological concerns.	assessment of GHG 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.
2345	003	Diamond	Josh		Tell Canada we don't need their dirtier than- conventional oil and can produce safe and clean, renewable energy here in the U.S., at a fraction of the pollutants pouring into the atmosphere!	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 to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2866	001	Dibernard	Barbara		I would prefer that no pipeline be built, as the mining of tar sands oil that will be transported is destroying millions of acres of forest in Canada, requires more water and energy than any source of oil, and must be combined with dangerous chemicals and high heat to turn it into liquid form so it can be pumped through a 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 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.
2866	002	Dibernard	Barbara		I would prefer that the U.S. government invest in alternative energy sources rather than hope that TransCanada will sell the U.S. this oil, mined and produced and transported with so many risks, and with no actual guarantee that it will reduce U.S. dependence on Middle East oil.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2866	003	Dibernard	Barbara		But if the decision is that a pipeline should be built, I ask that you make TransCanada move it from the Sandhills to the more easterly route followed by their current pipeline.	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 topographic region through use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
1282	001	Dick	M.		This, the dirtiest type of oil production, will not only affect the air and water in the nearby communities but will increase global warming.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS.
1337	001	Dicks	Carol		There are so many options using conservation and smart green technology that can save much more petroleum than the Keystone XL Pipeline can bring in.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1145	001	Didrichsons	Velta		Where and how will the "sand" from the tar sands be cleaned, stored, or used, once the oil and other usable elements have been extracted? Is the remainder material toxic sludge and who is responsible for safeguarding the surrounding 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. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS has been revised to add information on environmental impacts and regulation of oil sands development in Canada.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
176	1	Didychuk	Roger	I.W. Kuhn Environmental	The Keystone Pipeline has brought huge ecomonic development to the communities in which it has impacted, as well they have always taken the safety and Environmental issues seriousley and dealt with them, we support this project	Comment acknowledged.
23	1	Diederich	Anna		I am saddended that the report did not conclude the Sandhills in Nebraska to be an environmentally sensitive area worth protecting. I live in Nebraska and citizens here are fighting with all we have to keep the pipeline from running through the Sandhills under which lies one of the most valuable fresh water sources in the world, the Ogalalla aquifer. Nebraskans at this time aren't trying to stop the pipeline. We would just like it to be rerouted so that our fresh water will not be contaminated and one of the most beautiful places in our state will be preserved.	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.
1489	001	Dietrich	Daniel		I believe there is no reason for this project. We can do as well with conservation if our goal is energy and it's management. I am particularly aware, from nuclear study, that decommissioning of the project will be as costly as its construction. The whole thing is wasteful in the extreme. I urge killing the whole project. Our energy problems are not as dire as people want us to believe. Systems analysis makes more sense. Move our people in a different way. You have an opportunity.	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-3 addresses concerns regarding the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
454	1	difazio	Catherine		Enough is enough its time to build the pipeline, create over 300,000 jobs and allow American to buy more oil from Canada instead of foreign dicators.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2421	001	DiLeo	Alessandro		This project should be stopped immediately--its a danger to the environment and feeds our addiction to oil. We should be investing our time and money into alternative fuel sources instead of looking for new ways to help corporate oil companies make more money at the expense of everyone else.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
3281	001	Dill	Milt		Firstly, the pipeline will help the Port Arthur and U.S. economies. Both the construction and operation of the pipeline will create jobs in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
3281	002	Dill	Milt		Secondly, contrary to what some say, there is no environmental downside due to refinery emissions increasing. Thirdly, it will be a negative for U.S. security if this pipeline is not built.	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.
3281	003	Dill	Milt		If you are concerned about the carbon footprint of tar sands production, I say address it in some other way. Refusing to take this crude based on carbon arguments will be an ineffective policy that just hurts the u.S.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
3243	001	Dillard	Aaron		The US needs a stable supply of crude from Canada who is one of our most reliable trading partners	Comment acknowledged.
2390	001	Dingman	Charles		Committing capital to exploit a new class of fossil fuels with a large carbon impact pushes our nation closer to a tipping point with a high risk of unavoidable run-away climate change. It is not in our national interest.	Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process.
397	1	Dinia	Anthony	Boone County Board	Where I live in Illinois is known as farm country and we have a lot of farmers up here who are getting crushed with these high	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					energy costs. I look at this as an opportunity for the United State to help get fuel cost in check. Another reason why this is important is because it lessons our dependence our need for foreign oil. We have a large number of people from our community who are proudly serving our country overseas and I would hate to see us keep them overseas to protect our interest in Oil. By working with Canada we can be good neighbors and supply them with a market that would be willing to use their product and help begin to reduce our energy cost. I would hope that the State Department would work quickly and approve this project. Our Country needs it!	
2300	001	Dipaolo	Bob		NO to the Keystone XL Project if it has to pass over the Ogalalla Aquifer in Nebraska. Any risk it could leak and pollute that fresh water aquifer is to great a risk to take.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2848	001	Dlugokencky	Edward		I want to voice my strong opposition to the Keystone Project. The United States should pursue policies that lessen our dependence on fossil fuels because of the strong impacts of CO2 (and other greenhouse gas) emissions on climate. Exploitation of tar sands oil is bad for climate and environmentally destructive.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3542	1	dmjr123@yahoo.com			Why cant we use our own 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.
1372	001	Dodge	Stephen	Massachusetts Petroleum Council	I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
213	1	Dodson	Bradley		The Keystone project is essential to our energy security. The Canadian source oil is a secure, friendly source of energy. In addition, the Gulf Coast refineries provide significant employment to the region. With a decline in heavy oil supplies from Mexico and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere, the Keystone pipeline will ensure continuity of employment which we desperately need in these uncertain economic times.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	001	Doherty	Earl		I am sixty nine years old and retired and this dangerous thing threatens our life, limbs and property.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
1555	003	Doherty	Earl		If they want these tar sands to be refined they can build a refinery in Canada.	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.
2356	001	Doherty	Margaret		Please do not approve the pipeline to carry tar sands oil to Texas refineries. The exploitation of tar sand will have disasterous effects on the climate.	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						assessment of GHG emissions.
2356	002	Doherty	Margaret		We need to find safer ways to produce energy.	Comment acknowledged.
2356	003	Doherty	Margaret		With even the slightest doubt about the safety of this process, it should be delayed.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
464	1	Dolloff	Jacoba		Please stop this dangerous project.	Comment acknowledged.
2961	001	Domina	David	Domina Law Group PC	There is little reassurance in these comments of TransCanada's senior pipeline official. They comprise at least 25 percent of his message on safety: In the event of a disruption, Keystone has a sophisticated series of overlapping computerized leak detection systems that can quickly detect loss of pressure in the pipeline. The pipeline can be quickly shut down remotely from the Operational Control Center and emergency response personnel, pre-staged along the length of the pipeline route, can be quickly deployed with all necessary response assets. As required by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulations, Keystone must prepare a comprehensive emergency response plan and submit it to PHMSA for approval prior to commencing operations. Of course, "disruption" means "rupture" or "spill" or "disaster". Nor is their much reassurance in the comment that TransCanada has agreed to adopt 57 standards recommended by the U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. This sub-agency covers the entire U.S. It has five "pipeline" offices in the continental U.S., and it lists a total of eight investigators for the entire country. (2) The 57 standards for this pipeline supplement are what Mr. Pourbaix called, "…comprehensive pipeline safety regulation under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)." Before this platitude can offer comfort, it is worthwhile to read the federal regulations. There is not a lot of assurance to be derived from such an exercise.	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.
2961	002	Domina	David	Domina Law Group PC	Mr. Pourbaix told Congress that "These regulations specify pipeline material and qualification standards, minimum design requirements, required measures to protect the pipeline from internal, external corrosion, and many other aspects of safe operation." He did not tell them how limited the directions are! Nor did the TransCanada official trouble Congress with word of the safety-testing required. It is shocking: Pipe size. Number of tests. Larger than 12 ¾ inch (324 mm) nominal outside diameter one test for each 50 lengths. This means integrity testing 1 per 1000 feet of 20 foot pipe length, or five tests per mile. (5) But there would be 50 flanges, 50 joints, hundreds of bolts and possible many adjustments to elevations and directional straightness across a single section of land or mile of pipe. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) (6), a private organization, promulgates the standards for pipe welds and quality and strength. Pipe inspection during installation is required, but without meaningful standards: No pipe or other component may be installed in a pipeline system unless it has been visually inspected at the site of installation to ensure that it is not damaged in a manner that could impair its strength or reduce	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
					its serviceability. (7) Suffice it to say, the federal regulations are spotty and of dubious enforcement. This means there are significant risks that the regulations and agency touted by Mr. Pourbaix are deficient, and without substantive enforcement power.	
2961	003	Domina	David	Domina Law Group PC	There is certainly some metallurgy, and some engineering, in the 57 criteria, but there is nothing to suggest these specifications will work when laying pipe in the shifting sands and ground waters of the Ogallala aquifer or Nebraska Sandhills. But, dented pipe can be used. Other repairs required are to be scheduled for attention in 60 to 180 day intervals, even if noted during construction. (11) It is hard to see these “assurances” as special as compared with the risks to two admittedly very special geographic formations that TransCanada wants to cross with its pipeline.	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.
2961	006	Domina	David	Domina Law Group PC	TransCanada now owns an operating pipeline across eastern Nebraska. It lies generally about 150 miles east of the proposed, controversial route across the Sandhills and Aquifer. Most objects to the current route proposal can be avoided be rerouting to the east a short distance. Valuable natural resources can be saved, land acquisition fears can be quelled, and the pipeline can be built with little additional cost by using the existing easements and route of the applicant, instead of creating a dangerous, new one. The resources at stake are of undeniable importance. The risks posed by the proposed pipeline are great. The precautions purportedly taken thus far are viewed as slight and insufficient. TransCanada has not illustrated focus on basic construction issues. It has not demonstrated that there is sufficient protection of the aquifer and the Sandhills to justify crossing them. An alternative route, at a modest deviation in distance and route, deserves much more consideration. TranCanada should use its existing pipeline route and avoid the dramatic risk of harm to some of the Nation’s most delicate resources, the Ogallala aquifer and 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 use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
2940	001	Dominic	Roland		Expanding the Keystone Pipeline is the answer we need in order to lower our gas prices at the pump quickly. We have so much oil here on this continent and it is time we put it to good use. Creating thousands of jobs, both long and short term, is another good reason to expand upon the pipeline.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1399	001	Domnitch	Carrie	FORM LETTER (see above, LTR 1383)	I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S. • Nearly 1,000 U.S. companies in 47 states are already at work providing services, materials or equipment to Canadian oil sands development.	Comment acknowledged.
1934	002	Donohue	Paul		I want to see the money invested in wind and solar power.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
3213	001	Doolittle	James		The SDEIS executive summary concludes, "Although DOS received thousands of comments on a wide variety of topics addressed in the draft EIS during the comment period, no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received." I support this finding and agree that the Department of State has thoroughly analyzed the project's environmental impact and that the SDEIS properly concludes that there are no new substantial environmental findings. In light of this, I would like to express my support for a prompt and favorable decision from the DOS for the Keystone XL project. Doolittle Wagner Ranch, LLC believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states. Keystone XL will be constmcted using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDIES finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3546	1	dorettakarns@cox.net			Why are we taxing the oil companies so much?	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1748	002	Dorman	Joe	Oklahoma House of Representatives	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure.	Comment acknowledged.
1748	004	Dorman	Joe	Oklahoma House of Representatives	TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1748	005	Dorman	Joe	Oklahoma House of Representatives	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry	Comment acknowledged.
2380	001	Dougherty	Gregory		I think the US should give the go-ahead to the Keystone XL	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Project. Whatever problems it might have, those problems are far less than the problems that come from buying oil from Venezuela or the Middle East.	
627	1	Douglas	Glenn		Knock it off. There are other ways to find or get oil.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2560	001	Douglas	Joann		It is my hope that expanding the Keystone XL Pipeline will improve the economy by creating jobs and by reducing the cost of energy	Comment acknowledged.
2203	001	Doutt	Michael		I strongly urge that the Keystone SL pipeline be approved. Lord knows we need the jobs (obviously) and for the foreseeable future, our advanced civilization will need increasing amounts oil (obviously once again) for transportation and raw chemical stock.	Comment acknowledged.
1809	003	Dowling	Trevor		Furthermore, developing the tar sands will not lead the United States towards oil independence nor will it lead to independence from petroleum products.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses concerns regarding the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1809	004	Dowling	Trevor		The direction of this project is completely counter-productive to a gradual phase-out of oil energy and petroleum products. It is completely counter-productive to a gradual move towards green energy.	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 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. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
58	1	Downing	BrookeKristine		It is imperative our Ogallala Aquifer be protected and not subjected to the horror of a pipeline being built atop one of our most precious resources.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
58	2	Downing	BrookeKristine		We have seen the devastating effects of a breached pipeline. Have you read of all the aborted and stillborn dolphins as a result of the BP spill last year? The aftermath of that tragedy will taint our world for decades 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.
58	3	Downing	BrookeKristine		Please DO NOT allow this project to go forward.	Comment acknowledged.
2876	001	Doyle	Mike	New York State Petroleum Council	I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2063	002	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	The proposed Keystone pipeline expansion would allow us to increase those imports from our North American ally by more than 500,000 barrels per day – decreasing our nation's reliance on imported oil from unstable regions of the world.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2063	003	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	NPRA agrees with the conclusion of the State Department's SDEIS, which states that the Keystone XL project plans contain appropriate measures and safeguards to mitigate any potential negative environmental impacts that could arise from the 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.
2063	004	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	By the administration's own admission, oil is still a significant part of our energy future, and the significant economic benefits it will have on our energy supply are critical to the future.	Comment acknowledged.
2063	005	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	The importance of approving the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline is critical for maintaining and strengthening America's energy security and stimulating the American economy.	Comment acknowledged.
2063	006	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	Completion of the Keystone XL pipeline would strengthen U.S. energy security and supply by maintaining adequate crude oil supplies for U.S. refiners from Canada, a stable, friendly and reliable North American neighbor. By allowing U.S. refiners to use more Canadian supply, the U.S. would be less reliant on oil imports from the Middle East and North Africa, unstable foreign energy sources, making our nation less vulnerable to possible disruptions in supply.	Comment acknowledged.
2063	007	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	Completion of the Keystone XL pipeline can make an important contribution to lowering oil costs by increasing the supply of crude oil throughout North America. Increased supplies of Canadian crude oil to the U.S. will put downward pressure on crude oil prices and have a beneficial impact throughout the entire supply chain.	Comment acknowledged.
2063	008	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	By replacing OPEC crude with a more stable source from Canada, risk premiums inherent in supplies from less stable parts of the world would be reduced.	Comment acknowledged.
2063	009	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	Crude supplies from Canada are primarily lower-cost heavy crudes, such as those now supplied by Mexico and Venezuela. While these crudes always trade at lower prices than higher quality crudes such as WTI, this price differential can be greatly affected by their individual supply and demand. Supply estimates from Canada, with the completion of the Keystone XL pipeline, have the potential to replace these lost supplies and return the differential to higher levels.	Comment acknowledged.
2063	010	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	Falling production from Mexico and Venezuela has reduced heavy crude supplies throughout North America and led to less efficient and more costly refinery operations. Expanding the supply of heavy crudes from Canada will make up for the reduction in production from Mexico and Venezuela.	Comment acknowledged.
2063	011	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	Completion of the Keystone XL pipeline providing a supply of heavy crudes from Canada will result in lower refining costs and more efficient refinery operations.	Comment acknowledged.
2063	012	Drevna	Charles	National	It will also result in sustaining and expanding employment in	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Petrochemical & Refiners Association	the industry.	socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2063	013	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	More efficient refinery operations will lead to more domestic supplies of gasoline and help reduce our dependence on foreign sources for 11 percent of our current demand.	Comment acknowledged.
2063	014	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	Another major benefit of the Keystone XL pipeline is its contribution to expanding access and lowering the transportation costs of moving crude oil throughout North America.	Comment acknowledged.
2063	015	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	According to a recent study by the Energy Policy Research Foundation, the Keystone expansion would provide net economic benefits from improved efficiencies in both the transportation and processing of crude oil of $100 million to $600 million annually, in addition to an immediate boost in construction employment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2063	016	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	Many U.S. refiners, particularly in the Gulf Coast region long ago made expensive upgrades to complex facilities that favor heavy oil. Therefore, there will be greater efficiency in the production of fuels at refinery operations by matching heavier crudes from Canada to these complex U.S. refineries.	Comment acknowledged.
2063	017	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	There will also be greater efficiency in the delivery of crude oil via pipeline into and within the U.S. market. These efficiencies will replace high cost truck movements of crudes in the Bakken and Williston basins with more efficient pipeline supplies and encourage continued expansion of oil production from these domestic sources.	Comment acknowledged.
2063	018	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	Completion of the Keystone XL pipeline will create jobs and benefit communities through increased business activity and tax revenues.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2063	019	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	Completion of the Keystone XL pipeline would make significant contributions to the U.S. economy. The Canadian Energy Research Institute estimates that if the Keystone XL pipeline is built, as many as 465,000 Americans could be working in jobs supported by Canadian oil sands investments in the United States by 2035.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2063	020	Drevna	Charles	National Petrochemical & Refiners Association	Among the important economic benefits that result from the construction of the pipeline, failure to approve its construction could actually increase greenhouse gas emissions.	Consolidated Response GHG-6 addresses Low Carbon Fuel Standards in the greenhouse gas assessment.
1484	001	Drury	Bruce		The SDEIS did not adequately analyze pipeline safety issues of diluted bitumen (raw tar sands) pipelines. While the analysis acknowledges that the Keystone XL pipeline system could spill as much as 1.7 million gallons of diluted bitumen a day without triggering the real-time leak detection system, it then glosses over other concerns raised in a recent pipeline safety report. The analysis includes a number of technical red herrings and inaccuracies which show a lack of understanding of the environmental impact of diluted bitumen. The SDEIS compares diluted bitumen to corrosive crudes brought to U.S.	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 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-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project and addresses concerns about

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					refiners by tanker rather than the conventional oil most often found in U.S. pipelines, glosses over high spill rates due to internal corrosion in Alberta where pipelines often carry diluted bitumen, doesn't analyze what it admits is a high concentration of abrasive sediments in tar sands, and ignores the explosive risk of volatile natural gas condensate in diluted bitumen.	corrosion rate comparisons between the Alberta transmission pipeline system and the U.S. transmission pipeline system. Consolidated Response OIL-5 addresses concerns regarding the potential for an explosion.
3563	1	dsnydacker@wesleyan.edu			Running a pipeline of tarsand oil through America's largest aquifer is wildly irresponsible. Global warming is already wreaking havoc on agricultural productivity and political stability. Please protect America's national security and drinking water.	Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-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.
118	1	Duannac3@aol.com	Duanna		The Keystone XL Project is a much needed project for the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
2042	001	Dubas	Annette	Nebraska State Legislature	While we, at the state level, have tried to understand our authority over this pipeline project, questions remain as to what type of authority a state does possess.	Comment acknowledged
2042	006	Dubas	Annette	Nebraska State Legislature	The effects of a heated pipe near these deep roots could very well have an effect -undoubtedly so if the pipe affected the temperature of the roots.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects.
2042	007	Dubas	Annette	Nebraska State Legislature	The temperature of a pipeline buried 4 feet would probably affect surface water temperatures.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects.
2042	008	Dubas	Annette	Nebraska State Legislature	Is TransCanada planning any aerial thermal infrared mapping of the pipeline as a way to check for 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.
2042	009	Dubas	Annette	Nebraska State Legislature	I'm not sure what Federal regulations are and what agencies are available to implement any Federal oversight. If something does go wrong, even beyond a leak, what assurances are there that problems will be dealt with in the next 20-50 years? What role does the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality play and what is the interaction with Nebraska's NRD's? When there is a spill, what is the remediation plan and anticipated response drill?	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. DOS interviewed NDEQ management personnel on July 11, 2011. NDEQ reported that it can require clean up of spills that impact NE waters and lands. This includes spills over 25 gallons on land, spills released underground in any amount, or spills that reach surface water in any amount. Under Nebraska Title 118 (groundwater regulations), NDEQ would have to approve a submitted workplan for the cleanup of any oil spill meeting these criteria. Most spills that NDEQ has encountered in the past from existing crude oil pipelines have been aboveground spills. Additionally, NDEQ is the permitting agency when hydrostatic test water is needed or dewatering is required. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
2042	010	Dubas	Annette	Nebraska State Legislature	I would like to know specific physics related to leaks in different materials. Have there been pipelines in areas of sandy soils and high water tables, and if so how were they handled?	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2042	011	Dubas	Annette	Nebraska State Legislature	the chances of oil reaching groundwater would be high in the event of an oil pipeline release in the Sand Hills. This is	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the High

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					because shallow water tables are common, and soils are typically sandy.	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.
2042	013	Dubas	Annette	Nebraska State Legislature	My sense is that we are not well prepared to deal with a leak/spill, should one occur along the pipeline	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
2042	018	Dubas	Annette	Nebraska State Legislature	my understanding is that the type of fluid being transported can be "changed" in "real time". In other words, a "divider" is placed in the pipeline, and the new fluid is introduced for transport. This leads to the question in my mind, "If a leak/spill were to occur, how would one know the type of liquid that has leaked/spilled, given the potential for changes in the type of liquid along the pipeline.	Transporting crude oil and petroleum products in pipelines in batch shipments is a common practice. Batch shipments are used to move two or more different liquids through the same pipeline system. The different liquids are transported in a series of batches. The adjoining batches mix where they come into contact. The current design of the proposed Project would accommodate the batch shipments associated with the proposed Marketlink projects. There would be no need for additional capacity or additional pump stations. Requirements for tankage are described in Section 2.5 of the EIS. The EIS describes potential environmental effects of an accidental crude oil release, whether it is WCSB crude oil or domestic crude oil. See Section 3.13 of the EIS.
2597	001	Dubay	Denis		This country, indeed, the world, cannot afford to suffer the climate change impacts that will ensue if we are to burn tar sands oil. There is no way to capture and sequester carbon when burning oil as gasoline in millions of vehicles. Humanity must leave tar sands in the ground, unburned, if we are to avoid catastrophic climate change caused by increasing CO2 concentrations in the atmosphere sure to result from continued burning of coal and oil.	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.
180	1	Dubreuil	Michael	Project acquisition Group Corporation	With the approval of Keystone XL we have an opportunity to employ a further 35 to 50 staff for up to two years.	Comment acknowledged.
180	2	Dubreuil	Michael	Project acquisition Group Corporation	Further our clients in the Houston Area need access to a reliable source of Oil feed stock to keep their refineries producing gasoline and other strategic oil products. Access to secure and stable Canadian Oil will help stabilize supply and prices in the US.	Comment acknowledged.
180	3	Dubreuil	Michael	Project acquisition Group Corporation	Modern pipelines under our current regulatory environment are the safest way of transporting crude oil to the refineries in the Houston Area, the 100's of thousands of miles of existing pipeline in the US, Canada and Mexico.	Comment acknowledged.
91	1	Duffin	Brian		I would like to see this project proceed so that we may end our dependence on foreign oil imports.	Comment acknowledged.
2367	001	Dumont	Caroline	350.org	I am extremely concerned about the extraction of tar sands and the opening of the Keystone pipeline. For one, it will irreversibly destroy the boreal forest from which it is extracted, and leaks will threaten sensitive ecosystems along the pipeline's path.	Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2367	002	Dumont	Caroline	350.org	Furthermore, the US's continued reliance on and investment in fossil fuels will lead to disastrous global 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.
298	1	Dunavan	Susan		This project is important enough to warrant a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, but there is only a 45 day comment period with no public meetings. This shows to me that you DO NOT take this environmental report seriously.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
298	2	Dunavan	Susan		Section 1.1 The ultimate destinations of the crude oil beyond these delivery points would not be contracted with Keystone and are not a part of the proposed Project. While the exact destinations of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project are uncertain, there are 15 refineries within the proposed delivery area in Texas that would have direct access to crude oil delivered by the proposed Project (Purvin & Gertz 2009). Section 2.1 As noted in Section 1.1, the proposed Project would primarily deliver WCSB crude oil, which would likely be heavy crude oil based on current market forecasts, to three delivery points in the U.S. that in turn provide access to many other U.S. pipeline systems and terminals. 1. How can the construction, connection, operation, and maintenance of a foreign country's private company project be in our" National Interest" when the destination of that product transported is "uncertain"?	As noted in Section 1.0 of the EIS, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project. The crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be shipped to delivery points in Oklahoma and Texas. From those points it would be delivered by other transporters to the refineries that desire to purchase the oil or to storage tanks for temporary storage. At this time it is not certain which of the many refineries in those areas would purchase the crude oil transported in the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-9 addresses the DOS National Interest Determination process.
298	3	Dunavan	Susan		Section 2.3.1 Special Condition 19 also requires that Keystone maintain the depth of cover after construction is completed. Specifically, the condition states the following: "Keystone shall maintain a depth of cover of 48 inches in cultivated areas and a depth of 42 inches in all other areas." 2. In all the meetings I attended there was no mention of reducing the depth of the pipeline to less than 48 inches. We have pastureland and were told the depth would be 48 inches. Since when does TransCanada get to change the rules especially when they are threatening landowners with eminent domain condemnation to sign easements that do not specify the depths other than what they told people at meetings?	Special Condition 19 states the following: "Keystone shall construct the pipeline with soil cover at a minimum depth of forty-eight (48) inches in all areas, except in consolidated rock." It also addresses the depth of cover to be maintained, as noted by the commenter. That requirement addresses the situation where soil over the pipeline moves laterally or settles after the pipe is buried to the required depth of 48 inches below the ground surface.
298	3	Dunavan	Susan		Section 2.3.1 Special Condition 19 also requires that Keystone maintain the depth of cover after construction is completed. Specifically, the condition states the following: "Keystone shall maintain a depth of cover of 48 inches in cultivated areas and a depth of 42 inches in all other areas." 2. In all the meetings I attended there was no mention of reducing the depth of the pipeline to less than 48 inches. We have pastureland and were told the depth would be 48 inches. Since when does TransCanada get to change the rules especially when they are threatening landowners with eminent domain condemnation to sign easements that do not specify the depths other than what they told people at meetings?	Special Condition 19 is one of a set of 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration and agreed to by Keystone. Special Condition 19 states that "Keystone shall construct the pipeline with soil cover at a minimum depth of forty-eight (48) inches in all areas, except in consolidated rock." After construction, it also requires that Keystone maintain a depth of cover of 48 inches in cultivated areas and a depth of 42 inches in all other areas as noted by the commenter.
298	4	Dunavan	Susan		Section 2.4.2.2	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					A Project-specific ERP would be prepared for the system, which would be submitted to and approved by PH MSA's prior to operation ... and requires that the response plan include "procedures and a list of resources for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge, and to a substantive threat of such a discharge." 3. Why is the "Emergency Consolidated Response Plan" not part if the Draft EIS? It seems as though their response plan needs to be considered PRIOR to the APPROVAL of the project, not" prior to operation". Their Emergency Consolidated Response should be part of the approval process. If TransCanada had an Emergency Consolidated Response Plan that included a "Worst Case Discharge", they would immediately see that the route chosen over the Ogallala Aquifer was a very bad choice and would reroute the pipeline so that if there was a worst case discharge there would be the least amount of impact ... not over the water supply of millions of people.	preparation and review of the required emergency response plans 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 ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
298	5	Dunavan	Susan		Section 2.4.2.2. Continued The response time to transfer additional resources to a potential leak site would follow an escalating tier system, with initial emergency responders capable of reaching all locations within 6 hours in the event of a spill. Typically, emergency responders would be based in closer proximity to the following areas: Commercially navigable waterways and other water crossings; Populated and urbanized areas; and Unusually sensitive areas, including drinking water locations, ecological, historical, and archaeological resources. 4. Is a 6 hour response possible in the Sandhills of Nebraska? Has severe weather been considered when making these response plans? If it takes 6 hours to get to a spill, how many more hours would it take to "secure" the site? With the numbers given in section 1.2 of the overview of the project, a 6 hour response would mean a spill of 175,000 to 207,000 barrels depending on the output of the pipeline. In gallons that would be 7,350,000 to 8,694,000 U.S. gallons. This is even BEFORE any effort is made to secure the site. In my opinion this is NOT acceptable. Because this pipeline is determined to cross the Ogallala Aquifer, would the aquifer be considered an "other water crossing"? Because the entire aquifer is an ecologically sensitive area and the source of our drinking water, would there be emergency responders housed throughout the entire area of the sandhills?	Consolidated Responses OIL-1 and OIL-2 address the likelihood of large spills from the Project. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-2 and in Section 3.13.4.2 of the EIS, the maximum-sized spill from the Project would be approximately 2.8 million gallons. Specific response requirements would be included in the Emergency Consolidated Response Plan and the Oil Spill Consolidated Response Plan required by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration as noted in Consolidated Response RES-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 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.
298	6	Dunavan	Susan		Following pipeline installation, revegetation of the ROW would be completed using native seed mixes adapted to the Sand Hills region; Since revegetation with native species typically requires several growing seasons, the ROW through the Sand Hills topographic region would be monitored for several years to ensure that and efforts are successful. 5. On all of TransCanada's brochures, they state that they will "restore" the land to its original state. In the DEIS and the SDEIS all that is mentioned is 'and ia To me there is a HUGE difference between these terms. There are areas of the Sandhills that were "disturbed" in the1920's and 1930's as well as more recently. The scars are still there. I do not believe the	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
					Sandhills would be able to be RESTORED. There appear to be only native grass species in the mix that will be "provided by Keystone"(see appendix D) and not the hundreds of varieties of herbs, forbes, and flowers that are found in the sandhills. How many years will the ROW be monitored? If there are still scars from the 1920's and 1930's, will this company really monitor the ROW for 90 years, or will they just throw on a few grass seed varieties and call it "good"?	
298	7	Dunavan	Susan		These are only a few of the questions I still have after reading the Supplemental Draft EIS. A project this big should have a longer comment period and there should be public meetings held. There are still far too many unknowns.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
298	8	Dunavan	Susan		The Sandhills of Nebraska and the Ogallala Aquifer are treasures of the State of Nebraska as well as of the United States. The value of these treasures should not be compromised.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
259	1	Duncan	Daniel		Please support construction of this vital pipeline and approve all required permitting. This project provides needed jobs, economic development and improved energy security for Americans. Shiping oil to US refineries via an electric, low carbon footprint, pumping system rather than via fuel burning tankers from the Middle East offers a cleaner solution as well. If we don't support trade with this ally and NAFTA partner, the oil will go to Asian markets.	Comment acknowledged.
2515	002	Dune	Richard		The economy in my area has been pretty dismal for several years, but I believe there is a light at the end of the tunnel. Allowing the Keystone Pipeline XL to be built would help bring that light closer, by creating jobs as well as by helping to bring the price of fuel down.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
123	1	Dunn	Michael		Please Stop the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1370	001	Dunn	Marianne		As an energy consumer, I am writing to express my strong support for construction of the Keystone XL pipeline currently being reviewed by the Department of State. With gas prices on the rise and continued instability in the Middle East, I am concerned for America's national security and energy security. America's reliance on oil from politically volatile regions of the world threatens its way of life, and America should be working with its neighbors and allies to secure its fuel supply. The Keystone XL pipeline is a clear way to do this, and I urge the Department to consider the benefits this pipeline will have for America's national security, energy security, and economic growth. Furthermore, I believe the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement thoroughly examines all the environmental risks and properly concludes that the potential hazards this pipeline presents are minimal.	Comment acknowledged.
1812	002	Dupler	Douglas		Politicians--it's time to enact policies to transition to a sustainable 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 GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2526	002	DuPre	Patricia		America would see benefits from the expansion of this pipeline, since it would lead to a drop in the price of oil.	Comment acknowledged.
509	1	Durst	John		As I consider the many advantages of expanding the Keystone Pipeline, one benefit in particular really stands out in my mind. Namely, that it is time for our country to reduce its dependence on our current energy suppliers and to focus our efforts elsewhere to gain true energy security. We need more domestic and near domestic resources, and Canada is a great place to start in our efforts to achieve this kind of security.	Comment acknowledged.
509	2	Durst	John		The creation of the Keystone XL Pipeline is essential, as it will quicken the refining and distribution processes, considerably. This is vital when you think of the length of time that both of these processes take when utilizing our current resources. It is my sincere hope that construction will be swift so that the American people will start to feel some relief from these high gas prices and begin to look forward to a more secure energy future.	Comment acknowledged.
1264	001	Durussel	Mark		More importantly, we simply have to move away from fossil fuels if we are to slow the advancement of global warming.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
2775	001	Dutton	Ellsworth		I am very concerned that the tar-sands pipline to Texas and related projects are progressing with relatively little consideration for broader impacts on humanity, particularly the certain climatic consequences and potential local environmental damage.	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.
2230	001	Duval,Jr	John		Please do NOT allow this project to go through. The world is running out of oil. We need to be putting all our resources into alternative energy and preparing for energy descent. This will only give us a tiny increment of oil and be disastrous for the environment.	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.
414	1	Dvorak	Ann	Clover Cove Dairy/Ranch	Even after living there for 20 years, I still don't understand everything there is to know about this landform. The one thing I do know, however, is how fragile its soil already is and how abundant and clean is its water. On my family's land, we have rolling hills that could be easily damaged by overgrazing or drought. This same soil would also be easily damaged by digging up large areas to install a pipeline. I fully understand that TransCanada is committed to returning the land to its original condition, but that is impossible in the Sandhills where plant succession takes years and the only thing keeping the fragile, sandy topsoil from blowing is range plants. Our land is being put into jeopardy.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
414	2	Dvorak	Ann	Clover Cove Dairy/Ranch	The second thing that is being more severely threatened is the water that sits below the land in the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
414	3	Dvorak	Ann	Clover Cove Dairy/Ranch	It is ridiculous to think that our state and national leaders would even think to allow this pipeline to be built through the Ogallala Aquifer. Even the smallest leak would pollute and compromise not only a clean water source for millions of people but also the water source for even more head of livestock. . .the very thing that provides us livelihood in north central Nebraska.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
414	4	Dvorak	Ann	Clover Cove	As an example for the future of this nation, as a concerned	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Dairy/Ranch	citizen of the Sandhills, and as a daughter who will always have a home in the Sandhills, I urge the United States Department of State to deny TransCanada a Presidential Permit. If the permit cannot be denied, at least, for the sake of our clean water and fragile land, have the pipeline rerouted outside of the boundaries of the Sandhills and the Ogallala Aquifer.	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-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
1376	001	Dykes	Russell	Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P.	I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
3493	1	dykstr22ml@yahoo.com			Why are we considering building the Keystone XL Pipeline in light of the last years report on Climate Change from the National Academy of Sciences. Link: http://www8.nationalacademies.org/onpinews/newsitem.aspx?RecordID=05192010 The product transported by this pipeline clearly increases greenhouse gas emissions, which speeds up the negative consequences of climate change. Our children and grandchildren clearly deserve better. We should not be making their planet less habitable. Please stop this project and help support a cleaner Earth.	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.
52	1	Eakins	Kent		It must not go through the Neb. sandhills and over the Ogallala Aquifer which is our source of pure water for the entire state. We depend on this water source for drinking and for the crops of the state also. The water table is so high in places that the pipeline would almost be sitting in water. The sandhills are very fragile and should not be disturbed.	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.
52	2	Eakins	Kent		Please insist that TransCanada move this route to the far eastern part of the state where they already have a pipeline and the soil is more claylike.The Aquifer is not in that part of the state and if there would be a leak at some point it would hopefully not contaminate the Aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing Keystone Mainline route. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPQ) system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Portions of the NHPQ are in eastern Nebraska, and the existing Keystone pipeline extends through the NHPQ system.
488	1	Eakins	Kent&Janice		We feel that the route of the proposed keystone pipeline must be changed so that it does not go through the NE Sandhills and the Ogallala Aquifer. A spill in that area would endanger a huge supply of fresh water which is so important to our state in so many ways. If TransCanada would just follow the route of their first pipeline through our state they would avoid these 2 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 and the Sand Hills area.
2407	001	Eaton	Jim		While scientists worldwide are showing that the only way to	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					stop our planet from an incredibly bleak future from global climate change is to immediately wean ourselves off coal and then other fossil fuels, the very thought that we would consider exploiting tar sands is inexplicable.	alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3131	002	Eblen	Charlene		Tar sand oils pollute more than conventional oil, adding to global warming	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 Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
3131	003	Eblen	Charlene		Safety protocols are never adequate; they allow for accidents that a 2,000 mile pipeline would only make more probable	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.
1387	001	Eckersley	Dike		It has been established that tar sand is very bad for the environment. A pipeline across America from Canada carrying oil derived from such a source is a regressive step.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
3275	001	Eda	Judy		As a U.S. citizen, I strongly oppose this project. The analysis behind it is flawed and inadequate.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3275	002	Eda	Judy		There is no practical way to capture the C02 emitted while burning oil, which is used principally in vehicles.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2411	001	Edgar	Julie	Berks Gas Truth	There are so many environmental, health and safety, moral, national security issues involved with the Keystone XL pipeline that it would be comical if it were not so deadly. The EIS does not include recent information that Canada did not report all the Greenhouse gasses that would be released form mining the dirt tar sands in Canada.	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.
2411	003	Edgar	Julie	Berks Gas Truth	China illegally made pipes of thinner specification	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, 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.
2411	004	Edgar	Julie	Berks Gas Truth	What reassurances are there that these pipes will not be used at a higher than recommended flow rate??	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain,

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						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.
2411	005	Edgar	Julie	Berks Gas Truth	The farmers and ranchers think "oil" is going thru the pipes on their land. It is bitumen. If bitumen is spilled in their skin farmers and Oklahoma doctors do not know it must be surgically removed.	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 to other heavy crude oils
2411	006	Edgar	Julie	Berks Gas Truth	The bituman will increase Oklahoma's electrical need by a factor of 3, the cost us bad enough, but the increased Greenhouse gasses produced will further degrade environment. Then the bitumen is refined in Houston and to add insult to injury we will be harmed as winds blow us the pollution from that 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.
2411	007	Edgar	Julie	Berks Gas Truth	The refined product goes to CHINA.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: “Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast).”
2411	008	Edgar	Julie	Berks Gas Truth	money should be spent on renewables which are safer for the earth and for people.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2411	009	Edgar	Julie	Berks Gas Truth	pipelines make people BLOW UP!!!	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
						explosion in a pump station.
255	1	Edwards	Trena	Peben USA	This project, as I understand it, is vitally important to America. The Keystone XL EIS Project will not only provide jobs for Americans but will also provide resources that will help reduce our dependency on foreign providers of oil and gas products. A project of this size will help to stimulate our economy as well as the economy of the local communities along its route. It will also continue to support the unions associated with work involved with its installation.	Comment acknowledged.
1764	001	Edwards	Nancy		It is nice to see that the State Department is looking into our nation's energy needs. The Keystone Pipeline needs to be expanded	Comment acknowledged.
2757	001	Edwards	Sarah		We need to stop encouraging the use of oil because otherwise when we run out, our whole lifestyle will crash.	Comment acknowledged.
2757	002	Edwards	Sarah		Building this will not really help our situation and will just waste more taxpayers' money and destroy more of the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
97	1	Eggert	Jenny		Please do everything you can to prevent the Keystone pipeline from being laid through Nebraska. The pure water of the Ogallala Aquifer under Neb. is a vital natural resource. No amount of oil will make up for it being destroyed. We are adamently opposed to the pipeline coming through the Sandhills of Nebraska.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
1097	001	Eggleston	David		To me the oil shale project is a disaster. It is destroying many square miles of land, polluting air and water, and looks like an atom bomb has destroyed the landscape.	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 3.14.4 of the EIS has been revised to add information on environmental impacts and regulation of oil sands development in Canada.
1386	002	Ehrlich	Lynda		The bitumen tar sands are corosive, toxic & acidic, as you know. It's so thick, it must be heated under high pressure for it to even flow thru a pipeline, posing new risks of leaks due to corosion, as well as leak detection & safety. Yes, some of the oil would float, but most of the bitumen, an asphault-like crude, would NOT float on the surface of waterways. A you also know, thinners containing benzene are mixed with the bitumen & other highly flammable toxins. Just a teaspoon of benzene can contaminate thousands of gallons of water & are nearly impossible to remove from waterways. Bitumen is very expensive to process & likely would not even begin to lower oil prices.	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 to other heavy crude oils.
3392	003	Ehrlich	Jeremy	Sierra Club Membership Services	2. Fully analyze the risks associated with this pipeline, with the best available science	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.
3392	004	Ehrlich	Jeremy	Sierra Club Membership Services	3. Do a cost-benefit analysis that takes into account the environmental cost of tar sands oil and the possible benefits of spending our resources instead on green technologies	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.

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3517	1	ehsteve2003@netscape.net			I am concerned about the effect the Keystone XL Pipeline will have on America's heartland. Is there a better/safer way to generate the power we need than what the Koch brothers offer?	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. The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
0929	001	Eidson	Terry		We need to extend the Keystone Pipeline, as it will be the quickest and most efficient way to lower, our energy prices. Additionally, it will make us less dependent on foreign countries for our fuels. The astronomical prices are making it hard for the average person to survive.	Comment acknowledged.
2383	001	Einem	Gerald		I have studied the projected effects of using tar sands oil on climate change. A pipeline, Keystone XL, to the US will cause a climatic disaster for the US and the planet. Stopping construction is a moral imperative!	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.
147	1	Eisa	Sami	Transcanada	Please approve this project asap.	Comment acknowledged.
147	2	Eisa	Sami	Transcanada	This project will provide plenty off jobs for our citizens and provide us with a very reliable source of energy.	Comment acknowledged.
147	3	Eisa	Sami	Transcanada	TransCanada cares about the community and will also provide plenty of tax revenue.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
147	4	Eisa	Sami	Transcanada	The environmental concern should not delay this project because the oil-sands or "tar-sands" will not increase the overall pollution rate. The oil sands are less than 2% of the overall pollution.	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.
2385	001	Eisenhardt	Peter		The consequences of increased global atmospheric CO2 concentrations attributable to the crude oil made available by the construction of this pipeline have not been addressed in the environmental impact report.	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.
3529	1	ejs41248@yahoo.com			There is a lot of talk back and forth for and against this pipeline. having read many pro and cons I this is one that the answer is in the middle. Yes there are risks but I feel we should allow this pipe line. I will support any decision you make though as I have great trust in you. I would like to see what energy Secretary Chu has to say.	Comment acknowledged.
2139	001	Ela	Stephen		I urge the Department of State to reject the permit applications for the Keystone XL pipeline project. Anthropogenic global warming is the overriding issue of our era. Your decision with regard to the pipeline will be important to the survival of our species and perhaps to the survival of all species on earth. We have no hope of bringing climate change under control if we embark on yet another project that, by combusting fossil energy gained from tar sands, will pollute our atmosphere with yet more greenhouse gas emissions.	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.
140	1	Elder	Brad		Here is a PowerPoint presentation put together by the students in my conservation class. It is hosted at SlideShare (http://www.slideshare.net/bdelder42/keystone-xl) They were asked to find a safer way to transport the oil through Nebraska using existing technology. Their solutions include a rubberized underlayment to the pipe. This would capture and channel leaks to containment ponds. We already use this	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
					underlayment system for hundreds of miles of canals, levies and landfills. Containment ponds are already required of stationary petroleum tanks. Even Wal-Mart parking lots are required to have a rainwater runoff containment system. An overlayment would prevent rainwater from leaking in from above. These overlayment already exist for landfills etc. By using existing hydrocarbon sensors and embedding them in the overlayment, even the smallest leaks could be detected very early. Directly from the slideshow: We propose that: 1. Land should be purchased by TransCanada and donated to a state or a Nebraska NGO environmental trust. The amount of land should equal to 4 times the area of the land for which the pipeline and pipeline construction covered. Because there are a lot of competing interests in land management, it may be of some value to divide that land up among several parties. Selection of the land should be made by the awarded institutions not TransCanada .2. In addition, 4 times the area of land affected by any spill should be purchased and delivered to a Nebraska environmental trust. This assumes that the effected land was completely rehabilitated. If no spills occur, this provision will never be implemented. Assumptions: 1. That the pipeline is going to be built and is going to pass through the Sand Hills. We do not recommend that the pipeline pass through the Sand Hills. Additionally, building the pipeline over the aquifer represents a profoundly risky venture. We do think it can be built and operated in a much safer manner than proposed. (See : http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jK_r0F51CFI) 2. Underlayment and overlayment are made of material strong enough to withstand a blowout. 3. That cutoff stations are frequent enough to allow underground storage tanks to contain all the oil between stations. 4. That response time to leaks are within a timeframe that allows the integrity of the containment system to be maintained. 5. That the restoration to natural areas by construction activities is 100%. 6. This proposal does not address water crossings. Lack of a suitable solution would compromise the legitimacy of these proposals as it represents a huge gap in protecting Nebraska. 7. This proposal does not address other environmental concerns including using alternative energy.	regulatory requirements. 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. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2201	001	Elgie	Todd		Please allow this project to continue. No form of any industry is without risk; it is more important to develop capacity in North America than rely on overseas oil as much as we do.	Comment acknowledged.
2591	001	Elkin	Bruce		I am opposed to the Keystone XL Project, as the Tar Sands are doing great damage to the Canadian environment, and will undoubtably damage sensitive ecosystems in the States it passes through - for a very long time.	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.
1914	001	Elkins	Terence		Tar sands are a particularly noxious source of polluting oil as they produce oil at very low efficiency (Energy Return on Energy Invested), use vast quantities of valuable water, create local environmental destruction, and deplete the US treasury.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. 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,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1914	002	Elkins	Terence		The appropriate approach is to improve fuel efficiency of automobiles and to implement a substantial national tax on gasoline and diesel fuel.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2727	001	Ellingson	Emilie		In all respects, the plan is very short sited and caters only to economic and politcal motives. Political power and economic fortunes rise and fall, sometimes in a matter of weeks,days and hours. The environmental devastation caused by a potential and probable spill from this pipeline across the Ogallala Aquifer would be eternal.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2287	001	Ellington	Chuck		I sincerely hope that this administration never mentions "energy security" ever again. With the refusal to authorize the Keystone Pipeline Project, Obama and company are well on their way to their obvious objective of $25 a gallon gasoline prices.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3274	001	Elliot	Claudia		I am writing to object in the strongest terms to the permitting of this pipeline project, designed to transport tar sands oil from Canada. The best scientific advice I've seen indicates that extracting and burning this oil will present a grave risk to future generations, from dangerously high concentrations of C02 in the atmosphere and ocean.	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.
2024	001	Ellis	Timothy		I don't see where State should have any area of responsibility in a pipeline, but what ever extent you do, if the pipeline is stopped, this administration had never mention energy security again.	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.
189	1	Elmer	Mike		I believe the Keystone projects are needed to help reduce our purchase of oil from hostile countries and politically unstable regions. We are supporting these countries and their repressive governments by purchasing oil from them. These Keystone Projects will creat US jobs and reduce our dependence on foreign oil sources.	Comment acknowledged.
361	1	Elmore	Randy		The construction of the Keystone XL Project is vital to our National Security also to create jobs and future of energy independence of countries that are of rogue nations. The environmental impact is to a minimum, therefore please approve for future generations and development.	Comment acknowledged.
3533	1	emainland@comcast.net			Rubberstamping the Permit for the Keystone XL pipeline would be a black mark on the Obama presidency and on your tenure as Secretary of State. I beseech you to stop this mad scheme, The pipeline's looming threats to water sources, agriculture and ecosystems have been widely documented and are generally accepted as credible and serious.	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.
3533	2	emainland@comcast.net			What makes the pipeline truly insane, however, is that it will enable more consumption of fossil fuels at a time when carbon emissions are bursting out of control and causing increasingly severe climate impacts everywhere. Just think of the pipeline as helping fuel more unprecedented tornados in the Midwest	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
					and South, cruel drought and unusual fires in Texas, record floods along the Mississippi -- all consistent with what scientists say is a hotter global atmosphere and increasingly extreme and volatile climate conditions arising from profligate fossil fuel use.	
3533	3	emainland@comcast.net			The billions going into fossil fuels should instead be diverted immediately into energy conservation, efficiency and distributed renewable energy resources. The Department of State, as a national security institution, should immediately demand cancellation of this pipeline. Alternative-wise, the Department should urge that that the nation undertake, as emergency security preparedness, the creation and implementation of a low-carbon, sustainable energy economy before it's too late to matter.	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.
2039	002	Emberger	Jim		The dangers to the US are inevitable - there will be disastrous spills, aquifers poisoned, and land ruined. It will also delude Americans into thinking that the tar sands are some magic bullet that will save us from the coming event of energy shortages.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2039	003	Emberger	Jim		For Canada, the environmental consequences are even more dire and immediate, including destruction of entire ecosystems. As one of the first sufferers of climate change, it is unbelievable that the Canadian government is backing this giant increase in greenhouse gases. Canada is already becoming an international pariah because of it, and Canada's internal politics and economies are perverted by tar sands money.	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 3.14.4 of the EIS has been revised to add information on environmental impacts and regulation of oil sands development in Canada.
2261	001	Emerlye	Cynthia		I am deeply opposed to building a pipeline on the Keystone XL project. This is NOT where we should be putting our efforts (read: money) but rather into renewable energy.	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.
587	1	Emmott	Tom		The rich get richer at the expense of the whole country and it's people.	Comment acknowledged.
0823	001	Engelking	Jim		The provincial and federal governments of our northern neighbor have allowed strip mining large swaths of land in Alberta, wasting vast amounts of water and power, polluting the air, all so that they can produce poor quality oil that even the industry never thought made economic or environmental sense. But the United States does not need to join in that destructive enterprise.	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. In addition, Section 3.13.4 of the EIS has been revised to expand discussions of extraterritorial concerns.
0823	002	Engelking	Jim		Nor should we permit destruction of American resources to allow a pipeline to be built from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Tell the oil industry to build its oil refinery in Canada or in the northernmost part of the US that can connect with existing pipelines. It is essential that environmental damage be minimized.	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.
1099	001	Engler	Maggie		I request that this pipeline NOT be allowed to cross South Dakota, or any other state in our country. This company's record for containing oil in the line and the pumping stations is poor. They do not have the technology needed to protect citizens and the environment from their project. In the western US, water is one of the most precious natural resources we	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					have. It is not plentiful, and wht little we have access to needs to be kept clean and free of contamination. The risk of oil leaks in a pipeline and pumping stations is not worth it.	
1099	002	Engler	Maggie		I would rather see our country focus on non-fossil fuel resources to end our dependency on oil. I don't think that using our "own" fossil fuels instead of foreign energy sources is a step for progress. I want to see work created around wind and solar energy projects, both of which are plentiful in the west.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2860	001	English	Todd		As a citizen of the United States that firmly believes we must reduce our dependence on foreign oil, I would like to add this also means oil from the pristine Canadian wilderness.	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.
2860	002	English	Todd		I strongly object to the pipeline construction in defense of a truly renewable energy economy that must include the cost of environmental and social degradation.	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.
2860	003	English	Todd		I feel we need to transition away from fossil fuels all together in an effort to create the most robust and globally competitive economy on the planet. We cannot be competitive any longer with such a dependence on fossil fuels. Please block the approval process for this pipeline.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
2151	001	Enox	Joseph		This project needs to go forward. I seriously can't believe there is any reluctance to approve it. Why is our energy and economic future being jeopardized by small clusters of activists?	Comment acknowledged.
3071	001	Ensslen	John		I support Keystone XL pipeline. This will boost our economy. Plus it will "strengthen our national security by reducing our reliance on oil from volatile and politically unstable regions of the world	Comment acknowledged.
1102	001	Ericksen	Kate		Please leave Nebraska's natural resources alone. We do not need another disaster like Gulf's one, here, in Nebraska! No to TransCanada's 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.
2894	001	Ericksen	Dean		This pipeline could have a positive effect on our economy, bringing many jobs to people in the United States.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2894	002	Ericksen	Dean		Personally, I believe the proposed pipeline could bring these high fuel prices down. It is hard to understand how people who only make minimum wage survive with such a high cost of living. Someone needs to take control of this energy crisis, and I believe the Keystone Pipeline would be a great first step. Please do what is necessary to approve this project.	Comment acknowledged.
2282	001	Erickson	Allan		All agencies of the United States Government should be doing everything in their power to enable the Keystone XL Project EIS to go through and allow the increase of the importation of oil from Canada. To be putting obstructions in the way of this project is not only extremely stupid but goes directly against	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the safety and prosperity of this great nation.	
506	1	Erwin	Terry		We write to you in solidarity asking that you put the needs of Americans before the needs of a foreign company. We have read the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL Project and despite the fact that it is lacking thorough analysis in many areas, we now know enough to say that the dangers this project poses to our land, lives, air, and water are too great; this project must not be allowed to occur.	As noted in Section 1.0 of the EIS, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. As noted in Consolidated Response REG-2, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
506	2	Erwin	Terry		The Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer's sensitive outcrop immediately becomes at risk from a leak of "heavier-than-water" tar sands if this Pipeline is allowed to come through, and 10-12 million Texans in 60 counties have no alternative sources of drinking water if our aquifer is contaminated. Texas is in the middle of one of our worst droughts in history, so clean drinking water is more valuable than ever.	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.
506	3	Erwin	Terry		Please do not enable TransCanada to disable our way of life in East Texas. Please say NO to the Keystone XL tar sands Pipeline.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2718	001	Eslah	Kimia		I urge you to reconsider a pipeline that encourages more extraction of oil from the tar sands in Canada. The tar sands are contributing to an environmental disaster in Alberta and North America.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2718	002	Eslah	Kimia		It is more efficient to place your resources in obtaining clean energy for the future, such as wind and solar.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
302	1	Esparza	John	Texas Motor Transportation Association	As president of Texas Motor Transportation Association (TMTA), I would like to take this opportunity to comment on the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) for the Keystone XL pipeline project released by the Department of State on April 15, 2011. The SDEIS executive summary concludes, "Although DOS received thousands of comments on a wide variety of topics addressed in the draft EIS during the comment period, no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received." TMTA supports this finding and agrees that the Department of State has thoroughly analyzed the project's environmental impact and that the SDEIS properly concludes that there are no new substantial environmental findings. In light of this, I would like to reiterate my support for a prompt and favorable decision from the DOS for the Keystone XL project.	Comment acknowledged.
302	2	Esparza	John	Texas Motor Transportation Association	TMTA believes that Keystone XL is in our country's best interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stabilize energy supply to, the United States, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil to U.S. markets each day -reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada, instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security.	
302	3	Esparza	John	Texas Motor Transportation Association	The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
302	4	Esparza	John	Texas Motor Transportation Association	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. The SDIES states, "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 High Consequence Areas (HCAs) as defined in [the DOT regulations]" [SDEIS, Section 2.3. 1]. Given TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship, it is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	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.
302	5	Esparza	John	Texas Motor Transportation Association	TMTA supports development of Keystone XL and believes it is in the best interest of the trucking industry as well as all Americans. Therefore, on behalf of TMTA, I respectfully request that upon conclusion of the current public comment period, the Department of State expeditiously approve the project and grant TransCanada the Presidential Permit necessary for construction to begin.	Comment acknowledged.
2950	001	Espenson	Thomas		The expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline is an extraordinary opportunity for our country. We will bolster our energy security and ignite our economy in a way that is extremely necessary in these times. I respectfully encourage you to approve this expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
420	1	Estes	Alan		I think it should be considered to change the route of the keystone pipe line. They have picked a route that brings up two major concerns. The pipe line would be in water most of the way across Holt County, and where it would not be in water it would be crossing the sandhills, a very tender piece of 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 issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
336	1	Estrada	Claudia		I am a firm believer that Eminent Domain should not be used for profit. Especially for a Non-United States based company. It sounds great that land is being used for the good of the people, but it has turned out that in many cases it is for the profit of a few individuals who were friends or knew someone that held public office. If the Keystone XL Project, let them pay what the owners are asking and if they can't afford it, then they don't need it. Don't use Eminent Domain to take away individuals livelihood so that people that don't even live here will benefit from.	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.
3014	001	Eubank	Steve		I support the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline. This project could increase the amount of secure and reliable oil we get from our Canadian neighbors. It will likely increase employment opportunities for Americans. It will also decrease our dependency on foreign oil coming from unstable or anti-American areas.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
3	1	Evans	Keith		I am against the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline through the Sandhills of Nebraska.	Comment acknowledged.
3	2	Evans	Keith		First, this fragile environment needs to be protected from soil erosion. I have an M.S. in Plant and Soil Science with a specialty in soils. I have personally witnessed what can happen when the vegetation is stripped from these fragile dunes. The cuts, scars and blowouts never heal and recovering the lost soil is expensive and often never even possible.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
3	3	Evans	Keith		Second, the Ogallala Aquifer, the largest underground freshwater ocean on the continent, must be protected at all costs! We drink from it and irrigate our crops from it. Nebraska leads the nation in the number of acres irrigated. Fouling this critical resource would have staggering implications for millions of people who live in the High Plains region and depend on the water of the Ogallala.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
3	4	Evans	Keith		Finally, putting all of this at risk over technology of the past, oil from tar sands, is a terrible idea. Is this really the way to energy independence? Putting the Sandhills and Ogallala Aquifer at risk over a non-renewable carbon-based energy source is a terrible idea.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3435	001	Evans	Russell		The bottom line however, is that by encouraging the tar sand developments, we endanger the very survival of our future. Greenhouse gases are rapidly changing our planet and this would be one of the biggest contributors in the world	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.
592	1	Eventoff	Franklin		I do not believe that this pipeline is in the best interest of America. Only a few will profit and many will be harmed.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
0894	001	Facenda	Lou		Expanding the Keystone XL Pipeline from the Midwestern states to the Texas oil refineries is a smart move for our economy and our environment. The research has been completed, proving this is a safe and effective means to transport oil into Texas, without harm to the environment. This seems a much safer alternative to legendary spills in the Gulf. America needs to look for more ways to become independent from foreign oil, but most importantly, independent from the Middle Eastern region. Expanding the Keystone XL Pipeline will bring us closer to that independence and keep us in the world market while providing thousands of jobs for our citizens.	Comment acknowledged.
2496	001	Fadda	Shari		The Keystone Pipeline expansion should be approved, if only for the jobs it will create in Texas and throughout the Midwest. Expanding this pipeline means bringing jobs to these slighted areas and increasing our oil supplies here in the U.S. Increased oil supplies will drive the cost down, easing the pain at the pump for sure.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2496	002	Fadda	Shari		Please approve the pipeline expansion to get more oil flowing into our refineries so we can see the relief we deserve. The high cost of gas is affecting everyone and it is time we move forward and start recovering.	Comment acknowledged.
57	1	Fahrlander	Nadine		I am opposed to the Keystone pipeline as it is routed through the Nebraska sandhills, over the Ogallalla aquifer. The sandhills is a fragile ecosystem. When the grass on top is	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					disturbed, the wind carries the sand away. Blowouts are a great concern to those who live in the area, and it takes years to repair them.	Consolidated Response ERO-1.
57	2	Fahrlander	Nadine		Underneath the sandhills lies precious water, which is the primary source of water for this state and for many other states.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
57	3	Fahrlander	Nadine		If Keystone would alter the route through Nebraska so that this pipeline is placed next to their previous pipeline, avoiding the sandhills and the aquifer, I would be more likely to support it.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing Keystone Mainline route. The Keystone Mainline extends through land that overlies the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPQ) system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the NHPQ system. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
1171	003	Fair	Matt	Plumbers & Pipefitters Local Union 155	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards.	Comment acknowledged.
249	1	Fairchild	William		The proposed Keystone XL pipeline and it's operators have been negligent in responding in a "legal" and good faith fashion to concerns over potential aquifer contamination should a "leak" or spill occur. Our land produces 175.000 gallons of clear, fresh spring water a day. If this pipeline should ever fail (on any level), that water supply is in peril. In as much as we all want cheaper available petroleum supplies, we cannot afford to take them at the potential risk of what will become one of our most valuable resources.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system 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. 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 Consolidated Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Consolidated 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.
249	2	Fairchild	William		Regardless, further specific regulations need to be in place, that would demand these companies pay closer attention to the safe production and transportation of this "the dirtiest" form of oil, let alone any oil. From the recent "leak" in Nebraska (1,250.000 barrels of oil) to the unparalleled BP Gulf of Mexico disaster, oil companies either through apathy, lobbyist or political expediency have all played with the future YOU will deliver to our children and beyond.	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 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. DOS is not a aware of a recent spill of 1.2 million barrels of oil in Nebraska.
251	1	Fairchild	William		Also it has just come to light that KEYSTONE has just experienced a leak in North Dakota after having assured city	Section 3.13.1.2 provides information on releases that occurred on the Keystone Mainline. As noted in that

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and state officials that their leak detecting system would catch "any" leaks. This leak was not detected by any system, but an individual who saw the oil streaming 60 feet in the air!!! REALLY? THIS IS UNACCEPTABLE!	response, Keystone's monitoring system did detect the leak and the pipeline system was shut down to stop the release of oil.
3374	001	Fairchild	John		I urge you to expeditiously approve the cross-border permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline. We need the oil and this will help till we can get the alternative fuels on line	Comment acknowledged.
2185	001	Fairgrieve	Richard		Keystone XL is vital to lessen American dependence on oil from unreliable and often hostile sources. It is an important project for American energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
2577	001	Fake	Landon		The environmental impacts of tar sands development include: irreversible effects on biodiversity and the natural environment, reduced water quality, destruction of fragile pristine Boreal Forest and associated wetlands, aquatic and watershed mismanagement, habitat fragmentation, habitat loss, disruption to life cycles of endemic wildlife -- particularly bird and caribou migration -- fish deformities and negative impacts on the human health in downstream communities. However, the overwhelming objection is that exploitation of tar sands would make it implausible to stabilize the climate and avoid disastrous global climate impacts. The tar sands are estimated (e.g., see IPCC Fourth Assessment Report) to contain at least 400 GtC (equivalent to about 200 ppm CO2).	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.
3398	001	Falcone	Joseph		Oil pipelines are an efficient, safe, and environmentally responsible way to transport crude over long distances. I understand the Keystone XL Pipeline will add more than 250,000 permanent jobs for U.S. workers, and add more than $100 billion in annual total expenditures to the U.S. economy. During the construction phase of the expansion, Keystone will generate more than $585 million in state and local taxes for the states along the pipeline route and stimulate more than $20 billion in new spending for the U.S. economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3491	1	fangorn1@comcast.net			I write to register my opposition to the proposed TransCanada Keystone Pipeline. You know as well as I do that tar sands oil production ravages the land, puts high amounts of CO2 into the air, and renders the surface waters across vast areas of Alberta incapable of supporting native wildlife and people. Supporting Keystone is like writing another sentence in the Earth's death warrant. Because of the devastating impacts of Keystone detailed in your Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, I urge the Dept. of State to deny approval for this pipeline and, instead, to support efforts to build a clean energy future.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
2955	001	Fariello	Theresa	Exxon Mobil Corporation	In other words, Canada's oil sands will be developed and produced well into the future - with or without a market in the United States. At present, emerging economies such as China and India, which are expanding oil sands development, stand to benefit the most from the energy derived from this resource if the U.S. refuses to accept its products. (3) A recent article in Alberta Oil magazine noted, "[a]s China continues to wheel and deal its way into the Canadian oil and gas industry, another Asian tiger is looking to join the petroleum party. In February, India sent a high level delegation that included the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					state's petroleum secretary, S. Sundareshan, to Alberta to promote the country's domestic oil and gas industry and to tour some oil sands operations…(4) Increasing Demand for Energy Globally Requires Expanded Access and Diversity in Supply Driven by demand for transportation fuels, most of the energy we consume today comes from hydrocarbons - with crude oil being the largest source of energy. Even with significant strides in improving energy efficiency, global energy demand is projected to be about 35 percent higher in 2030 compared to the level in 2005. Essentially all the growth in global energy demand will occur in developing nations, where populations and economic output are expanding most rapidly. To meet this demand, all economic sources of energy will need to be pursued, including fossil fuels, nuclear and renewables. Natural gas will be the fastest growing major energy source. Oil demand will also grow significantly and, given the depletion of existing fields, must increasingly come from more remote and challenging areas such as Canada's oil sands. Leading authorities such as the IEA and the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) have found that Canada will play an increasingly important role in global energy markets. The majority of world oil reserves are owned or controlled by national governments. Only one-quarter of total global oil reserves are accessible for private sector investment. One half of these accessible reserves are in Canada's oil sands.	
2955	002	Fariello	Theresa	Exxon Mobil Corporation	President Obama has called Canada "a stable and steady and reliable source." Canada's oil sands are important to ensuring secure North American energy supplies today, and production will be even more important in the future as energy demands increase. According to EIA, Canadian oil today provides more than 20 percent of U.S. crude oil imports; the United States is its largest market. The United States imported more than 700 million barrels (or almost 2 million barrels per day) of crude oil from Canada in 2009. U.S. Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADOs) II (the Midwest) and IV (the Rocky Mountain region) are the largest beneficiaries of Canadian oil, about 1.2 million barrels per day (bpd) and 232,000 bpd respectively. The Keystone XL pipeline would expand that supply into PADD III (the Gulf Coast region representing New Mexico east through Alabama, including Arkansas). U.S. refineries have been processing crude from Canadian oil sands for decades. The proposed Keystone XL pipeline would deliver more than 700,000 barrels of both U.S.- and Canadian-produced oil each day to U.S. markets. This result clearly supports President Obama's objectives for enhanced energy security, which call for a mix of increased domestic oil production and imported oil from our North American allies.	Comment acknowledged.
2955	003	Fariello	Theresa	Exxon Mobil Corporation	While facilitating transport of Canadian crude to U.S. refineries, the Keystone XL pipeline will also benefit production and transport of significant quantities of crude produced in the northern United States. In April 2008, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) announced that North Dakota and Montana have an estimated 3.0 to 4.3 billion barrels of undiscovered, technically recoverable oil in an area known as	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the Bakken Formation. A U.S. Geological Survey assessment, released April 10, shows a 25-fold increase in the amount of oil that can be recovered compared to the agency's 1995 estimate of 151 million barrels of oil. ... New geologic models applied to the Bakken Formation, advances in drilling and production technologies, and recent oil discoveries have resulted in these substantially larger technically recoverable oil volumes.? The conclusions of the USGS study, requested by then-North Dakota Senator Byron Dorgan, demonstrate two important points about modem oil and natural gas production: 1. With constantly evolving innovation in the field of energy exploration, the U.S. is finding that there are many more resources within its own borders that are available to increase domestic supply; and 2. New and emerging technologies are allowing U.S.-based energy companies to safely, securely and efficiently produce those resources. What were once thought of as "unconventional" resources are rapidly becoming today's and tomorrow's reliable, "conventional" sources of North American energy supply. Crude oil forecasts for the Bakken region continue to grow with production expected to increase approximately 200,000-300,000 barrels per day (bpd) by 2015. As the SDEIS notes, "the Bakken Marketlink project would provide direct access to PADD II and PADD III markets," allowing transport of up to 100,000 bpd of crude from the Williston Basin region in North Dakota and Montana, to Cushing, Oklahoma and Gulf Coast refineries (making use of the facilities will operate and support the proposed Keystone XL pipeline).(8) The Cushing Marketlink Project will add appropriate interconnection and facilities to allow other pipelines to connect to Keystone XL, relieving shipping constraints from Cushing to Gulf Coast refineries.	
2955	004	Fariello	Theresa	Exxon Mobil Corporation	U.S. Employment and Economic Opportunities Resulting from Keystone XL Construction According to TransCanada, the $7 billion Keystone XL project is expected to create more than 20,000 well-paying manufacturing and construction jobs in 2011-2012 across the United States, which will in tum stimulate additional economic activity. A study by the Perryman Group concluded that once the pipeline is operational, states along the pipeline corridor can expect to receive an additional $5.2 billion in property taxes during the estimated operating life of the pipeline. A "No Action Alternative" Would Deny These Benefits at a Critical Time for the Economy As the SDEIS states, Under the No Action Alternative, the near-term positive socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and operation of the Project would not be realized along the proposed route and elsewhere in the U.S. No annual property tax revenues would be generated, as opposed to an estimated $138.4 million in annual property tax revenues that would be generated by the proposed Project in the region of influence. The generation of local employment as well as substantial expenditures on goods and services would also not occur under the No Action Alternative. (10) U.S. Employment Opportunities, Economic Growth Resulting from Oil Sands Development According to a new study from the Canadian Energy Research Institute	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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					(CERI), "[t]otal GDP impact of oil sands investment and operations over a 25-year period is estimated to be $521 billion for the US," and "[e]mployment in the United States (direct, indirect, induced) as a result of new oil sands investments is expected to grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035.,,(11)	
2955	007	Fariello	Theresa	Exxon Mobil Corporation	In preparing the SDEIS, the State Department exceeded regulatory requirements by providing a lifecycle greenhouse gas analysis of oil sands development generally, and by reviewing other potential environmental impacts in Canada. The SDEIS also analyzes potential air quality impacts near the proposed route of the pipeline by factoring in a potential for future refinery modifications to facilitate the processing of Canadian crude - among other factors in the U.S. outside the domain of the Keystone XL project itself. (15) As the SDEIS states, "from a global perspective, the project is not likely to result in incremental GHG emissions.,,16 In fact, one consequence of the "No Action Alternative" would be increased GHG emissions from overseas transportation of crude to U.S. refiners: "[T]he transport of crude oil by tanker rather than by pipeline would likely result in greater transportation-related GHG emissions.,,(17)	Comment acknowledged.
2955	008	Fariello	Theresa	Exxon Mobil Corporation	The SDEIS appropriately acknowledges Alberta's regulation of GHG emissions at the source. Alberta's Specified Gas Emitters Regulation (SGER), which became effective July 1, 2007, requires all facilities in Alberta emitting more than 100,000 tons of C02- equivalent per year to reduce their emissions intensity by 12 percent below a baseline based on 2003-2005 emissions. New facilities or facilities in operation on or after January 1,2000 and have completed less than eight years of commercial operation, are required to reduce their emission intensity by two percent per year beginning the fourth year of operation. SGER effectively places a cost on carbon emissions resulting from the roduction of the oil sands. The SDEIS states that mining will be the dominant means for oil sands extraction over the next 20 years, thus implying that the benefits of new efficient and lower-emission in situ technologies will not play a prominent role for some time: The GHG profile of [the in situ] oil sands extraction method may be reduced by new technologies and innovations to reuse steam onsite and/or improve thermal recovery and in response to incentives created by Alberta's climate policy requiring reductions in GHG emissions intensity from large emitters in the province. However, surface mining is projected to remain the dominant extraction method for WCSB crude oils for the next 20 years (CERA 2010). In consideration of these factors, it is likely that GHG intensity for future reference crude oils will be trending upward while the GHG intensity for WCSB oil sands-derived crude oils will be relatively constant to slightly upward. If this is the case, the differential in life-cycle GHG emissions for fuels refined from these crude oils is likely to decrease. (19) In its more recent report, Oil Sands Technology: Past, Present, and Future, IHS CERA stated: "A track record of ongoing, continuous technical improvement has enabled oil sands growth. At the same time, innovation	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					has improved the environmental performance of production, lowering the average amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted per barrel of output.,,(20)	
2955	009	Fariello	Theresa	Exxon Mobil Corporation	Eighty percent of Canada's oil sands resource may be recovered through in situ extraction while only 20 percent is close enough to the surface to be mined. There have been technological breakthroughs in both oil sands mining and in situ processes that should be considered. Exploring ExxonMobil's achievements in oil sands research and development can provide a good sense of the industry's constancy of purpose in increasing efficiency and reducing the environmental footprint of production operations. Over the past 40 years, ExxonMobil has invested more than 2,000 work years in heavy oil research alone. These efforts include developing proprietary in-situ recovery processes, enhancing surface-related technologies to improve the economics of mining operations, and creating technologies to increase the value of heavy oil and aid in its transport.	Comment acknowledged.
2955	010	Fariello	Theresa	Exxon Mobil Corporation	Tailings, Water Use, and Water Quality are Heavily Regulated, and Oil Sands Developers Are Working Together to Eliminate Tailings Ponds Oil sands mining projects in the Fort McMurray area draw water from the Athabasca River. About three percent of the average natural flow of the river is allocated to the oil sands industry - one of the lowest river allocations in Canada. In 2009, the oil sands industry withdrew only 0.5 percent of average total Athabasca River flows. IHS CERA acknowledges the industry's achievements: "Deployment of new technology and methods has reduced the water use intensity of production, particularly the use of fresh water.,,21 The SDEIS makes several references to tailings ponds associated with oil sands production operations. During and after mining, tailings ponds are reclaimed. Tailings are returned to the mine site as part of the overall mine closure and reclamation process. No tailings water can be released to the Athabasca River or any other watercourse. The possibility of seepage is anticipated when tailings ponds are engineered and built, and containment systems and monitoring wells are required. Alberta's Directive 074 regulation requires the reduction of tailings and the establishment of target dates for closure and reclamation of tailings ponds. Between 2012 and 2016, Directive 074 requires implementation of plans to virtually eliminate growth in wet tailings. After 2016, the industry must process wet tailings at the same rate they are produced. On December 13, 2010, Canada's oil sands mining developers announced groundbreaking cooperation on tailings research and development with a view to streamlining work on eliminating tailings ponds. The companies, including ExxonMobil's affiliate Imperial Oil, have agreed to pool their scientific research, share their findings, and eliminate proprietary intellectual property on past efforts. Collaborators will also make past research available to peers, government, academia, and others with an interest in improving tailings management.	Comment acknowledged.
2955	011	Fariello	Theresa	Exxon Mobil	Crude oil derived from Canada's oil sands, including bitumen	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Corporation	blended with diluents, is similar to other types of crude refined in the United States and has been safely transported by pipeline for decades. As the SDEIS itself states, "WCSB heavy crude oil is similar to heavy crude oil currently being processed in refineries in the Houston area and elsewhere in the U.S." and that a "comparison of typical heavy crude oils refined currently in the Houston area with the crude oils that would be transported on the proposed pipeline indicates that they are similar in composition and would therefore likely produce similar emissions during refining.,,22	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.
3472	1	Farley	Benny		The Keystone XL oil pipeline is a wonderful solution to many of our national problems. Specifically, the economy here in Angleton is rough and slow. This pipeline will enable us to secure energy independence, create jobs, and accumulate revenue.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
3472	2	Farley	Benny		Our area is in desperate need of jobs, and our national economy is unstable. Not only will this pipeline create construction jobs, but also those jobs will likely be long term. In addition, the expansion will generate revenue via property taxes for it. This is a win-win for our state, and I urge you to approve the expansion of the Keystone XL oil pipeline.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3032	001	Farmer	Carey		I urge you to approve the cross-border permit for the Keystone pipeline. The US is much better off getting our crude oil via a pipeline from Canada than via tankers from the Persian Gulf. In addition to avoiding the environmental risks of ocean transport, construction and operation of the Canadian oil fields and the pipeline will provide hundreds of thousands of good jobs for Americans and Canadians.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3032	002	Farmer	Carey		With Canada's enormous oil sands reserves, we could secure a quarter or more of our oil supply with this pipeline. It makes zero sense to turn down an opportunity for a safe, secure supply from a trusted neighbor. I urge you to support the Keystone pipeline in every way. This is an important national security issue.	Comment acknowledged.
73	3	Farnsworth-Hoback	Kerri		It is my opinion that the pipeline should be re-routed to avoid this sensitive landscape.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
0793	002	Farnum	Lorna		It will NOT reduce our country's dependence on oil as those that profit from this are under NO obligation to sell this dirty crude within the United States.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: “Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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.14 Middle Eastern producers will not have any trouble finding takers for their crude, Even if, as Verleger claims, 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast)."
86	1	Farr	Kenneth		In light of the environmental impact study I see no reason why the project should not continue. The property owners except for a few who always protest projects, see the need for this project to continue. It seems that the observation and planning for safety of the lands, aquifers and wildlife have been adequate. Let the project continue.	Comment acknowledged.
537	1	Farren	Douglas		The price of gas is out of control because we have no stable supply of oil to meet our demands. As soon as we establish a stable, secure supply for oil, speculators will no longer be able to drive up prices. The Keystone Pipeline from Canada to Texas will provide this reliable supply. As a result, costs will come down.	Comment acknowledged.
537	2	Farren	Douglas		We should be drilling everywhere in the United States where we have viable reserves. While we are attempting to do that, we should build this pipeline to supply our oil needs. The most important reason to build the Keystone Pipeline is to establish energy security for our country. Your approval of this essential pipeline project is respectfully requested.	Comment acknowledged.
2243	001	Faylor	James	CUMC	The regular Keystone pipeline is already leaking after only a year. Now they want to put the Keystone XL over our precious aquifier.	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). Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2243	002	Faylor	James	CUMC	The toxic sludge from the tarsands it carries is even more corrosive and needs much more pressure to push it through the pipeline.	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 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
2243	003	Faylor	James	CUMC	It will most certainly fail and make the BP disaster in the Gulf look tame.	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.
1527	001	Fehsenfeld	Tom	Crystal Flash Energy	As a Michigan-based petroleum distributor. I urge you to approve the border crossing permit for the keystone XL pipeline to allow more Canadian oil to be imported into the United States. High fuel prices affect all Americans and are hurting family budgets. We need more oil supplies and Canada is a friendly neighbor and trading partner.	Comment acknowledged.
1527	002	Fehsenfeld	Tom	Crystal Flash Energy	The pipeline must meet strict environmental conditions and will be built with the latest construction standards.	Comment acknowledged.
2606	001	Feiger	Gavin		I do not believe that the SDEIS correctly estimates or addresses the full lifecycle emissions, over the course of decades. The pipeline manufacturing and construction, combined with extraction, transportation and eventual burning of the recoverable oil, will result in emissions that far outweigh the benefits of the antiquated and unnecessary energy source.	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.
2634	001	Feikema	Michael	Brookings Pax Christi	This is not the direction our country needs to take. We need an emergency mobilization on the scale of WWII to reorient our economy towards sustainability.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2634	002	Feikema	Michael	Brookings Pax Christi	The last thing we need is to expend precious resources on "extreme" forms of energy like the tar sand oil from Canada which requires more energy to produce than it produces while it devastates the planet through dramatically increasing Carbon levels in the atmosphere, not to mention the destruction of the immediate environment in which it is extracted.	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.
1407	001	Feist	Robert		The most important thing for me is the job impact that the pipeline will have. In these troubled economic times there's no reason to stifle a project that will have such broad economic benefits. Also, the impact of having pipeline access for the Bakken Shale oil development is crucial to continued responsible development of our nation's resources. The pipeline means greater efficiency for resource development in North Dakota and lesser dependance on foreign oil which is beneficial to our national security.	Comment acknowledged.
386	1	Feit	David		Please force TransCanada to reroute the Keystone XL pipeline away from the Sandhills region of Nebraska. This area is an ecological gem and rests on top of an aquifer that supplies water for the state and much of the midwest. The potential economic and human impact of oil contamination in the aquifer (from a leak, accident, or terror activity) would be enormanous - and is completely avoidable.	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. Concerns regarding potential threats to aquifers from terrorism and natural disaster are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-5.
621	1	Feldman	Geoffery		The pipeline itself is less of an issue than the Kochs involvement. I want them to feel their calumnys on Democrats in their dirty Stinky Pockets	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2303	001	Feldman	Michael		I am against the Keystone XL Project. Keystone's existing pipeline has recently spilled crude oil in several places in the US.	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).
2303	002	Feldman	Michael		Many experts have said this oil will not lower the price of oil. It will send more of our money out of the country.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
2303	003	Feldman	Michael		Tar sands oil increases the effects of climate change.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS.
2303	004	Feldman	Michael		What we need is faster action to get ourselves off of our oil addiction. We need to move faster towards electric vehicles and hybrids powered by clean energy.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2111	001	Feldman	Clarice		It would be a huge mistake to halt this project. It is a job creating, energy providing option when we desperately need both.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
1329	001	Felton	Ronald		There are limited supplies of this resource. This type of oil recovery is decimating Canada. But the scar this project will make through the middle of the United States will last forever.	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 projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1416	001	Fennell	Jennifer		Constructing the Keystone XL Pipeline will give America access to more Canadian oil and I believe that is something we need and have to do. We should be doing more to tap our own domestic sources of energy, but at a minimum, we can at least expand our import of oil resources from a reliable, friendly source. Please allow this good project to move forward.	Comment acknowledged.
0876	003	Fereaud	Zonia		Let's concentrate on supporting the advance of green energy sources so that we may protect ourselves and future generations from greedy and predatory corporate interests.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						investments in other technologies.
177	1	Ferguson	Dianne		I would urge you to take into serious consideration the environmental impact of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline. An environmental impact study is first and foremost supposed to take into consideration the environment, not the amount of money spent or saved.	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. 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.
177	2	Ferguson	Dianne		An oil spill into the Ogallala aquifer would do irreparable harm to this large underground body of water which supplies water to Nebraska and some of the surrounding states.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
177	3	Ferguson	Dianne		How could the contamination ever be contained or cleaned up, especially given the porous soil in the Sandhills and the high water table in many areas.	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.
177	4	Ferguson	Dianne		Put the pipeline through eastern Nebraska, parallel to the current Keystone pipeline.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing Keystone Mainline route.
371	1	Ferguson	James		For decades, Transcanada has been a leader in pipeline safety and has a very good track record as a pipeline operator in Canada and the US. I support TCPL's Keystone XL project.	Comment acknowledged.
144	1	Fernandez	Patricia		As a resident of the US I advocate that the Keystone XL project be approved and get on with the constructon. It has cost the tax payers to much already in lost jobs and revenues that could have been made with the approval and completion of this important project.	Comment acknowledged.
203	1	Fernandez	Brian	Francesca's Clothier	This is the last straw. What is going on that when a company wants desperately to give americans jobs and the US government and folks who have no ideal of what is going on blocks the potential that mean many jobs for US citizens. Stop dragging you feet and put Americans to work. I support TransCanada and the Keystone Pipeline and the economic help it will give US citizens.	Comment acknowledged.
1353	001	Ferrick	Kevin		I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1753	001	Ferro	Frank		We need to focus on energy recovery, and that begins with more oil being funneled into our refineries. As this occurs, we can become more reliant on North American sources.	Comment acknowledged.
2476	001	Ferry	James		Projects like this, where we are developing energy resources in North America, are important for job creation, economic development and give us much needed new supplies oil.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
513	1	Feyers	Odiel		The price of gas in the United States is ridiculous, and we need to do something to lower it. I believe that the expansion	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					of the Keystone XL Pipeline is a step in the right direction I. It was not that long ago when gasoline prices were close to one dollar. While we may never get back to that level, I would like to see some moderation in what we pay to fill our tanks.	
513	2	Feyers	Odiel		We have to bring about a plan of action to help offset oil prices, and the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion is an action I support. I would appreciate your support as well.	Comment acknowledged.
3182	001	Fiala	Ann		Time to build the pipeline and create more jobs.	Comment acknowledged.
2923	001	Fidler	Delos		The more local oil we can use, the less we will have to depend on our current foreign suppliers. Bringing more oil in through the expanded Keystone Pipeline will surely bring the price of gas down.	Comment acknowledged.
2923	002	Fidler	Delos		The Keystone XL Pipeline will bring some good paying jobs, so there should not be any hesitation to approve it.	Comment acknowledged.
2839	001	Fieldman	Glenn		I do not understand how the U.S. government can even consider approving this pipeline, which will kick tar sands exploitation into high gear and increase atmospheric CO2 concentration drastically.	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.
14	1	Filbrandt	Jeffrey		However I am concerned that State Department is not fully qualified or equipped to conduct such a report, since when did this department become qualified environmentalists or oil experts to make such a decision? Yes, the State Department has authority over the pipeline because it crosses an international boundary, but not the authority to make such an important environmental decision on the importance and value of the resources that the state of Nebraska has.	Consolidated Response REG-2 provides information of the environmental review process conducted for the proposed Project, including information on role of DOS as lead agency.
14	2	Filbrandt	Jeffrey		I'm not against building the pipeline; however I am opposed to building in such an area that risks the environmentally sensitive Sandhills and its vast 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.
14	3	Filbrandt	Jeffrey		Why take the risk when there are much safer and less risky alternatives. I agree with Senator Johanns, who said he believes the most appropriate Nebraska route for the proposed new Keystone XL Pipeline should be along an eastern pathway already traversed by an earlier Keystone line. I believe the State Department should take head in what Nebraska's Senators, Representatives and people are saying about the potential dangers of this proposed route. The State Department report seems more concerned about TransCanada's profit margin than Nebraska's natural resources. We as taxpayers have the right to expert analysis that is properly focused, objective and more thorough.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing Keystone Mainline route. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, DOS is conducting an environmental review of the proposed Project and a determination of national interest and is neither an opponent of nor a proponent for the proposed Project. The reviews conducted by DOS do not include consideration of the profits or losses that the applicant could incur if the proposed Project is implemented. Further, DOS considers the analysis of the proposed Project and alternatives in the vicinity of the NHPQ system and the Sand Hills region to be objective and in compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
14	4	Filbrandt	Jeffrey		Have we learned nothing from the Big Oil greed and losses we incurred in the Gulf by BP, is it really worth the risk of what could and will happen if there is an oil leak over 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. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 and AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
14	4	Filbrandt	Jeffrey		Have we learned nothing from the Big Oil greed and losses we incurred in the Gulf by BP, is it really worth the risk of what could and will happen if there is an oil leak over Ogallala Aquifer?	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 AQF-3 provides information on the potential impacts of a spill that reaches the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer, and spill response scenarios.
60	1	Filmr	Rex		The Ogallala Aquifer is one of America's great natural resources. As such it must be protected from pollution. No matter how high gasoline prices climb, our most vital resource--fresh, clean water--must be protected from such threats as the proposed Keystone XL pipeline project.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
60	2	Filmr	Rex		The recent Gulf oil disster is reason enough to doubt all promises of those who claim that no ruptures can occur.	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. 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 section does not state that that there would not be any spills from the proposed Project.
2215	001	Finlayson	RC	fms	Step aside, drop the objections. You can't get oil from a cleaner, more regulated and friendlier country than Canada. They are likelier to be more reliable than the Middle East, Venezuela or anywhere else.	Comment acknowledged.
1575	001	Fino	Francis		An excellent idea for us would be to throw more support behind the expansion of oil pipelines, namely the Keystone Pipeline out of Alberta, Canada. The cost savings would be extraordinary, and we could begin to become more energy-independent.	Comment acknowledged.
3060	001	First	Curry		I am writing to OPPOSE the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Investing in this energy infrastructure will keep us on a path of overusage and not concentrating on conservation - USING LESS ENERGY	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.
19	1	Fischer	Mary		There is nothing about the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline that is worth the possible destruction of the Ogallala aquifer and the Sandhills.	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.
19	2	Fischer	Mary		The amount of time, energy and money being spent in the futile attempt to convince Nebraskans that this is a safe project would have far better invested in identifying an alternative route.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, DOS is conducting an environmental review of the proposed Project and a determination of national interest. DOS is neither an opponent of or proponent for the proposed Project and is assessing the proposed Project as required by NEPA and Executive Order 13337. DOS has thoroughly evaluated the safety of the proposed Project, as described in Section 3.13. of the EIS. All of the DOS analyses of safety are presented in the EIS and DOS has not expended time or funds in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						attempting to convince stakeholders of the safety of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes.
2021	001	Fischer	Ronald		I believe it is critical this project be approved. Canada is our good neighbor and we can get our oil supplies from them without supporting terrible and corrupt dictatorships in the Mid-East and South America.	Comment acknowledged.
0725	001	Fisher	Robert		I know we need oil, I know we are running out in a few decades but, our government needs to stand up and force the auto manufactures to increase minimum mileage standards to 65 MPG!	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1659	002	Fisher	C.L.&Nita		Expanding the Keystone XL Pipeline should become a priority for the United States. Doing so would help to ensure energy security and affordability for years to come.	Comment acknowledged.
2687	001	Fisher	Curtis	National Wildlife Federation Northeast Regional Center, et. al.	The XL pipeline would carry up to 900,000 barrels of dirty fuel per day from operations in Alberta, Canada, more than 2,000 miles to refineries on the Gulf Coast. At the cost of approximately $7 billion, the Keystone XL pipeline will create the infrastructure necessary to transport this dirty fuel for 50 years. Producing just one barrel of tar sands oil requires: • Extracting at least four tons of earth, half of which is tar sands. • Contaminating two to four barrels of freshwater to separate the oil from the sand. • Releasing at least three times more global warming pollution than conventional oil. • Creating toxic tailing ponds that are considered one of the largest human-made structures in the world. The ponds span 50 square kilometers –about twice the size of Manhattan – and can be seen from space.	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 to other heavy crude oils. 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.
2687	002	Fisher	Curtis	National Wildlife Federation Northeast Regional Center, et. al.	The XL Pipeline Would Cripple our Country's Chance for a Job Producing-Clean Energy Future The SDEIS ignores the Department of Energy's finding that if the United States adopts more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled, our Gulf refineries would not need an expansion of tar sands pipelines. To make matters worse, the SDEIS specifically states "use of alternative energy sources and energy conservation in meeting needs for transportation fuel are not considered an alternative to the proposed Project." SDEIS at 4-18. This statement makes a mockery of any national commitment to achieving a clean energy future. A clean energy future will not be realized if this country continues to invest in dirty fuels. If the XL pipeline is approved, critical investment dollars needed in the Northeast and across the country will be diverted to dirty fuel technology and away from clean 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 in the Gulf Coast. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses concerns regarding change in the rate of greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production and the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2687	003	Fisher	Curtis	National Wildlife Federation Northeast Regional Center, et. al.	The XL Pipeline Would Roll Back the Northeast's Progress in Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions The Northeast has been a leader in reducing emissions from stationary and transportation sources. Our states have joined together to adopt a strong utility carbon pollution reduction program (Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)), and required cleaner cars to be sold in our region. Most of our states have also individually passed and funded comprehensive energy efficiency and renewable energy programs that have made	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 in the Gulf Coast. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses concerns regarding change in the rate of greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production and the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					major reductions in greenhouse gas, created jobs and improved air quality. Unfortunately, this progress will be placed in jeopardy by the construction of a dirty fuel infrastructure. Greenhouse gas emissions know no boundaries.	
2687	004	Fisher	Curtis	National Wildlife Federation Northeast Regional Center, et. al.	The XL Pipeline Contradicts the Northeast's Progress on a Clean Fuel Standard Northeast residents, struggling with high gasoline prices, want to end their almost sole reliance on oil for transportation. The proposed XL pipeline will continue this addiction. In contrast, the development of a regional clean fuel standard would help to reduce energy prices and establish competition in the oil marketplace. In short, our Northeast economy is extremely vulnerable to oil price volatility. The Northeast clean fuel standard will create incentives for electric, advanced biofuels and other technologies that will directly compete with oil and thus create a more stable market.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. The comment notes that the Northeast economy is extremely vulnerable to oil price volatility. This concern may partially relate to the incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump. That incorrect assertion is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
2687	005	Fisher	Curtis	National Wildlife Federation Northeast Regional Center, et. al.	Northeast Residents Are Opposed to the Destruction of Boreal Forests While many Northeast residents have never visited Canada's unique boreal forests, we stand united against its destruction and the impact its destruction will have on the region's indigenous populations. And we all benefit from the carbon the boreal forest sequesters, the oxygen it supplies, and the habitat it provides to species that migrate through the Northeast. Specifically, the SDEIS does not analyze the impacts of strip-mining and drilling Alberta's boreal forests for tar sands which include vast toxic waste dumps, destruction of wildlife habitat including vital migratory bird nesting habitat, water and air pollution, and potential health impacts on downstream communities.	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 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.
2687	007	Fisher	Curtis	National Wildlife Federation Northeast Regional Center, et. al.	The Department of State should have scheduled public hearings across the country, including in the Northeast, due to the sheer magnitude of the climate change impacts which will affect the entire country. In addition, 45 days to comment on the SEIS document is completely inadequate for so complex and important of a matter. We urge you to extend the comment period to a minimum of 90 days which is standard with similar projects.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and the supplemental draft EIS.
2687	008	Fisher	Curtis	National Wildlife Federation Northeast Regional	Nebraska Senators, legislators, farmers and citizens have urged the State Department to consider alternate routes that would avoid the fragile and treasured Nebraska Sandhills and the Ogallala Aquifer – the source of freshwater for over 2	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Center, et. al.	million Americans. Yet, the SDEIS does not analyze reasonable alternate routes that would avoid potential impacts to these sensitive regions, as required by NEPA.	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
2598	001	Fiske	Richard	Sustainable Woodstock	I object to the construction of a pipeline to carry tar sands oil to Texas refinereriee because exploration of tar sands will have disastrous global climate impacts.	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.
1250	001	Fittante	Marty		I urge you to approve the border crossing permit for the keystone XL pipeline to allow more Canadian oil to be imported into the United States. High fuel prices affect all Americans and are hurting family budgets. We need more oil supplies and Canada is a friendly neighbor and trading partner. The pipeline must meet strict environmental conditions and will be built with the latest construction standards. The project will bring billions of dollars in private investment and create 20,000 high paying construction jobs. Please approve the permit as promptly as you can.	Comment acknowledged.
431	1	Fitzgerald	Doug		We need to do all we can to protect the North. Please stop this project.	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.
2867	001	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	On behalf of the Society for Conservation Biology I would like to reiterate and incorporate by reference in our comments today, the comments we submitted on the Draft EIS because it seems from the Summary of the Supplemental EIS that that you erred in several respects: 1) in not reinitiating consultation with the Secretary of the Interior to expand the scope of your initial consultation under the Endangered Species Act and to incorporate in the baseline of your Biological Assessment both the harm likely to be done to the Whooping Crane and potentially other listed species and migratory birds in degrading their Canadian habitat indirectly by various pollutants and directly by spills and attracting birds to alight on tailing ponds in violation of the ESA as interpreted by the 8th Circuit in a decision of global scope in Defenders v. Lujan, that was never reversed on the merits; and 2) in not considering the full scope of the climate change impacts of tar sands operations and combustion of the product at its end point and alternatives thereto in potential violation of NEPA; and 3) in not weighing the full duties, costs and benefits, not as a matter of NEPA compliance alone, but as a responsibility to comply with international customary law not to harm the environment of other countries (in very substantial ways) and your inherent duty to use this authority for the benefit of the American people. The consent of the current Canadian Government does not satisfy this duty as every other nation on earth will be harmed by the expedited extraction and use this pipeline will compel. In support of the above we suggest you consider the comments of Dr. James Hansen among others.	Consultation between the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service were underway throughout publication of the DEIS, such that additional information was continuing to be exchanged, therefore, a reinitiation of consultation would be inappropriate as consultation had not been concluded. 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 affects to shared endangered species and migratory birds has been added to Section 3.14.4 Extraterritorial Concerns. As oil sands developments have already occurred, the contribution to climate change from these developments is evaluated through cumulative 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. 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
1573	001	Fitzpatrick	Donna		There is so much that can be said as to the benefits of the Keystone Pipeline expansion that I hardly know where to start. Not only will it help our country to utilize more domestic and near-domestic oil reserves, but it will also create energy security when we need it most. These are uncertain times, and we need to do all that we can to secure our energy future now.	Comment acknowledged.
1473	001	Flammio	Joseph		Please expedite approval of the Keystone Pipeline. It is in our nations best interest to do so.	Comment acknowledged.
7	1	Flittner	Earl		The Nebraska Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer are two unique and irreplacable natural resources in Nebraska. The thought of stripping the Sandhills of vegetation to lay a pipeline is most disturbing. This is a fragile ecosystem. It might never recover. The proposed route of the pipeline goes through an area with very pourous soil (they are not called Sandhills for no reason), and high ground water levels. Any leak would very quickly seep through the sandy soil and into the water.	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.
7	2	Flittner	Earl		How does Keystone plan to detect any leaks? How long would it take to shut down the flow of crude once the leak is detected?	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, including the minimum time required to shutdown the system.
7	3	Flittner	Earl		I personally don't care how much it would cost TransCanada to route their pipeline away from its current route. Route toward the east, and into the clay of eastern Nebraska where it would pool for awhile before seeping into water supplies.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
2003	002	Flores	Darien	citizen of the Earth	What we need is not more energy, but to use energy more efficiently. We should invest in renewable energy and not fossil fuels, which are very harmful to our planet in both their production and their use. We should reduce our energy consumption and find a more sane way of life that does not define progress only in dollars and 'economic growth'.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2642	001	Floyd	Lindsy		Tar sands is a dangerous venture. Although it may continue to fuel the demand for energy, tar sands is dangerous to human health. Furthermore, exploitation of tar sands would make it impossible to mitigate climate change. Exploiting tar sands does not meet national interests. It destroys wildlife, poses severe threats to human health, and will only make the challenge of climate change greater. NO 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. 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.
3000	001	Floyd	Colt&Robyn	Ace in the Hole Construction, LLC	Ace in the Hole Construction LLC believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of 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. 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
					unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	
3000	002	Floyd	Colt&Robyn	Ace in the Hole Construction, LLC	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDIES finding that the" proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3136	001	Floyd	Robert		Please do not approve the Keystone XL pipeline as it will only encourage the oil companies to continue tar sands development and further degrade the global 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 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.
395	1	Foote	Kari		To whom it may concern: I am a concerned citizen of the State of Nebraska. The Keystone XL pipeline crosses the Ogallala aquifer that provides drinking water to hundreds of thousands of citizens of Nebraska, waters millions of acres of fertile farmland, and provides water for millions of livestock across the state. A failure of the pipeline would be environmentally devastating and economically catastrophic. The long term benefit of attempting to extract oil from tar sand deposits weighed against the likely risk there will be some type of pipe failure at some point in the future makes this a scarey proposition for citizens. Consider that a failure of the pipeline could affect millions of acres of crops used for ethanol or bio-diesel production, and the risk is multiplied.	Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPQ) system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. As noted in those responses, a spill from the pipeline over the NHPQ system would not affect millions of acres of crops. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on the potential impacts of a spill that reaches the NHPQ system and spill response scenarios.
127	1	Foraie	Dennis		I encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve the Keystone XL pipeline as it has clear benefits to the USA. It will provide a much needed secure supply of oil as well as significant job creation. Opposition to the pipeline is not based on fact and has more to do with political motivation on the part of special interest groups.	Comment acknowledged.
2720	001	Forbes	Margaret		It is a very bad deal for the carbon budget and climate change. How can we expect our own industries to control their carbon emissions on one hand if we approve projects like these on the other hand. Besides being a very poor grade of oil which requires more energy to produce than it yields, it is destructive of Canadian forests which absorb CO2.	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. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2720	003	Forbes	Margaret		there are many many safety concerns regarding this pipeline and spills have already occurred. I am concerned that Keystone will not have the resources to truly remediate the inevitable pipeline spills and that we the taxpayers will pay.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
0920	001	Ford	Ellen		It is my hope and prayers the "Trans Canada" - Keystone XL Project will understand how the people in our great state of Nebraska feel, and make arrangements to listen to the farmers & ranchers in the "Sand Hills" region, We Nebraskans are so greatful for the good water from the "Ogallala Aquifer" that the good Lord has given us - "Let not " TransCanada" Take it Away". Please move it farther away from the above.	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 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.
1622	002	Ford	Mike		We do not want any more mistakes like the one that happened in the Gulf. The environment should, however, be totally safe as long as proper guidelines are followed during construction and operation.	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.
328	1	Forest	Dave	Monad Industrial Contractors Inc.	I offer my support for the Keystone XL Project. Transcanada have a proven track record for managing pipeline projects and facilities in a safe and environmentally conscious manner, which was demonstrated on Phase 1 of the project.	Comment acknowledged.
2174	001	Fort	Letitia		From what I have read about this pipeline I would think that it would be causing the biggest risk to lives and lively hoods for the folks that have the misfortune of living (only until a leak happens) next to these lines. How many are close to your house and would you vote to have them where your loved ones have to live with this worry	Comment acknowledged.
1833	001	Fortini	Adrienne		When do we put an end to this madness all for the sake of extracting a very, very finite resource.	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.
1833	002	Fortini	Adrienne		Clearly, we as a people, of this country and of this world, can begin to see a more sustainable future.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
510	1	Foster	Cornelia		The high cost of gasoline is putting a terrible strain on my income. For that reason, I am hopeful that something can be done to bring more oil into our country. The Keystone Pipeline expansion appears to be just the right solution to our gasoline woes. It would be an enormous benefit to my friends and me if this project was approved by the State Department and if gas prices were to decline as a result.	Comment acknowledged.
510	2	Foster	Cornelia		I have many friends in the same situation, and we would all be grateful if you could approve this pipeline so that we can have access to less expensive oil. It could also provide a needed boost to our local economy and help those seeking work. It would be a win-win scenario for all of us.	Comment acknowledged.
1975	001	Foster	Marty		this pipeline seems a benign way to lessen our dependence on oil countrys who use their profit to fuel anti-western behavior. the pipeline creates jobs. gas in CA is at record highs causing families real distress.	Comment acknowledged.
2202	001	Foster	Ralph		The project is needed on two fronts. The energy need for the oil is obvious to most, and the jobs would definitively help the anemic recovery that is supposedly in process. Some better security of the finished product would be recommended due to	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
					past experience with environmental radicals and their propensity for vandalizing things they disagree with.	
3036	002	Foster	Eric		I would urge the State Department to study two very recent pipeline spills as proof that such events are almost always more damaging than had initially been planned for. In early May, 28,000 gallons of crude spilled into the soil in Alberta Canada, sickening children in a school and people in a nearby town. Also in May, TransCanada sent cleanup crews to a pump station in North Dakota, where 20,000 gallons of oil had leaked out. On May 11, the Lincoln Journal Star (Neb.) quoted a company spokesman as saying this release was "the most recent of several" along the Keystone line. These events follow a catastrophic leak last year at a Chevron pipeline in Salt Lake City, which emptied 33,000 gallons of crude oil into a local creek. It fouled the creek and coated birds and wildlife with oil. Emergency crews narrowly stopped it 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. While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time.
0805	001	Fouchaux	Richard		Why are we even considering putting public money into fossil fuels? The industry can support its own addiction, while responsible citizens, organizations, and our representatives in all areas of government should be insisting on directing funding to sustainable cleaner solutions.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
0708	001	Fountain	Eric	Chevron	The continued development of Canadian and mid-continent US crude fields is necessary to minimize our dependence on foreign imports. These fields hold great promise and have already had a significant impact on the pricing of Bakken and WTI crudes in the mid-US relative to comparable North Sea or West African crudes. For this production to reach its potential, pipeline access to the Gulf Coast refining network is required. Keystone XL is a key component of the needed infrastructure network.	Comment acknowledged.
453	1	Fournier	Robert	National Taxpayers Union	I urge you to oppose any further delays in the development of the Keystone XL pipeline and move forward with the permitting process. Recent high oil prices have again shown the need for our country to have diverse and affordable energy resources. That's why it makes good sense to expand our energy relationship with our largest supplier of imported oil: Canada. The Keystone XL pipeline, which will deliver Canadian energy to American refineries, will ensure continued access to reliable supplies. Furthermore, these investments could produce hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs and generate significant economic activity, in turn leading to more government revenues. At a time when the economic recovery is showing signs of stalling and gas prices have soared above $4 per gallon, American taxpayers are desperately searching for signs of relief.	Comment acknowledged.
446	1	Fox	Robert		Please develop green sources of energy! Please avoid choices like tar-sands that will make our pollution problems worse. Every house should have solar panels. Wouldn't that make electric cars more sensible? And what about the race to nuclear fusion? The nation that figures that out first will dominate the economies of the world.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
0877	001	Foxley	Sara		As a Nebraska resident I am concerned about the route of the	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipeline, and the disastrous consequences, should there be a breach. The Aquifer is a vital source of clean water for this part of the US.	routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
0877	002	Foxley	Sara		There seems to be inadequate responsibility for a third party mishap.	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.
2617	001	Frackelton	Ray	Rhode Island Interfaith Power and Light	Far surpassing numerous general environmental concerns is the likely effect of burning the tarsands oil on carbon dioxide emissions. Estimated at a total of 400 gigatons of CO2, this additional amount of CO2 poured into the atmosphere will make it nearly impossible for humanity to head off likely catastrophic global warming, with unmanageable sea level rise, water scarcities, dramatic famines, and numerous other overwhelmingly deleterious effects on humanity, civilization, animals and plants. Further, the CO2 will sufficiently acidify the oceans, seriously jeopardizing foods chains upon which nearly one billion people depend for their living and sustenance.	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.
3355	001	Fradenburgh	Scott		I am writing in support of the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline project that passes thru Montana. The company has done an excellent job in engineering and assuring public safety and the PHMSA and FERC will both oversee the project from safety and environmental aspects. Please do not let a few paid environmental activists that have, and continue to inflame landowners along the route. Montana needs the jobs and tax base that are supported by this pipeline and an outlet for the oil produced in the state I urge you to expeditiously approve the cross-border permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
3459	1	Fragoso	David		Currently, there is a proposal to expand the Keystone Pipeline. This expansion could answer the problem we are facing concerning the need of fuel.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 describes the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
3459	2	Fragoso	David		The economy here has been going downhill, but this pipeline could bring many jobs to my area. The Keystone pipeline could do many good things for my family as well as the people throughout the Midwest. Furthermore, the economy would reap a tremendous reward. Please, help us by supporting the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1334	001	Francis	Barbara		I am writing to request that you do NOT approve the Keystone XL Pipeline through the state of Nebraska. As you know, tar sands oil is the dirtiest energy source known.	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 to other heavy crude oils.
1334	003	Francis	Barbara		Please work for clean energy sources and do not approve this Pipeline.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1393	001	Franklin	Felicia	American Petroleum Institute (FORM	I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands,	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				LETTER, SEE ABOVE, LTR 1383)	which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S. • Nearly 1,000 U.S. companies in 47 states are already at work providing services, materials or equipment to Canadian oil sands development.	
66	1	Franssen	Mershon		We are on the eastern rim of the Nebraska Sandhills which are very fragile and highly erodible if the sod is once destroyed. We care about the routing of the pipeline through here and neighboring land sections not only above but through our precious resource, the Ogallalla Aquifer,which is a mere few inches below the ground's surface. and across one of the most fragile ecosystems in our state.	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.
66	2	Franssen	Mershon		We understand there was a recent congressional memo that states Nebraska can act on re-routing the pipeline out of the Sandhills and put regulations in place to protect our land and water.	The state of Nebraska has the authority to develop laws and regulations for the siting of crude oil pipelines within the state. However, at the present time there are no such laws or regulations in place. 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.
66	3	Franssen	Mershon		It is time to protect our people,crops and livestock from the extremely potential risk of highly toxic and dangerous substances such as arsenic,mercury, and benzene along with many others.	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.
2698	001	Fraser	Troy	Texas Senate	As a member of the Texas Senate and Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources, I strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State (DOS) to approve Keystone XL pipeline project, an energy infrastructure project that will strengthen longterm energy security in the United States and provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the mostly rural communities along the pipeline route.	Comment acknowledged.
2698	002	Fraser	Troy	Texas Senate	I believe that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, create jobs, and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets – reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from Canada, our ally, neighbor, and largest trading partner, instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states. Throughout the entire state	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
					of Texas, construction of the pipeline is expected to contribute $2.3 billion in new spending to the state's economy and will increase state and local tax revenues by $48 million.	
2698	003	Fraser	Troy	Texas Senate	Texas is a proud leader in the development and transportation of hydrocarbons in a safe and environmentally sound manner. Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. TransCanada has also agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements. Given TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship, it is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the perceived environmental risks associated with it.	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.
2085	2	Fraser	Troy	Texas Senate and Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources	It is an an energy infrastructure project that will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States	Comment acknowledged.
2085	3	Fraser	Troy	Texas Senate and Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources	It will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the mostly rural communities along the pipeline route.	Comment acknowledged.
2085	5	Fraser	Troy	Texas Senate and Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources	By importing oil from Canada, our ally, neighbor, and largest trading partner, instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
2085	6	Fraser	Troy	Texas Senate and Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources	The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2085	7	Fraser	Troy	Texas Senate and Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources	TransCanada has stated that it will work to restore property to its original productivity level and will work with landowners on specific issues. Like you, I expect this project and its operator to meet high expectations regarding environmental and safety standards.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
2085	8	Fraser	Troy	Texas Senate and Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources	As stewards of the land and as private property advocates, I also expect TransCanada to treat property owner fairly and with respect.	Comment acknowledged.
2085	9	Fraser	Troy	Texas Senate and Chairman of the	Keystone XL 'will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards.	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
				Committee on Natural Resources		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.
578	3	Fravert	Malinda		Please visit Nebraska's sandhills before you make a decision. See the land and people who will be most affected by this pipeline. If you do, I think you will see how dangerous this project really is. Visit Nebraska and deny the pipeline permit.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2116	001	freddo411@gmail.com	Fred		Streamline this regulator process. Approve this project. Access to oil from a stable, friendly country is good for the US. Trading with Canada is good for Canada and good for the US. Lower energy prices due to the new supply will lower oil prices (on average) which is good for the economy and for all who use gasoline and oil products	Comment acknowledged.
1327	001	Freeman	GlendaSue	Gifford Park Youth Garden	Please don't approve the Keystone XL Pipeline! It may provide a short term energy boost for our country (and short term economic windfall for a few). It has the potential to create a serious environmental disaster in Nebraska where my family lives, works, learns, and plays.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1327	003	Freeman	GlendaSue	Gifford Park Youth Garden	So, why not put all our efforts into building infrastructure to tap into the cleaner energy source that our planet has given us in abundance--wind and solar?	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1330	001	Freeman	Dana		Please don't approve the Keystone XL Pipeline! It may provide a short term energy boost for our country (and short term economic windfall for a few). It has the potential to create a serious environmental disaster in Nebraska where my family lives, works, learns, and plays.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1330	003	Freeman	Dana		So, why not put all our efforts into building infrastructure to tap into the cleaner energy source that our planet has given us in abundance--wind and solar?	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
535	2	Freistadt	Billy		My solid support is behind the swift start to the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline, and allowing us to start reaping its benefits as quickly as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
0696	001	Fremming	Peter		My reading regarding this issue convinced me to ask you to use your influence to deny this project from becoming a reality. I believe that the results would be injurious, even dire, both economically and ecologically.	Comment acknowledged.
0747	001	Frerichs	William		What we really need is more alternative energy not helping another country destroy its environment.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
578	1	Frevert	Malinda		The threat this pipeline poses to the Ogallala Aquifer is too high a cost. The most precious resource for the future is our water, not oil. Please do not risk one of the largest clean 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
					sources in the Western hemisphere for a company that has bullied and lied to Americans.	
578	2	Frevert	Malinda		Their project will increase prices at the pump IF the oil even stays in the US. There's no guarantee that they will not sell to China or India or any other country. Why risk the world's breadbasket, our nation's food supply and precious clean water?	Consolidated Response P&N-2 addresses the potential for export from the Gulf Coast of Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project and product refined from the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
179	1	Fricke	Lisa		Why would Nebraskans want a pipeline to traverse a part of our state where sandy soil shifts and vital aquifers could be contaminated?	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.
179	2	Fricke	Lisa		Do we want to do what is right or do what will make the most money? Common sense tells me we need to do what is right---reject the pipeline plan as it is proposed.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, DOS is conducting an environmental review of the proposed Project and a determination of national interest. Those reviews do not include consideration of the profits or losses that the applicant could incur if the proposed Project is implemented, but they do include consideration of beneficial and adverse socioeconomic impacts along the proposed route. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes.
179	3	Fricke	Lisa		We can’t afford to contaminate our land and water resources.	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. 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.
535	2	Friestadt	Billy		Now, more than ever, the United States needs energy security. With the creation of the Keystone XL Pipeline, it is truly a step in the right direction. There is a lot to be said about making sure that we are securing energy for our fuiture, and the pipeline expansion does just that.	Comment acknowledged.
2269	001	Frison	Brad		Please approve the Keystone XL Project without delay, and do not put any barriers in the way of its most expeditious completion. We need energy security, and our most friendly, stable and reliable foreign supplier of energy is Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
1855	001	Fromm	Janine		Despite assurances these pipelines leak. Jobs will be made and crude pumped south - but not at the potential cost of the Ogallala Aquifer, that risk is just too costly. Move the pipeline east of the sandhills and away from the aquifer.	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.
1855	002	Fromm	Janine		current pipeline has been shut down due to leaks. We must do everything possible to protect our water.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
1539	001	Frost	Wayne		There is no reason this pipeline should be routed through the Sandhills. As a Sandhills rancher I spent much of my life trying to repair 'blowouts' or areas where the vegetation will not grow back. Channeling this pipeline through this fragile ecosystem will ruin some ranch operations for years to come as that grass just cannot recover in this sandy soil.	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 ERO-1 addresses Sand Hills erosion issues. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts.
3029	002	Frost	Garry	Plumbers and Pipefitters Local Union 498 (FORM LTR)	Local 498 believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3029	003	Frost	Garry	Plumbers and Pipefitters Local Union 498 (FORM LTR)	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDEIS finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	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.
3363	001	Frost	Peter		You know that this project will benefit our country's energy independence. You know that it will help reduce our trade imbalance, lower our national deficit, and help our relations with Canada, our largest trading partner. Furthermore, you know this oil production will simply displace other non-North American production which would have been consumed in the us in any event. And, you know that the oil imported through the Keystone Pipeline will not create any incremental emissions or serve to inhibit any other us emissions reduction effort. Finally, consider what future position Canada may take if and when the us wants to build the Alaskan Gas Pipeline, if we deny construction of the Keystone Pipeline. So, please put	The commenter’s opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					politics aside and do the right thing - approve the Keystone Pipeline. It's in our national interest.	
1169	003	Fues	Frederick	Plumbers & Steamfitters Local Union No. 188	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards.	Comment acknowledged.
2491	001	Fuhrman	Arthur		The Keystone XL Pipeline would not only bring more sorely needed oil into the United States, but also it would hopefully reduce the price of gasoline.	Comment acknowledged.
2491	002	Fuhrman	Arthur		If we can expand the Keystone Pipeline and bring more oil to our Gulf Coast refineries, we can help Supply our demand for more fuel. Therefore, I request that you approve expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline as soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
316	1	Fuller	Amanda		I oppose the construction of the pipeline, period. It is a bad investment, prolongs our shortsighted reliance on fossil fuels, and threatens natural resources along its way such as the Ogalalla Aquifer, America's most valuable source of groundwater.	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-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
316	2	Fuller	Amanda		Invest the money instead in renewable energy, like WIND farms in SD and NE. That helps our farmers, not big oil companies.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
538	1	Fuller	Patricia		In light of fragile eco system of the sand hills of western Nebraska, the importance of the Ogallala acquifer as a drinking water source for 2 million American and the water source for 30% of the agricultural lands, I ask that you deny TransCanada's request to build this pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
538	2	Fuller	Patricia		This pipeline locks us into one of the most carbon intensive polluting sources of oil ever extracted. One barrel of oil produces 2 to 3 time the amount of global warming pollution, requires 3 barrels of water to produce and digging up 4 tons of earth to extract. The use of tar sands oil is the carbon pollution equivalent of 12 new coal plants or putting 6.5 million new cars on the road.	Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS addresses greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada through combustion in cars and trucks.
538	2	Fuller	Patricia		This pipeline locks us into one of the most carbon intensive polluting sources of oil ever extracted. One barrel of oil produces 2 to 3 time the amount of global warming pollution, requires 3 barrels of water to produce and digging up 4 tons of earth to extract. The use of tar sands oil is the carbon pollution equivalent of 12 new coal plants or putting 6.5 million new cars on the road.	Greenhouse gas emissions associated with the use of heavy crude oil from Canadian oil sands projects are addressed in Consolidated Response GHG-1 and in Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS.
538	3	Fuller	Patricia		The new EIS once again fails to include serious concerns, such as alternate routing around important water sources, environmental justice impacts including the amount of pollution created at the refining sites and whether or not we need this oil.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including alternatives that would avoid the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses issues related to environmental justice, including issues related to refinery emissions. Consolidated Response P&N-3 also addresses refinery emissions. Consolidated Response P&N-1 and Sections 1.2 and 1.4 of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the EIS provide information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project.
538	4	Fuller	Patricia		Our country has the technologies and inovative experience to make renewable energy a reality.	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.
1584	001	Fultz	Gary		Recently, I started to educate myself about the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion. If we were to begin construction to build this expansion, we could offer many new jobs, lower gas prices, and boost the economy. This project is exactly what we need as a country.	Comment acknowledged.
0728	001	Furr	Kevin		There are already enough oil rigs that can produce enough oil dormant off of the coast.	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.
150	1	Gabig	Kathryn	Bold Nebraska	Pls stop this crazy idea...the Sandhills are too precious to foul!	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
2856	001	Gaete	Alejandro		Please do not approve this project. Burning the tar-sands oil would release about 400 gigatons of CO2 (11-timestotal world CO2 for 2010), by itself increasing atmospheric CO2 by about 200 ppm. This will cause a horrible environmental impact in our nation, the future of our children, and the world.	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.
171	1	Gale	Richard	exp Energy Services, Inc.	I am also proud that our nation is the most free and stable country on the planet. In order to continue in this regard, I feel it is essential to declare our energy dependence from as many foreign sources as possible who do not necessarily operate in a manner of our country's best interest, and to utilize sources close to home from friendly countries such as Canada. Canada has a vast supply of crude oil reserves that our country so desperately need and is close in proximity.	Comment acknowledged.
171	2	Gale	Richard	exp Energy Services, Inc.	This project is a must for our country for several reasons: energy dependence, jobs, growth, and economic stimulus.	Comment acknowledged.
348	1	Gale	Othella		I think having pipelines bringing oil from a friendly country and the Bakken area to the United States refineries is a good thing for our country. I support this project.	Comment acknowledged.
2403	001	Galpern	Daniel		Upon review of the environmental documents it is clear to me that neither the EIS nor the SDEIS provide adequate support for the proposed project. Neither document even explains -- no less justifies -- the climate impacts of exploiting these reserves. In brief, if even a substantial fraction of these reserves are extracted and burned there will be no practical means of returning atmospheric GHG concentrations to safe levels. Because of this failure, the SDEIS misleads the policymaker and the reading public and falls short of the "hard look" at consequences and options required by NEPA.	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.
2677	001	Galpern	Arnold		I believe the Keystone Pipeline will be a disaster for both Americans and Canadians when the inevitable oil spills occur.	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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2677	002	Galpern	Arnold		We should be trying to get away from dirty oil and supporting clean energy sources.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
49	1	Galusha	Van		With this being a private company from Canada I am only concerned with the least environmental impact for America. That means their route would go straight north of Steele City, NE.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
49	2	Galusha	Van		I can not believe that this is even being considered to go right through the Sand hills and 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.
49	3	Galusha	Van		The pipeline that they just turned on last year has already had 9 spills and who knows how many more since they only have to report the ones that are big enough. They can't even monitor a small spill.	Section 3.13.1.2 provides information on releases that occurred on the Keystone Mainline including the time required to detect the release.
49	4	Galusha	Van		I have not seen any or heard of any paperwork on training personal in the event of an emergency.	Training of responders, including spill drills, will be a requirement of the Emergency Consolidated Response Plan and the Oil Spill Consolidated Response Plan. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of those plans.
584	1	Gamson	Zelda		This should be a no-brainer. I cannot imagine anyone--Democratic or Republican-- who would be in favor of his project other than those who will make money on it. This project will contribute to destroying our beautiful country's environment. Say no to the Koch brothers and their allies who are willing to sacrifice the land and the people in the path of the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2304	001	Ganey	Karen		Please - Global Climate Change is already happening at a rate that is causing irreversible damage to our species, our planet, and ultimately leaving future generations to have to clean up the destructive mess. Tar sand development will only further the problem of climate chaos that we are facing.	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.
607	1	Ganger	Eleanore		I strongly OPPOSE the pipeline which would carry the world's DIRTIEST crude oil from the Canadian tar sands through enviornmentally sensitive ecosystems in Canada & the U.S.	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.
607	1	Ganger	Eleanore		I strongly OPPOSE the pipeline which would carry the world's DIRTIEST crude oil from the Canadian tar sands through enviornmentally sensitive ecosystems in Canada & the U.S.	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. 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. 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.
2445	001	Ganske	David		The beginning of construction will bring thousands of American jobs in construction, maintenance and the energy sector. This will greatly boost out nation's economy.	Comment acknowledged.
2445	002	Ganske	David		I am very concerned about energy and the security of our nation. Building this pipeline would allow us to obtain more oil from an ally instead of importing it from other countries that may or may not be friendly. We do not want to be held hostage	Comment acknowledged.
2859	001	Ganz	John		"we cannot get back to a safe CO2 level if all coal is used without carbon capture or if unconventional fossil fuels, like tar sands are exploited". This was a partiularly important point in the article I've read regarding this Tar Sand pipeline. I am absolutely opposed to this effort on several levels.	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.
0900	001	Garber	Matt	Iowa Engineering Society	In response to the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, we assert the Keystone XL project to be in the public's best interest based on the following: * Pipelines are the safest way to transport crude, already transporting two-thirds of the oil and petroleum products in the U.S. Pipeline engineers are dedicated to their craft and the highest possible standard of excellence in construction, design, corrosion control and much more. * Engineers will help incorporate the most up-to-date technology, ensuring the highest possible standards of safety. * The Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement indicated, "No new issues of substance emerged."	Comment acknowledged.
2931	001	Garner	Jimmy		Twenty thousand construction jobs is a significant number. These would be spread over five or six states. This should improve the economy over the entire Midwest and likely spread into energy support sectors, too. People need paychecks, and businesses like mine need an improved economy to survive. Please approve the Keystone XL Pipeline and help our economic recovery.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1096	001	Garon	Adam		Hello, I would hope you choose to stop this pipe line. This is a similar situation that we are facing here in New Hampshire, where a power line will be dragged through our state from Canada. These are two projects that do not eliminate our dependence on foreign energy.	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.
1096	002	Garon	Adam		Can we please stay with Obama, keep the course of no new oil, and however bring out fuel alternatives.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1492	001	Garrison	Jeanette		Sadly, it would appear you are more concerned for Transcanadas profits than the impact of sure to be leaks on the aquifer and the environs.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1492	002	Garrison	Jeanette		Why not go around or build above ground as the Alaskan pipeline?	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 and the Sand Hills area. Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1.
1173	002	Garrison	Earl	Oklahoma State Senate	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure	Comment acknowledged.
1173	004	Garrison	Earl	Oklahoma State Senate	TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1173	005	Garrison	Earl	Oklahoma State Senate	TransCanada ha s gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to-be the safest in the industry.	Comment acknowledged
315	1	Garvey	Lydia		It Must Comply with NEPA!!! Do your job- Protect Our Public lands, waters, wildlife, economy & 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. Thank you	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. 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.
315	1	Garvey	Lydia		It Must Comply with NEPA!!! Do your job- Protect Our Public lands, waters, wildlife, economy & 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. Thank you	Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and REG-2 describe the process that DOS followed for the NEPA environmental review of the proposed Project, including preparation of the EIS. 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. 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.
2554	001	Garwood	Edgar		If there was a spill, all of the oil would drain here and contaminate our water. A spill would be a catastrophe to this valley and our operations.	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.
2558	001	Gassiott	Virginia		In the midst of this weakening economy, it is good to know that steps are being made to improve our economic conditions. I am in support of the upcoming Keystone XL pipeline expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
2084	1	Gates/Woldt	Professors	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	Based on our experience, the special concern for the Sandhills is well-founded. Hydrologic studies in the Sandhills have already shown that all of the conditions are right for producing very short lag times between a pipeline crude 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
					release and water contamination	
2084	2	Gates/Woldt	Professors	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	Because lakes and streams in the Sandhills are fed almost exclusively by groundwater, risks are not limited to the aquifer, but extend to surface water as well.	Comment acknowledged.
2084	3	Gates/Woldt	Professors	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	There is very little precedent on which to scientifically predict crude oil plume behavior in a place like the Sandhills. The State Department's SDEIS appropriately notes that most of what scientists know about crude oil behavior in aquifers comes from a single study in Minnesota conducted by the US Geological Survey (the Bemidji study of long-term plume hydrogeochemistry). The results of the Bemidji study are indeed very instructive, but it is important to note that the analogy breaks down in significant ways owing to considerable differences in aquifer structure, setting, and uses.	Section 3.13 of the EIS has been revised to clarify the potential differences between characteristics of Bemidji water bearing zones and NHPAQ system water bearing zones.
2084	5	Gates/Woldt	Professors	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	[A] better understanding of the likely fate of crude oil under various settings and release scenarios would allow better planning for emergency responders and efforts to contain contamination within a limited volume of the aquifer in the event of a release. This critical information would also help to inform longer term cleanup projects in order to optimize efforts should a pipeline release occur. For this reason, we feel that it is highly desirable to study contaminant risks in the Sandhills in a more thorough and systematic way.	DOS has communicated with professors Gates and Woldt to better understand the studies they would consider beneficial.
2084	6	Gates/Woldt	Professors	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	Accordingly, we urge the State Department to allow scientists and engineers the time to contribute information on the following key questions, based on rigorous field data and numerical modeling: What percentage and geographic locations of the pipeline's proposed 92 mile route through the Sandhills would the pipeline be submerged beneath the local water table, and how would this value vary seasonally? · How many permanent and seasonal surface water bodies would be within 1 mile of the proposed pipeline route? · What rates of plume spreading and natural attenuation can be expected in groundwater in the Sandhills? (A careful determination should take into account variable hydrocarbon phases, iscocities and temperatures; aquifer spatial variability; natural and pumping-induced hydraulic gradients; groundwater/surface water connections; and oil transport processes including advection, diffusion, dispersion, retardation and decay) · What medium term containment and long term remedial strategies can most effectively safeguard the aquifer, streams, lakes and wetlands in the Sandhills?	Sections 3.3 and 3.13 of the EIS have been expanded to provide additional information on likely depth to groundwater and current potable water usage. 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.
2907	001	Gatica	Kathleen		What we need is to find methods to increase our current supply of oil. The Keystone Pipeline would enable us to do that, and it should be approved so that work can begin. Please approve the project so people can get back to work and oil can begin flowing.	Comment acknowledged.
1486	001	Gauwitz	Henry	Laborers Local 996	please let this project move forward and create jobs for people in north america	Comment acknowledged.
3004	001	Gaydos	Becky		The Keystone Pipeline XL is a multi-billion dollar investment that will create real jobs for our fellow Americans, stimulate	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					business in the communities during construction and increase tax revenue. In addition it will represent approximately 9 of our imported petroleum from Canada. Our nation needs petroleum thus we~d rather see it come from our allies rather than corrupt regimes. If we're going to challenge the corrupt regimes we must do more than chastise them. We must reduce our petroleum dependence on them by looking at other petroleum resources, such as the Keystone Pipeline XL and more domestic drilling (Onshore & Offshore) Each year we (U.S.) send hundreds of billions of dollars a year overseas to purchase oil, which means that we~re sending our petrodollars to some of the world's worst regimes (Saudi Arabia, Libya, Venezuela and others). As we do this it puts more economic power and resources into the hands of our enemies, and it puts us at their mercy.	addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3004	002	Gaydos	Becky		Some have stated environmental impact and greenhouse gas concerns. The Keystone Pipeline XL pipeline with the proper over site can actually reduce the risk of leaks and carbon footprint. As you carefully consider our transportation options for petroleum, you~ll realize than the Keystone Pipeline XL is a lower carbon-emitting methods than shipping petroleum from other nations. Yes, the Keystone Pipeline will help off set the carbon foot print	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3004	003	Gaydos	Becky		As it will be transporting DilBit, which poses greater risks to pipeline integrity because it's more corrosive and more difficult to detect leaks the Keystone Pipeline XL should have more stringent emergency shutdown and isolation requirements, inspection requirements and over site especially as it will cross through: the Ogallala Aquifer, which provides a third of our nation's irrigation water. We know that the vast majority of pipeline leaks are small, with most involving less than three barrels, 80 percent of spills involve less than 50 barrels, and less than 0.5 percent of spills total more than 10,000 barrels. Stringent emergency shutdown and isolation requirements can reduce amount of spills. Require more stringent inspection during the construction and repair of the following items pipe joints (Steel & Weld for defects), fitting and valve inspections. As many of these items are manufactured in other countries with less over site, more inspection is needed here in the U.S. i.e. hydro testing of fitting at appropriate pressures and material identification to ensure proper materials. People manufacturing in other countries (i.e. China) aren~t concerned about our environment thus it~s up to us to ensure that quality products are installed to protect our environment.	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-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. 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. Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project.
3009	001	Gaydos	Becky		I'm writing you today for the support of the responsible construction of the Keystone XL pipeline. 1.) It will create jobs here. 2.) If we don't China/Asian markets will get the oil. 3.) Reduces dependence on unstable Middle Eastern Oil regimes. 4.) Supports our Canadian Allies 5.) Increases U.S. tax revenues This project is strategically in the best interest of	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					our nation. Secretary Clinton, please approve the responsible construction of Keystone XL pipeline.	
219	1	Geary	B.	Citizens Action for Safe Energy	Tar Sands oil that would go through the Keystone XL pipeline is most likely destined for China.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast)."
219	2	Geary	B.	Citizens Action for Safe Energy	Using tar sands oil just prolongs the US addiction to oil. Our ADDICTION is the problem more than the fact that we import oil from faraway places. Tar Sands extraction is terrible for the environment: it destroys the Boreal forest; it causes a tremendous amount of global warming; it pollutes water (and is therefore responsible for terrible illness among indigenous people); it endangers all sorts of water, including the Ogallala Aquifer and many aquifers in Oklahoma.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 and AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
219	2	Geary	B.	Citizens Action for Safe Energy	Using tar sands oil just prolongs the US addiction to oil. Our ADDICTION is the problem more than the fact that we import oil from faraway places. Tar Sands extraction is terrible for the environment: it destroys the Boreal forest; it causes a tremendous amount of global warming; it pollutes water (and is therefore responsible for terrible illness among indigenous people); it endangers all sorts of water, including the Ogallala Aquifer and many aquifers in Oklahoma.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-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. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPQ) system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on the potential impacts of a spill that reaches the NHPQ

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						system and spill response scenarios.
219	3	Geary	B.	Citizens Action for Safe Energy	The leak in the Kalamazoo River (which reached Lake Michigan) was caused by an EXPLOSION due to human error. Please! Tar Sands bitumen is very corrosive. Using defective pipe is just asking for trouble.	The Kalamazoo River incident resulted from a rupture in the Enbridge pipeline, not an explosion. 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 and is not more corrosive than other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the proposed Project.
219	4	Geary	B.	Citizens Action for Safe Energy	Oklahoma landowners are right to oppose the pipeline. They are right to claim that TransCanada, a foreign company, has no right to eminent domain in Oklahoma.	As noted in Section 1.0, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
449	1	Geary	B.		I am glad to see that the State Department has issued a supplemental DEIS on the Keystone XL pipeline. But I am very disappointed that this supplement does not address dangers the pipeline would pose to people and the environment!	Section 3.13 of the supplemental draft EIS addressed reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. That information is also included in Section 3.13 of the final EIS.
3345	003	Geary	B.		I would like to speak for the victims of TransCanada's landmen, who have threatened Oklahoma landowners. A foreign corporation is way out of line to assume it can exercise eminent domain wherever it pleases in the U.S.! Our Oklahoma farmland is not up for grabs to the meanest predator!	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.
2207	001	Gedney	Mary		Please ok the pipeline from Canada. It will create more jobs badly needed now plus alleviate our dependence on middle eastern oil.	Comment acknowledged.
0890	001	Geier	Mike	Iowa Society of Land Surveyors	We believe the proposed Keystone XL project will incorporate the best pipeline technology the world has to offer and will provide America's men and women with much needed jobs.	Comment acknowledged.
0890	002	Geier	Mike	Iowa Society of Land Surveyors	The Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement reflects on the importance of the potential new pipeline Keystone XL and should be considered in light of the following: " Our country already has 200,000 miles of pipelines that annually carry billions of gallons of petroleum; many of these miles safely carry crude oil from the Canadian Oil Sands. " Pipelines are the safest way to transport crude and are vital to our safety and economy. Years of planning and advanced technology will go into the Keystone XL project. o TransCanada has a detailed emergency response plan in place in the unlikely event a pipeline leak occurs.	Comment acknowledged.
2981	001	Geiger	Roberta		As a means of providing economic growth and energy security, I am 100% for the expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline. This pipeline will stimulate the building of more refineries near Port Arthur and Moore Junction. Through domestication and drilling of oil in our nation, we can lower gas prices and create jobs.	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.
2981	002	Geiger	Roberta		The oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico has affected our community's economy negatively, since the media chose to give the environmental impact a lot of hype. There has been less	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					tourism and less seafood consumption. In addition, there has been a drilling ban put in place.	Horizon Project.
2981	003	Geiger	Roberta		Oil is essential to our lives for a number of uses, especially plastics, which we require for many things. American families are suffering financially due to the extreme gas prices. Some can hardly afford their groceries anymore because the prices have increased enormously. Truckers have to pay thousands to fill their gas tanks, and that is why the food is so costly. Government officials do not seem to think the cost of buying foreign oil affects the American people that much, but in reality, it does affect us and causes a hardship for families daily. Please work toward providing us with some relief by allowing the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
2173	001	Gelner	Kendall		I am writing asking you to approve this project; America needs both the jobs and oil this will provide.	Comment acknowledged.
2173	002	Gelner	Kendall		I know there are environmental concerns but Canadian companies have shown they can be good stewards of the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
2066	001	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	This critical addition to our nation's energy infrastructure will bring a dependable supply of Canadian oil to U.S. refineries, creating thousands of American jobs and enhancing our long-term energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
2066	003	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	According to government sources, even as we develop renewable and alternative energy sources, oil will continue to be a critical part of our nation's energy mix for the foreseeable future.	Comment acknowledged.
2066	004	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	Canada's oil sands development will continue with or without approval of the Keystone XL pipeline, but this project stands ready to provide the U.S. refining sector with critical additional access to a reliable and stable crude supply that will sustain global competitiveness and keep our nation energy secure.	Comment acknowledged.
2066	005	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	The U.S. needs to approve the pipeline to further utilize this resource to enhance our energy and national security and compete with other nations outside North America for this growing and reliable resource which can help fuel our economy.	Comment acknowledged.
2066	006	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	The importance of a dependable and robust energy supply was critical to our national security in the 20th century through the challenges of two world wars and economic crises; it will remain no less critical in the 21st century as we seek to maintain our role as an economic leader in the world economy.	Comment acknowledged.
2066	007	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	The DOS-led, multi-agency cooperative analyses find that appropriate safeguards have been considered and that existing stringent environmental and pipeline regulations and standards will govern this 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.
2066	009	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum	the proposed pipeline will have a significant short- and long-term economic benefit in many states throughout the U.S.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				institute (API)		normal operation of the proposed Project.
2066	010	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	Keystone XL Will Be State-of-the-Art Pipeline Safety. That is because the most up-to-date industry pipe specifications and standards and Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulatory requirements, including the additional safety provisions agreed to with PHMSA, will be employed in its construction and operation.	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.
2066	011	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	Consensus pipeline standards are regularly reviewed and are continually improved as more is learned about materials, potential failure causes, and improving operating practices.	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.
2066	012	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	The Canadian crude oils to be shipped on the Keystone XL pipeline are characteristically similar to crude oil that has been shipped into the U.S. via pipeline allowing American refineries to meet our demand for refined petroleum products.	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 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.
2066	013	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	Crude oil specifications that limit water, solids, sulphur and other compositional properties of transported crude are detailed in pipeline tariffs - crude not meeting those specifications will not be transported in the pipeline.	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 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.
2066	014	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	Pipeline operators have long-established procedures for testing batches upon receipt for compliance and shippers must comply with these tariffs that are filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).	Transporting crude oil and petroleum products in pipelines in batch shipments is a common practice. Batch shipments are used to move two or more different liquids through the same pipeline system. The different liquids are transported in a series of batches. The adjoining batches mix where they come into contact. The current design of the proposed Project would accommodate the batch shipments associated with the proposed Marketlink projects. There would be no need for additional capacity or additional pump stations. Requirements for tankage are described in Section 2.5 of the EIS. The EIS describes potential environmental effects of an accidental crude oil release, whether it is WCSB crude oil or domestic crude oil. See Section 3.13 of the EIS.
2066	015	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	There is no indication that the crude oil to be transported in this pipeline will pose any additional corrosion risks as compared to oil sands derived crude or other heavy crudes already shipped 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 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
2066	016	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	TransCanada has designed this system to meet or exceed all federal pipeline safety codes and national consensus standards, and the industry overall has a strong record of safety performance and improvement. As a result, there is every reason to expect that the Keystone XL pipeline will be as safe as, if not safer than, other crude pipelines operating in the U.S.	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.
2066	017	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	Once the pipeline is constructed, TransCanada will have to conduct periodic emergency Consolidated Response drills in conformity with federal requirements.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency Consolidated Response plans for the proposed Project.
2066	018	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	The Canadian government mandates stringent controls to protect the surrounding environment as oil is extracted.	Comment acknowledged.
2066	019	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	An additional consideration is that if Canadian oil is not transported to and refined in the U.S., it could be exported to other countries, many of which do not have the same stringent environmental regulations that exist in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
2066	020	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	if America loses access to this supplemental supply of oil from Canada, we will be required to import more crude oil from other countries outside North America with far less stringent environmental protection laws than our neighbor to the north.	Comment acknowledged.
2066	021	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	API supports the findings of the SDEIS regarding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the proposed Project.	Comment acknowledged.
2066	022	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	API urges the DOS to uphold the scope of its environmental review to actions within our nation, recognizing a NEPA review cannot exert America's reach into the environmental oversight of a sovereign nation.	Comment acknowledged.
2066	023	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	API agrees with the conclusion in the SDEIS that production levels of oil sands crudes would not be affected by whether or not the proposed Project is built.	Comment acknowledged.
2066	024	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	API would like to stress a finding in the SDEIS that this conclusion remains even if the U.S. does not import the equivalent quantity of crude via other pipelines. Other countries, primarily in Asia, represent potential markets that have already begun planning for the infrastructure needed to tap this growing resource.	Comment acknowledged.
2066	025	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	on several occasions the SDEIS DOS compares GHG emissions results of various crude oils from different studies which suggest misleading results indicating that Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) crudes have much higher GHG emissions than the average crude refined in the U.S. The error is that one cannot compare results across studies (i.e., Jacobs v. National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL)). All comparisons across different studies should be removed.	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.
2066	026	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	API supports the conclusion that most of GHG emissions on a well-to-wheels basis comes from combustion of the final product. In fact, 70 to 80 percent of GHG emissions for all	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					sources of crude oil occur at the combustion phase whereas suppliers influence only 20 to 30 percent of life-cycle emissions.	
2066	027	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	The SDEIS states that WCSB crude well-to-wheels GHG emissions are likely to improve. Again, API concurs.	Comment acknowledged.
2066	028	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	The Cushing and Bakken Marketlink Projects will add the appropriate interconnections and facilities to enable oil from the Bakken production area and other pipelines coming into Cushing to connect to Keystone XL and help alleviate shipping constraints from Cushing to the Gulf Coast, creating more options to supply the market from both the U.S. and Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
2066	029	Gerard	Jack	The American Petroleum institute (API)	[The Preferred] Route Minimizes Impacts Compared to Others	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives.
2747	001	Gerard	Jack	American Petroleum Institute	This critical addition to our nation's energy infrastructure will bring a dependable supply of Canadian oil to U.S. refineries, creating thousands of American jobs and enhancing our long-term energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
2747	002	Gerard	Jack	American Petroleum Institute	According to government sources, even as we develop renewable and alternative energy sources, oil will continue to be a critical part of our nation's energy mix for the foreseeable future.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2747	003	Gerard	Jack	American Petroleum Institute	We have the opportunity to enhance domestic energy security in cooperation with Canada, our largest trading partner, and a friendly, stable, North American neighbor. Canadian oil sands development has been on the rise since the 1960s and has long provided a significant amount of crude oil imports for America. Canada's oil sands development will continue with or without approval of the Keystone XL pipeline, but this project stands ready to provide the U.S. refining sector with critical additional access to a reliable and stable crude supply that will sustain global competitiveness and keep our nation energy secure. The U.S. needs to approve the pipeline to further utilize this resource to enhance our energy and national security and compete with other nations outside North America for this growing and reliable resource which can help fuel our economy. The importance of a dependable and robust energy supply was critical to our national security in the 20th century through the challenges of two world wars and economic crises; it will remain no less critical in the 21st century as we seek to maintain our role as an economic leader in the world economy.	Comment acknowledged.
2747	004	Gerard	Jack	American Petroleum Institute	The DOS-led, multi-agency cooperative analyses find that appropriate safeguards have been considered and that existing stringent environmental and pipeline regulations and standards will govern this project. We now urge DOS to validate the energy, economic growth and national security benefits of this project and proceed with the national interest determination as soon as feasible.	Comment acknowledged.
2747	005	Gerard	Jack	American Petroleum	The SDEIS discussed short- and long-term economic benefits associated with this project (3-171); indicating short-term	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Institute	benefits to include "increased employment opportunities and related labor income benefits, and increased government revenues associated with sales and payroll taxes." Longer term, the property tax base and associated revenues continue to be impressive: "The increased tax revenue paid to the state and local governments over the life of the spectrum of projects in the proposed Project vicinity would result in beneficial long-term cumulative economic impacts. Keystone estimates that $138.4 million in annual property tax revenues would be generated" in the region. In fact, a 2011 study by the Canadian Energy Research Institute (CERI) found that U.S. jobs supported by Canadian oil sands development could grow from 21,000 jobs today to 465,000 jobs by 2035. It finds that for every two jobs created in Canada from oil sands development, one is created in the U.S. The Keystone XL Pipeline Project, alone, is projected to create 20,000 construction and manufacturing jobs here in the United States. Almost 1,000 American companies from 47 states are already involved in the development of Canada's oil sands. A variety of American companies manufacture equipment and products that are used in Canada for oil production – everything from engines made in Indiana to tires made in South Carolina. In addition, U.S. dollars sent to Canada to purchase energy resources end up back in the U.S. through the purchase of finished products and other American goods.	
2747	006	Gerard	Jack	American Petroleum Institute	As has been noted by DOS, the Keystone XL pipeline would be state of the art and "…have a degree of safety over any other…" (3-86) constructed under current federal pipeline safety code or national standards. That is because the most up-to-date industry pipe specifications and standards and Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulatory requirements, including the additional safety provisions agreed to with PHMSA, will be employed in its construction and operation. Consensus pipeline standards are regularly reviewed and are continually improved as more is learned about materials, potential failure causes, and improving operating practices.	Comment acknowledged.
2747	007	Gerard	Jack	American Petroleum Institute	Regarding the potential for increased corrosion threat from the crude oil that would be moved through the pipeline, DOS rightly notes that "…the proposed Project would incorporate state-of-the-practice corrosion control methods based on current industry standards, current Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) requirements, and the set of Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the proposed Project plan which would likely reduce the potential for spill incidents associated with the proposed Project as compared to PHMSA's incident data summaries" (3-91). The Canadian crude oils to be shipped on the Keystone XL pipeline are characteristically similar to crude oil that has been shipped into the U.S. via pipeline allowing American refineries to meet our demand for refined petroleum products. Crude oil specifications that limit water, solids, sulphur and other compositional properties of transported crude are detailed in	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipeline tariffs - crude not meeting those specifications will not be transported in the pipeline. Pipeline operators have long-established procedures for testing batches upon receipt for compliance and shippers must comply with these tariffs that are filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Additionally, similar heavy crudes have been transported via pipeline for decades under existing operating practices and regulations that require operators to mitigate risk. There is no indication that the crude oil to be transported in this pipeline will pose any additional corrosion risks as compared to oil sands derived crude or other heavy crudes already shipped into the United States. TransCanada has designed this system to meet or exceed all federal pipeline safety codes and national consensus standards, and the industry overall has a strong record of safety performance and improvement.	
2747	008	Gerard	Jack	American Petroleum Institute	DOS appropriately stated in the SDEIS that, "DOS and PHMSA have reviewed these hypothetical spill Consolidated Response scenarios prepared by Keystone and would also review a final [emergency Consolidated Response plan] ERP to be prepared by Keystone prior to startup of the proposed pipeline...Based on its review of the hypothetical spill Consolidated Response scenarios, DOS considers Keystone's Consolidated Response planning appropriate and consistent with accepted industry practice" (3-122). In addition to the reviews of TransCanada's Consolidated Response plan mentioned above, PHMSA will review the plan on an ongoing basis during inspections to ensure that it remains up-to-date and that Consolidated Response capabilities are in place. Once the pipeline is constructed, TransCanada will have to conduct periodic emergency Consolidated Response drills in conformity with federal requirements.	Comment acknowledged.
2747	009	Gerard	Jack	American Petroleum Institute	The Canadian government mandates stringent controls to protect the surrounding environment as oil is extracted. An additional consideration is that if Canadian oil is not transported to and refined in the U.S., it could be exported to other countries, many of which do not have the same stringent environmental regulations that exist in the U.S. China, for example, has been actively seeking energy resources from around the globe and is already investing heavily in Canadian oil sands development; it is considered a likely and enthusiastic buyer of any Canadian oil not coming to the U.S. Further, if America loses access to this supplemental supply of oil from Canada, we will be required to import more crude oil from other countries outside North America with far less stringent environmental protection laws than our neighbor to the north.	Comment acknowledged.
2747	010	Gerard	Jack	American Petroleum Institute	Specifically, API urges the DOS to uphold the scope of its environmental review to actions within our nation, recognizing a NEPA review cannot exert America's reach into the environmental oversight of a sovereign nation. While we continue to urge DOS to focus on actions within the jurisdiction of the United States, API agrees with the conclusion in the SDEIS that production levels of oil 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					crudes would not be affected by whether or not the proposed Project is built (3-202). In particular, API would like to stress a finding in the SDEIS that this conclusion remains even if the U.S. does not import the equivalent quantity of crude via other pipelines. Other countries, primarily in Asia, represent potential markets that have already begun planning for the infrastructure needed to tap this growing resource. The SDEIS appropriately concludes that the pipeline Project would have a minimal impact on GHG emissions, based on a litany of accredited research on lifecycle ("well-to-wheels") analysis. However, it is important to note that on several occasions the SDEIS DOS compares GHG emissions results of various crude oils from different studies which suggest misleading results indicating that Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) crudes have much higher GHG emissions than the average crude refined in the U.S. The error is that one cannot compare results across studies (i.e., Jacobs v. National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL)). In Appendix B, ICF acknowledges this on page 9: "Although the comparisons within each study are internally consistent, the variation in the properties of the reference crudes results in an 'apples to oranges' comparison across the different studies." All comparisons across different studies should be removed. API supports the conclusion that most of GHG emissions on a well-to-wheels basis comes from combustion of the final product (Page 48 of Appendix B). In fact, 70 to 80 percent of GHG emissions for all sources of crude oil occur at the combustion phase whereas suppliers influence only 20 to 30 percent of life-cycle emissions. The SDEIS states that WCSB crude well-to-wheels GHG emissions are likely to improve (page 3-199). Again, API concurs.	
2747	011	Gerard	Jack	American Petroleum Institute	The Cushing and Bakken Marketlink Projects will add the appropriate interconnections and facilities to enable oil from the Bakken production area and other pipelines coming into Cushing to connect to Keystone XL and help alleviate shipping constraints from Cushing to the Gulf Coast, creating more options to supply the market from both the U.S. and Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
2747	012	Gerard	Jack	American Petroleum Institute	A number of route alternatives were considered in the SDEIS, including alternatives that were developed to reduce the distance of the pipeline overlying the Sand Hills region of Nebraska and the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala Aquifer. These alternatives followed either the existing Keystone Pipeline corridor or a potential new corridor that diverts from the proposed route south of Interstate 90 in South Dakota and intersects with the existing Keystone pipeline near Emery, South Dakota. Both of these alternatives were rejected, after a thorough screening analysis, as not environmentally or technically preferable to the proposed route. The SDEIS found that: The alternatives included in the DEIS were adequate but additional alternatives and routes were evaluated, including routes that avoid the Sand Hills area. "The conclusions reached in the revised assessment of alternatives remain the same as those presented in the draft EIS." [SDEIS, Section 4.0] The proposed route minimizes impacts compared to other routes.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2747	014	Gerard	Jack	American Petroleum Institute	TransCanada conducted field investigations of the entire route through the Sand Hills region to evaluate the landscape and vegetative species present and met with several landowners and regional experts to gain an understanding of the livestock, land management and soil conservation practices commonly employed in the area. The necessary construction and reclamation measures are to be employed during and following pipeline construction to ensure the lands' agriculture capacity is maintained. As noted above, the company will implement a series of best management practices to ensure effective reclamation of the Sand Hills region.	Comment acknowledged.
2924	001	Geren	Beverly		With energy costs skyrocketing, we need to do everything we can to bring prices down. We need to drill more here at home, at least in North America. Going ahead with the project and installing the pipeline will be beneficial to our economy. It will create more jobs and help the overall price of gas go back down so more Americans can afford to travel farther for a job, if need be.	Comment acknowledged.
2268	001	Gerrish	Jim		Approve the pipeline construction now. The American economy needs the oil and the Canadian economy needs the income. And both countries need to reduce their dependence on foreign oil.	Comment acknowledged.
2655	001	Gerson	Helen		A majority of Canadians are opposed to the continued development of the tar sands because of the significant contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, huge areas of the boreal forest are literally destroyed, freshwater fisheries are destroyed, and health of Canadians is compromised. Taken in combination with the effects of climate change, which are already beginning to happen (e.g., expansion of range mountain pine beetle and jump from lodgepole pine to jack pine, which will enable this species to sweep across the boreal forest), the total effects of climate change, biodiversity loss, habitat loss, increased greenhouse gas emissions, and freshwater pollution will all be hugely increased if this pipeline is constructed because of the huge increase in demand for tar sands 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.
0928	001	Gerst	Jeanne		Because our grandson has a degree in environmental studies, we are sensitive to the importance of protecting our earth. However, it is our understanding that pipelines are safe and that Canada follows strict environmental guidelines. We are also aware that other pipelines operate safely in the continental United States and in Alaska without causing environmental harm. The Keystone Pipeline should also be safe.	Comment acknowledged.
0928	002	Gerst	Jeanne		Our economy needs help, and the estimated 20,000 construction jobs that the Keystone Pipeline would create would be fantastic. However, the single most important benefit of this project would be the energy security of having oil supplied by our ally, Canada. Please approve the Keystone Pipeline project.	Comment acknowledged.
480	1	Gessford	Susan	Church of the Brethern	I do not believe this project will benefit anyone but the Koch brothers. They have a history of these projects that decimate farm land, ruin lives, and this project is the epitome of one that	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
					will ruin land, water, and the environment for thousands of years.	
3487	1	ghageman@nemont.net			It will be a huge economic boom for us in northeastern Montana.	Comment acknowledged.
151	1	Ghosh	Achintya	Bechtel Corporation	We are closely working with TransCanada who demonstrated times and again their sincere effort to make this pipeline built in the safest way possible and then to operate this pipeline with all modern control design mechanism in place.	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.
151	2	Ghosh	Achintya	Bechtel Corporation	The construction and operation of this pipeline has enormous impact on the socio-economic factors along its corridor.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
151	3	Ghosh	Achintya	Bechtel Corporation	We fully support the presidential approval for constructing this pipeline as proposed.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
215	1	Gibble	Matthew		There are many issues in the area due to oil refineries. This is old school community that supports everyone. I had a great uncle that provided community support by opening Gibble Gas. This was funded by my grandfather. The company was purchased by Citgo but some of the profits were used to benefit the community. I am concerned that allowing a foreign company to come in and impact this delicate balance will not be benificial for anyone.	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.
1445	002	Gibbons	Greg	Siemens Industry, Inc.	TransCanada's vision to construct new pipelines to bring oil from the Oil Sands region in Alberta, Canada, to Mid-West and Gulf Coast refineries is a North American option for diversifying our oil supply.	Comment acknowledged.
167	1	Giboo	Ricardo		Approving this hazardous route through Nebraska's Sandhills will subject all of you to future lawsuits that will be very expensive (criminal and civil). Any of you who leave State Dept employment, later on, will still be liable. We have already informed the Nebraska Governor, and State Attorney General, about the same liability.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
167	2	Giboo	Ricardo		Approving this pipeline will subject almost all Nebraskans to cancer (etc.) when the inevitable leaks occur. Then, our drinking water supply will be ruined.	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. 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 LIA-1, Keystone would be responsible for providing water to users if water sources are impacted by a spill.
167	3	Giboo	Ricardo		You have now been warned of the legal consequences. Our attorneys are ruthless.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
0477 A	1	Gibson	Richard		Say no to TransCanada	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1022	002	Gibson	Gregory		Furthermore, the current administration should be focusing all of their energies on renewable energy solutions, not finite resources.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1369	001	Gibson	Pamela		I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
2801	001	Gibson	Katherine	RI Interfaith Power and Light	The amount of CO 2 that would be created with this type of oil extraction is clearly counter indicated when looking at the overall environmental picture....It is time, past time, for us to seriously consider the consequences of this technology overall...The problems of energy production are serious indeed, but this plan, despite being offered by our good friend, Canada, is a NOT a solution, or even a partial solution.	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.
2801	002	Gibson	Katherine	RI Interfaith Power and Light	Conservation isn't a popular strategy, but it is viable. To date no serious effort has been made to go in this direction, hence lessening our oil use....	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2539	002	Gilbert	Michael		The Keystone XL Pipeline will give us an opportunity to see our unemployment turn around. It will certainly help boost our economy	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2683	001	Gilbert	Nisa	DRA	Please stay out of the Black Hills/Paha Sapa they are already suffering enough abuse. The Blacks Hills need to be restored not further damaged.	Comment acknowledged.
2217	001	Gilchrist	Joellen		i will not vote for obama if this administration continues to threaten the planet's species by moving forward with fossil fuel projects. i worked hard for his election, but will be voting green party if there is not a serious change in effort to stem global warming.	Comment acknowledged.
2078	001	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	We recommend and appreciate your agreement that the Final EIS use data from the National Response Center, which reports a more comprehensive set of historical spill events than the Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration's incident database, to assess the risk of a spill from the proposed pipeline.	The spill frequency discussion in Section 3.13.1.2 has been updated to include data taken from the EPA National Response Center (NRC) database.
2078	002	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	With respect to the spill detection systems proposed by the applicant, we remain concerned that relying solely on pressure drops and aerial surveys to detect leaks may result in smaller leaks going undetected for some time, resulting in potentially large spill volumes. In light of those concerns, we also appreciate your agreement that the Final EIS consider additional measures to reduce the risks of undetected leaks.	A PHMSA report (2007) addressed the state of leak detection technology and its applicability to pipeline leak detection. External leak detection technology addressed included liquid sensing cables, fiber optic cables, vapor sensing, and acoustic emissions. In that report PHMSA concludes that while external leak detection systems have proven results for underground storage tank systems there are limitations to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					For example, requiring ground-level inspections of valves and other parts of the system several times per year, in addition to aerial patrols, could improve the ability to detect leaks or spills and minimize any damage.	their applicability to pipeline systems and they are better suited to shorter pipeline segments. Their performance even in limited application is affected by soil conditions, depth to water table, sensor spacing, and leak rate. While it is acknowledged that some external detection methods are more sensitive to small leaks than the SCADA computational approach, the costs are extremely high and the stability and robustness of the systems are highly variable. Therefore, long-term reliability is not assured and the efficacy of these systems for a 1,384-mile long pipeline is questionable. Relative to additional ground patrols, Keystone responded to a data request from DOS concerning the feasibility of more ground-level inspections. Keystone responded that based on land owner concerns, additional ground-level inspections are not feasible due to potential disruption of normal land use activities (e.g., farming, animal grazing). PHMSA technical staff indicated that such concerns about landowner acceptance of more frequent ground-level inspections were consistent with their experience with managing pipelines in the region. Although widespread use of ground-level inspections may not be warranted, in the start-up year it is not uncommon for pipelines to experience a higher frequency of spills from valves, fittings, and seals. Such incidences are often related to improper installation, or defects in materials. In light of this fact, DOS in consultation with PHMSA and EPA determined that if the proposed Project were permitted, it would be advisable for the applicant to conduct inspections of all intermediate valves, and unmanned pump stations during the first year of operation to facilitate identification of small leaks or potential failures in fittings and seals. In the normal course of maintenance beyond the first year of operation, Keystone would have crews at various places along the proposed Project corridor (e.g., maintenance inspections of cathodic protection system rectifiers, MLVs, and pump stations). These crews would be trained and experienced in the identification of crude oil releases. It should be noted that the 14 leaks from fittings and seals that have occurred to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline were identified from the SCADA leak detection system and landowner reports.
2078	003	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	The SDEIS indicates that there may be a "minor" increase in the number of mainline valves installed to isolate pipeline segments and limit impacts of a spill, compared to what was originally reported in the DEIS (SDEIS, pg. 2-4). However, no detailed information or decision criteria are provided with regard to the number of valves, or their location. In order to evaluate potential measures to mitigate accidental releases, we appreciate your agreement to provide additional information in the Final EIS on the number and location of the valves that will be installed and to evaluate the feasibility of increasing the number of valves in more vulnerable areas. For example, it may be appropriate to increase the number of valves where the water table is shallow, or where an aquifer is overlain by highly permeable soils, such as the Ogallala aquifer...In addition, while we understand that valves are not proposed to be located at water crossings that are less than	To address the EPA suggestion on the potential for adding valve locations beyond those required by regulations and the PHMSA Special Conditions, an engineering analysis could be performed to address particularly environmentally sensitive areas. For the purposes of this analysis, particularly environmentally sensitive areas could include some areas identified in Section 3.3 of the EIS where shallow groundwater is present and where there is a high concentration of wells within 1 mile of the proposed Project pipeline centerline. Any areas meeting those criteria that would likely be susceptible to a crude oil spill with a low release rate reaching groundwater prior to detection would be considered particularly environmentally sensitive, as would areas considered to be particularly difficult to remediate if contaminated as a result of a crude oil spill. Particularly environmentally sensitive areas could also include areas considered critical habitat for the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					100 feet wide, we recommend that the Final EIS nevertheless consider the potential benefits of installing valves at water crossings less than 100 feet wide where there are sensitive aquatic resources.	American burying beetle (see Section 3.8 and Appendix T) and waterbody crossings less than 100 feet wide that are considered important aquatic habitat for any threatened, endangered, or sensitive aquatic species (see Sections 3.7 and 3.8). The proposed Project-specific Special Condition 32 developed in consultation with PHMSA that Keystone agreed to incorporate into the proposed Project plan states: "Keystone shall locate valves in accordance with 49 CFR § 195.260 and by taking into consideration elevation, population, and environmentally sensitive locations, to minimize the consequences of a release from the pipeline. Mainline valves must be placed based on the analysis above or no more than twenty (20) miles apart, whichever is smaller." Both the requirement to take into consideration "elevation, population, and environmentally sensitive locations" to minimize consequences of a release, and the maximum valve spacing of 20 miles exceed what is currently required in 49 CFR § 195.260. Based on this special condition, the applicant redesigned the proposed pipeline to increase the number of intermediate mainline valves from 76 to 104 and changed some previously planned valve locations (in addition there are two valves present at each of the 30 pump stations per code requirements). Section 2.2.2 has been updated to include information on the additional intermediate valves and valve locations In consideration of the EPA suggestion and the incorporation of Special Condition 32 into the Project plan, DOS in consultation with PHMSA and EPA determined that it would be advisable for the applicant to commission an additional engineering risk analysis of the efficacy of installing additional valves (or altering placement of existing valves) in areas that would be considered particularly environmentally sensitive based on a review of the information and analysis in the EIS. As an alternative to additional valve placement, the additional engineering risk analysis could provide alternative risk reduction solutions such as increasing the wall thickness of pipe in particularly environmentally sensitive areas. While such an alternate solution would not decrease maximum spill volume it could reduce the likelihood of any spill in a particularly environmentally sensitive area.
2078	004	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	We also recommend consideration of external pipe leak detection systems in these areas to improve the ability to detect pinhole (and greater) leaks that could be substantial, yet below the sensitivity of the currently proposed leak detection systems.	See Response 022.
2078	005	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	...we recommend the Final EIS evaluate each class of crude that will be transported, how it will behave in the environment, and qualitatively discuss the potential issues associated with responding to a spill given different types of crude oils and diluents used. With regard to the chemical nature of the diluents...We believe an analysis of potential dilutents is important to establish the potential health and environmental impacts of any spilled oil, and responder/worker safety, and to develop response strategies.	One measure of the volatility of crude oil and petroleum products is the Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP). RVP is the vapor pressure at equilibrium of a hydrocarbon liquid at 100 degrees Fahrenheit in a closed system. A higher RVP indicates a higher level of crude oil volatility. As indicated in Figure 3.13.5-1, the RVP range for dilbits is comparable to the range for conventional heavy crude oils, and lower than the ranges for medium conventional crude oils, light conventional crude oils, and natural gas condensates. It should be noted that the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						RVP range for dilbits is lower than the range for condensates, indicating that once a diluent is homogeneously mixed with bitumen to create a dilbit, it exhibits the characteristics of that mixture rather than the characteristics of its individual components. The RVP values confirm that light crude oils and medium crude oils have more “light ends” in that they have a higher concentration of lighter hydrocarbon molecules with lower boiling points that more readily evaporate. Based on information provided at www.crudemonitor.ca, dilbits have light end concentrations in the range of approximately 16 to 25 percent. The light conventional crude oils have light end concentrations in the range of approximately 29 to 42 percent, the medium conventional crude oils have light end concentrations in the range of approximately 27 to 36 percent, and the heavy crude oils have light end concentrations in the range of approximately 13 to 18 percent. These data are consistent with the conclusion that dilbit volatility is comparable to the volatility of conventional crude oils. Additionally, crude oil is considered a largely homogeneous mixture of a variety of specific hydrocarbon molecules ranging from methane (one carbon) to asphaltines (hundreds of cross-linked carbons). The diluents used in mixture with bitumen to create dilbits are themselves a homogeneous solution of specific hydrocarbon molecules. When blended together with bitumen the resulting crude oil exhibits properties of the mixture – not the individual component parts that were used to produce the blend – and these properties fall within the range of the properties of other crude oils. Blending bitumen with condensate simply puts back components that evaporated from the rock containing the bitumen over millions of years of exposure. However, the gas condensate used as diluent is stabilized (i.e., contains no hydrocarbon gases in solution under high pressure). The assertion that the rapid depressurization of a pipeline as a result of a pipeline breach would result in flash volatilization of gases contained in the diluents is therefore unfounded. The dilbit at rest prior to the development of pumping pressure is stable and at equilibrium between its component parts. To illustrate this point, the publicly available American Petroleum Institute E&P Tank Program (API 4697) was utilized to assess working and standing losses of volatile compounds resulting from natural crude oil evaporation into air. While this program was designed to model emissions from tanks, it can be employed to provide a rough estimate of working and standing losses from a pipeline crude oil spill. It is recognized that there are limitations in the model’s ability to simulate actual conditions involved in a specific pipeline oil spill at a specific location. For modeling purposes, a dilbit with an API gravity of 18 was compared to gas condensate (a typical diluent, API gravity 55.5), West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil (API gravity 41.0), and Alaska North Slope (ANS) crude oil (API gravity 27.5) using the API model. It should be noted that actual WTI and ANS hazardous air pollutant (HAP) and volatile organic carbon (VOC)

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						concentrations may vary since the actual mix of a specific WTI or ANS crude oil would depend on the composition of the blend. For the dilbit, a full component chromatograph assay of a proprietary unstabilized condensate was available which was modified to match the initial boiling point and heavy ends with bitumen as represented in a published dilbit boiling curve (TIAX 2009). The modeling indicates that the dilbit would produce evaporation (i.e., standing and working) total emissions of VOC and HAP about half the emissions of Alaska North Slope crude oil, and 5 to 20 percent of West Texas Intermediate, respectively. This is because the WTI and ANS crude oils are pipelined straight out of the ground and field stock tank, where the gases under pressure in the deep underground reservoir (i.e. methane, ethane, carbon dioxide) have flashed off but the whole crudes stored at atmospheric pressure are not stabilized by further removing residual light hydrocarbon gases such as propane and butane. In comparison with straight condensate, the bitumen in the dilbit blend acts to reduce the partial pressure of light hydrocarbons in the condensate, slowing evaporation. These results clearly show that the behavior of the dilbit is substantially different than the behavior of the unmixed diluent and bitumen taken separately.
2078	006	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	...we recommend that the Final EIS improve the risk assessment by including specific information on the groundwater recharge areas along the pipeline route, recognizing that these areas are more susceptible to ground water contamination from oil spills.	The EIS provides information on areas along the proposed Project corridor where shallow unconfined aquifer systems occur. These areas are recharge areas for the unconfined aquifers. Readily available information on nearby recharges areas for deeper confined aquifers has been added. While any areas of shallow groundwater are concerns in the event of an oil release, it should be noted as reported by Bekins et al. (2005) that oil spills in recharge areas may experience higher rates of biodegradation than other areas. Bekins et al. (2005) report that "*Oil located 2–8 m (6.6–26 ft) below land surface in areas of higher recharge has been substantially degraded. The best explanation for the association between recharge and enhanced degradation seems to be increased downward transport of microbial growth nutrients to the oil body. This is supported by observations of greater microbial numbers at higher elevations in the oil body and significant decreases with depth in nutrient concentrations, especially phosphorus*."
2078	007	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	... we are concerned that crude oil can remain in the subsurface for decades, despite efforts to remove the oil and natural microbial remediation. However, the SDEIS concludes that the alternative routes that avoid the Ogallala aquifer are not reasonable,... offers qualitative judgments about the relative severity of impacts to different resources, e.g., considering potential impacts from spills to the Ogallala aquifer less important than impacts to surface waters from a spill associated with an additional crossing of the Missouri River. We think this limited analysis does not fully meet the objectives of NEPA and CEQ's NEPA regulations, which provide that agencies rigorously explore and objectively evaluate reasonable alternatives. CEQ guidance states that reasonable alternatives include those that are practical or feasible from the technical and economic standpoint and using	As stated in Section 4 of the EIS, DOS determined that the Keystone Corridor Alternatives are not reasonable route alternatives because they are not economically practical or feasible. In addition, after further evaluation of all screening level environmental impact comparisons, DOS determined that there would not be an overall environmental advantage to either Keystone Corridor Alternative 1 or Keystone Corridor Alternative 2 as compared to the proposed Project. For the above reasons, these alternatives were eliminated from further consideration. Further, DOS determined that the I-90 Corridor Alternatives are not reasonable route alternatives because they are not technically practical or feasible. In addition, after further evaluation of all screening level environmental impact comparisons, DOS determined that there would not be an overall environmental advantage to either I-90 Corridor

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					common sense... we recommend that the State Department re-evaluate the feasibility of these alternative routes and more clearly outline the environmental, technical and economic reasons for not considering other alternative routes in more detail as part of the NEPA analysis.	Alternative A or I-90 Corridor Alternative B as compared to the proposed Project. For the above reasons, these alternatives were eliminated from further consideration.
2078	008	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	We are concerned that the SDEIS does not adequately recognize that some of these communities may have limited emergency response capabilities and consequently may be more vulnerable to impacts from spills, accidents and other releases. This is particularly likely to be true of minority, low-income and Tribal communities or populations along the pipeline route. We appreciate your agreement to address this issue in the Final EIS by clarifying the emergency response capability of each county along the pipeline route using the plans produced by Local Emergency Planning Committees. We also appreciate your agreement to identify potential mitigation measures in the Final EIS based on this information. We look forward to working with your staff to identify data sources and approaches for addressing these issues.	Sections 3.10 and 3.13 have been updated to include relevant information and potential mitigation measures related to the LEPCs and environmental justice.
2078	009	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	...we are concerned that the SDEIS may have underestimated the extent to which there are communities along the pipe line with less capacity to respond to spills and potentially associated health issues, particularly minority, low-income or Tribal communities. We appreciate your agreement to re-evaluate in the Final EIS which communities may have such capacity issues by adopting the more commonly-used threshold of 20% higher low-income, minority or Tribal population compared to the general population, instead of the 50% used in the SDEIS. With respect to data on access to health care, we are encouraged that the SDEIS provided critically important information on medically underserved areas and on health professional shortage areas.	Section 3.10 has been updated and assesses minority and low income populations relative to the 20% threshold to identify these populations that are "meaningfully greater" than the statewide averages.
2078	010	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	Further, the SDEIS states that impacts would be mitigated by the applicant's liability for costs associated with cleanup, restoration and compensation for any release that could affect surface water (SDEIS, pg. 3- 154). We believe that this mitigation measure should also apply for releases that could affect groundwater.	In the event that a release of crude oil contaminates groundwater, Keystone has agreed that it would be responsible for clean-up and restoration, and for providing an appropriate alternative water supply for groundwater that was used as a source of potable water, or for irrigation or industrial purposes. However, if a release is caused by negligent or willful acts of others, Keystone may ultimately recover costs from those committing the acts since individuals are not automatically protected from liability associated with negligent acts or willful misconduct leading to property destruction and environmental damage.
2078	011	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	Finally, we recommend that the Final EIS evaluate additional mitigation measures that would avoid and minimize potential impacts through all media (i.e., surface and ground water, soil, and air) to minority, low-income and Tribal populations rather than rely solely on after-the-fact compensation measures. Some examples of additional mitigation include developing a contingency plan before operations commence for emergency response and remedial efforts to control the contamination. This would also include providing notification to individuals affected by soil or groundwater contamination, ensuring the	Section 3.13 of the EIS has been expanded to include additional information on Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs). Keystone has agreed to reach out to these committees during development of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan (PSRP) required by regulation (see Consolidated Response RES-1). These response plans will include requirements for air emission monitoring and medical monitoring where necessary.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					public is knowledgeable and aware of emergency procedures and contingency plans (including posting procedures in high traffic visibility areas), and providing additional monitoring of air emissions and conducting medical monitoring and/or treatment responses where necessary.	
2078	012	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	We are also concerned with the conclusion that there are no expected disproportionate adverse impacts to minority or low-income populations located near refineries that are expected to receive the oil sands crude, particularly because many of these communities are already burdened with large numbers of high emitting sources of air pollutants. It is not self-evident that the addition of an 830,000 barrels per day capacity pipeline from Canada to refineries in the Gulf Coast will have no effect on emissions from refineries in that area. We recommend that the Final EIS re-examine the potential likelihood of increased refinery emissions, and provide a clearer analysis of potential environmental and health impacts to communities from refinery air emissions and other environmental stressors.	As discussed in Section 3.14.3 of the EIS, the volume of WCSB crude oil refined in PADD III in 2030 would remain virtually the same with or without the proposed Project (EnSys 2010). Even with some differences in the total volume of WCSB crude oil refined in PADD III across the three scenarios presented in Table 3.14.3-5 of the EIS, the average API gravity and the average sulphur content of the crude oil slate would be essentially the same with or without the proposed Project. Additionally, projections suggest that construction of the proposed Project would not be expected to alter market conditions in PADD III to induce construction of a new refinery, to induce expansion of existing refineries, to induce significant differences in investment levels in refinery down-stream processing units, or to induce significant differences in average crude-slate quality. Therefore there would be little, if any, difference in emissions associated with crude oil refining in PADD III with or without the proposed Project, and therefore there would be no expected disproportionate adverse impacts to minority or low-income populations located near refineries that are expected to receive WCSB crude oil.
2078	013	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	...we encourage the State Department to provide more opportunities for people in these potentially affected communities to have meaningful engagement, including additional public meetings, particularly in Port Arthur, Texas, before publication of the Final EIS. Public meetings in these potentially affected communities provide an opportunity for citizens to present their concerns, and also for the State Department to clearly explain its analysis of potential impacts associated with the proposed project to the people potentially affected.	DOS held 21 public comment meetings on the DEIS. One of these meetings was held in Washington DC. All other meetings were held along the proposed Project corridor, including a meeting in Beaumont, Texas (near Port Arthur) on May 17, 2010 and a meeting in Channelview, Texas (near Houston) on June 18 2010. DOS also published an SDEIS on April 22, 2011 to further explain its analysis of potential impacts of the proposed Project and extended a 45-day comment period to allow potentially affected communities an additional opportunity to present their concerns. Over 200,000 comment letters, emails, postcards and web entries were received. DOS considers that there has been sufficient opportunity for public input and comment on the environmental analysis of the proposed Project. However, 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.
2078	014	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	...EPA believes that the methodology used by the State Department and its contractors to calculate those estimates may underestimate the values at the high-end of the ranges	DOS understands that EPA's comment is related to their concern that the GHGs in two of the LCA studies used to calculate incremental emissions were limited to gasoline,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					cited in the lifecycle GHG emissions discussion by approximately 20 percent. We will continue to work with your staff to address this concern as you move towards publishing a Final EIS.	diesel, and jet fuel fractions (i.e., "gasoline and distillates", or premium products). DOS contacted the primary authors for each of the three LCA studies (i.e., Jacobs (2009), TIAX (2009), and NETL [2008, 2009]) used to estimate incremental GHG emissions for the SDEIS to confirm the approach used to calculate GHG emission associated with producing other, non-premium co-products (i.e., petroleum coke, sulfur, light and heavy ends). DOS confirmed its understanding that: (i) Jacobs (2009) accounted for the production and use of co-products in the GHG emissions for the premium fuel products, so there is no error related to this issue in the incremental emissions estimates from the Jacobs study, and (ii) TIAX (2009) allocated a small amounts (i.e., less than 1% of GHG emissions to other co-products at the refinery), so any error introduced is negligible. The authors of the NETL study, however, estimate that the exclusion of other products in their analysis may significantly underestimate the differential between WCSB oil sands and other reference crudes. DOS has clarified the language in the "Incremental GHG Emissions from Oil Sands Crudes Potentially Transported by the Proposed Project Compared to Reference Crudes" sub-section under Section 3.14.3.14 to reflect these findings, and included a statement that "adjusting the NETL results to include those other product emissions modeled in their analysis could increase the differential by roughly 30 percent" to acknowledge the effect of NETL's allocation assumptions on the incremental GHG emission estimates. DOS has also modified Table 3.14-3.8 and the discussion of the incremental GHG emission estimates to discuss the results according to each study, rather than by reference crude. This discussion better reflects the underlying differences between each study's design and life-cycle boundaries and allows for a better-informed comparison across the three studies used to evaluate incremental GHG emissions.
2078	015	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	We recommend against comparing GHG emissions associated with a single project to global GHG emission levels. As recognized in CEQ's draft guidance concerning the consideration of GHG emissions in NEPA analyses, " [T]he global climate change problem is much more the result of numerous and varied sources, each of which might seem to make a relatively small addition to global atmospheric GHG concentrations.")	The sub-section "Incremental GHG Emissions from Oil Sands Crudes Potentially Transported by the Proposed Project Compared to Reference Crudes" under Section 3.14.3.14 has been clarified. In the first paragraph, DOS modified the passage related to the global perspective and U.S. carbon footprint. The text now states: "Thus, from a global perspective, the decision whether or not to build the Project will not affect the extraction and combustion of WCSB oil sands crude on the global market. However, on a life-cycle basis and compared with reference crudes refined in the United States, oils sands crudes could result in an increase in incremental GHG emissions." Also, in the paragraph that precedes Table 3.14.3-8, DOS changed "on a global scale, emissions are not likely to change" to "on a global scale, the decision whether or not to build the Project will not affect the extraction and combustion of WCSB oil sands crude on the global market (EnSys 2010)."
2078	016	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	...recognizing the proposed Project 's lifetime is expected to be at least fifty years, we believe it is important to be clear that under at least one scenario, the extra GHG emissions associated with this proposed Project may range from 600	DOS has determined that the information to respond to this comment is incomplete, and it would require considerable speculation to develop the estimate that EPA requested. None of the existing LCA studies of GHG emissions reviewed by

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					million to 1.15 billion tons CO2-e, assuming the lifecycle analysis holds over time (and using the SDEIS ' quantitative estimates as a basis).	DOS provide quantitative projections of the future GHG emissions, so the information required to make a comparison of WCSB crudes to reference crudes for a 50-year time period is not available. Three factors make it difficult to develop a quantitative estimate of 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. For example, there is a trend toward increased use of tertiary recovery techniques to extract conventional crudes during the production phase, thereby significantly increasing energy and GHG emissions. Additionally, as the petroleum industry continues to shift to alternative sources of water for tertiary production – such as desalinization of seawater in order to reduce freshwater consumption – the energy and GHG emissions burden for conventional crude production will likely increase (Wu et al. 2009). 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 noted in the FEIS chapter text, 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. As discussed in Section 3.14.3.14, a number of promising technologies are either currently available or in development to decrease the GHG emissions intensity of oil sands crudes over time. The effect of these technologies on GHG emissions intensity may depend upon how they are implemented (Joule and Bergerson 2010). For example, technologies for combusting or gasifying petroleum coke may become more prevalent in WCSB oil sands operations, which could increase GHG emissions unless coupled with carbon capture and sequestration or co-firing with sustainably-harvested biomass fuels. The future effectiveness on GHG emissions of technologies currently under development is also highly uncertain (Joule and Bergerson 2010). Consequently, there is a high level of uncertainty in which technologies will become adopted in oil sands operations, how quickly or widely they will be adopted, and how effective they will prove at reducing GHG emissions intensity. In combination, these factors make it difficult to develop a defensible estimate of long-term (e.g., 50-years) incremental emissions.
2078	017	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	...we recommend that the Final EIS explore other means to characterize the impact of the GHG emissions, including an estimate of the "social cost of carbon" associated with potential increases of GHG emissions. The social cost of carbon includes, but is not limited to, climate damages due to changes in net agricultural productivity, human health, property damages from flood risk, and ecosystem services due to climate change. Federal agencies use the social cost of carbon to incorporate the social benefits of reducing CO2	Although EPA premises and extrapolates the life-cycle analysis in its comment, the comment is not about the scope or adequacy of that analysis. Rather, EPA estimates a projected amount of CO2-e to support its recommendation that the scope of the impact analysis from the expected GHG emissions should be broadened over that currently presented in the SDEIS. In the interest of broadening the GHG impact analysis, EPA recommends that another means or tool be used, such as an estimate of the social cost of carbon (SCC)

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					emissions into analyses of regulatory actions that have a marginal impact on cumulative global emissions; the social cost of carbon is also used to calculate the negative impacts of regulatory actions that increase CO2 emissions.	associated with the potential increases of GHG emissions. To support this recommendation, EPA indicates that this tool is used by federal agencies including EPA in assessing the costs and 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.
2078	018	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	...we continue to be concerned that the SDEIS does not discuss opportunities to mitigate the entire suite of GHG emissions associated with constructing the proposed Project. We appreciate your agreement to identify practicable mitigation measures in the Final EIS... we recommend consideration of opportunities for energy efficiency and utilization of green power for pipeline operations.	Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS has been updated to include a discussion of opportunities for mitigating GHG emissions from extraction and upgrading activities that are currently employed, or under development to lower life-cycle GHG emissions from oil sands crudes is being developed. This section now includes information on: (i) technologies that are available or being developed to lower GHG emissions from oil sands extraction and upgrading, (ii) policies that the Alberta Government has established to lower the GHG intensity of oil sands production and fund clean energy technologies, and (iii) national GHG reduction targets and policy proposals that will lower the GHG emissions from oil sands production.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2078	019	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	… we recommend a discussion of mitigation approaches for GHG emissions from extraction activities that are either currently or could be employed to help lower lifecycle GHG emissions to levels closer to those of conventional crude oil supplies. We recommend that this discussion include a detailed description of efforts ongoing and under consideration by producers, as well as the government of Alberta, to reduce GHG emissions from oil sands production.	See response to comment 018.
2078	020	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	While we appreciate that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for day-today processing of permit applications, our review or aerial photography recently posted on the Project's website indicates that the DEIS may have underestimated the extent of ecologically valuable bottomland hardwood wetlands in Texas. We appreciate your agreement to evaluate these wetland estimates in the Final EIS and display the location of the bottomland hardwood wetlands with maps and aerial photography.	Section 3.4 of the EIS has been revised to include the latest available information on bottomland hardwood wetlands mapping and the ongoing USACE wetland review process under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
2078	021	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	Given their ecological importance, we recommend the same evaluation be done for prairie pothole wetlands that may be impacted by the proposed Project.	As discussed in Section 3.4, no prairie pothole wetlands would be impacted by the proposed Project.
2078	022	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	EPA also recommends that the Final EIS discuss whether it is possible to make further pipeline route variations to avoid both bottomland hardwood and prairie pothole wetlands.	As discussed in Section 3.4, no prairie pothole wetlands would be impacted by the proposed Project. Relative to bottomland hardwood wetlands, the majority of these wetlands occur near stream or river crossings. The pipeline has been routed to parallel existing disturbed right-of-ways to the extent practicable and to cross streams and rivers at right-angles to reduce to the extent practicable wetland disturbance. Since the majority of these waterways run roughly east-west and the proposed pipeline corridor runs roughly north-south, complete avoidance through re-route is not practicable.
2078	023	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	Our review of the aerial photography also indicates that there may be numerous wetland crossings that would impact more than 0.5 acres of wetlands, which is the upper threshold for impacts under the US Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) nationwide general permit for utility line crossings in waters of the United States... we recommend that the Corps review the proposed wetland impacts as a single project requiring an individual Clean Water Act Section 404 permit.	As of the publication of the EIS, the final level of required compensation and mitigation would ultimately be determined by: • USACE regulatory offices, USFWS Ecological Services field offices, and state fish and wildlife agencies; or • States in their 401 certifications or certificates of compliance. Impacts to forested wetlands are long-term and would be considered permanent. Portions of water oak/willow oak forest communities may or may not be determined to be wetlands (as defined by USACE and EPA) and may or may not be eligible for compensatory mitigation through the Section 404 CWA process. It is not possible to entirely avoid impacts to bottomland hardwood wetlands in Texas. However, aerial mapping of field delineated wetlands were reviewed by Keystone working with USACE personnel in the Fort Worth and Galveston district offices to determine the best crossing locations to minimize impacts to wetlands, including bottomland hardwood wetlands. Methods used to avoid and/or minimize permanent impacts to bottomland hardwood wetlands include the use of horizontal directional drilling, the routing of the proposed Project next to previously impacted areas along existing linear utilities, the perpendicular crossings of riparian wetland features wherever possible, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the selection of route variations to reduce the total length of the wetland crossings. DOS understands that USACE will determine eligibility for each wetland crossing under the Nationwide Permit program and also understands that EPA will review that eligibility determination.
2078	024	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	Finally, we appreciate your agreement to provide a discussion of potential mitigation measures for project activities that permanently convert forested wetlands to herbaceous wetlands. We continue to recommend providing a conceptual wetland mitigation plan in the Final EIS, including a monitoring component that would, for a specified period of time, direct field evaluations of those wetlands crossed by the pipeline (and mitigation sites) to ensure wetland functions and values are recovering.	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: • 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. • 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.
2078	025	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	We also recommend that the Final EIS evaluate the feasibility of using approved mitigation banks to compensate for wetlands impacts.	Section 3.4 of the EIS includes the use of approved mitigation banks to compensate for wetlands impacts as a potential mitigation for impacts to wetlands. See Response 024.
2078	026	Giles	Cynthia	Environmental Protection Agency	... we recommend that the Final EIS provide additional information that would address potential impacts to specific migratory [bird] species, with an emphasis on already-vulnerable species, and we appreciate your agreement to provide that information in the Final EIS. Data found in the North American Breeding Bird Survey (a partnership between the U.S. Geological Survey's Patuxent Wildlife Research Center and the Canadian Wildlife Service 's National Wildlife Research Center), which monitors bird populations and provides population trend estimates, should be helpful. We also recommend that the Final EIS discuss mitigation measures that are either currently or could be employed for	Section 3.14.4.4 of the EIS has been updated to include a listing of migratory bird species with an emphasis on already vulnerable species. Section 3.14 also includes an update on corporate actions and Canadian and provincial actions that could mitigate for these potential cumulative impacts.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					identified impacts.	
3300	001	Gill	Roger		I have just heard about the proposal to build a pipeline from Canada to the USA in order to develop the tar sands. I fear that this may accelerate global warming and lead to millions of deaths and further the destruction of t he natural environment.	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.
2165	001	Gillard	Arthur		We need to stop burning fossil fuels as soon as possible to avert the worst effects of climate change. I have recently edited a book on the subject of climate change, in the course of which I extensively researched the subject.	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.
2165	002	Gillard	Arthur		The tar sands in Alberta represent one of the dirtiest, most greenhouse gas-emitting and otherwise environmentally destructive sources of fossil fuels. We should not be extracting that 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. 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.
2165	003	Gillard	Arthur		We need to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and to switch to nuclear power, solar energy, and other low-carbon alternatives as soon as possible.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2468	001	Gillentine	Anna		TransCanada has a proven record of accomplishment for high safety standards. The company also has the best and latest technology in place to prevent pollution in our environment should an accident happen. The pipeline expansion will bring oil sands to America and reduce the use of more risky means of transport	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.
2468	002	Gillentine	Anna		We also need this expansion because it will bring jobs back to America.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3469	1	Gillespie	Leon		Expansion of the Keystone pipeline is important because Canada has a great amount of oil in the Alberta oil sands deposit. There will be no problem with them sending us millions of barrels of oil. This will ultimately mean we can lower our energy prices and create new vitality for our economy.	Comment acknowledged.
3469	2	Gillespie	Leon		The existing pipeline that crosses the Ogallala Aquifer has caused no environmental problems. I anticipate that caution will be exercised so the expansion of the pipeline will also cause no environmental problems either. The pipeline expansion should be approved quickly. There are just too many benefits to pass up this opportunity.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
273	1	Gipson	W.Jack		Excellent idea to involve long-term unemployed individuals. Male & Female.	Comment acknowledged.
2452	001	Gist	Robert		The more we increase our oil supply, the higher the possibility of stimulating our economy because people would have more to spend on something besides fuel.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2452	001	Gist	Robert		The more we increase our oil supply, the higher the possibility of stimulating our economy because people would have more	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					to spend on something besides fuel.	normal operation of the proposed Project.
3512	1	gjwhipgj@hotmail.com			I want you to know that I would support your decision to approve the Keystone XL Pipe Line extension. While I would feel better if their were assuances that the pipe line will be built to the highest safety standards protecting our water resources, the pipe line itself it needed to end dependence on middle east oil and to add job here at home. Thank you for working so hard looking after the American people.	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.
2155	001	Glassey	Colin	Santa Clara Law School	The Keystone XL pipeline is good for the U.S. - good for Canada - and has no significant downsides. We need to import gas/oil. Importing these necessary raw materials from a stable, democratic ally (in other words: Canada) is VASTLY superior to importing from unstable or hostile countries (like Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Angola, etc.). The problems of pipelines are well understood and have been solved (see the Alaska pipeline with its very good safety record).	Comment acknowledged.
1110	002	Glennon	Tom		There are other sources of energy which President Obama wants to develop, ie Wind.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2234	001	Glover	Rolfe		Please approve the Keystone XL pipeline. We need this type of privately financed infrastructure. It will create jobs and give us better access to secure oil.	Comment acknowledged.
3414	001	Godes	Robert	Sierra Club	I was disappointed to learn that the document overlooked major concerns raised by local communities and concerned citizens like me. Moreover, I am dismayed to learn that the State Department is not giving impacted communities an opportunity to attend local public hearings and ask that this oversight be immediately corrected.	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. Additionally, Consolidated Response ENR-1 addresses opportunities for public input after publication of the EIS and prior to the National Interest Determination.
3414	002	Godes	Robert	Sierra Club	This analysis should include a serious look at the global warming consequences of spreading tar sands throughout the United States, a better review of alternate routes that avoid the fragile and beautiful Sandhills and major aquifers such as the Ogalalla and the Carrizo-Wilcox, actual scientific analysis on the corrosive nature of tar sands oil, which impacts pipeline safety and increases the risk of spills; and real consideration of the environmental justice impacts of expanded refinery operations in American communities.	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 Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor 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, 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. 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.
3414	003	Godes	Robert	Sierra Club	Instead of continuing our dependence on dirty oil, America should be investing in green transportation solutions.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1692	001	Goen	Thomas		Working in the oil industry in business development has given me an understanding of our nation's current energy situation. With this in mind, I am in favor of granting the permits to continue the Keystone Pipeline. America needs more oil here at home to help an economy that is driven by oil and gas. Without more domestic oil, our economy is going to continue to struggle.	Comment acknowledged.
1692	002	Goen	Thomas		The public needs to be educated on the importance of energy, and the government must help us toward energy independence. The Keystone Pipeline is a great way to do this. Please sign the necessary permits so that construction can begin on this important project.	Comment acknowledged.
0730	002	Goertzen	Kent		Don't approve the route through the Sandhills, make them change the route east to the clay soils that will keep it from getting into the aquifer when it leaks (which it will given the track record of this company).	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 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.
2721	001	Goetzinger	Kurt		We cannot risk our land for poor quality, hard-to-refine oil. Please do NOT allow the Keystone XL Pipeline to continue.	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 FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts and compensation for lost crops. Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
3170	002	Goguen	Julien		With the leak in the Alberta pipeline a few weeks ago, I'm not convinced that it's 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.
3011	001	Golden	Fraser		As a disabled American, who must work part-time just to stay afloat in these rising energy crisis days, I beg you, please approve the Keystone XL pipeline. I have enough trouble with medications, paying my mortgage, and utilizing the $ 32.00	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					per month Food Stamp assistance programs, it is extremely hard. I had a mild Heart attack last June, 1 week before my 45th B'day. Had to have 2 stents put in, & have had some minor setbacks which caused more medical bills than I can pay. ANY energy relief would be MOST welcome, & as a MAJOR supporter of your Husband in the White House, & now wi YOU there, I KNOW you'll do as much as you possibly can.	
2922	001	Goldsmith	Sheila		Once again, we find ourselves paying exorbitant amounts of money for oil and gas found within our borders. It does not make sense to pay billions of dollars for what we own. The current discussions to expand the Keystone Pipeline can at least provide jobs and keep American dollars closer to home for trade. If we have to buy oil from outside our borders, it makes more sense to buy it from neighbors.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3304	001	Gombai	Matthew		In brief, for now, let us not lose sight of the terrifying fact that China is insidiously buying all rights to the natural resources on our precious planet.	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.
2555	001	Goodwin	John		Please say yes to building the Keystone XL Pipeline. It is one of the few ways we will be able to reduce our energy costs	Comment acknowledged.
3308	001	Goodwin	Daniel		The best scientific advice I've seen indicates that extracting and burning this oil will present a grave risk to future generations, from dangerously high concentrations of C02 in the atmosphere and ocean	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.
3548	1	gordoar1@msn.com			WE NEED TO DEVELOP ALL OUR OIL RESERVES. WHAT IS YOUR PROBLEM.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
3065	001	Gordon	George		The Keystone XL Pipeline represents an important opportunity toward achieving energy access and security, as well as creating jobs and economic stimulus to our nation. I hope I can count on State Department support for this critical project.	Comment acknowledged.
0889	002	Gorum	Kenneth	Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union Local 247	Plumbers and Steamfitters Local Union 247 believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Comment acknowledged.
0889	003	Gorum	Kenneth	Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Union Local 247	standards. We believe that the SDEIS finding that the"proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	
79	1	Gotschall	Kathleen&Jerry		I am writing with grave concern about the XL Pipeline route in Nebraska. My husband and I are ranchers near Atkinson, NE, on the eastern rim of the Nebraska Sandhills. We have a certified organic, grassfed beef cattle operation as well as a small dairy. We are stewards of 1300 acres of subirrigated meadows and sandy hill pastures. We care about the routing of the pipeline through close neighboring land sections above the aquifer and through some of the most fragile, unique ecosystems in the country. We invite a representative from your department to come to this area and take a look and see firsthand.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala
79	2	Gotschall	Kathleen&Jerry		The Canadian pipeline has already had leaks in other systems that, if such leaks occurred in our area, the results would be devastating for the water supply for thousands of farmers and ranchers here in the heartland, the breadbasket of our nation. We have been told by XL Pipeline representatives that it isn't a matter of if the pipeline leaks, but WHEN it leaks. Any leak, even pinhole size could be the ruination of this important water supply.	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 provides information on the potential impacts of a spill that reaches the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and spill response scenarios.
90	1	Gotschall	Christopher		I'm writing to ask the State Department to do everything within their power to stop the Keystone XL pipeline from being built across the Ogallala aquifer in Nebraska. Please thwart this threat to our national security, protect our food and water supply. I beg you to protect the Sandhills I grew up in, the land that I love and have called home since I was a child.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
90	2	Gotschall	Christopher		TransCanada has a proven track record of recklessness, of endangering the environment, of faulty construction resulting in oil spills, mismanagement and shirked responsibility.	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.
90	3	Gotschall	Christopher		I urge the State Department to champion the landowners who are being bullied by TransCanada and come to the aid of my family and their neighbors whose fate hangs in the balance.	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.
1515	001	Gotschall	Benjamin		The biggest reason is the threat this pipeline would pose to the Sandhills and the Ogallala Aquifer. The State Department's Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement fails to address the magnitude of devastation that building such a pipeline through the Sandhills would create. More research is needed in order to determine a safer route for this pipeline. The SEIS gives no evidence of a full study of alternative routes for the pipeline, but instead seems to follow TransCanada's recommendation that the shortest route is	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
					best. More time needs to be spent seriously assessing the environmental damages caused by a Sandhills route, and more time needs to be spent studying viable alternative routes.	
1515	003	Gotschall	Benjamin		Currently in Nebraska, we have no state laws protecting landowners and citizens from the environmental damages and economic liabilities associated with the construction and operation of this pipeline. If a leak or spill were to occur in Nebraska, lawmakers, landowners and citizens would have no legal standards that would serve as guidelines in such situations. For this reason, I ask that you delay your decision to approve or deny this project until one year from the close of the public comment period, to allow states along the pipeline route to enact legislation that would protect their citizens and natural resources from the very real dangers that projects such as this proposed pipeline would create.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency Consolidated Response plans 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.
2737	001	Gotschall	Benjamin		In Nebraska, we have been told by TransCanada that this tarsands oil is necessary to reduce our dependence on foreign oil. However, on a visit to Washington, D.C. in March, I had the opportunity to visit with State Department Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Daniel Clune, and he disproved this idea, instead acknowledging that the oil from this pipeline would be made available on the world market and sold to the highest bidder. If this tarsand oil is not destined for use in the U.S., then it is not in our national interest to incur costs and take risks to transport it.	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. The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast)."
2737	002	Gotschall	Benjamin		Nebraska has the potential to provide more environmentally-	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					friendly forms of energy. Development of wind and solar power can create long-term jobs and economic prosperity in our communities, and use of biofuels such as grain ethanol, biodiesel and cellulosic ethanol can stimulate Nebraska's agriculture industry, which is a significant portion of our state's economy. Dirty tarsands oil such as the type that would be transported by the Keystone XL pipeline would compete with these cleaner, greener energy industries and inhibit progress toward a more sustainable energy economy.	alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2816	002	Gotschall	Kathleen		TransCanada's monitor system has proven to NOT be reliable. The leaks just keep occurring. The monitors detect mere changes in flow and by the time that happens there could be thousands of gallons of oil spilled into the aquifer. At best, it isn't soon enough. Sometimes landowners have actually discovered the leaks themselves.	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. In the case of the May 7, 2011 Ludden spill, the time from 3:51 to 4:26 pm MST was used to verify flow imbalance trends detected by the SCADA system. At 4:26 pm the Keystone Oil Control Center (OCC) received visual verification of a leak from a local farmer, thus confirming that a leak had occurred and system shutdown was immediately initiated. Shutdown was completed by 4:35 pm MST. The elapsed time from leak confirmation through visual verification to complete system shutdown was 9 minutes. The incident emphasizes the importance and difficulty of leak verification in some instances. The incident confirms that the uncertainty in time to shut down for any leak is primarily a function of the time required to verify that a leak has occurred.
2816	003	Gotschall	Kathleen		What happens to our economy when we are left without this water source?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2816	004	Gotschall	Kathleen		Who is liable for the loss of income?	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.
2816	005	Gotschall	Kathleen		We can easily reroute this monstrosity now and avert a potential disaster in the future. It is the only sensible thing to do. We cannot afford to pollute this valuable state resource and national treasure. A sensible solution would be to reroute the pipeline along the same route as the Keystone I pipeline	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
2816	006	Gotschall	Kathleen		Please delay your decision until you have made a more thorough study of the ecosystem and visited the area.	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.
1988	001	Goulden	John		We have an opportunity here to import abundant, inexpensive energy resources from a very, VERY friendly neighbor. DON'T SCREW THIS UP. Instead, do whatever it takes to have Keystone XL up and running ASAP.	Comment acknowledged.
3203	001	Gower	Caroline		Please record my firm opposition to the idea of developing a pipeline to bring tar sands oil to Texas from Canada. We need to move away from fossil fuels, not develop a huge new source for them. The C02 from this endeavor would guarantee that our world would heat beyond our plant's ability to regulate it's climate. Also, of course, there would be massive	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. 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 of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					environmental damage from a huge pipeline across the continent.	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.
2430	001	Grabowski	Brian		Build it now. How can we have energy security if we can't buy from a friendly neighbor?	Comment acknowledged.
2868	002	Grady	Sandra		What about the impact on the environment and wildlife while building this monstrosity? Don't the American people have a say anymore as to what is allowed to go through their towns and cities and under the ground of the homes they live in?	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.
159	1	Graham	Sheri		I am in support of Keystone XL.	Comment acknowledged.
2563	001	Graham	Nookid		This pipeline could be a good thing to help bring down the rising costs of gas, 'as well as my day-to-day expenses.	Comment acknowledged.
3301	001	Gran	John		am writing on behalf of my children and all children, to object in the strongest possible terms to the permitting of this pipeline project, designed to transport tar sands oil from Canada. The best scientific advice available that I have seen indicates that extracting and burning this oil will present a grave risk to future generations, from dangerously high concentrations of C02 in the atmosphere and ocean.	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.
3301	002	Gran	John		The net energy yield, after taking into account the mining, the processing, the transportation and the final refining, is a net negative. In effect, the entire project is an illusion of energy productivity.	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.
3301	003	Gran	John		In addition, the pollution, destruction of habitat, displacement of species and impact on native peoples is not an acceptable tradeoff for any energy program.	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.
3066	001	Grant	Eugene		I am writing to urge you to support the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline. With gas at nearly $4 a gallon, it is insane to hold up projects like this.	Comment acknowledged.
3082	001	Grant	Joe		I am writing to give my support for the Keystone XL pipeline This is an important step to further developing the security and economies of both the USA and Canada. Pipeline transportation of petroleum products has been shown to be safer and more reliable than alternatives forms of transportation, such as marine and rail, and Canada can provide a safe, reliable, and secure source of energy to the United States through the Keystone XL project.	Comment acknowledged.
320	1	Gray	Loys		I strongly recommend approval of the Keystone XL Presidential Permit. I have spent my career in the pipeline engineering and construction industry and know that transportation of oil, gas and refined products is by far the safest and most envirnomentally sound means of transporting these energy products. There are approximately 200,000	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					miles of oil and refined products pipelines that have been operating in the US - some since the early 1900s. The operational history of this huge netwwork of pipelines in itself proves that the risk to contamination of water acquifers and surface water supplies is very low and, in the events that leaks have occurred, that the damages are easily contained and mitigated.	
320	2	Gray	Loys		Secondly, as the EnSys report has shown - with the world demand for crude oil - the Canadian oil sands crude oil will be produced and, in my opinion, will find its way into the world market and, more specifically, to the Chinese market if this pipeline is not allowed. The Chinese have already made overtures to acquiring positions in Canadian oilsands projects as well as a potential crude oil pipeline to Canada's west coast. Denial of a permit to bring this supply into the US will simply mean that it will find another means to a market somewhere else in the world while the US continues its dependency on foreign crude oil from countries that have proven not to have the US best interests.	Comment acknowledged.
320	3	Gray	Loys		Lastly, the Canadian National Energy Board has reviewed the Keystone XL permit and approved it which in turn is an approval of the production of the Canadian oilsands crude oil. I strongly do not believe that the US government has any right to consider environmental implications in another sovereign jurisdiction - particularly one that has already completed a thorough assessment.	DOS is evaluating only the U.S. portion of the proposed Project. The Canadian portion of the Keystone XL Project has received all necessary permits and approvals in Canada.
1456	001	Grayson	Robert	America's Energy Forum	I believe that the Keystone XL Project (1) will create jobs for US citizens; (2) will increase the supply of domestic energy; and (3) can be implemented and maintained with a negligible impact on the environment. In short, the Keystone XL Project is a strategic "nobrainer" for the US and should be approved at once.	Comment acknowledged.
1390	001	Greco	Robert	FORM LETTER (see above, LTR 1383)	I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S. • Nearly 1,000 U.S. companies in 47 states are already at work providing services, materials or equipment to Canadian oil sands development.	Comment acknowledged.
1739	002	Green	Timothy	Missouri State Building and Construction Trades Council	America's skilled craft workers will build this pipeline with the most-up-to-date technology, exceeding standards for safety and quality.	Comment acknowledged.
1739	003	Green	Timothy	Missouri State Building and Construction Trades Council	the wells-to-wheels greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Oil Sands are comparable to crude oil imported into the United States from Venezuela and Nigeria (Oil Sands Developers Group).	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS.
1739	004	Green	Timothy	Missouri State	Operationally, American refineries and pipelines are also	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Building and Construction Trades Council	among the safest, most environmentally friendly in the world, especially in terms of GHG emissions.	
1739	005	Green	Timothy	Missouri State Building and Construction Trades Council	Pipelines continue to play an important role in our energy network.	Comment acknowledged.
2624	001	Green	Sarah		Climate impacts of the project have not been adequately assessed. A DOE report on this project (1/2011) primarily undertook a market analysis; it did not assess the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions other than those resulting from changes in oil demand according to several scenarios. The EPA released a comment letter on the Keystone XL project on July 16, 2010. The letter criticizes the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for failing to account for the GHG emissions from extraction and processing of tar sands, estimating those emissions to be 82% higher than average crude. Their analysis gives an annual GHG emission rate of 27 million metric tons/year for oil transported by the pipeline. The scope of the original EIS focused narrowly on impacts along the pipeline route and did not consider global effects of increased GHG emissions. The US has proposed a reduction in GHG emissions of 17% from 2005 levels by 2020, and an 83% reduction by 2050. Fossil fuel combustion is responsible for 80% of US emissions with petroleum accounting for 42% of these (2007). Thus, the proposed GHG reductions are impossible without decreasing oil combustion.	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.
2624	002	Green	Sarah		Furthermore, extraction and processing of tar sands requires considerable energy, currently supplied by Canadian natural gas. If additional gas is diverted to the Alberta tar sands, less may be available for export to the US, just as the nation needs to shift toward this less carbon-intensive fuel.	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.
2126	001	Green	James		The US needs jobs. We also need energy. If the concern is over recent spills in Canada, I believe this has no bearing on future construction. If there are future leaks, spills or engineering problems, the pipeline can be shut down at any time by the Transportation Department. Canada is our strongest ally, thus we should also give special consideration to working with them in order to build this pipeline. US energy needs will continue to grow if we hope to have a growing economy. If the US government prevents were to prevent this project, it would send a terrible message to all of our business partners. Unless the government plans to ban the use of carbon based fuels, there is no reason to prevent this project going forward.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1984	001	Greene	Richard		The Keystone pipeline project should be kept running as expeditiously as possible. Unwarranted shutdowns and/or environmental reviews should be kept at a minimum and the flow of oil through Canada to the United States should be	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					given top priority. Our economy needs the oil and we need the jobs associated with the free flow of oil supplies.	
523	1	Gries	Jerry		The cost of transporting goods is expensive and oil is no exception. I believe that expanding the pipeline from Canada is the cheapest way to move more oil into the United States. This will also minimize the risk of oil spills or contamination of our water supply and will provide much-needed jobs more efficiently.	Comment acknowledged.
523	2	Gries	Jerry		By expanding the Keystone XL Pipeline, we can help drive down the cost of fuel as well as preserve some of the highways in the United States. The fewer trucks that are transporting oil will mean less wear and tear on our roadways. I would greatly appreciate your support of this oil pipeline expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
332	1	Griffin	John	Associated Petroleum Industries of MI	The Keystone XL project is vital to the energy industry; the project will include petroleum delivered from stable, democratic Canada's vast Canadian Oil Sands resources.	Comment acknowledged.
332	2	Griffin	John	Associated Petroleum Industries of MI	Professor Jim Goeke, a hydrologist at the University of Nebraska testified before the Nebraska Legislature and said, "A leak of the Keystone XL Pipeline would not affect the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer...those who think that a leaking pipeline will destroy the aquifer in Nebraska need to understand that it would be localized to an area of 10's or 100's of feet around the pipeline. When people say the whole Ogallala Aquifer is at risk, they're wrong."	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
332	3	Griffin	John	Associated Petroleum Industries of MI	America's skilled craft workers will build this pipeline with the most up to-date technology, exceeding standards for safety and quality. Hardworking Americans will continue to monitor the pipeline and perform thorough emergency response, when necessary.	Comment acknowledged.
332	4	Griffin	John	Associated Petroleum Industries of MI	Total U.S. consumption of liquid fuels will rise from about 18.8 million barrels per day in 2009 to 21.9 million barrels per day in 2035, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration. Our energy demand is increasing, and the Keystone XL pipeline will help us meet that demand with energy from a democratic country with environmental standards similar to the U.S. The Midwest relies on the Gulf coast for 30 percent of its liquid fuels. This project will help supply Michigan and provide better energy security and badly needed jobs.	Comment acknowledged.
1320	001	Griffin	Edwin		I urge you to approve the border crossing permit for the keystone XL pipeline to allow more Canadian oil to be imported into the United States. High fuel prices affect all Americans and are hurting family budgets. We need more oil supplies and Canada is a friendly neighbor and trading partner. The pipeline must meet strict environmental conditions and will be built with the latest construction standards. The project will bring billions of dollars in private investment and create 20,000 high paying construction jobs.	Comment acknowledged.
1215	001	Griffith	Rebecca		This country has more than enough resources; we do not need to be at the mercy of nations that charge us artificially inflated prices for oil. Canada, on the other hand, has no	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					history of doing us harm and stands at the ready to share some of its crude oil with us. That is why I am so excited about the Keystone XL Pipeline, since it will be the conduit through which this oil will flow. Because of this pipeline, our country will see many benefits. Refinery jobs would likely be plentiful and gas would eventually return back to reasonable rates. Allowing the Keystone Pipeline to flourish in this country is, therefore, a no brainer to me.	
2266	001	Griffiths	C		I would like to lodge an objection to the Keystone XL Project; the tar sands will are having a massive impact on the destruction of the environment in Canada, and there is a likelihood of spills along the pipeline's pathway both in Canada and the US.	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. Direct comparisons between spill frequencies in the Canadian NEB/ERCB incident database and the PHMSA spill frequency database are complicated by differences in spill reporting requirements in the two jurisdictions. In Canada, spills of any size are reported. In the U.S., spills of 5 gallons or more are reported at this time. However, it is noted that PHMSA reported that in the U.S. from 2002 to 2009 internal corrosion accounted for approximately 26.5 percent of spill incidents (PHMSA 2011). The NEB/ERCB reported that in Alberta from 1990 to 2005 internal corrosion accounted for approximately 24.8 percent of spill incidents (Alberta Energy and Utilities Board 2007). In a briefing to the U.S. Senate on June 8, 2011, PHMSA presented statistics comparing total failures, internal corrosion related failures, and external corrosion related failures in the U.S. crude oil pipeline transmission system from 2002 to 2010 with similar failures in the Alberta crude oil pipeline transmission system over the same time period (see Table 3.13.5-3). The quantity of oil sands derived crude oil in the Alberta system over this time period was likely much higher on a percentage basis than the quantity of oil sands derived crude oil in the entire U.S. system. Nonetheless, the internal corrosion related failures in the Alberta system over this time period per 1,000 pipeline miles per year were approximately 24 percent lower than in the U.S. system. The combined internal and external corrosion related failures in the Alberta system over this time period per 1,000 pipeline miles per year were approximately 13 percent lower than in the U.S. system. Therefore, there is no evidence that the transportation of oil sands derived crude oil in Alberta has resulted in a higher corrosion related failure rate than occurs in the transportation of the variable-sourced crude oils in the U.S. system.
2266	002	Griffiths	C		Furthermore exploitation and burning of the tar sands will take atmospheric CO2 well above 400ppm, which will then make the planet unsafe for human life.	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.
2127	002	Grigsby	Michael		the oil produced and consumed will ensure that global warming will be uncontrollable.	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
2928	001	Grimm	Richard		Canada is a better alternative than getting oil from halfway across the world. After all, Canada relies on U.S. companies to supply their equipment to dig for the oil. That is why I believe the Keystone Pipeline will be good for us.	Comment acknowledged.
287	1	Grover	Ravi		I am opposed to the construction of this pipeline b/c of the safety threats it poses.	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.
287	2	Grover	Ravi		Public transit & more efficient cars are a better long-term investment.	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.
287	3	Grover	Ravi		In addition a disproportionate amount of pollution would hit minority 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.
287	4	Grover	Ravi		Please don't allow construction of the Keystone Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2947	001	Gruenhagen	Linda		The Keystone Pipeline expansion would at least enable us to take advantage of nearby crude from Canada. In addition, its construction and maintenance would spark numerous job opportunities. Given our current unemployment situation, pipeline expansion makes even more sense. Additionally, it will help the local businesses along the way when pipeline workers begin patronizing area retail establishments. It is a win- win situation all the way around. Please approve the Keystone Pipeline expansion to better our economy.	Comment acknowledged.
2550	001	Grumbles	Marcus		There have been talks about a Keystone pipeline proposal that I believe could help boost this economy.	Comment acknowledged.
2550	002	Grumbles	Marcus		Even though the job market in my area is not doing that bad, the jobs created by the Keystone pipeline could bring thousands of jobs into the American job market.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3503	1	gshorney@inebraska.com			I urge you to deny the permit to build the Keystone XL Pipeline. Please stand up for Nebraska's natural resources and the Sandhills. You are invited to visit Nebraska and visit the Sandhills to see firsthand the fragile ecosystems there.	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.
3488	1	gtjames1940@yahoo.com			The Keystone XL pipeline--please extend the comment period to 120 days.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
2858	001	Gud	Saul		Go green. Good planets are hard to find…	Comment acknowledged.
1562	001	Guernsey	Kenneth		It would be great if our leaders would come to the realization that given the high price of oil and the tough economic situation many people are in, now is the time for more domestic oil to be drilled and produced. However, there is still	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					strong opposition to that, so for the time being, I feel that the Keystone Pipeline expansion project, which will allow us to receive much more crude oil from Canada, is a step in the right direction. I feel it is imperative that the State Department approves the project.	
244	1	Guinn	Rick		We need this pipeline for the oil it will supply to the states.gas prices are high enough.It will create many jobs for our troubled economy. why not buy from our friends instead of our enemys.	Comment acknowledged.
2962	1	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	The SDEIS does not contain a complete emergency response plan, which the Department of Transportation must approve prior to pipeline operations. Assessing this plan is necessary to assessing the impacts of the project. The emergency personnel (largely volunteers) and the 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.	As discussed in Section 2.4.2.2 of the EIS, PHMSA requires that pipeline operators prepare and abide by more than one written emergency plan for responding to emergencies on their systems. First, 49 CFR 194, which resulted from the CWA as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) and as implemented by Executive Order 12777, requires that pipeline operators have response plans that ensure resources are available to remove, mitigate, or prevent a discharge from an oil pipeline that could cause substantial or significant harm to the environment, including a worst case discharge. As stated in 49 CFR 194.7(a), a pipeline operator "may not handle, store, or transport oil unless the operator has submitted a response plan meeting requirements of this part," and as stated in 49 CFR 194.7(b), operators must also operate onshore pipeline facilities in accordance with the approved response plan. In addition, 49 CFR 194.107 requires that the response plan include "procedures and a list of resources for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge, and to a substantial threat of such a discharge." Keystone would submit a Pipeline Spill Response Plan (PSRP) to PHMSA prior to the initiation of proposed Project operations in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR 194. The PSRP would describe how spills would be responded to in the event of a release from the proposed Project resulting from any cause (e.g., corrosion, third-party damage, natural hazards, materials defects, hydraulic surge). The plan would address the maximum spill scenario and the procedures that would be in place to deal with the maximum spill. The PSRP requires PHMSA review and approval; however, there is a 2-year grace period under which operations can proceed, thus allowing PHMSA time to review the document in light of as built Project conditions and to require incorporation of any needed changes to ensure system safety prior to PHMSA approval. As required by 49 CFR 195.40, Keystone would also prepare and follow a manual of written procedures for conducting normal operations and maintenance activities and handling abnormal operations and emergencies. This manual would be reviewed by PHMSA at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year, and appropriate changes would be made as necessary to ensure that the manual is effective. This manual would be prepared before initial operations of the proposed Project and appropriate sections would be kept at locations where operations and maintenance activities are conducted. The emergency section of this operations and maintenance plan would be prepared by Keystone in a separate document that Keystone refers to as

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the Emergency Response Plan (ERP). While EPA has authority under the CWA and OPA 90 with respect to regulation of onshore non-transportation related facilities and EPA requires the development and submittal of a Facility Response Plan (FRP) for any such facility, it appears that none of the facilities or activities associated with the proposed Project would be non-transportation-related equipment or activities subject to the EPA regulatory authority, as previously noted in Section 2.3. Keystone would therefore be required to develop a PSRP for review and approval by PHMSA and an ERP for review by PHMSA for the proposed Project. PHMSA may request EPA and U.S. Coast Guard consultation on the response elements of the PSRP. Keystone would share on its own volition portions of the PSRP with community emergency responders along the proposed pipeline corridor to ensure an appropriate level of collaborative emergency response planning. However, based on a PHMSA advisory bulletin issued on November 3, 2010, Keystone would be required to share the ERP with local emergency responders in relevant jurisdictions along the proposed Project corridor. While the draft PSRP and the draft ERP for the proposed Project are not yet available, Keystone prepared similar plans for the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project. These plans for the proposed Project would have the same general approach as those plans but would have many specific differences, such as the names and contact information for responders along the proposed Project route. The publically available portion of the Keystone Oil Pipeline System ERP is included as Appendix C to the EIS (some of the ERP and the PSRP are considered confidential by PHMSA and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security). As described in Section 3.13.1.1 of the EIS, the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project documents would be used as templates for the plans for the proposed Project. Project-specific information would be inserted into the plans as it becomes available. In addition, response equipment would be procured and strategically positioned along the route, staff would be trained in spill response and the Incident Command System, and emergency services and public officials would be educated on all aspects of the proposed Project and what their roles would be if an accidental release were to occur. If a release were to occur, Keystone and its contractors would be responsible for recovery and cleanup. PHMSA would require a certification from Keystone that necessary emergency response equipment is available in the event of an unplanned spill prior to providing Keystone with an authorization to begin operating the proposed Project. MDEQ notes that the federal government has primacy relative to pipeline safety and MDEQ must defer to the opinion of the federal agencies involved.
2962	2	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	The 2010 disaster in the Gulf of Mexico serves as a warning – if federal officials had paid more attention to assuring that an adequate plan was in place before BP was allowed to drill, the impacts of the blowout would have been far less than they	The Deepwater Horizon incident was disastrous and had a major effect on the resources and economies of the Gulf region. The Deepwater Horizon incident involved a crude oil exploration well (Macondo Well) drilled from an offshore

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					were.	drilling platform (Deepwater Horizon platform) operating in deep water within the Gulf of Mexico. The proposed Keystone XL Project is a terrestrial pipeline system that is not analogous in any way to the Macondo/Deepwater Horizon Project. The Deepwater Horizon drilling platform was completing a well 5,000 feet below the surface waters of the Gulf of Mexico, dozens of miles from the nearest shoreline. The failure of the blowout preventer led to an uncontrolled release of crude oil driven by the formation pressure of a geologic unit thousands of feet below the seafloor. The oil release could not be stopped until the blowout preventer could be capped and ultimately replaced by remotely operated vehicles operating under extreme hydrostatic pressure 5,000 feet below the water surface. In addition, the oil was released directly into the blue water ocean environment of the Gulf of Mexico. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the design of the proposed Project, the probability of a spill from the proposed Project, the potential impacts of a variety of types and sizes of releases, the response procedures that would be implemented to stop the release of oil and to clean up oil released to the environment, and the potential environmental impacts. However, unlike the Deepwater Horizon incident, if there is a spill from the proposed Project, mainline valves can be shut to limit the amount of oil released to the environment. Further, unlike the Deepwater Horizon incident, for most spills from the proposed Project, the emergency responders would have relatively rapid access to the release area, would likely be able to contain at least a portion of the released oil, and would be able to quickly begin containment and cleanup operations after the spill is detected.
2962	3	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	As we commented on the DEIS, the SDEIS does not analyze the risks or potential impacts of spills associated with alternative thicknesses of pipe – most notably, the scenario of allowing a higher pressure and thinner pipe in “low consequences areas” as originally requested by TransCanada. While TransCanada has revoked its application to operate the pipeline at a higher pressure, they could reapply at any time. Also, the public needs to know what oversight process exists to verify that TransCanada is using the pipe thickness they claim to be using. This analysis should be included in the EIS to account for the possibility of another application. If the DOS grants a permit under the scenario of .72 pressure but the pipeline is allowed to operate at .8 by the Department of Transportation, the accuracy of information in the EIS is completely compromised.	On August 5, 2010, Keystone withdrew its application to PHMSA for a Special Permit and would be required to construct the proposed Project in accordance with the PHMSA regulations at 49 CFR Parts 194 and 195. In addition, 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 (see appendix U). 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. Relative to required oversight, PHMSA Special Condition 4 reads as follows: Steel – Plate, Coil or Skelp Quality Control and Assurance: Keystone must prepare and implement an internal quality management program at all mills involved in producing steel plate, coil, skelp, and pipe to be operated in the pipeline. These programs must be structured to detect and eliminate defects, inclusions, non-specification yield strength, and tensile strength properties, and chemistry as affecting pipe quality. a) A mill inspection program or internal quality management program must include the following: (i) Non-destructive test of the ends and at least 35 percent of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the surface of the plate, coil or pipe shall be performed to identify imperfections such as laminations, cracks, and inclusions that may impair serviceability. 100 percent of the pipe sections must be tested. Surface ultrasonic shall be done in accordance with American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) A578/A578M Level B or equivalent, to acceptance Level B. Pipe ends shall be inspected by ultrasonic, magnetic particle or liquid penetrant methods, with acceptance criteria as outlined in Clause 9.10.4 or API 5L (44th Edition). (ii) A macro etch test or other equivalent method to identify inclusions that may form centerline segregation during the continuous casting process shall be performed. Use of sulfur prints is not an equivalent method. The test must be carried out on a slab from the first heat of each sequence, and graded with an acceptance criteria of one or two on the Mannesmann scale or equivalent; (iii) A quality assurance monitoring program implemented by the operator shall include evaluations of: a. all steelmaking and casting facilities; b. quality control plans and manufacturing procedure specifications; c. equipment maintenance and records of conformance; d. procedures for controls on superheat and casting speeds, steel rolling temperatures and cooling temperatures; e. additional mechanical and chemical properties tests based upon steel grade, plate or coil, and must be selected based upon knowledge of patterns of property variability in the coils and plate based upon the steel making process and rolling and cooling temperatures to assure that steel properties are not variable; f. A verification program to ensure the pipe mill is taking into account all yield and tensile strength losses that may occur in the coiling and pipe rolling processes to ensure that the finished pipe has yield and tensile strengths that meet API 5L specifications; g. Coils and plate with casting and rolling process deviations that may affect steel properties must have a re-verification of mechanical and chemical properties on the pipe heat conducted at pipe location to ensure there are no variability in the pipe; h. The pipe supplier must notify Keystone of all instances that do not meet the above items prior to supplying the pipe to Keystone; and i. Procedures for centerline segregation monitoring to ensure mitigation of centerline segregation during the continuous casting process. (iv) Pipe end tolerances must be applied so that there are no flat spots on the pipe that could affect welding quality. From each pipe mill, the end tolerances on pipe diameter must not exceed the range given in API 5L, Forty-Fourth (44th) Edition, Table 10, for any given pipe wall thickness. Keystone must demonstrate compliance with API 5L 44th Edition Table 10 by providing to the appropriate PHMSA Region Director(s), Central, Western, and Southwest Region, a histogram of end tolerance and wall thickness data representing physical

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						evidence of compliance for a minimum of 10% of the pipe manufactured by each pipe mill facility. (v) During construction, if pipe supplied from varying pipe mills cannot be preferentially strung, histograms and field weldability tests should be conducted to ensure that excessive high low is not in production/field welds. Relative to re-application for operations at higher pressures than allowed by standard code, MDEQ would only approve under MFSA the Project that is analyzed in the EIS. If the Project is approved by MDEQ and Keystone or a subsequent certificate holder later wishes to operate at a higher pressure than what was originally proposed, the certificate holder would have to apply for an amendment to the certificate of compliance issued under MFSA. The procedure for an amendment to a certificate is listed in 75-20-219, MCA as follows: "(1) Within 30 days after notice of an amendment to a certificate is given as set forth in 75-20-213(1), including notice to all active parties to the original proceeding, the department shall determine whether the proposed change in the facility would result in a material increase in any environmental impact of the facility or a substantial change in the location of all or a portion of the facility as set forth in the certificate. If the department determines that the proposed change would result in a material increase in any environmental impact of the facility or a substantial change in the location of all or a portion of the facility, the department shall grant, deny, or modify the amendment with conditions as it considers appropriate. (2) In those cases in which the department determines that the proposed change in the facility would not result in a material increase in any environmental impact or would not be a substantial change in the location of all or a portion of the facility, the department shall automatically grant the amendment either as applied for or upon terms or conditions that the department considers appropriate. (3) If a hearing is requested under 75-20-223(2), the party requesting the hearing has the burden of showing by clear and convincing evidence that the department's determination is not reasonable. (4) If an amendment is required to a certificate that would affect, amend, alter, or modify a decision, opinion, order, certification, or air or water quality permit issued by the department or board, the amendment must be processed under the applicable statutes administered by the department or board."
2962	4	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	As we stated in our comments on the DEIS, TransCanada has yet to submit an Integrity Management Plan (IMP) for high-consequence areas. What will be the process for public comment on the IMP? (page 2-15) As we asked in our comments on the DEIS, how frequently will the office of Pipeline Safety inspect the proposed pipeline during operation, and what government agency will be responsible for oversight during the construction phase?	For a new hazardous liquid pipeline, the regulations at 49 CFR 195.452 require that HCAs be identified prior to operation and that a written Integrity Management Plan (IMP) be in place within 1 year of the start of operation. The HCA regulation also requires that operators of new hazardous liquid pipelines complete baseline assessments by the start date for pipeline operation. Keystone would conduct a baseline assessment consisting of hydrostatic testing and a caliper/geometry pig inspection prior to the proposed pipeline's operation. Keystone also prepared a pipeline risk assessment that

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						comprises incident frequencies and potential spill volumes and fulfills the risk analysis requirements for HCAs (see Appendix P of the draft EIS). The pipeline risk assessment summarizes Keystone's estimate of pipeline miles within various types of HCAs. More detailed analyses would be conducted by Keystone as part of the IMP process that would occur prior to proposed Project operation. PHMSA would review the proposed pipeline's IMP and would conduct periodic inspections of the pipeline during operation. Keystone must implement preventive and mitigating measures to protect each HCA from the consequences of a pipeline failure and release of oil.
2962	5	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	Other than saying that there have been no changes to the EIS for the electrical distribution substations for the Big Bend to Witten 230-kV transmission line, the SDEIS does not address the impacts that will arise from the electrical power needs of the pipeline. This project will necessitate new power plants and electrical lines, and this will impact land, water, air, and wildlife (not to mention communities and rural electric ratepayers). For Montana, some of this is addressed in the Montana Consumer Counsel's Keystone XL Pipeline Rate Impact Study. Will this study be incorporated into the Final EIS? Do other states have similar analyses? The impacts from the electrical power needs of the pipeline, along the entire route of the pipeline, need to be included in the EIS.	Impacts associated with the electrical distribution lines required for the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3 of the EIS within each resource section under 'Connected Actions'. The comment is in error suggesting that new power plants would be required as a result of the proposed Project, and therefore new power plants are not Connected Actions. MDEQ notes that the rate impact study in Montana and the responses to public comments can be found in attachments to Appendix I of the EIS.
2962	6	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	Like the DEIS, the SDEIS assumes there is a need for the Keystone XL pipeline, but makes this assumption without conducting a thorough, independent, and detailed analysis of the need for the pipeline. If TransCanada receives a permit for this pipeline, the company will have the power to condemn landowners to build the pipeline. The company should not have the power to condemn unless it is the best alternative to meet U.S. energy needs. Like the DEIS, the SDEIS 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 SDEIS ignores this overcapacity and simply accepts TransCanada's projections on the need for the pipeline.	Although Keystone provided an assessment of need in its application and related submittals to the Department of State (DOS) for a Presidential Permit, DOS conducted a separate, thorough, and independent assessment as a part of our environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The results of the DOS need analysis are presented in Section 1.4 of the EIS. The analysis of need presented in Section 1.4 of the EIS is based primarily on information presented in reports published by government agencies such as the Energy Information Administration (EIA), the International Energy Agency (IEA), and Canada's Energy Resource Conservation Board (ERCB). The mandates of these three agencies are described below: • The EIA is a statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). Its mission is to provide policy-independent data, forecasts, and analyses to promote sound policy making, efficient markets, and public understanding regarding energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. By law, EIA's products are developed independently and are not subject to clearance by DOE or other government agencies. EIA neither formulates nor advocates any policy positions, and its views may not reflect those of DOE or the Administration. EIA issues a wide range of weekly, monthly, and annual reports on energy production, stocks, demand, imports, exports, and prices. It also prepares analyses and special reports on topics of current interest in response to requests from the Congress, DOE, and other government agencies. • The IEA is an intergovernmental organization which acts as energy policy advisor to 28 member countries in their effort to ensure reliable, affordable, and clean energy for their citizens.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Its current mandate incorporates the "Three E's" of balanced energy policy making: energy security, economic development, and environmental protection. IEA currently focuses its work on climate change policies, market reform, energy technology collaboration, and outreach to the rest of the world, especially major consumers and producers of energy such as China, India, Russia, and the OPEC countries. • The ERCB is an independent, quasi-judicial agency of the Government of Alberta, Canada. It regulates development of Alberta's energy resources, including oil, natural gas, oil sands, coal, and pipelines. The ERCB's mission is to ensure that the discovery, development, and delivery of Alberta's energy resources take place in a manner that is fair, responsible, and in the public interest. The information and knowledge responsibility of the Board includes the collection, storage, analysis, appraisal, dissemination, and stakeholder awareness of information about energy and utility matters. In its assessment of proposed Project Purpose and Need, DOS also reviewed information from industry associations, such as the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, and private companies such as Purvin and Gertz and IHS Cambridge Energy Research Associates (IHS CERA). Section 1.11 of the EIS presents a list of the references used in developing the assessment of need. As a result of public concerns relative to the need for the proposed Project expressed in comments on the draft EIS, the Department of Energy Office of Policy and International Affairs commissioned an independent analysis (EnSys 2010) of various aspects of the proposed Project, including the Project need given long term estimates of demand and existing and projected crude oil transportation infrastructure into the U.S., particularly extending into Petroleum Administration Defense District III (PADD III). This analysis and additional studies published after the April 2010 publication of the draft EIS were used to revise and update the DOS assessment of Project Purpose and Need (see Sections 1.2 and 1.4 of the EIS). Section 1.4 of the EIS presents an overview of the crude oil market, including a revised analysis of the need for the proposed Project. New information available to DOS after publication of the draft and supplemental draft EIS reconfirms that there is a need for additional oil transportation infrastructure to PADD III, evidenced by both current market demand and the long-term projections of crude oil supply and demand. As noted in Section 1.4 of the EIS, the proposed Project would provide access to Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) crude oil in PADD III as existing heavy crude oil sources currently serving PADD III refineries continue to decline. Additionally, construction of the proposed Project would provide needed system redundancy to ensure crude oil deliveries from Canada into the United States if existing transportation pathways were disrupted. The need for the proposed Project is confirmed in light of international competition for crude oil resources, depleting reserves of heavy crude oil in Mexico, political uncertainties relative to trade with Venezuela, and projections of future

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						crude oil demand in the United States even under EPA's low oil product demand outlook (EnSys 2010). As described in Section 1.4.2 of the EIS, many of the countries providing crude oil to refineries in PADD III have decreased exports. In particular, a large portion of the crude has previously been supplied by Mexico and Venezuela. However, production from Mexico's mature Cantarell field has been in decline, and from 2006 to 2009 imports of Mexican crude oil have fallen from about 1.6 million bpd to about 1.1 million bpd and are projected to fall further by the projected in service date of the proposed Project. In addition, Venezuela is diversifying its crude oil customers to decrease its dependence on U.S. markets, and exports from Venezuela to the U.S. have decreased and are expected to continue to decrease. As a result, crude oil from the proposed Project would fill the gap in crude oil supply that currently exists and is expected to increase in the future. As crude oil demand at the PADD III refineries increases, Canadian crude oil could be shipped in the proposed Project to meet that demand. In its analysis of U.S. crude oil demand, EnSys (2010) considered both the EIA Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) 2010 reference case and the low demand case based upon EPA's February/March 2010 study that examined 'more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled'. Under the AEO reference case scenario, the demand for refinery products sourced from crude oil would increase from 20 million bpd in 2010 to approximately 23.3 million bpd in 2030. Under the low demand case, demand for refinery products sourced from crude oil would decrease from 20 million bpd in 2010 to approximately 16 million bpd in 2030. Given these projections of refined product demand, EnSys projects that the AEO scenario would result in an increase in Canadian crude imports from 1.9 million bpd in 2009 to 3.6 million bpd by 2030. In this case, WCSB oil sands imports would comprise 90 percent of total Canadian imports. Under the low demand case, Canadian crude imports would continue to increase similarly to the AEO scenario. The drop in U.S. oil demand anticipated in the low demand case would be accommodated by a decrease in imports in crude oil from the Middle East and Africa. While existing and other potential oil pipelines from Canada − including the Keystone Mainline and the Alberta Clipper Project − may be sufficient under these scenarios to accommodate near-term total U.S. demand for crude oil, it is projected that by 2020 the projected capacity of the proposed Project would be needed for overall U.S. demand and would be needed sooner to accommodate PADD III demand specifically. MDEQ also notes that TransCanada has commitments from shippers, including those shippers from Montana and North Dakota that would pump oil into the Keystone XL Pipeline near Baker Montana, that total 65,000 bbl/day. This amounts to about 9.3 percent of the initial 700,000 bpd pipeline capacity.
2962	7	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	The SDEIS says PHMSA regulations will require TransCanada to have a decommissioning and abandonment plan, as part of its operating plan, before it begins operating.	Section 2.6.2.2 of the EIS does not say that the PHMSA regulations require TransCanada to have a decommissioning and abandonment plan before it starts operating. Instead, it

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Like the emergency response plan, the public will not get to see or comment on the abandonment plans. The SDEIS also fails to deal with the issues we raised about which agencies will be responsible for overseeing the pipeline at and after abandonment. Instead it says, in effect, we'll cross that bridge when we come to it.	states the following: PHMSA has requirements that apply to the decommissioning of crude oil pipelines in 49 CFR Section 195.402(c)(10) and in 49 CFR 195.59 and 195.402. These regulations require that for hazardous liquid pipelines, the procedural manuals for operations, maintenance, and emergencies must include procedures for abandonment, including safe disconnection from an operating pipeline system, purging of combustibles, and sealing abandoned facilities left in place to minimize safety and environmental hazards (49 CFR 195.402). Further, these regulations require that for each abandoned onshore pipeline facility that crosses over, under, or through a commercially navigable waterway, the last operator of that facility must file a report upon abandonment of that facility. It further states that ". . . operators must submit the date of abandonment, diameter, method of abandonment, and certification that, to the best of the operator's knowledge, all of the reasonably available information requested was provided and, to the best of the operator's knowledge, the abandonment was completed in accordance with applicable laws . . . The information in the report must contain all reasonably available information related to the facility, including information in the possession of a third party. The report must contain the location, size, date, method of abandonment, and a certification that the facility has been abandoned in accordance with all applicable laws." With regard to agency oversight, Section 2.6.2.2 states that: 'Decommissioning activities would have to be conducted in compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements that are in place at the time of decommissioning. Since regulations at the federal, state, and local level change over time, it would be highly speculative to project what regulatory framework would apply to Project decommissioning at the end of the useful life of the proposed Project more than 50 years in the future.' MDEQ notes that if the project is approved in Montana, MDEQ would require that if the method of decommissioning mandated under federal law results in ground disturbing activities, the owner of the facility shall be responsible to MDEQ or its successor for complying with reclamation and environmental protection standards established at the time of Project certification, including applicable provisions of the environmental specifications or standards in effect at that time. At that time MDEQ or its successor shall calculate and hold a bond for reclamation of disturbances caused by decommissioning activities. The owner shall submit the bond to MDEQ prior to the start of decommissioning activities. The standards listed in section 3.2.1 of the Environmental Specifications for the proposed Project relative to reclamation and revegetation shall be used to determine release of the reclamation and revegetation bond or to determine that expenditure of the reclamation and revegetation bond is necessary to meet the requirements of the certificate unless otherwise determined by the MDEQ.
2962	8	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource	Although the Department of State has no regulatory authority over the negotiations of easement agreements, the SDEIS	Section 3.13.5 of the EIS addresses Keystone's liability on the event of an oil spill. As stated therein, Section 1001(32)(B) of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Council, et. al.	makes a blanket assurance that "Specific liability warrants and indemnifications are included within individual easement agreements." Of course, the DOS has no way of ensuring the truth of that statement. In the meantime, this lack of regulatory authority over liability issues will have a substantial on-the-ground environmental impact when accidents occur. If TransCanada is allowed to shove liability onto landowners – people who have little capacity to deal with industrial accidents – the environmental impacts of such accidents will no doubt be much worse and more prolonged than if the liability rests clearly with the party creating the impact.	the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) provides that in the case of an onshore facility, any person owning or operating the facility is the responsible party. Additionally, under Section 1002 of OPA 90, Keystone would be liable for any discharge of oil (or threat of discharge) to the navigable waters of the U.S. and their adjoining shorelines. The term "navigable waters" is defined in OPA 90 as "the waters of the United States, including the territorial sea" (OPA 90). In Rice v. Harken Exploration Co. (2001) the Fifth Circuit confirmed a lower court ruling that groundwater is not within the scope of the OPA unless a direct connection to surface waters can be affirmed. Otherwise it is likely that any spill with the potential to contaminate surface waters of the U.S. would fall within the purview of OPA 90. Therefore, if there is a spill that could affect surface water, no matter what the reason, Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations, up to a maximum of $350,000,000. However this statutory liability limit does not apply where the incident was proximately caused by 1) gross negligence or willful misconduct of, or 2) the violation of an applicable federal safety construction or operating regulation by Keystone or a person acting pursuant to a contractual relationship with Keystone. Additionally, under the Clean Water Act, Keystone would be liable for up to $50,000,000 for United States removal costs for harmful quantities of oil discharged from a Keystone-owned or operated facility unless the discharge was caused solely by an act of God, an act of war, negligence by the United States, or the act or omission of a third party. The limit does not apply if the discharge resulted from Keystone's willful negligence or willful misconduct. Keystone would also be liable for damages to natural resources, to real or personal property for the loss of subsistence use of natural resources, for the net loss of taxes, royalties, rents, fees or net profit shares from injuries to real or personal property or natural resources, for loss of profits or impairment of earning capacity by any claimant, or for net cost of providing increased or additional public services. There are no limits to these liabilities. Keystone would also be subject to the civil and criminal penalty provisions of the Clean Water Act. Keystone would also be subject to penalty provisions of the Rivers and Harbors Act and the Pipeline Safety Act. However, if a release is caused by negligent or willful acts of others, Keystone may ultimately recover costs from those committing the acts since individuals are not automatically protected from liability associated with negligent acts or willful misconduct leading to property destruction and environmental damage. In its Environmental Specifications for the Proposed Keystone XL Project (presented in Attachment 1 to Appendix I of the EIS), the Montana Department of Environmental Quality has included the following requirement as a condition of certification of the proposed Project under the Montana Major Facility Siting Act: "Keystone shall pay commercially reasonable costs and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						indemnify and hold the landowner harmless for any loss, damage, claim or action resulting from Keystone's 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." Specific liability warrants and indemnifications are also included within individual easement agreements. DOS has no regulatory authority to intervene in the negotiation of those agreements. In addition, consideration of liability is beyond the scope of NEPA environmental reviews and is therefore not addressed in this EIS. MDEQ notes that if the project is approved in Montana, MDEQ is considering conditioning its approval with the following requirements: • The owner shall annually provide MDEQ proof of liability insurance which covers the cost of cleaning up oil spills in Montana. • No person will be held responsible for a pipeline leak that occurs as a result of his/her normal farming practices over the top of or near the pipeline. • Keystone shall pay commercially reasonable costs and indemnify and hold the landowner harmless for any loss, damage, claim or action resulting from Keystone's 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.
2962	9	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	The agreement over the Keystone XL pipeline negotiated with TransCanada by landowners in South Dakota, part of Montana, and Nebraska is now public record in county courthouses where it was filed (the Montanan landowners who negotiated this agreement are not part of the Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group). The section on liability, page 12 of the agreement, section 9, second paragraph, states that to limit the landowners' liability for the pipeline, the landowners must purchase an insurance policy of not less than two million dollars. Landowners should not be required to purchase more liability insurance that they already carry for this pipeline. They need assurances that liability for this pipeline will not be transferred to their shoulders.	See Response 008.
2962	10	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	The 45-day comment period is too short for the average citizen to be able to read the SDEIS, plus any applicable appendices. Again, we request that a 120-day comment period be granted.	In the Notice of Availability for the supplemental draft EIS, DOS stated that there would be a 45-day review period for the document. Many commenters requested that DOS extend that to a 120-day review period. The 45-day review period complies with the CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA, and DOS has not extended the review period. Parts of the analysis provided in the supplemental draft EIS relied on the EnSys Report (2010). The EnSys report was made publicly available on the DOS Keystone XL website as of January 31, 2011 and its availability was noticed in the Federal Registers (76 FR 8396) on February 14, 2011. It was also included as

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						an appendix to the SDEIS. The report was therefore available for public review and comment for over four months prior to the close of the SDEIS comment period. In addition, there will be an additional 30-day public comment period after the final EIS is issued and before the Record of Decision and the National Interest Determination are issued.
2962	11	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	On page 3-100, the SDEIS says that a comparison of the corrosion rates from tar sands with other types of oil has not been done. Because the bitumen to be transported in Keystone XL is more abrasive and corrosive than other oil, and the process of transporting it by pipeline will also differ, the question must be raised – and studied – as to whether the design of this pipeline adequately protects public safety. The information gleaned from such a study needs to be integrated with emergency response plans.	As discussed in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS, heavy and medium-heavy WCSB and other Canadian crude oils have been transported in high volumes in the US onshore pipeline system for many years. For example, based on information available from the Energy Information Administration (EIA), annual volumes of heavy crude oil (API gravity range 18 to 24) from Canada exported to the United States from 1986 to 2010 were as follows: • 1986 - 181,000 bpd • 1990 - 242,000 bpd • 1995 - 237,000 bpd • 2000 - 433,000 bpd • 2005 - 705,000 bpd • 2010 - 1,039,000 bpd Relative to potential stress corrosion cracking, the composition of the crude oil is not a major factor in determining the potential for stress corrosion cracking (SCC). According to a report prepared for PHMSA (Michael Baker Jr., Inc 2005), "the single most important recommendation in the prevention of SCC is an emphasis on coatings that remain bonded to the pipeline, but allow the passage of cathodic protection current in the event of disbondment. Emphasis should also be placed on the quality assurance/quality control of the surface preparation and field application. These considerations would apply to both new pipeline installations as well as to coating replacement projects. Apart from this consideration, there are limited practical recommendations for pipeline operation processes that can prevent SCC initiation. However, the emphasis must be such that procedures, especially the collection and integration of data specific to SCC development from in-line inspection and direct examinations, are identified and implemented to refine and update this model over time, which will help operators gain a better understanding of the SCC susceptibility. Therefore, it is recommended that operator plans reflect this need for continued data and knowledge development and sharing." These findings and recommendations are consistent with the approaches included within the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions. Further, it is PHMSA's opinion that relative to SCC, key influencing factors include temperature, pipe coating, and external environment (particularly moisture). The proposed coating system for the proposed Project is not conducive to SCC according to PHMSA, and the limits on operating temperature included in Special Condition 15 would further reduce the risk of SCC. Therefore, PHMSA does not consider SCC to be a significant potential risk for the proposed KXL pipeline (PHMSA Pers. Comm. 2011). Relative to bottom (or basic) sediment and water (BS&W) content in the crude oil stream, a substantive amount of water

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						and inorganic particulate material is entrained in all heavy crude oil during extraction and production. However, 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 BS&W content of 0.5 percent by volume. Specifically, Article 4 (Quality) of the FERC tariff would set forth the following specifications to govern the quality of the crude oil that shippers may tender for transportation in the proposed pipeline: "4.1 Permitted Petroleum. Only that Petroleum having properties that conform to the specifications of Petroleum described in Sections 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 following will be permitted in the Pipeline System. Shipper will not Tender to Carrier (Keystone XL), and Carrier will have no obligation to accept, transport or deliver Petroleum which does not meet said specifications. 4.2 Specifications of Petroleum. For the purposes of Section 4.1, the specifications of the Petroleum shall be as follows: (i) Reid Vapor Pressure shall not exceed one hundred and three kilopascals (103kPa); (ii) sediment and water shall not exceed one-half of one percent (0.5%) of volume, as determined by the centrifuge method in accordance with ASTM D4007 standards (most current version) or by any other test that is generally accepted in the petroleum industry as may be implemented from time to time; (iii) the temperature at the Receipt Point shall not exceed thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C); (iv) the density at the Receipt Point shall not exceed nine hundred and forty kilograms per Cubic Meter (940 kg/m3); (v) the kinematic viscosity shall not exceed three hundred and fifty (350) square millimeters per second (mm2/s) determined at the Carrier's reference line temperature as posted on Carrier's electronic bulletin board; and (vi) shall have no physical or chemical characteristics that may render such Petroleum not readily transportable by Carrier or that may materially affect the quality of other Petroleum transported by Carrier or that may otherwise cause disadvantage or harm to Carrier or the Pipeline System, or otherwise impair Carrier's ability to provide service on the Pipeline System. 4.3 Modifications to Specifications. Notwithstanding Sections 4.1 and 4.2, or any other provision in these Rules and Regulations to the contrary, Carrier shall have the right to make any reasonable changes to the specifications under Section 4.2 from time to time to ensure measurement accuracy and to protect Carrier, the Pipeline System or Carrier's personnel, provided that Carrier shall give Shipper reasonable notice of such changes prior to filing. 4.4 Freedom from Objectionable Matter. 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." In addition, Special Condition 34 (see Appendix C of this

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						SDEIS) addresses the sediment and water content of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project and states the following: "Internal Corrosion: Keystone shall limit basic sediment and water (BS&W) to 0.5% by volume and report BS&W testing results to PHMSA in the annual report." Any WCSB or other crude oils would need to meet this BS&W standard before the crude oil would enter the proposed pipeline (and hence supplied to a refinery). This BS&W requirement would minimize damage to pipeline and refining equipment from corrosion and abrasive wear, and would also reduce the inefficiency of transporting and processing BS&W constituents. Relative to the potential erosion concerns during pipeline transmission, DOS has communicated directly with Sam Lordo and Dennis Haynes at NALCO. Both Mr. Lordo and Mr. Haynes noted that in their experience the sediments in diluted bitumen had not created problems of abrasive wear on equipment at refineries. They noted that their work did not relate to transmission pipelines (Pers. Comm. 2011 Keith Benes).
2962	12	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	The process of transporting Bakken oil with tar sands from Canada is not addressed in Section 2.5.3, Bakken Marketlink Project. How will this be done? Will they be mixed? Will they be separated? Is there an increased risk of spills due to the changes in pressure? How will this be done to ensure safety along the pipeline route?	Transporting crude oil and petroleum products in pipelines in batch shipments is a common practice. Batch shipments are used to move two or more different liquids through the same pipeline system. The different liquids are transported in a series of batches. The adjoining batches mix where they come into contact. The current design of the proposed Project would accommodate the batch shipments associated with the proposed Marketlink projects. There would be no need for additional capacity or additional pump stations. Requirements for tankage are described in Section 2.5 of the EIS. The EIS describes potential environmental effects of an accidental crude oil release, whether it is WCSB crude oil or domestic crude oil. See Section 3.13 of the EIS.
2962	13	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	The SDEIS claims that the pipeline will be buried a minimum of 4 feet to reduce risk. With the recent news of TransCanada's Bison pipeline being exposed at the ground surface (Billings Gazette, April 20, 2011, "Landowners, TransCanada clash over pipeline work"), how can we be sure the pipeline will be buried 4 feet? What consequences and remediation will follow if TransCanada fails to meet this commitment? • The SDEIS states, "The maximum operating temperature of the proposed Project pipeline would not exceed 150 degrees Fahrenheit" (page 3-112). How will this be monitored? Can we be assured that the temperature will not exceed 150 degrees along the entire pipeline route, including Montana?	With regard to depth of cover, PHMSA Special Condition 19 states the following: Keystone shall construct the pipeline with soil cover at a minimum depth of forty-eight (48) inches in all areas, except in consolidated rock. The minimum depth in consolidated rock areas is thirty-six (36) inches. 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. The additional measures shall include: a) Placing warning tape and additional line-of-sight pipeline markers along the affected pipeline segment, b) In areas where threats from chisel plowing or other activities are threats to the pipeline, the top of the pipeline must be installed and maintained at least one foot below the deepest penetration above the pipeline, not to be less than 42-inches of cover. If a routine patrol (ground and/or aerial) or other observed condition during maintenance, where farming, excavation, or

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						construction activities are ongoing, or after weather events occur, indicate the possible loss of cover over the pipeline, Keystone must perform a depth of cover study and replace cover as soon as practicable, not to exceed six (6) months, to meet the minimum depth of cover requirements specified herein. In addition to any depth of cover maintenance activities that may take place as a result of routine patrols, Keystone must perform a detailed depth of cover survey along the entire Keystone XL pipeline as frequently as practicable, not to exceed once every ten (10) years, and replace cover as soon as practicable, not to exceed six (6) months, to meet the minimum depth of cover requirements specified herein. With regard to temperature control, PHMSA Special Condition 15 states the following: Normal pump discharge temperatures should remain at or below 120° Fahrenheit (°F). If the temperature exceeds 120° F, Keystone must prepare and implement a coating monitoring program in these areas, using ongoing Direct Current Voltage Gradient (DCVG) surveys or Alternating Current Voltage Gradient (ACVG) surveys, or other testing to demonstrate the integrity of the coating.
2962	14	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	The SDEIS states that there were six unintentional releases of crude oil during the testing and initial stages of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project through January 9, 2011 (page 3-92). There have been more spills since January 9, 2011. Please update these numbers for the Final EIS, identify the cause of each spill, the environmental impact of each spill, and how each spill could have been prevented. The SDEIS uses PHMSA's "significant spill incidents" to estimate oil spill frequency and potential spill volume, but this estimate focuses only on large spills. Also, the SDEIS uses a TransCanada-produced Project-specific spill frequency estimate of 2.2 spills per 10 years for the entire project (page 3-97). This estimate has already been discredited, given the eleven spills that have already occurred on the Keystone I pipeline (National Response Center Database, www.nrc.uscg.mil/foia.html). It needs to be acknowledged and addressed that even small spills are significant to agricultural lands and riparian areas and should be evaluated in this analysis (page 3-96). Table 3.13.5-10, Typical Ranges of Potential Crude Oil Spill Environmental Impacts, states that the impact of spills on water sources and land would be negligible or minor for spills up to 210,000 gallons in some cases. This generality is unsupportable. Even very small spills can create substantial impacts on water sources and land. Please re-evaluate the impact ranges described in this table. The SDEIS states, "A large to very large spill could affect agricultural activities, including irrigation water supplies" (page 3-152). A small spill could also affect agricultural activities. Please revise. The SDEIS also states, "Rangeland forage in the spill zone could be negatively affected although livestock could likely find sufficient forage in unaffected areas" (page 3-152). There are variables affecting the ability of livestock to find sufficient forage – the size of the spill, the location of the spill relative to other surface features, the time of year, the weather, etc. The	Section 3.13.1 of the EIS has been updated. The reported incidents on the Keystone Oil Pipeline through May 29, 2011 are provided in Table 3.13.1-4. Section 3.13.4 of the EIS has also been updated. As discussed in Section 3.13.4 of the EIS, DOS analyzed databases of historical spills on existing pipeline systems to establish annual spill frequencies per mile of existing pipeline in the U.S. and then applied that frequency to the length of the proposed Project. The DOS estimates of spill frequency based on the PHMSA database for significant spills range from 1.18 incidents per year for hazardous liquid spills to 1.83 incidents per year for crude oil spills greater than 50 bbl (see Table 3.13.4-1 of the EIS). Using the NRC database, DOS estimates of hazardous liquid spill frequencies range from 1.16 incidents per year for spills of any size to 0.6 incidents per year for spills up to 50 bbl. In addition, for crude oil spills, the NRC database estimates range from 1.38 incidents per year to 0.68 incidents per year for spills up to 50 bbl (see Table 3.13.4-2 of the EIS). The estimate of incident frequencies for hazardous liquid and crude oil spills of any size using both the PHMSA significant spill database for spills greater than 50 bbl and the NRC database for spills up to 50 bbl ranged from 1.78 hazardous liquid spills to 2.51 crude oil spills of any size. To assess a spill frequency for the proposed Project specific to the likelihood of a breach of the pipeline itself that would take into account specific design elements, materials strength, anti-corrosion measures, proposed construction and inspection procedures, and applicable regulatory requirements, Keystone performed a two step spill frequency assessment. Keystone initially calculated a baseline spill frequency using the PHMSA (2008) database of 1.38 spills per year. In addition, Keystone then adjusted that spill frequency based on the impact of these proposed Project-specific measures on the key threats to pipeline integrity as described

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					SDEIS statement is too broad and inaccurate.	in Section 3.13.4 of the EIS. The adjusted Project-specific spill frequency determined by Keystone for the entire pipeline is 0.22 spills per year (see Table 3.13.4-4 of the EIS). This pipeline spill frequency estimate has no relationship to the spills that have occurred on the Keystone Oil Pipeline since none of those spills has resulted from a breach of the pipeline itself but rather as shown in Table 3.13.1-4 from fitting and seal failures. The subjective assessment of comparative impacts provided in Table 3.13.5-10 is consistent with the definitions of negligible and minor impacts presented therein. MDEQ notes that not all spills would result in significant impacts to agricultural land nor would all spills be insignificant. The significance of a spill would depend on a host of factors including but not limited to the volume of oil spilled, the response time, effectiveness of the response, the crop affected by a spill, the duration of curtailed crop production, markets for the crop being produced during the period that curtailment in production takes place, the profitability of the agricultural operation as a whole without profits from the land taken out of production, the level of compensation paid to the producer and other factors that cannot be anticipated in advance. Similarly not all spills would be significant to riparian areas and associated wetlands nor would all spills be insignificant to wetlands. The significance of a spill would depend on a host of factors including but not limited to the volume of oil spilled, temperature and season of the spill, response time, effectiveness of the response, the wetland organisms affected, the function and value of the individual wetland affected by a spill, the duration of the effects, the ability of the wetland to recover from the effects of a spill and the length of time for a full recovery, the duration of residual effects if a full recovery is not possible, the effectiveness of measures to assist in recovery, and other factors that cannot be anticipated in advance.
2962	15	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	The pipeline will have devastating and permanent effects on irrigated land, which the DEIS glosses over. DOS officials clearly need to interview more irrigators to understand the situation they are evaluating. This is critical to people's livelihoods and to local economies.	Section 3.9.7.1 of the EIS addresses the potential impacts of construction of the proposed Project to irrigation practices. As stated in that section, "If pipeline construction crosses active irrigation ditches, they would not be stopped or obstructed except during the typical 1-day or less time period needed to install the pipeline beneath the ditch." In addition, "Keystone would repair or restore drain tiles, repair fences either using original materials or high quality new materials, and restore farm terraces to their preconstruction functions." As discussed in Section 4.0 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan in Appendix B of the EIS, Keystone would work with individual landowners to find the best route through their property to minimize impacts to irrigation systems and surface water resources and wells.
2962	16	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	The SDEIS states, "If the proposed project receives all permits and approvals, Keystone would work with state and local road officials, the pipeline construction contractor, and a third-party road consultant to identify routes that would be used for moving materials and equipment between storage and work yards to the pipeline, valve and pump station construction	As summarized below and further described in revised Section 3.10.2 of the EIS, Keystone has committed to a program that would include inspection of roadways and roadway structures, repair of damage that may occur to those facilities, establishment of an approved Traffic Management Plan, and coordination with state and local transportation agencies. If

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					sites" (page 2-8). This should be done before permits are issued to assure that routes used for moving materials and equipment are appropriate and available. The SDEIS states, "Keystone has stated that to the extent it is required to conduct maintenance of any county road in Montana, it would be done pursuant to an agreement with the applicable county, and such agreement would address potential liability…" (pages 2-8). This section should clarify that Keystone will bear all liability and provide all maintenance. Montana counties need to be assured before this pipeline is permitted that their small county budgets will not be saddled with extraordinary costs for liability and road maintenance.	the proposed Project receives all permits and approvals, Keystone would work with state and local road officials, the pipeline construction contractor, and a third-party road consultant to identify routes that would be used for moving materials and equipment between storage and work yards to the pipeline, valve, and pump station construction sites. When these routes are mutually agreed upon, the road consultant would document the existing conditions of roads, including a video record. When construction is completed, the same parties would review the road conditions, and Keystone would restore the roads to their preconstruction condition or better. This restoration would be paid for by Keystone. Keystone would also perform a preliminary evaluation to determine the design-rated capacity of bridges anticipated to be used during construction. Keystone's pipeline contractor would inspect all bridges it intends to use prior to construction and confirm that the capacity of the bridges is adequate for the anticipated weights. In cases where the bridges are not adequate to handle the maximum weight, an alternate route would be used. The pipeline contractor would also inspect cattle guard crossings prior to their use. If they are determined to be inadequate to handle anticipated construction traffic, the cattle crossing may be matted, or Keystone would establish an alternate crossing, enhance existing structures, and, if needed, install new infrastructure with the landowner's approval. All such actions would be paid for by Keystone. During construction, Keystone and the pipeline contractor would maintain roads used for construction in a condition that is safe for both the public and the work force. Local road officials would be actively engaged in the routine assessment of current road conditions. Keystone would follow all federal, state, and local safety plans and signage as set forth in current Manuals of Uniform Traffic Control for streets and highways, or in similar documents issued by regulatory agencies along the proposed route. This would include compliance with all state and local permits pertaining to road and crossing infrastructure usage. Keystone would require that each construction contractor submit a road use plan prior to mobilization, coordinate with the appropriate state and county representatives to develop a mutually acceptable plan, and obtain all necessary road use permits. The road use plans would identify potential scenarios that may occur during construction based on surrounding land use, known recreational activities, and seasonal influences (such as farming), and would establish measures to reduce or avoid effects to the local communities. Keystone would also have inspection personnel monitor road use activities to ensure that the construction contractors comply with the road use plans and stipulations of the road use permits. MDEQ notes that Appendix Q of the Environmental Specifications in Appendix I of the EIS provides more information on road repair requirements in Montana.
2962	17	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	The SDEIS states, "A Paleontological Mitigation Plan would be developed in South Dakota and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in Montana to protect significant fossil	A condition of the Keystone XL South Dakota PUC permit is as follows: "Following the completion of field surveys, Keystone shall prepare and file with the Commission a

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					resources that may be encountered during construction or damaged as the result of an oil spill" (page 3-140). The public should have the opportunity to comment on this Paleontological Mitigation Plan and MOU.	paleontological resource mitigation plan. The mitigation plan shall specify monitoring locations, and include BLM permitted monitors and proper employee and contractor training to identify any paleontological resources discovered during construction and the procedures to be followed following such discovery. Paleontological monitoring will take place in areas within the construction ROW that are underlain by rock formations with high sensitivity (PFYC Class 4) and very high sensitivity (PFYC Class 5), and in areas underlain by rock formations with moderate sensitivity (PFYC Class 3) where significant fossils were identified during field surveys." Since surveys are ongoing due to access issues the plan is not currently available for public review. Relative to the MOU in Montana a copy is provided in Appendix I of the EIS.
2962	18	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	The SDEIS states, "crude oil delivered to PADD II and PADD III refineries would replace domestic crude oil supplies at these refineries or supplant existing supplies from overseas…" (page 3-173). We should not be replacing domestic oil of a better quality with tar sands from Canada.	A comparison of typical heavy crude oils refined currently in the Houston area with the crude oils that would be transported on the proposed pipeline indicates that they are very similar in composition (see Section 3.13.4 of the EIS). This finding is consistent with the findings in a 2003 report to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prepared by the American Petroleum Institute (API) that included a comparison of Canadian synthetic crude oil with conventional crude oil (API 2003). That report included the following statement: "Synthetic crude oil, from upgraded tar sands, is compositionally similar to high quality conventional crude oil (>33º API). The conventional technologies such as delayed and fluid coking, hydrotreating, and hydrocracking, used to upgrade heavy crude oils and bitumens, are used to convert tar sands into an essentially 'bottomless' crude, consisting of blends of hydrotreated naphthas, diesel and gas oil without residual heavier oils . . . This information was supplied to EPA . . . to support the position that tar sands-derived synthetic crude oil is comparable to conventional crude oils for health effects and environmental testing, a position with which EPA concurred." Further, as described in Section 1.4 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. As a result, the refined products derived from WCSB crude oil would be essentially the same as those that are currently produced from processing heavy crude oil in the Houston area refineries, and the types of emissions would also be the same.
2962	19	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	The SDEIS states that, "According to Keystone, the types of [Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin] WCSB crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would primarily consist of [Upgraded bitumen or syncrude] SCO and [Diluted bitumen] dilbit…The precise composition of SCO and dilbit would vary by shipper and is considered proprietary information" (3-104). If the exact composition of what is shipped through the Keystone XL pipeline is unknown, how can the safety and integrity of the pipeline for the purpose of shipping the oil be reasonably assessed?	Concerns related to the safety of dilbits during pipeline transportation are thoroughly addressed in Section 3.13 of the EIS. As described therein, the oil produced from the oil sands is typically a very viscous material called bitumen. After impurities such as sand and water are removed, the bitumen is either processed and converted to synthetic crude oil or it is diluted with either lighter crude oils or materials called diluents to reduce its viscosity to acceptable levels for pipeline transportation. The upgrading process and the addition of diluent occur before the oil is delivered to the Keystone pipeline at Hardisty, Alberta.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Upgrading is conducted to ensure compliance with the tariff requirements that would be set for the proposed Project by the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Among other things, FERC requires that the oil "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." The diluents used are generally similar to kerosene, natural gas condensate or synthetic crude oil; however, the exact composition may vary between shippers and is considered proprietary information (as is the exact composition of the crude oil). In essence, diluents are either lighter grades of crude oil or lighter hydrocarbons such as kerosene and naphtha. The diluents are integrally combined into the crude oil and would not physically separate if the oil is released from the pipeline. Over time, the volatile aromatic fraction of any crude oil released to the environment would tend to evaporate, and the soluble fraction would tend to enter surface and/or groundwater in contact with the spilled oil plume. Synthetic crude oil and diluent-blended crude oils would behave in a similar manner if released to the environment. The specific gravity of oil sands crude oils that would be transported on the proposed pipeline ranges from about 0.85 to about 0.93, and is less than the specific gravity of water. These crude oils, therefore, float on water and would not initially sink if released to an aqueous environment, either at the surface or in the ground. As discussed in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS, crude oil is considered a largely homogeneous mixture of a variety of specific hydrocarbon molecules ranging from methane (one carbon) to asphaltines (cross-linked hundreds of carbons). The diluents used in mixture with bitumen to create dilbits are themselves a homogeneous solution of specific hydrocarbon molecules. When blended together with bitumen the resulting crude oil exhibits properties of the mixture – not the individual component parts that were used to produce the blend – and these properties fall within the range of the properties of other crude oils. Blending bitumen with condensate simply puts back components that evaporated from the surface outcrop of crude oil over the millions of years of its exposure, except that the condensate is stabilized (i.e., contains no hydrocarbon gases in solution under high pressure). The assertion that the rapid depressurization of a pipeline as a result of a pipeline breach would result in flash volatilization of gases contained in the diluents is completely unfounded and flies in the face of physics and common experience. The dilbit at rest prior to the development of pumping pressure is stable and at equilibrium between its component parts including the diluents. Merely pressurizing the fluid through pumping, such as pressurizing cold water through pumping, will not create a disequilibrium that would result in flash volatilization upon depressurization any more than cold water would suddenly boil when pressure is released. Further, in response to concerns about the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						relative volatility of dilbits versus other crude oils commonly transported in pipelines, the publicly available American Petroleum Institute E&P Tank Program (API 4697) was utilized to assess working and standing losses of volatile compounds resulting from natural evaporation into air. A dilbit with an API gravity of 18 was compared to gas condensate (a typical diluent, API gravity 55.5), West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil (API gravity 41.0), and Alaska North Slope (ANS) crude oil (API gravity 27.5) using the API model. The modeling indicates that the dilbit would produce evaporation (i.e., standing and working) total emissions of volatile organic carbon (VOC) and hazardous air pollutants (HAP) about half the emissions of Alaska North Slope crude oil, and 5 to 20% of West Texas Intermediate, respectively. This is because the WTI and ANS crude oils are pipelined straight out of the ground and field stock tank, where the gases under pressure in the deep underground reservoir (i.e. methane, ethane, carbon dioxide) have flashed off but the whole crudes stored at atmospheric pressure are not stabilized by further removing residual light hydrocarbon gases such as propane and butane. In comparison with straight condensate, the bitumen in the dilbit blend acts to reduce the partial pressure of light hydrocarbons in the condensate, slowing evaporation. These results clearly show that the behavior of the dilbit is substantially different than the behavior of the unmixed diluent and bitumen taken separately. Relative to potential gas pocket formation within the pipeline due to the presence of diluents in the crude oil stream for the proposed pipeline, according to PHMSA, as discussed in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS, the potential for gas pocket formations exists for normal crude oil transport. There are no technical studies that indicate whether the potential for gas pocket formation would be any different for crude oils likely to be transported by the proposed Project. Gas pocket formation could occur during a slack-line condition. A slack-line condition can occur in any crude oil pipeline when line flow is insufficient to keep the entire pipe volume filled with liquid, leading to sporadic non-liquid volume pockets. Gas pocket formation is related to local topography and crude oil flow rates. Real time transient modeling addresses this concern, although leak detection sensitivity can be affected. Special Conditions 25 through 32 of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed in consultation with PHMSA and incorporated into the proposed Project design, construction, and maintenance plan by Keystone specifically address the requirements of the SCADA system and its ability to detect leaks within the limitations of current technology. These conditions also address the requirement for SCADA operator training, including training to address transient flow conditions, and the need for the SCADA system to assess flow characteristics upstream and downstream of valve locations. Further, in response to a data request from DOS concerning design approach to address slack flow conditions, Keystone provided the following: “Slack flow is defined as a condition where the pressure of the crude oil inside the pipeline is

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						reduced such that the pipeline pressure is less than the vapor pressure of the crude oil itself. The Keystone XL pipeline, under design operating conditions, will not operate in slack flow. Keystone has ensured the operating regime allows for adequate pressure on the crude oil such that a slack flow condition will not arise. The pipeline's controls philosophy (inclusive of valve controls) accomplishes this by regulation of the suction and discharge pressures at the pump stations so they don't drop below the vapor pressure of the crude oil. Further, the pressure in the pipeline is continuously monitored by the Operations Control Center where pressure readings from transmitters placed no more than 20 miles apart along the pipeline are reported back through the SCADA system. Additionally, as Keystone has avoided extreme elevation changes along the route, natural causes for slack flow are eliminated." Relative to the corrosivity and erosion potential of WCSB crude oils that would be transported in the proposed Project, as discussed in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS, heavy and medium-heavy WCSB and other Canadian crude oils have been transported in high volumes in the US onshore pipeline system for many years. For example, based on information available from the Energy Information Administration (EIA), annual volumes of heavy crude oil (API gravity range 18 to 24) from Canada exported to the United States from 1986 to 2010 were as follows: • 1986 - 181,000 bpd • 1990 - 242,000 bpd • 1995 - 237,000 bpd • 2000 - 433,000 bpd • 2005 - 705,000 bpd • 2010 - 1,039,000 bpd Relative to potential stress corrosion cracking, the composition of the crude oil is not a major factor in determining the potential for stress corrosion cracking (SCC). According to a report prepared for PHMSA (Michael Baker Jr., Inc 2005), "the single most important recommendation in the prevention of SCC is an emphasis on coatings that remain bonded to the pipeline, but allow the passage of cathodic protection current in the event of disbondment. Emphasis should also be placed on the quality assurance/quality control of the surface preparation and field application. These considerations would apply to both new pipeline installations as well as to coating replacement projects. Apart from this consideration, there are limited practical recommendations for pipeline operation processes that can prevent SCC initiation. However, the emphasis must be such that procedures, especially the collection and integration of data specific to SCC development from in-line inspection and direct examinations, are identified and implemented to refine and update this model over time, which will help operators gain a better understanding of the SCC susceptibility. Therefore, it is recommended that operator plans reflect this need for continued data and knowledge

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						development and sharing." These findings and recommendations are consistent with the approaches included within the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions. Further, it is PHMSA's opinion that relative to SCC, key influencing factors include temperature, pipe coating, and external environment (particularly moisture). The proposed coating system for the proposed Project is not conducive to SCC according to PHMSA, and the limits on operating temperature included in Special Condition 15 would further reduce the risk of SCC. Therefore, PHMSA does not consider SCC to be a significant potential risk for the proposed KXL pipeline (PHMSA Pers. Comm. 2011). Relative to bottom (or basic) sediment and water (BS&W) content in the crude oil stream, a substantive amount of water and inorganic particulate material is entrained in all heavy crude oil during extraction and production. However, 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 BS&W content of 0.5 percent by volume. Relative to the potential erosion concerns during pipeline transmission, DOS has communicated directly with Sam Lordo and Dennis Haynes at NALCO. Both Mr. Lordo and Mr. Haynes noted that in their experience the sediments in diluted bitumen had not created problems of abrasive wear on equipment at refineries. They noted that their work did not relate to transmission pipelines (Pers. Comm. 2011 Keith Benes).
2962	20	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	The SDEIS states, “It is clear that WCWB crude oils, as would likely be transported through the proposed Project, are on average somewhat more GHG-intensive than the crudes they would displace in U.S. refineries” (page 3-199). This should be a major concern in the decision to permit this pipeline, and should be considered in conjunction with other GHG generating projects currently being developed in the region (e.g., coal and other fossil fuels).	Comment acknowledged.
2962	21	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	In section 3.3.1.1, Groundwater, neither the East Fork of Prairie Elk Creek nor Lost Creek are listed. This needs to be corrected.	Table 3.3.1-1 is not intended to be an exhaustive list of streams that would be crossed by the proposed Project in Montana. Rather, it is provided as an overview of water quality within selected streams that would be crossed by the proposed Project. The East Fork of Prairie Elk Creek (MP 128) and Lost Creek (MP 137) would be crossed by the proposed Project. Many of the streams that would be crossed by the proposed Project, potentially including these two streams, would have shallow alluvial aquifers associated with them.
2962	22	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	Much of the soil crossed by the proposed pipeline is extremely corrosive and quickly erodes, like the land crossed by TransCanada’s Bison pipeline (Billings Gazette, April 20, 2011, “Landowners, TransCanada clash over pipeline work”) which had major erosive problems with pipeline exposure. Expert soil scientists need to study the specific corrosive and erosive soils crossed by this pipeline and develop an adequate reclamation plan for dealing with these soils, to	As discussed in Section 2.3.1-2 of the EIS to protect against external corrosion, an external coating (fusion-bonded epoxy, or FBE) would be applied to the pipeline and all buried facilities, and cathodic protection (CP) would be applied to the pipeline by impressed current. These measures would be provided in compliance with 49 CFR Part 195, Subpart H (Corrosion Control) and the requirements of 14 of the PHMSA 57 Special Conditions (see Appendix U). The primary

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					assure landowners that they will be forced to deal with exposed pipe and the potential hazards associated with it.	impressed current CP systems would be rectifiers coupled to semi-deep vertical anode beds at each pump station, as well as rectifiers coupled to deep-well anode beds at selected intermediate mainline valve sites. The rectifiers would be variable output transformers which would convert incoming AC power to DC voltage and current to provide the necessary current density to the CP design structures. The rectifiers would have a negative cable connection to the design structure and a positive cable connection to the anode beds. The anode beds would consist of high silicon cast iron anodes backfilled with a highly conductive coke powder to allow for an expected anode minimum life of 20 years. During operation, the CP system would be monitored and remediation performed to prolong the anode bed and systems. The semi-deep anode beds would be 12-inch-diameter vertical holes spaced 15 feet apart with a bottom hole depth of approximately 45 feet. The deep-well anode bed would be a single 12-inch-diameter vertical hole with a bottom hole depth of approximately 300 feet. Relative to erosion concerns Section 4.5 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS) provides erosion and sediment control measures that would be incorporated into the Project. The CMR Plan provides that temporary sediment barriers would be installed “below disturbed areas where there is a hazard of off-site sedimentation” and “across the entire construction right-of-way at flowing waterbody crossings.” As described in Sections 3.2 and 3.3 of the EIS, erosion and sediment control measures would include the use of sediment barriers (silt fencing, hay or straw bales, compacted soil berms, sand bags), trench plugs, temporary slope breakers (water bars), drainage channels or ditches, temporary mulching, and/or the use of tackifier. These measures would minimize, but not eliminate, the risk of sedimentation outside of the construction right-of-way, including streams, water bodies, and private land. Additional erosion control measures may be required as part of the specific permit conditions applied by the USACE or state agencies at individual water crossings.
2962	23	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	The Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group requested 45 conditions for the Montana Department of Quality to include in the MFSA Certificate, to protect landowners and public safety. We urge that these conditions (see below) be included in the MFSA Certificate in order to strengthen the rights of landowners in this process and to improve public safety as it pertains to the Keystone XL pipeline.	The responses below are provided by MDEQ to each specific condition request from the Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group.
2962	24	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	1.1 TransCanada (TC) must have contracts with 75% of private landowners along MT route before eminent domain may be used.	There is no requirement of state law to delay eminent domain proceedings after a Certificate of Compliance has been issued. In fact MFSA in 75-20-303 (4) (d), MCA, says: “Construction may begin immediately upon issuance of a certificate unless the department finds that there is substantial and convincing evidence that a delay in the commencement of construction is necessary and should be established for a particular facility.”

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2962	25	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	1.2 TC must have all state and federal permits in place before eminent domain may be used in MT.	There is no statutory authority to implement this suggestion and no conditions have been written to implement this suggestion. Under MFSA, permits required by MDEQ must be issued at the time the MFSA decision is made. MDEQ's decision may be timed to coincide with that of the federal land management agency when federal lands are crossed as is the case for the proposed Project. Under 75-20-401 (1), MCA, notwithstanding any other law, a state or regional agency or municipality or other local government may not require any approval, consent, permit, certificate, or other condition for the construction, operation, or maintenance of a facility authorized by a certificate issued pursuant to this chapter, except that the department and board retain the authority that they have or may be granted to determine compliance of the proposed facility with state and federal standards and implementation plans for air and water quality and to enforce those standards." Thus no other local government permits are required (except approval of the County Weed Boards and where the state has a property right such as state lands or use of state water). If the project is determined to be needed and in the public interest, MDEQ does not see a compelling argument for project delay while other federal permits are being issued.
2962	26	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	1.3 A thorough, independent need analysis to be performed prior to grant of eminent domain power. Analysis should include other tar sands pipeline infrastructure already available.	Keystone was granted the right of eminent domain under the authority of the Montana Public Service Commission in August 2010. Under MFSA Keystone cannot exercise eminent domain until after a certificate of compliance is issued by MDEQ. Need is being addressed for MDEQ's finding of need required under 75-20-301(1), MCA.
2962	27	Gulick	Ed	Northern Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	2.1 Certificate to state which government agency will oversee all in-state construction activities.	MDEQ will enforce conditions of the certificate. Federal pipeline safety regulations will be enforced by federal agencies. County weed control boards must approve a revegetation plan per 7-22-2152, MCA. Department of Natural Resources & Conservation (DNRC) and the State Board of Land Commissioners will enforce any requirements they impose. Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) will implement permitting requirements on federal highways and enforce these requirements.
2962	28	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	2.2 Prior to construction, TC to disclose what proportion of its construction work force will be MT residents, and what proportion will be union labor.	This disclosure is not required by state law, but will be considered during finalization of the Environmental Specifications and prior to certification.
2962	29	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	2.3 Prior to construction, TC to provide a post-construction reclamation plan.	The post-construction reclamation plan presented in the MFSA application would need to be finalized prior to the start of construction.
2962	30	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	2.4 Prior to construction, TC to file with MDEQ a list identifying private and new access roads that will be used or required during construction and file a description of methods used by TC to reclaim these roads.	See Sections 1.1 and 3.2 of the Environmental Specifications in the attachments to Appendix I of the EIS. Access roads are considered as associated facilities under MFSA.
2962	31	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	2.5 Prior to construction, TC to provide third party expert analysis of plants including grasses, grains and alfalfa in correlation to temperatures and soils around the pipeline.	The temperature model used in the thermal analysis has been reviewed by USFWS and accepted as a reasonable guide to the assessment of thermal impacts to American burying beetle

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						and its habitat as part of formal Section 7 ESA consultation. In light of the thermal model results, MDEQ is requiring Keystone to meet the standards for compliance and release of reclamation bonds in Section 3.2 of the Environmental Specifications.
2962	32	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	2.6 Prior to construction, TC to have in place a winterization plan and implement the plan if winter conditions prevent reclamation completion until spring. The plan shall be provided to affected landowners and MDEQ.	See Appendix A of MDEQ's Environmental Specifications in Appendix I to the EIS for revised language.
2962	33	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	2.7 Prior to construction, MDEQ to appoint and TC to pay for a public liaison officer to facilitate the exchange of information between TC contractors and employees, and landowners, local communities and residents, and to resolve promptly any complaints or problems that may develop for landowners, local communities and residents as a result of pipeline. The liaison shall report to MDEQ.	With regard to item 2.7 in the NPRC letter of June 6, 2011, MDEQ would adopt similar language in Appendix A of its Environmental Specifications (attachment to Appendix I to the EIS) for the project.
2962	34	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	2.8 TC to coordinate construction work with affected landowners in cooperation with public liaison officer.	With regard to item 2.8 in the NPRC letter of June 6, 2011, see the response to item 2.7.
2962	35	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	2.9 Construction must be suspended when weather conditions are such that construction activities will cause irreparable damage.	See measure 2.3.3 and items addressing construction and reclamation when the ground is frozen in Appendix A of MDEQ's Environmental Specifications (attachment to Appendix I to the EIS).
2962	36	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	3.1 Specified minimum setback distances for pipeline from residences, businesses, and future development and enforceable process for ensuring setbacks from future development.	Future development that has not been identified to MDEQ in comments to date cannot be addressed at this time. The easement for the pipeline would typically specify what future activities would be restricted on the easement.
2962	37	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	3.2 TC to restore all disturbed land to its original state in consultation with soil scientists familiar with the region.	It is not possible to completely restore disturbed land to its original state but Keystone will be required to meet the revegetation standards in sections 3.2.1 and 2.1.4 through 2.1.8 of MDEQ's Environmental Specifications (attachment to Appendix I to the EIS). Keystone has employed Montana based reclamation specialists in developing its reclamation plan. Also see measures pertaining to land use in Appendix A of MDEQ's Environmental Specifications (attachment to Appendix I to the EIS).
2962	38	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	3.3 TC to separate topsoil from subsoil and restore all areas disturbed by construction to at least their pre-construction condition.	Please see the response to the comment above. Keystone proposes to segregate up to 12 inches of topsoil from subsoil.
2962	39	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	3.4 TC to undertake financial responsibility for upkeep of the right of way as long as the pipeline is in place.	See section 4.2 of MDEQ Environmental Specifications (attachment to Appendix I to the EIS) for maintenance requirements in Montana.
2962	40	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	3.5 TC to use appropriate ground cover species for reclamation, in consultation with experts on local plant life.	In Montana, Keystone has used local experts in developing seeding prescriptions for the project. See Section 3.5 of the EIS and the CMR plan (Appendix B to the EIS).
2962	41	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	3.6 Reclamation to BLM standards where there is any uncertainty as to the applicable standard.	In practice each agency will apply its own standard. On lands where both standards apply, Keystone would be required to reclaim to the most environmentally protective standard so that both standards could be met. In Montana, reclamation will be to the standards described in MDEQ Environmental

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Specifications (attachment to Appendix I to the EIS) unless BLM standards are more stringent on BLM owned lands.
2962	42	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	3.7 TC financially responsible for any road damage.	See Appendix Q of MDEQ Environmental Specifications (attachment to Appendix I to the EIS) for requirements on public roads and section 2.3.3 for private roads of MDEQ Environmental Specifications (attachment to Appendix I to the EIS).
2962	43	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	3.8 Identification of hydrologically sensitive areas and appropriate plan to protect same.	The commenter does not define what is meant by hydrologically sensitive areas. However MDEQ Environmental Specifications of MDEQ Environmental Specifications (attachment to Appendix I to the EIS) list requirements at perennial stream crossings and irrigated areas. Sections 2.10.1 through 2.10.12 address construction near streams and other water related concerns. Revegetation of the construction disturbance must comply with the requirements in section 3.2.1 of MDEQ Environmental Specifications (attachment to Appendix I to the EIS).
2962	44	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	3.9 Identification of high consequence areas and justification for HCA designation or lack thereof.	This is a federal requirement. There is no requirement of state law to delay eminent domain processes after a Certificate of Compliance has been issued. In fact MFSA in 75-20-303 (4) (d), MCA, says: "Construction may begin immediately upon issuance of a certificate unless the department finds that there is substantial and convincing evidence that a delay in the commencement of construction is necessary and should be established for a particular facility."
2962	45	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	3.10 No certificate until the Integrity Management Plan for HCAs has been completed, including thorough public process.	Federal statutes pertaining to pipeline safety preempt MDEQ's authority to withhold a state issued Certificate of Compliance.
2962	46	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	3.11 Reclamation and cleanup along the ROW must be continuous and coordinated with ongoing construction.	See sections 2.1.3 and 3.1 of MDEQ's Environmental Specifications (attachment to Appendix I to the EIS).
2962	47	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	3.12 All pre-existing roads and lanes used during construction must be restored to at least their pre-construction condition that will accommodate their previous use, and areas used as temporary roads shall be restored to their original condition.	It will not be possible to restore all roads to pre-construction conditions, especially when gravel has been added to existing roads. See section 2.3.3 of MDEQ's Environmental Specifications (attachment to Appendix I to the EIS).
2962	48	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	4.1 TC to commit in writing never to operate the pipeline at greater than 72% pressure.	MDEQ would approve the project as currently proposed and described in the Supplemental Draft EIS. If in the future Keystone or a subsequent owner wanted to change the operating pressure, as required by MFSA, it would have to apply for an amendment to its Certificate of Compliance. The amendment process was described above. There would be an opportunity for public comment at that time.
2962	49	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	5.1 TC to assume total liability for surface and water damages.	Section 3.13.5 of the EIS addresses Keystone's liability on the event of an oil spill. Section 0.5 of MDEQ Environmental Specifications (attachment to Appendix I to the EIS) addresses limitations to landowner liability for spills in Montana.
2962	50	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	5.2 TC to contribute to a fund to pay for damages and provide bonding to ensure financial resources for cleanup.	MDEQ does not have the authority to bond for spills. In light of this, MDEQ would require that Keystone annually provide MDEQ proof of liability insurance which covers the cost of cleaning up oil spills in Montana.
2962	51	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains	5.3 Public notification requirement within 24 hours of a leak or	Reporting requirements are given in sections 2.13.4 and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Resource Council, et. al.	blow-out.	Appendix M of MDEQ's Environmental Specifications.
2962	52	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	5.4 Complete Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in place, developed via public process and on file with all affected counties and municipalities, prior to start of construction.	MDEQ is pre-empted from dealing with pipeline safety issues by federal law. Requirements for emergency response plans for the proposed Project are provided in Section 2.2.4.2 of the EIS.
2962	53	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	5.5 TC to include procedures for blow-outs/ leaks in ERP and provide adequate resources to local emergency responders to handle worst-case scenarios.	MDEQ is pre-empted from dealing with pipeline safety issues by federal law. Requirements for emergency response plans for the proposed Project are provided in Section 2.2.4.2 of the EIS. As described in Section 3.13.1.1 of the EIS, the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project documents would be used as templates for the plans for the proposed Project. Project-specific information would be inserted into the plans as it becomes available. In addition, response equipment would be procured and strategically positioned along the route, staff would be trained in spill response and the Incident Command System, and emergency services and public officials would be educated on all aspects of the proposed Project and what their roles would be if an accidental release were to occur. If a release were to occur, Keystone and its contractors would be responsible for recovery and cleanup. PHMSA would require a certification from Keystone that necessary emergency response equipment is available in the event of an unplanned spill prior to providing Keystone with an authorization to begin operating the proposed Project.
2962	54	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	5.6 TC to furnish landowners, counties and emergency systems with "built survey" hard copy in county, emergency offices and to adjacent landowners.	MDEQ is pre-empted from dealing with pipeline safety issues by federal law. With regard to item 5.6 in the NPRC letter of June 6, 2011, the easement agreement with each affected landowner should contain a drawing indicating the easement location on their property. Counties and emergency systems may seek access to PHMSA web-mapping application showing pipeline location and other information.
2962	55	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	5.7 TC to train local volunteer fire departments in emergency response for all potential pipeline emergencies.	MDEQ is pre-empted from dealing with pipeline safety issues by federal law. See Response to item 5.5 above. Additionally, to assess emergency planning and response capabilities along the proposed Project corridor with particular reference to minority and/or low income populations, Section 3.13.5 of the EIS has been expanded to include the results of a telephone survey of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) (see Table 3.13.5-7 of the EIS). Keystone has committed to reach out to these LEPCs in the emergency response planning process.
2962	56	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	5.8 In the event that a person's water supply is contaminated as a result of construction or pipeline operation, TC shall pay all costs associated with finding and providing a permanent water supply that is at least of similar quality and quantity, and any other damages, including but not limited to any consequences, medical or otherwise, related to water contamination.	Montana's legislature has provided remedies for persons with damaged water supplies. "75-20-405. Action to recover damages to water supply. An owner of an interest in real property who obtains all or part of the owner's supply of water for domestic, agricultural, industrial, or other legitimate use from a surface or underground source may sue a person to recover damages for contamination, diminution, or interruption of the water supply proximately resulting from the operation of a facility. The remedies enumerated in this section do not

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						exclude the use of any other remedy that may be available under the laws of the state." MDEQ does not believe that an additional remedy is needed as part of the Certificate of Compliance. Keystone has committed to provide alternative potable water to users if the potable water supply is rendered unusable as a result of a leak or spill from the proposed Project. Additionally, with regard to item 5.8 in the NPRC letter of June 6, 2011, under Montana law (75-20-405, MCA), persons in Montana whose water systems are lost or damaged may seek damages through the state court system.
2962	57	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	5.9 No person will be held responsible for a pipeline leak that occurs as a result of his/her normal farming practices over the top of or near the pipeline.	This measure has been incorporated into section 0.5 of MDEQ's Environmental Specifications (attachment to Appendix I to the EIS).
2962	58	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	6.1 Final Environmental Impact Statement complete prior to any state approvals.	MDEQ will not reach a decision on the Certificate of Compliance until after the Final EIS has been released.
2962	59	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	7.1 Require a study of the relative safety benefits of heavier walled pipe	MDEQ is pre-empted from dealing with pipeline safety issues by federal law.
2962	60	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	7.2 Require a comprehensive engineering study of pipeline pressures and worst-case spill risks specific to KXL	MDEQ is pre-empted from dealing with pipeline safety issues by federal law.
2962	61	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	8.1 TC to provide written guarantee that it will pay the full county and school taxes it has said it will.	Under state tax law Keystone would be required to pay its taxes.
2962	62	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	9.1 Landowners should be treated with respect and integrity.	While MDEQ sympathizes with the sentiment expressed, trying to enforce such a requirement would not be possible because MDEQ staff cannot be expected to be present each time that a landowner and a Keystone representative have a discussion.
2962	63	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	9.2 American steel	MDEQ is pre-empted from dealing with pipeline safety issues by federal law.
2962	64	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	10.1 No certificate to be issued until full statutory Customer Fiscal Impact analysis process is complete, including public notice and hearing.	A customer fiscal impact analysis has been prepared and was circulated for public comment. Comments and responses can be found on DEQ's web site and in attachments to Appendix I of this EIS: http://deq.mt.gov/MFS/KeystoneXL/KeystoneXLIndex.mcpx .
2962	65	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	10.2 TC to provide written guarantee that local electrical rates will not increase as a result of additional infrastructure and generation needed for pipeline operation.	With regard to item 10.2 in the NPRC letter of June 6, 2011, MDEQ does not regulate rate setting by local electrical cooperatives. The NPRC concern should be referred to the board(s) of directors of electrical cooperatives and utilities providing power for the project.
2962	66	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	10.3 TC to buy power from local coops.	In Montana Keystone will purchase power from electrical cooperatives and utilities serving the area traversed by the pipeline. These arrangements have been described in the Montana Consumer Counsel's report DRAFT Keystone XL Pipeline Rate Impact Study (see attachments to Appendix I of the EIS).
2962	67	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource	11.1 Abandonment plan reflecting national best practices reviewed and approved via public process prior to final	As specified in Section 5.1.1 of the Environmental Specifications (attachment to Appendix I to the EIS): "At least

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Council, et. al.	permitting.	60 days prior to the start of construction in Montana, the OWNER shall develop and submit a decommissioning plan to MDEQ for approval. The decommissioning plan shall address removal of above and below ground facilities; reclamation of environmental resources including but not limited to: soil, vegetation, and restoration of land uses. The methods described in its application and these specifications shall be used to reclaim soil and vegetation and restore land uses. If additional soil or sub-soil is required to fill the trench, imported soil of a quality that is consistent with that of the property shall be used. The plan shall identify mitigation for compacted soils. Lands enrolled in CRP at the time of decommissioning, pastureland, rangeland, or their equivalent, shall be seeded with a mix selected by the LANDOWNER. The decommissioning plan shall also address disposal of waste materials pursuant to state law and regulations."
2962	68	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council, et. al.	11.2 TC to remove all pipeline infrastructure and restore all affected areas to original condition when pipeline is abandoned.	See response to item 11.1 above.
0885	002	Gundersen	Kevin	Snelson Companies, Inc.	The short term impact to the environment will be very minimal with the use of current best practices mandated by governmental agencies.	Comment acknowledged.
1821	002	Gunther	Andrew		As a mother I know [Mrs. Clinton is] committed to a sustainable future for our children. While the scientific models of the future may be complicated, understanding the nature of the risk is not. We must leave tar sands and coal in the ground if we are to survive. This is what science is telling us. If future technology allows us to exploit this resource without the risk of catastrophic climate change, then the tar sands will be there for future generations.	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.
106	1	Gupta	Surina		KXL should go. It will give employment to 100s of people. This is easy and more efficient method of transporting oil than driving oil on the roads or via rail.	Comment acknowledged.
3417	001	Guthrie	Suzanne	Sierra Club	How many disasters does it take to ensure thorough protection for the american public? It sounds as if this pipeline would be even more problematical than the PG&E pipeline than exploded in California!!!	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.
595	1	H.	Nia		Lives and safety are greater than money. It's that simple. Please stop damaging our beautiful land.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3534	1	h_d_franklin@yahoo.com			I am writing to comment on the State Department's Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Keystone XL pipeline and to support a Presidential Permit for the project. The Keystone XL pipeline will help ensure that Canadian oil will continue to play a significant role in meeting U.S. demand for fuels for the foreseeable future. During a speech at Georgetown University on March 30, 2011, President Obama recognized Canada as "a stable and steady and reliable source" of oil for U.S. consumers. Denying a permit for the Keystone XL pipeline or delaying it further works	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					against the President's stated objective "to look at neighbors" like Canada for "the oil we import from other nations." Crude oil derived from the Canadian oil sands has been safely transported into the United States by pipeline for decades, and is similar to other types of crude currently refined in the U.S. Analysis in 2010 found no reason to deny a permit on environmental grounds, and since that time the State Department has found that "no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received" on that original review.	
3534	2	h_d_franklin@yahoo.com			Given the implications for national energy security and our economic well-being, I strongly urge the State Department to finalize its environmental review and authorize a Presidential Permit as soon as possible for the proposed Keystone XL pipeline. A permit would clearly be in our nation's best interests.	Comment acknowledged.
2048	001	Haar	Ken	Nebraska State Legislature	We are writing in our capacity as Nebraska State Senators to request that the US Department of State delay its decision regarding the proposed Keystone XL pipeline until after the end of the 2012 Legislative session in May 2012. We request this extra time so that the Nebraska Legislature can take action on issues vital to the interests of the State of Nebraska and the United States	DOS has announced its intention to make a decision relative to a Presidential Permit by the end of 2011.
2048	002	Haar	Ken	Nebraska State Legislature	TransCanada plans to run its proposed pipeline through a part of the Sand Hills where the Ogallala Aquifer is both deepest and closest to the surface, and most vulnerable to contamination.	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.
2048	003	Haar	Ken	Nebraska State Legislature	In stark contrast to the mature federal regulatory scheme for natural gas pipelines, federal regulation for oil pipelines is thus far inadequate. This has created widespread uncertainty among members of the Nebraska Legislature regarding Nebraska's rights and responsibilities in the complex arena of pipeline regulation as we have wrestled with the Keystone pipeline over the past year.	Comment acknowledged.
2048	004	Haar	Ken	Nebraska State Legislature	We agree with United States Senator Mike Johanns that TransCanada should pursue a route that avoids the 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.
2048	005	Haar	Ken	Nebraska State Legislature	TransCanada has threatened Nebraska landowners with eminent domain even though they have not been granted a permit to operate this pipeline in the United States. We are concerned about the legality of this maneuver.	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.
2048	006	Haar	Ken	Nebraska State Legislature	It is not clear who among the various Federal and State responders has the primary responsibilities for emergency response, especially in the Sand Hills with its low population and sparse transportation infrastructure	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
2048	007	Haar	Ken	Nebraska State Legislature	Although legislation was introduced to give the Nebraska Public Service Commission oversight and permitting authority for oil pipelines, more time is needed to work with Nebraska State Agencies to develop standards and procedures.	DOS has announced its intention to make a decision relative to a Presidential Permit by the end of 2011.
2566	001	Haas	Fred		I strongly feel that exploitation of tar sands will have disastrous global climate impacts. Phasing out coal emissions is itself an enormous challenge. However, if the tar sands are thrown into the mix it is essentially game over. There is no practical way to	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
					capture the CO2 emitted while burning oil, which is used principally in vehicles.	
2667	001	Haber	Kat	WILD Foundation	This project will take more energy than it will produce, given the amount of energy needed to extract oil from the tar sands. If this is for the purpose of providing energy, perhaps an urgent rethink is in order. Work for the sake of work seems counter to the most pressing planetary problem: 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.
1427	001	Hacker	Al		As a Verteran, who is more then seriously concerned for the security of our country, I ask for your utmost support for the pipeline project. Our dependence on foreign oil sources is the largest security vulmerability our nation faces. The development of our vast natural energy resources is the only sure safeguard our nation has so we can eliminate the threat.	Comment acknowledged.
157	1	Hadash	Dreanna		I urge you to deny the permit to build the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
362	1	Hage	Christopher	Federation of Illinois Young Republicans	I believe that the Keystone XL pipeline will help address both the unemployment and fuel cost issues here in Illinois.	Comment acknowledged.
362	2	Hage	Christopher	Federation of Illinois Young Republicans	Please approve the plans for the pipeline as you soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
421	1	Hagen	Darren		I am a farmer\rancher in Dawson County Montana and I support the pipeline 100 percent. I believe the sooner the pipeline project is started the better.	Comment acknowledged.
1969	001	Hager	Paul	Department of the Navy employee	I'm not sure why there SHOULD be such a thing as public comment - I don't see why a choice of whether or not to build a pipeline should be a "democratic" decision. Since it does seem to be the way things are done, my vote is to move ahead with construction. We need the oil. The Canadians are doing a good job of extracting it; Canada is a friendly, politically stable nation; Canada's oil sands constitute a resource greater than Saudi Arabia's. Aprove the pipeline and start the crude flowing ASAP.	Comment acknowledged.
278	1	Hailey	Robert		I hope that you do not let this compant use Us laws to take away the rights of US LAND OWNERS. Canada would not let us companies do the same thing in their country. I would be ashamed of our government if this were allowed to happened	As noted in Section 1.0, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
2972	001	Hajovsky	Stephanie		The Keystone XL Pipeline expansion, that will bring more crude oil from Canada to the United States, is a great idea. We can benefit in so many ways with this pipeline expansion. More good paying jobs and lower gas prices are the biggest benefits that I see.	Comment acknowledged.
2659	001	Hake	Richard	Indiana University	In my opinion the U.S. State Department should NOT authorize construction of a pipeline to carry Canadian tar sands to Texas refineries!! As NASA atmospheric scientist James Hansen http://www.columbia.edu/~jeh1 has correctly pointed out in his essay "Silence is Deadly" at <http://bit.ly/mQxz8R>, such construction would "make it implausible to stabilize climate and avoid disastrous global climate impacts."	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
2245	001	Hale	Dan		I am opposed to this pipeline. They cannot pay for the damages they have already caused or clean up the contamination they continue to cause.	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.
3062	001	Hale	Joel		Not only will it have a positive economic impact on our state, it will have the same desired effect on our county.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1705	001	Haley	Alan		Job creation should be a primary objective for the Department of State. Our economic stability relies on the continual creation of new jobs in all industries, and the oil industry is no exception. If you approve the expansion of the Keystone pipeline, every community along the pipeline will reap the benefits of economic growth that comes as a result of the construction. I work in the oil industry, and my hometown depends on strong oil reserves. Getting oil from Canada would boost our local oil reserves while improving our national energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
1705	003	Haley	Alan		Since we need more oil, expanding the Keystone pipeline would provide that for us and would reduce our energy prices. Like many people, I would like to see more of our oil come from a country such as Canada and this would be the perfect opportunity.	Comment acknowledged.
24	1	Hall	Brandon		seriously? is money all you people care about? what about preserving whats left of our planet? are you trying to kill everyone off? this is ridiculous.please use your heads.	Comment acknowledged.
364	1	Hall	Val	Cimarron Engineering	Adherence to standards on this project ensure that environmental concerns have been fully addressed throughout the line. This pipeline will be a vital link to the US for clean oil through a line built to strict standards. As long as the owner follows regulations in maintaining the line, there should be no environmental impact, or spill impacts.	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. 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.
0860	001	Hall	Po		It is time to switch to different energy sources. fossil fuels are no longer appropriate. please help our culture shift away from fossil fuels. put the money into new and different infrastructure. if not now, when? when it 's too late? now, it's time. Please stop the Keystone LX project.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1458	001	Hall	Donald		these pipelines can be good for our economy to put alot of people to work which right now it is bad for construction industry and this pipline would be helpful to break up this OPEC oil game we are stuck in, so we can get back to lower fuel prices and quit going broke at a fuel pump and put more dollars into other bussines pockets so they can create jobs for our people in the USA	Comment acknowledged.
1569	002	Hall	Deborah		We are very conscientious about our environment, and I am confident that all necessary precautions will be taken by the pipeline company to prevent any harm.	Comment acknowledged.
2493	001	Hall	Jeanne		Because I worked on building oil pipelines, I know full well that	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the Keystone XL Pipeline will create good paying jobs.	socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2493	002	Hall	Jeanne		Please go ahead and approve the Keystone XL Pipeline because it will create good jobs now and in the future.	Comment acknowledged.
2752	001	Hall	Terri	Texans Uniting for Reform and Freedom	The Department cannot conduct any meaningful environmental impact statement when the private company, TransCanada, pushing this project can continue to hide behind the claim of "proprietary" information. The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) reveals that conclusions are limited, due to proprietary information, based on data available only in the public domain. This includes the proportion, amount, and concentration of the key toxic fraction known as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The proprietary information also limit's the State Department to language that says "what is likely to be running through the pipeline." The dangers and incompatibility of transporting unconventional diluted bitumen by using conventional pipeline technology have become abundantly clear.	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 to other heavy crude oils. The analysis of greenhouse gas emissions in Section 3.14 of the EIS does not state that the emissions do not need to be considered. Those emissions will be considered by DOS as a part of the decision-making process. Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism and the need for confidentiality of certain information.
2752	002	Hall	Terri	Texans Uniting for Reform and Freedom	The new Keystone I pipeline has had 12 leaks in less than a year, two have been substantial. This far exceeds TransCanada's spill estimate of 1.4 over a ten year period. The diluted bitumen is highly corrosive, highly acidic, highly toxic, and must run at dangerously high pressure and temperature. The State Department analysis acknowledges that the Keystone XL pipeline system could spill as much as 1.7 million gallons of diluted bitumen a day without triggering the real-time leak detection system. This is absolutely unacceptable.	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). 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.
2752	003	Hall	Terri	Texans Uniting for Reform and Freedom	The U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration has not done a thorough safety review. Regulations that govern diluted bitumen pipelines need to be put in place before using conventional pipeline technology for the transport of unconventional, non-upgraded diluted bitumen. There is a high concentration of abrasive sediments in tar sands, as well as an explosive risk of volatile natural gas condensate in diluted bitumen, along with toxic levels of Hydrogen Sulfide gas.	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 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.
2752	004	Hall	Terri	Texans Uniting for Reform and Freedom	TransCanada's own funded report shows that the Keystone XL pipeline will cause an increase in the price of gas, is not currently needed, and that it will not decrease imports from "unfriendly sources." The State Department acknowledges the fact that there is no guarantee that any of this product would	The reference to TransCanada's own documents is apparently a reference to submissions by Purvin and Gertz to the NEB on behalf of TransCanada regarding potential economic impacts of the proposed Keystone XL Project. These reports were reviewed by DOS. That analysis noted there existed a

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					stay in the U.S. This pipeline would open up the world market for landlocked tarsands and provide China's tarsands investors with a port, while putting our lives and water supplies at risk.	discount on the price of Canadian heavy crude in PADD II and PADD III to the benchmark heavy crude. The report concluded that the discount was largely attributable to transport constraints for Canadian crude, and that if those constraints were eliminated (by construction of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline) then Canadian producers could obtain higher prices and higher netbacks. The report estimated that this price benefit could last for three to four years. The EnSys (2010) analysis included, among other things, a quantitative assessment of the same economic phenomena described in the Purvin and Gertz report, and did so over a twenty-year time period for seven different scenarios of pipeline construction. The EnSys report included information on the potential effects of those different scenarios on delivered prices for WCSB crude oil, value of WCSB crude oil production to Canadian producers, U.S. crude oil prices, U.S. refined product prices (such as gasoline), and crude oil and refined product prices specifically in PADD II and PADD III. The EnSys report also included information on the potential impacts on the different pipeline scenarios on U.S. crude oil and refined product exports. Relative to proposed Project purpose and need, several comments reference a report prepared by Professor Phillip Verleger (2011) assessing economic effects associated with the pipeline, including the potential for the pipeline to impact crude oil exports. DOE prepared a memorandum analyzing that assessment. The DOE memorandum noted that Verleger's paper significantly overestimated the volume of WCSB heavy crude oil likely to be delivered by the proposed Project, that supplies from existing suppliers of heavy crude are declining, and stated that: "There is no reason to believe, as Verleger asserts, that PADD III refiners would not use the Canadian oil shipped in the Keystone XL pipeline (450-630 thousand barrels/day."
2752	005	Hall	Terri	Texans Uniting for Reform and Freedom	A primary reason Texans Uniting for Reform and Freedom exists today is due to the private property rights abuses that surrounded the Trans Texas Corridor (TTC) projects. To forcibly condemn a property owner's land in the name of a 'public use' and then hand it over to another private entity for private gain tramples on property rights, which Texans hold sacred. 'Ports to Plains' is one of the TTC corridors, and it, too, has a tarsands oil pipeline planned for that corridor. This canker is spreading and is not isolated to one or two pipeline projects.	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.
3015	002	Halligan	Jim	Oklahoma State Senate (FORM LTR)	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure. In addition to Canadian crude oil, the Keystone XL pipeline will also transport domestic supplies of crude oil to refineries along the Gulf Coast. In Oklahoma, it is expected that the pipeline will create $1.2 billion in new spending for the Oklahoma economy and provide an additional $25 million in tax revenue to state and local governments.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3015	003	Halligan	Jim	Oklahoma State Senate (FORM LTR)	Because the pipeline will travel through Oklahoma, the safety of the pipeline is a top a concern. TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					other pipeline project -making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	
3015	004	Halligan	Jim	Oklahoma State Senate (FORM LTR)	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry. However, in the unlikely event of a spill or incident, the company will promptly and thoroughly execute its Emergency Response Plan. Based on these determinations, I believe that the TransCanada has demonstrated that it is ready and able to react quickly and thoroughly if necessary.	Comment acknowledged.
2965	1	Hallsten	Greg		Section: Abbreviations; Page xvii; Paragraph MFSA: Should be “Facility” not “Facilities”. Global search. Section: Executive Summary; Page ES-2; Paragraph 2: 4th bullet: Why are these non-federal?	Facility as it pertains to MFSA has been updated in the Keystone XL EIS. The Bakken Marketlink and Cushing Marketlink Projects are considered nonfederal connected actions since permitting for these actions would not require an additional federal decision.
2965	2	Hallsten	Greg		Section: 2.1; Page 2-1; Paragraph 2: How much did the results of the soil temperature calculations change as the result of changing pressures from 900,000 to 830,000 BPD?	The model was re-run at the reduced flow and for silty loam and sandy soils types for only a subsection of the pipeline for use in the American burying beetle assessment. Because different soil types and different meteorological data were used for these model runs direct comparison of results is not possible. The assessment of thermal impacts due to modeled heat dissipation from the pipeline in the EIS conservatively relies on the model runs completed at 900,000 BPD.
2965	3	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 2.2.2; Page 2-4; Paragraph 1: How many addition MLVs would there be in Montana? What are the site specific impacts of these MLVs?	There are five additional MLVs directly attributable to PHMSA Special Condition 32. Valve impacts are included with the overall impacts within Appendix I of the EIS.
2965	4	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 2.2.75; Page 2-8; Paragraph 1: Does the documentation and video inventory include cattle guards? It should.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures and cattle guards associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project. In Appendix Q of the Environmental Specifications for the Keystone XL Project in Montana, the pre-construction phase requires “video documentation of the pre-Project condition of all designated access routes on public roads” and “Documentation of location, condition and size of culverts, location and condition of cattle guards, and location and condition of any fords that would be crossed.”
2965	5	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 2.3.1; Page 2-9; Paragraph 4: Depending on the clearance between the pipeline and the ground, an above ground pipeline and support would increase the potential to interfere with farming activities and other land uses. Visual impacts would also increase.	Comment acknowledged.
2965	6	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 2.3.1; Page 2-11; Paragraph 1: Where would pipe come from that would be used in Montana? What percent of the pipe used in Montana would come from foreign sources?	Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project.
2965	7	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 2.3.1; page 2-11; paragraph 2: When would Keystone’s review and approval not be appropriate? Has any of this approval process already occurred?	Approval would not be appropriate if the manufacturer’s procedures do not meet the specifications. Approvals have already occurred for pipe already manufactured.
2965	8	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 2.3.1; Page 2-12; Paragrpah 5: Check stream crossing appendix to be sure we are at least sixty inches deep.	Done.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2965	9	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 2.4.2.2; Page 2-17; Paragraph 1: What happens if the PHMSA does not approve the ERP? Has PHMSA reviewed any portion of the plan yet?	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
2965	10	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 2.4.2.2; Page 2-18; paragraph 1: How would procedures differ for batches of oil that differ from WCSB, such as oil from the Bakken Market Link?	Transporting crude oil and petroleum products in pipelines in batch shipments is a common practice. Batch shipments are used to move two or more different liquids through the same pipeline system. The different liquids are transported in a series of batches. The adjoining batches mix where they come into contact. The current design of the proposed Project would accommodate the batch shipments associated with the proposed Marketlink projects. There would be no need for additional capacity or additional pump stations. Requirements for tankage are described in Section 2.5 of the EIS. The EIS describes potential environmental effects of an accidental crude oil release, whether it is WCSB crude oil or domestic crude oil. See Section 3.13 of the EIS.
2965	11	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 2.5; Page 2-20; Paragraph 1: Be specific, the distribution lines are 115kV lines.; Section 2.5.3; Page 2-20: The existing tank farm and the Bakken Marketlink tank farm site are closer to Plevna than to Baker.	See Table 2.5.1-1 of the EIS and text regarding the location of the tank farm site has been revised.
2965	12	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 2.6.2.2; Page 2-23; paragraph 4: Environmental specifications required by Montana DEQ will address reclamation of areas disturbed during abandonment.	The text in Section 2.6.2.2 of the EIS has been modified with this information.
2965	13	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 3.2; Page 3-1; paragraph 2: Line 1: delete "satisfactorily": that's your opinion that might not be shared by some readers.	"Satisfactorily" is not used in Section 3.2 of EIS.
2965	14	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 3.13.1.2: A recent release measured at 500 barrels occurred on the Keystone line in North Dakota on May 7, 2011. The spill statistics need to be updated to reflect this spill.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
2965	15	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	In addition, the fact that this most recent spill "sprayed" 60 feet into the air, contradicts statements given to DEQ from Keystone that it is not possible for there to be "spray" during a leak event. This needs to be more thoroughly addressed.	The Ludden release occurred aboveground and resulted from a ¾" diameter pipe nipple failure. In a report to PHMSA in response to concerns raised about spray zones, Keystone stated that "In no case would a rupture from a buried pipeline

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						result in a spray consistent with the calculated spray zone in PHMSA-2008-0285-0017. The pipeline will be buried 48 inches below the grounds surface, which in a release situation, would provide damping and absorption of all or most of the kinetic energy. 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."
2965	16	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 3.13.2: The fact that a substantive spill had occurred only a year into Keystone's operation indicates that there may be a problem with the safety of the line not addressed in this EIS. News reports indicate that the spill statistics identified In the Keystone EIS are based on line leaks, and does not included incidents involving valve sites or other line junctures. The information relating to ALL spills needs to be included in the Keystone XL EIS analysis.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
2965	17	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 3.13.5.5: The recent leak in ND took 30 minutes to shut down. The supplement indicates it should take 12 minutes. The system did not detect the leak, it had to be called in by a landowner. How does this correspond to detection time and shut down predicted in the EIS? Verbal discussions with Keystone indicated that any leak detection of this volume would be nearly instantaneous and automated shut down would take 9 minutes.; Section 3.13.6.7; Page 3-154;	In the case of the May 7, 2011 Ludden spill, the time from 3:51 to 4:26 pm MST was used to verify flow imbalance trends detected by the SCADA system. At 4:26 pm the Keystone Oil Control Center (OCC) received visual verification of a leak from a local farmer, thus confirming that a leak had occurred and system shutdown was immediately initiated. Shutdown was completed by 4:35 pm MST. The elapsed time from leak confirmation through visual verification to complete system shutdown was 9 minutes. The incident emphasizes the importance and difficulty of leak verification in some instances. The incident confirms that the uncertainty in time to shut down for any leak is primarily a function of the time required to verify that a leak has occurred.
2965	18	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Paragraph 2nd Complete: The last paragraph in the Socioeconomics section of the SEIS, states: "Thus, the impacts of the pipeline incident decreased somewhat over time. These data suggest that the economic consequences of an oil spill could include a temporary reduction in housing prices that would likely decrease over time." Please add the following sentence: "However, there could still be a small to moderate long-term decrease in property value from having a	While the suggested change may or may not be true, it is not supported by the cited available literature.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipeline on one's property and from a pipeline accident".	
2965	19	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 3.14.2.1; Page 3-169; Paragraph 1: Wouldn't the entire 305 miles of the BakkenLink pipeline be considered in the cumulative analysis, rather than just the portion of the planned pipeline near Baker? This entire planned pipeline would be built as a whole in response to construction of the Keystone XL project. Neither the adjacent section nor the rest of the pipeline would be built without the other.	The BakkenLink pipeline is addressed as a reasonably foreseeable future project in the cumulative impacts assessment. See Sections 3.14.2 and 3.14.3 of the EIS.
2965	20	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 3.14.3.8; Page 3-170; paragraph 1: Sage grouse may avoid the tall structures associated with the power lines leading to pump stations and valves. This is especially true for the power line leading to the pump station northwest of Baker, Montana. Based on the most recent information available to DEQ, this power line would be located within several hundred feet of an active grouse lek.	Impacts to sage-grouse are addressed in Section 3.8 of the EIS.
2965	21	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 4.1; Page 4-3; Paragraph Table: Are the impacts listed for the proposed action residual impacts that would occur after the application of agency required mitigating measures? Or are these the impacts that would occur before the application of additional agency required mitigating measures?	The impacts listed in Table 4.1-1 are general impact categories for the purposes of comparison of the No Action Alternative to the proposed Project on a broad scale.
2965	22	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 4.2.3; Page 4-27; paragraph 1: Right before the sub-heading entitled "4.2.3.1 Truck Transport", please insert the following sentence: "The main benefit from each of these alternative crude oil transportation modes would be that new land would not have to be disturbed, because existing transport routes would be used."	Given the volume of crude oil that would be transported through these alternative systems, it is likely that some additional land disturbance would occur such as the construction of new rail and truck off-loading terminals, and new barge shore-side facilities.
2965	23	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 4.3.2.1; Page 4-34; paragraph 4: A rationale for paralleling an existing right-of-way, even if the construction right-of-way does not overlap with an existing right-of-way, is that larger scale habitat fragmentation of prairie habitats can be reduced by paralleling.; Section 4.3.3.2 - Section 4.3.3.3; Page 4-38: Maybe this is stating the obvious but wouldn't a route through northeastern Montana and North Dakota reduce the length needed for the BakkenLink Pipeline? Wouldn't the reduction in the length of the 305- mile long BakkenLink Pipeline offset at least some if not all the of impacts associated with additional 72 miles in length of Steele City Segment Alternative A and 103 miles of Steele City Segment Alternative A1A? Small routing adjustments could avoid nearly all the prairie pothole ponds along each of these segments and a routing adjustment to the north or south could avoid the Bitter Creek Wilderness Study Area.	The route of the proposed Bakkenlink pipeline is presented as described in public releases. The Bakkenlink pipeline is addressed as a reasonably foreseeable future project in the cumulative impacts assessment. See Sections 3.14.2 and 3.14.3 of the EIS. The proposed Project does not cross prairie pothole wetlands.
2965	24	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 4.3.3.5; Page 4-47; Paragraph 1: The reference to "Hudson River" should be Hudson Bay. Hudson River is in New York.	Section 4.3.3.4 of the EIS has been amended to include this change.
2965	25	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 4.3.4; Page 4-51; Paragraph 1: The Western Alternative would pass through Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma.	Section 4.3.4 of the EIS has been amended to include this change.
2965	26	Hallsten	Greg	MDEQ	Section 4.3.4; Page 4-51; Paragraph 3: Last sentence: the proposed route would miss the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, the Medicine Bow National Forest, and the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Pawnee National Grassland, too.	
2112	001	Halper	Samuel		The risk is quite minimal, and if there is a spill, it can be cleaned up. America, you and I, need the oil. Oil is already being transported along similar pipelines. Windmills and solar power can't run our economy. Think of the jobs this will create, which is a primary goal of the Administration.Spills can be cleaned up, if they occur, a substitute for the energy America needs cannot be developed out of a dream.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
1577	001	Hamby	Aubrey		It is time to approve the Keystone Pipeline. Gas prices have skyrocketed over the past few months, and it looks like no end is in sight. As a resident of Amarillo, Texas, I do not know why oil production was ever halted here. Personally, I think there is no better time than the present to move forward with the oil pipeline. The pipeline alone would produce 700,000 barrels of oil each day. We all know that the more oil we can produce, the cheaper it will be.	Comment acknowledged.
3053	001	Hamer	Nancy		There is no reason to believe that allowing TransCanada to pipeline their dirty tar sands across our country, and the Ogallala Aquifer in particular, will result in any benefit to the United States regarding our need for oil.	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 P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
3053	002	Hamer	Nancy		The average US citizen does not benefit, the farmers who are being threatened by improper use of eminent domain by TransCanada are not benefiting.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland. 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.
3053	003	Hamer	Nancy		Yet we are asked to risk the security of our lands and water systems to provide the easiest, most economical way for TransCanada to get their tar sands to market. Who is benefiting from this?	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
443	1	Hamilton	Mary		The State Department recently released a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL pipeline which seems to ignore all of the detrimental impacts in favor of corporate 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, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. The EIS does not address corporate profits.
443	2	Hamilton	Mary		Invest in clean energy and green technology! Don't sellout to the corporations who seem to rule this great country. Energy independence will come through strong support of research and development and increased efficiency standards.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
443	3	Hamilton	Mary		NO DIRTY OIL is worth the known impacts to pollution and global warming! REJECT the Keystone XL 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. 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.
3160	001	Hamilton	Candis		2,000- miles long & you're not thinking major oil spills?	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project.
2647	001	Hammerquist	Will		If completed, this pipeline will build permanent US dependance on the most destructive fossil fuel mining project ever. It will severely limit the ability of the U.S. to move our economy towards new and more sustainable energy supplies. This pipeline will lock the U.S. into a path of climate disaster and fossil fuel dependence.	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.
2647	002	Hammerquist	Will		It's construction, while supported by corporate actors who will enjoy massive profits once it is completed, is not in the national security interests of the U.S.	Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process.
1485	001	Hammond	Bill		TAB fully supports the construction of Keystone XL because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to this country, create jobs in Texas and many other states, and spur critically needed economic growth. This project will strengthen both our national security and energy security by importing oil from Canada – our ally, neighbor, and largest trading partner – instead of countries that are often adversaries in politically unstable and volatile regions of the world. Furthermore, the expanded pipeline capacity that will be provided by Keystone XL will also allow domestically produced crude to reach refineries in Texas that serve the needs of our entire nation.	Comment acknowledged.
1485	003	Hammond	Bill		TAB is keenly aware of the issue of public safety when constructing and operating such a large scale energy infrastructure project. Pipelines are the safest and most efficient way to transport crude oil. TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other similar pipeline project. The SDEIS notes that the project will meet safety standards more stringent than required of any other domestic oil pipeline system under current code. Moreover, the safety requirements that DOT typically requires only in the most critical areas will be applied along the entire length of the pipeline system. Given this finding, we are confident that the pipeline will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed existing pipeline standards.	Comment acknowledged.
1196	001	Hampton	Tommy		It is critically important that our country take action to improve our energy security. The Keystone XL Pipeline would be a huge step forward	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2260	001	Hamrick	Beth		Please encourage the development of this pipeline from Canada. I recognize that there are environmental issues to consider, but I expect the technological abilities of U.S. and Canadian companies are quite sufficient to mitigate potential damages. There is little doubt that additional oil resources are currently needed, and it is a wise decision to seek out those resources from a nearby, friendly, and responsible country.	Comment acknowledged.
2472	001	Hancock	Charles		In economic terms, this expansion would bring additional oil to the United States. This, in turn, could help decrease the price of gasoline and bolster our local and national economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1184	002	Hanke	Ray		The sooner that we realize that we would be much better off if our energy came from a near-domestic resource, the sooner that we will start to see that much-needed relief from the high costs of energy.	Comment acknowledged.
1267	001	Hanley	Janet		no, no, no! tar sands oils are 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 Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1267	002	Hanley	Janet		Leaks always occur and would do irreperable damage to the environment.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
1267	003	Hanley	Janet		Let the Canadians take their oil west across Canda to the coast, we don't need pipelines across our states to take Canadian oil to Texas for refining.	Consolidated Response CAN-1 addresses potential crude oil deliveries to the Canadian west coast. 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.
1452	001	Hanley	Dave		Has bad has this country job market and the need for oil how can you not start this job. This is a badly needed project, and should start has soon has possible	Comment acknowledged.
1980	002	Hanley	Michael		I wish the State Department would butt out of what is clearly a technical issue and is not a foreign policy issue. Canada is our closest neighbor and one of our closest Allies. I am disgusted and weary of the anti business, anti American interests that the State Department consistently follows in dealing with our friends, and the pro socialist, pro dictatorship attitudes it uses with our enemies. The State Department acts as one of America's worst enemies would. Please remove the restrictions you have imposed on valid and safe commerce between the US and Canada, and stop your anti-energy campaign against the American people.	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.
2717	001	Hannah	Karen		I am representing informed citizens throughout the world who upon study agree that we simply CAN NOT use this oil on top of all the other currently available oil. Our atmosphere can't NOT absorb the additional CO2. I understand that the price of oil will increase, but that has needed to happen for a decade at the least. Our globe is threatened by our energy use; alternatives MUST be found. Exploiting the tar sands, supporting it's travel to refineries MUST not be allowed. The extraction from the sands is hugely expensive to us environmentally. The culture must change around this, smart politicians have to accept their leadership roles. The citizenry	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. 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
					must insist that directions for long term solutions, alternatives, be embraced.	
1462	001	Hannan	James		As a veteran, I know that energy security is important to our nation's future. Please help our country reduce our reliance on oil from our political enemies. Please approve the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
417	1	Hanneman	Kenneth		Given the track record of Keystone I feel there will be problems with breaks or leaks. Once, if that happens there is no real guarantee there will be no damage to the aquafier.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
417	2	Hanneman	Kenneth		As to creating many jobs, charting a different route would only prolong those jobs, most of which would probably dissapear when completed. Our Nebraska leaders seem to be afraid to really address this situation, regretfully.	Section 3.10 of the EIS assesses the economics of the proposed Project, including the creation of construction jobs. Construction of an alternative route would require approximately the same number of construction workers for about the same period of time that would be required to construct the proposed Project.
417	3	Hanneman	Kenneth		Also, when the oil reaches it's destination and is refined it will most likely be sold to the highest bidder, undermining our reliance on foreign oil.	Consolidated Response P&N-2 addresses the potential for export from the Gulf Coast of Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project and product refined from the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project.
95	1	Hans	David		I think if Trans-Canada is abiding buy all laws and regulations there should be no reason not to allow them to build this pipeline. Our economy could sure use the revenue this would bring into the U.S.A.	Comment acknowledged.
1347	001	Hansen	David		Please don't approve the Keystone XL Pipeline. The tar sands are a dirty energy source, if we permit the transfer of this energy across our lands we're accomplices in one of greatest environmental disasters initiated by man.	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 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.
2614	001	Hansen	James		The analysis of the effects of the XL pipeline is flawed and insufficient, failing to account for important information regarding human-made climate change that is now available. Construction of this pipeline would make substantial exploitation of the tar sands practically unavoidable, with use of the resource in such a way that capture and sequestration of the resulting carbon dioxide would not happen. The analysis of the pipeline's effect fails to account for important information regarding human-made climate change that is now available. If the tar sands are exploited it will be impossible to restore Earth's energy balance this century, the essential requirement for stabilizing climate and avoiding climate catastrophes for today's children and grandchildren.	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.
2833	001	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	As a former public official myself who dealt directly with natural resource and environmental issues for 14 years and has read and contributed to many environmental impact statements, I was surprised and alarmed by some of the inadequacy of the SDEIS.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
2833	003	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	The Sandhills overlay the Ogallala Aquifer, the largest groundwater regional aquifer of its kind in the nation. It is not	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
					only the source for the majority of our state's drinking water supply, it also supplies water for livestock. Nebraska is the largest red meat producing and processing state in the nation.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
2833	004	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	Running a potentially contaminating tar sands pipeline through our water supply is not only unnecessary, it is downright foolish, especially considering that TransCanada already has the necessary easements to run the pipeline through a much safer and acceptable route, the one it already has.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
2833	006	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	Third, what are the promises from a foreign company worth in today's market that has developed a richly earned reputation for lying to our Nebraska landowners? In the 21 years I have served as President of the Nebraska Farmers Union, I have had the opportunity to work with many pipeline projects across our state. Never in that period of time have I had such an overwhelmingly negative situation develop between the pipeline and the landowners. TransCanada officials have lied about who has signed easements, and who has not. They have lied about the content and provisions contained in the easements, and they have lied about their legal authority to use eminent domain in order to beat landowners into agreements and terms they otherwise would not have accepted. In addition to lying about when they had eminent domain authority, they have lied about what happens if landowners do not accept the terms of the latest offer, telling our landowners that if they did not accept the terms offered, they would get nothing, which is not true.	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 negations 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. 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.
2833	007	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	Is there a proven need for this pipeline in the first place? At face value, this pipeline seems to be in direct conflict with President Obama's goals to reduce oil imports and to lower GHG emissions. This pipeline increases both.	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 Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
2833	008	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	This pipeline will compete with U.S. agriculture based renewable energy development. How can it not? It is at odds with the Administration's track record on ethanol and renewable energy, including corn ethanol, second generation bio-fuels such as cellulosic ethanol.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2833	009	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	Tar Sand Oil extraction is a highly energy intensive way to produce energy. The Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions in the atmosphere will definitely increase with increased deforestation and tar sand extraction in the Boreal Forest in Alberta, Canada and North America. At a time when CO2 levels are at all-time recorded highs and climate change appears to be worsening, it does not make sense to expand this particularly environmentally destructive source of fossil fuel energy. The State Department's studies on production emissions are exceedingly low, especially when compared to other reports that we have seen.	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.
2833	010	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	One of the biggest disappointments was the State Department's determination that a potential siting alternative would not offer an overall environmental advantage, therefore	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
					there was no need to re-route the pipeline. Let us be very clear on this point: TransCanada took advantage of the lack of routing and siting guidance on the part of both the federal government and the state of Nebraska. They chose to take the environmentally risky cut across through the Sandhills to reduce their pipe laying costs.	
2833	011	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	The lack of clarity as to who has what kind of authority has been exploited by TransCanada.	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.
2833	012	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	With 12 TransCanada spills already on record from Keystone pipeline, there is a statistical probability that more spills will happen in the future. It is alarming that TransCanada will not disclose the chemicals they use to dilute the tar sand oil to be used to pump through the Keystone XL Pipeline. How can an accurate assessment of the potential for contamination be made without knowing the potential contaminate? For example, we learned the hard way that MTBE moves through the groundwater much faster than water. So if a significant spill were to occur there is no way of telling what the long-term damage to our freshwater resources could be.	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. Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed 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 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.
2833	013	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	Also if there is a catastrophic pipeline disaster, the economic impacts to our low-income rural communities could be devastating.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
2833	014	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	As we have seen in Michigan, the issue of who assumes what liability is seen very differently after the damages are occurred.	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.
3061	001	Hansen	Susan		I am writing to urge you to NOT support the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline. The amount of energy received will not outway the costs nor fix the long term problem of less future oil.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3061	002	Hansen	Susan		Instead support renewable energy options!	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.
2094	004	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	TransCanada officials have lied about who has signed easements, and who has not. They have lied about the content and provisions contained in the easements, and they have lied about their legal authority to use eminent domain in order to beat landowners into agreements and terms they otherwise would not have accepted. In addition to lying about when they had eminent domain authority, they have lied about what happens if landowners do not accept the terms of the latest offer, telling our landowners that if they did not accept the terms offered, they would get nothing, which is not true.	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
					There simply are no excuses or rational basis for this Canadian company to treat landowners in such a roughshod and shoddy fashion. TransCanada's treatment of our Nebraska landowners is simply deplorable. As a result, any promises they now make are not to be believed. Furthermore, it sows the seeds of public opposition and hostility to the project, not a good omen for the future.	
2094	005	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	Is there a proven need for this pipeline in the first place? At face value, this pipeline seems to be in direct conflict with President Obama's goals to reduce oil imports and to lower GHG emissions. This pipeline increases both	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.
2094	006	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	This pipeline will compete with U.S. agriculture based renewable energy development. How can it not? It is at odds with the Administration's track record on ethanol and renewable energy, including corn ethanol, second generation bio-fuels such as cellulosic ethanol.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2094	008	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	One of the biggest disappointments was the State Department's determination that a potential siting alternative would not offer an overall environmental advantage, therefore there was no need to re-route the pipeline. Let us be very clear on this point: TransCanada took advantage of the lack of routing and siting guidance on the part of both the federal government and the state of Nebraska. They chose to take the environmentally risky cut across through the Sandhills to reduce their pipe laying costs	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.
2094	010	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	With 12 TransCanada spills already on record from Keystone pipeline, there is a statistical probability that more spills will happen in the future. It is alarming that TransCanada will not disclose the chemicals they use to dilute the tar sand oil to be used to pump through the Keystone XL Pipeline. How can an accurate assessment of the potential for contamination be made without knowing the potential contaminate? For example, we learned the hard way that MTBE moves through the groundwater much faster than water. So if a significant spill were to occur there is no way of telling what the long-term damage to our freshwater resources could be.	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). 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-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 to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2094	011	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	Also if there is a catastrophic pipeline disaster, the economic impacts to our low-income rural communities could be devastating. The Nebraska Legislature could have addressed liability, financial assurance, the use of eminent domain, siting and routing authority, and emergency Consolidated Response requirements, but they did not. That leaves our state and our landowners in a very vulnerable position. As we have seen in Michigan, the issue of who assumes what liability is seen very differently after the damages are occurred.	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 JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency Consolidated Response plans for the proposed Project.
2349	001	Hanslin	Irene		Lets spend our money to support clean energy, solar, wind,	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					geothermal. Anything that involves oil or oil products (i.e.a tar samd) is limited and nasty to deal with down the line. Help us smarten-up and go green!	alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
437	1	Hanzel	Karl		PLEASE ... don't encourage Canadians ... Tar Sands should be left in the ground ... it's a horribly C02 intensive process, as you well know.	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.
437	2	Hanzel	Karl		Instead of building pipelines, we should be far more vigorously pursuing alternative energy sources.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1377	001	Happ	J.M.		This pipeline is NOT needed. It will not decrease dependence on foreign oil. Americans can still be held hostage to this supply of oil, and be vulnerable to price increases and foreign policy interests.	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
1377	004	Happ	J.M.		Will the federal government actually inspect and insist on compliance on all the promises the pipeline co. is making in this SDEIS?	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.
1538	001	Harbert	Karen	Institue for 21st Century Energy, U.S. Chamber of Commerce	This critical project will help enhance American energy security and create much needed jobs and investment, and should be approved by year's end or before. According to the Energy Information Administration, petroleum fuels will remain the largest energy source worldwide for decades to come. As the world economy recovers from the financial crisis, demand for petroleum and all forms of energy will increase in the U.S. and throughout the globe. This comes at a time, according to the DEIS, when "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 domestic supplies of crude oil are declining." Canada is an important and reliable trade partner and is by far the 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. At current production rates, Canadian oil sands could produce much needed energy for more than 100 years. Stable, long-term energy supplies from Canada are 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 are slowing.	Comment acknowledged.
1538	004	Harbert	Karen	Institute for 21st Century Energy, U.S. Chamber	Canadian energy suppliers are beginning to look to markets other than the U.S. for their oil. Growing demand for crude and planned expansion in refining capacity in Asia, along with	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				of Commerce	increased ownership by Chinese companies in oil sands production, greatly improves the likelihood that Canadian oil sands crude could go to markets elsewhere. Plans are already underway to increase access for Western Canadian Sedimentary Crude (WCSB) to markets in Asia, specifically to China. Rail transport is being improved and a pipeline is currently being built to transport WCSB from Alberta to western Canadian ports. As highlighted by the Ensys report, U.S. dependency on supplies from the Middle East and Africa could increase if more western pipeline projects are built in Canada “Such increased [pipeline] capacity would alter global crude trade patterns. WCSB crudes would be “lost” from the USA, going instead to Asia. There they would displace the world’s balancing crude oils, Middle Eastern and African predominantly OPEC grades, which would in turn move to the USA. The net effect would be substantially higher U.S. dependency on crude oils from those sources versus scenarios where capacity to move WCSB crudes to Asia was limited.”	
2076	001	Harbert	Karen	Institute for 21st Century Energy/U.S. Chamber of Commerce	After more than two years of consideration and coordinated review by more than a dozen agencies, the U.S. Department of State provided that "the information provided in this SDEIS does not alter the conclusions reached in the draft EIS regarding the need for and the potential impacts of the proposed Project." The Energy Institute supports this view and opposes any additional review requirements that would further delay publication of the Final Environmental Impact Statement and the National Interest Determination for the KXL pipeline project. This critical project will help enhance American energy security and create much needed jobs and investment, and should be approved by year's end or before.	Comment acknowledged.
2076	002	Harbert	Karen	Institute for 21st Century Energy/U.S. Chamber of Commerce	According to the Energy Information Administration, petroleum fuels will remain the largest energy source worldwide for decades to come. As the world economy recovers from the financial crisis, demand for petroleum and all forms of energy will increase in the U.S. and throughout the globe. This comes at a time, according to the DEIS, when "The increasing demand for crude oil in the U.S. cannot be entirely met by efforts to conserve use of refmed petroleum products or the increased use of renewable energy. As crude oil demand increases, the overall domestic supplies of crude oil are declining." Canada is an important and reliable trade partner and is by far the 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. At current production rates, Canadian oil sands could produce much needed energy for more than 100 years. Stable, long-term energy supplies from Canada are 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 are slowing.	Comment acknowledged.
2076	003	Harbert	Karen	Institute for 21st Century Energy/U.S.	The economic impact and long term benefits of the construction of the KXL pipeline are significant. When completed, the KXL pipeline will have the nominal capacity to	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
				Chamber of Commerce	deliver up to 900,000 barrels per day of crude oil to U.S. refineries. The KXL pipeline project will create more than 20,000 well-paying construction jobs in 2011-2012. In addition, Transcanada also estimates that $138.4 million in annual property tax revenue will be generated for state governments and local entities where the pipeline is located. The recendy published May 2011 report by the Canadian Energy Research Institute (CERI) concluded that the number of U.S. jobs created or preserved as a result of oil sands development in Canada is expected to grow from 21,000 in 2010 to more than 465,000 by 2035. In addition, CERI determined that as oil sands production increases in Canada, so will the demand for imported U.S. goods and services, adding an estimated $521 billion to the U.S. gross domestic product between 2010 and 2035.	
2076	004	Harbert	Karen	Institute for 21st Century Energy/U.S. Chamber of Commerce	The Ensys Report also highlights that newly developed U.S. energy resources will have improved distribution and access to new markets when KXL is completed. "The project could also potentially (a) enable Bakken crudes in North' Dakota and Montana to be linked in to KXL and taken to Cushing (OK) and the Gulf Coast and (b) enable U.S. crudes in the Cushing area to be taken into the line and transported to the Gulf Coast,".	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.
2076	005	Harbert	Karen	Institute for 21st Century Energy/U.S. Chamber of Commerce	Although some parties have opposed the project based on concerns related to greenhouse gas emissions, the total greenhouse gas emissions from the Canadian oil sands industry are less than 0.1 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions according to the Canadian government. The oil sands industry is constandy reducing emissions by employing advanced technologies and increasing efficiency, and EnSys (2010) reported that there would be no substantive change in global GHG emissions as a result of construction of KXL.	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 ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2076	006	Harbert	Karen	Institute for 21st Century Energy/U.S. Chamber of Commerce	It is also extremely important to note that failure to issue a Presidential Permit for Keystone XL will increase our country's growing energy insecurity, and potentially increase greenhouse gas emissions from nations with less stringent environmental regulations. Canadian energy suppliers are beginning to look to markets other than the U.S. for their oil. Growing demand for crude and planned expansion in refining capacity in Asia, along with increased ownership by Chinese companies in oil sands production, greatly improves the likelihood that Canadian oil sands crude could go to markets elsewhere. Plans are already underway to increase access for Western Canadian Sedimentary Crude (WCSB) to markets in Asia, specifically to China. Rail transport is being improved and a pipeline is currently being built to transport WCSB from Alberta to western Canadian ports. As highlighted by the Ensys report, U.S. dependency on supplies from the Middle East and Africa could increase if more western pipeline projects are built in Canada "Such increased [pipeline] capacity would alter global crude trade patterns. WCSB crudes would be "lost" from the USA, going instead to Asia. There they would displace the world's balancing crude oils, Middle Eastern and African predominantly OPEC grades, which would in turn move to the USA. The net effect would be	Consolidated Response P&N-4 provides information on investments by Chinese companies in Canadian oil sands projects. 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
					substantially higher U.S. dependency on crude oils from those sources versus scenarios where capacity to move WCSB crudes to Asia was limited."	
2076	007	Harbert	Karen	Institute for 21st Century Energy/U.S. Chamber of Commerce	The Energy Institute strongly opposes the suspension of review or other delays to this critical project, as well as any unwarranted new permitting requirements. Suspending the review process of the KXL project would bring about unnecessary delay and uncertainty for potential investors, and again would further prolong the job and economic benefits for our nation	Comment acknowledged.
250	1	Harding	Scott		I support this project. Its approval will help the United States rely on friendly neighbors to provide us petroleum rather than countries that want to do harm to us.	Comment acknowledged.
3422	001	Harding	Sam&Janet	Sierra Club	Because the material to be transported across American is incredibly toxic and corrosive, this pipeline plan sounds like (yet another) disaster waiting to happen.	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.
2236	001	Hardy	Ross		America needs to the pipeline. We already get crude from Canada and this project will lead to the creation of thousands of jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
0883	001	Hargett	Kenneth		On May 7, the initial Keystone tar sands pipeline spilled approx. 400 barrels (17,000 gallons) of bitumen in North Dakota. This is its twelfth and most significant spill. The pipeline has been in operation for less than a year and it was predicted to spill no more than once of 50 barrels every seven years. This spill alone is therefore over 8 times the size projected over a seven year period. We can also remember when another tar sands pipeline spilled 800,000 gallons of oil in the Kalamazoo River in Michigan.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
0883	003	Hargett	Kenneth		Please stop the Keystone XL pipeline - it only undermines our commitment to finding true environmentally safe alternatives to oil. We should be investing our time and money in these alternatives instead of prolonging our dependence on oil. Our policies should be geared to show economic favor to these alternatives, so that more and more companies start to invest in these alternatives. As long as we favor our dependence on oil, companies will have no incentive to develop alternatives.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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
1995	001	Harley	Dale		The Keystone XL Project should be approved as it is in the national interest to aid in the obtaining another source of oil that is not controlled by entities with political animus to the USA. Canadien Oil Sands will be exploited and the Project fits the proper use of this resource.	Comment acknowledged.
611	1	Harper	Marti		Please don't sell out our voice to the Kochs!!!!	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
505	1	Harrell	Ardelle		When I heard about the proposed expansion of the Keystone Pipeline, I was excited to learn that we would be gaining more of our energy from Canada. It is time that we start using our own resources or those of a friendly neighbor to fulfill our energy requirements. We need to reduce our dependency on our other suppliers and begin to foster the relationships that will help us secure our energy for years to come.	Comment acknowledged.
505	2	Harrell	Ardelle		The Keystone XL Pipeline will provide so much for so many. The fact that it will create new jobs and foster economic growth is enough for me to support its construction. It is my hope that we will not delay so we can get our country back on the right track where our energy supply is concerned.	Comment acknowledged.
3573	1	harriette322@gmail.com			The Canadian tar sands has been called the most environmentally destructive project on earth. Now, Canadian company TransCanada wants to build the 2000 mile, Keystone XL pipeline across the US, to carry the toxic, corrosive tar sands petroleum to oil refineries in Texas. The corrosive nature of tar sands oil and the increased pressure required to pump the viscous crude through pipelines means that spills are a common occurrence. Nearly a dozen spills have happened in the last year.	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. 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).
3573	2	harriette322@gmail.com			Is the US State Department approving this project? Do you believe the Draft Environmental Assessment has the data to prove that the pipeline would NOT endanger homes and farmland in six states, and even worse, Nebraska's Ogallala Aquifer, which provides 30% of our nation's agricultural water, and drinking water to millions?	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 AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses and response actions.
3573	3	harriette322@gmail.com			What is our policy on this now? And what assurances can we have that we will not see corrosive spills (Keystone XL has already had 11 toxic spills) or negative impact on the climate from the risks from Canadian Crude? I am all for improved energy but not at the risk of hearing a disaster on the news.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. 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.
1236	002	Harrington	Harold	Plumbers & Pipefitters Local Union #370	UA Plumbers and Pipefitters Local 370 Flint Michigan believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Comment acknowledged.
1236	003	Harrington	Harold	Plumbers & Pipefitters Local Union #370	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDEIS finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	Comment acknowledged.
1397	001	Harrington	BeverlyRenae	Intermountain Ethanol LLC	The Keystone XL Pipeline is very important to this Country. Not only will it help boost our economy and increase revenues to federal, state and local governments, but it will create new jobs and give us strong energy security. Globally, no GreenHouse Gas emissions are likely and there is very little environmental impact with the underground pipes.There were no new issues of substance that emerged from the recent Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement from the State Department. There is no reason not to move forward with the Keystone XL Project! It is time to stop the delays and give this project the okay to proceed.	Comment acknowledged.
294	1	Harris	Alice		I am writing to protest TransCanada's proposed pipeline that would cross the Ogallala aquifier. This would be a disaster. When a pipe would leak it would poison our drinking and our irrigation water. This aquifier also runs down through Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. So it would not only poison our water but the states below us.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
294	2	Harris	Alice		There is no way they could find a leak and fix it without it having already done it's damage.	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. As noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1, after a spill, Keystone would be responsible for cleanup and restoration as required by the federal Incident Commander.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
294	3	Harris	Alice		All you have to do is look at happened in the gulf. That damage will last fo r years.	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.
294	3	Harris	Alice		All you have to do is look at happened in the gulf. That damage will last for years.	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.
294	4	Harris	Alice		We cannot take a chance on any oil getting into our ground water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
294	5	Harris	Alice		Trans Canada can reroute the pipeline some where else. Please so "NO" to their plan.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes.
418	1	Harris	Brian		we need these jobs thank you	Comment acknowledged.
531	1	Harris	Veronica		The energy security of our country is very important. For that reason, it seems that building the Keystone Pipeline expansion would be a great idea. We would have a reliale source for abundant crude oil to support our needs.	Comment acknowledged.
531	2	Harris	Veronica		This pipeline should improve our economy with many jobs in the Midwest during construction. This should have a ripple effect across the nation. Gas prices should decline as our oil supplies increase. Maybe our community will benefit with more tourism. Your approval of the Keystone Pipeline would be greatly appreciated.	Comment acknowledged.
2817	002	Harris	Sara		The science is abundantly clear that we cannot expand our exploitation of fossil fuels and hope to avoid dangerous anthropogenic climate change. Without a viable carbon capture and storage plan, we need to do all we can to keep that carbon in the ground. Please bump the very real issues of climate change to the top of your priority list.	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.
3001	002	Harris	D.K.		Tear up the pipeline and use the metal to build windmills already. Sheesh.	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.
3449	1	Harris	Budgie		Just like the original Keystone Oil Pipeline, the proposed expansion project is a good idea that will help our country further diversify the sources from which we import oil. This type of strategy, when it comes to buying oil, can only help consumers located here in America. This is the main reason why the State Department should not hesitate to issue the approvals necessary to see the construction on this expansion begin.	Comment acknowledged.
3449	2	Harris	Budgie		...I know that this is what is best for Americans as a whole and for our economy. Let us face it: our economic condition is driven by the price of oil, and it is too farsighted to assume that windmills and alternate forms of energy can provide this country with the amount of energy it needs over the coming years. America is the largest consumer of oil in the world, whether we like to admit it or not. Middle-class Americans simply cannot afford for our country to continue to cast aside opportunities to drill and deliver more oil from North America. If things continue the way they are going, I expect the price of oil to rise from 100 dollars a barrel to over 200 dollars. That	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					would spell disaster for American consumers. Approve the Keystone expansion project and move this country toward a more sound energy plan for the future.	
2542	001	Harrison	William		The proposed expansion of the Keystone pipeline would help our economy tremendously and help to lower gas and energy prices at the same time	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3386	002	Harrison	Bryan	Sierra Club Membership Services	Instead of continuing our dependence on dirty oil, America should be investing in green transportation solutions.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1355	001	Harrod	Crystal		I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
2596	001	Hart	James	DUPLICATIVE LTR (SEE LTR 2565)	Building expensive and dangerous pipelines to oil from tar sands is EXACTLY the opposite of what we need to be doing. I have been following the Canadian tar sands environmental impacts and it is nothing less than devastating...to the land as well as to the atmosphere.	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-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
2596	002	Hart	James	DUPLICATIVE LTR (SEE LTR 2565)	There are clean energy projects that take the same amount of money, provide the same amount of energy, and do not have ANY impact on the atmosphere and almost NO impact on the land and zero damage to children's health.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2184	002	Hartless	Betty		They need to find another route which does not endanger a water supply.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
305	1	Hartley	Belinda		It is encouraging to learn that an expansion in the Keystone XL Pipeline has been proposed which will result in the new pipeline running just west of us into Texas. Surely, this expansion will prove to be a boon for both our state's and our country's economies.	Comment acknowledged.
305	2	Hartley	Belinda		Something must be done by the government to help the younger generation get through these tough times. Bringing larger quantities of oil into the United States from Canada through this pipeline will certainly help a huge majority of individuals all across the country. Given the dire circumstances here in McCurtain County, the State Department should move quickly to get this project moving.	
1208	003	Hartwell	Dell		This pipeline expansion will play a key role in this country. It will provide us with a secure energy source, increase our employment numbers, and improve our economy. First, though, we need the pipeline to be approved by you. Unless approved, we will not see any of the benefits. The fulfillment of our future energy needs depend on you. Thank you in	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					advance for your time and effect regarding this critical project.	
2254	001	Hasik	George		An energy policy that provides petroleum energy (and jobs) until alternate energy sources are available is mandatory. Build the pipeline. The risk of severe oil spills is negligible and manageable.	Comment acknowledged.
59	1	Hasty	Rebecca		I was disturbed that you did not identify the hydrologist, soil scientist, biology and wildlife experts, if any, who participated, as a team, in identifying fragile areas of concern. I have huge concerns with the lack of information contained in this environmental impact statement concerning the overwhelming concern of Nebraskans opposed to this pipeline through our state.	The list of preparers of the EIS is presented in Appendix A. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 and 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.
59	2	Hasty	Rebecca		The proposed Project is NOT in the state interest, nor is employing a foreign entity in the national Interest.	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 negations 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.
59	3	Hasty	Rebecca		We remain opposed and require another EIS to prove the legitimacy of this project comign through Nebraska.	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.
474	1	Havlat	Robert		Do not put the pipeline through the Ogallala aquifer. I hope the day never comes where water is more valuable than oil. If our representative politicians fail to see the value of this aquifer they will never have my vote again. I don't care if they run it through Nebraska, but not through or above the Ogallala aquifer. There has been too many problems with spills on existing pipelines, we do not need to gamble our valuable water resources for 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.
2369	001	Haw	Robert		I am opposed to any pipeline that will transport tar sands' petroleum from Canada. The science is very clear about the consequences of increasing CO2 concentration in the atmosphere. Climate will change in ways that will not benefit our nation, and it is happening faster than anticipated. If the federal government and the oil companies believe that “no matter -- we can overcome nature and defeat it with ample oil”, we will find ourselves on the losing side. You can’t fool Mother Nature. The tar in Canadian tar sands will add about 200 parts per million of CO2 to the atmosphere if it's all burned, and the vast majority of that CO2 will remain there for hundreds of years.	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.
3157	001	Hawkins	Sherri		Let it go, and get on with the business of building up alternative energy sources, and sending the message that we	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					must change our consumption to meet what is available, not to gratify our greed and insist that supply meet our demands!	conservation of energy.
2585	001	Hawley	Paul		Kindly rethink your position on this matter. Recall the scores of leaks on a similar pipeline that have occurred in the last year.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
2604	001	Hawthorn	Deborah		I beg you to reconsider this environmentally devastating project and focus instead on developing renewable energy sources like solar and wind. For the same amount of investment, we could put solar panels on roofs across the country, generating hot water for home heating and electricity for battery-powered vehicles with no environmental impact whatsoever. Why would we not choose that option over one that ravages the land, pollutes the water and air, and kills wildlife species of all kinds--all for a fuel source that won't last forever and that clearly exacerbates climate change?	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.
2604	001	Hawthorn	Deborah		In and of itself, the tar sands extraction process emits more greenhouse gases in the course of a year than the nation of Denmark.	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.
3380	001	Hay	Jeffrey&MaryAnn	Sierra Club Membership Services	I urge you to reassess the proposed Keystone XL pipeline since the State Department has recently taken another look at this matter. From a recent article in the New York Times and other sources the environmental impact of this project has not been adequately addressed, and it is not clear that this energy technology is the appropriate one to pursue in view of the costs to society involved in its development compared to natural gas and other green technologies.	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.
183	1	Hayes	David		The jobs constructing the Keystone XL are very important to our Union. In addition, the good paying jobs, along with health and welfare and pension contributions are good for our state. We need your support for this project!	Comment acknowledged.
2056	001	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	These comments supplement those that we filed on July 2, 2010 during the comment period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).	Comment acknowledged.
2056	002	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	There are Many Serious Concerns About this Project that Warrant Further Public Participation and Further Analysis.	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.
2056	003	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Our initial comments on the DEIS described the inadequacies of the public participation process, especially for a project of this scope, including but not limited to an inadequate number of hearings, short notices of hearings, and remote locations of hearings.	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.
2056	004	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[I]t cannot reasonably be disputed that TransCanada's and DOS's estimates on pipeline spill frequencies, spill amounts, and emergency response procedures have been proven false by the recurring spills in TransCanada's Keystone pipeline. As of the time of this writing, there have now been at least 12 spills in Keystone's first year of operation, despite incredibly	The PHMSA database was used to define the spill frequencies provided in the SDEIS. These spill frequencies were calculated based on reported significant spill incidents (greater than 50 barrels) from actual operating pipelines. The releases that have occurred during the start up phase of the existing Keystone pipeline are all less than 50 barrels and are not

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					conservative spill estimates similar to those made for Keystone XL.	listed as significant spills in the PHMSA database. For completeness, DOS has updated the PHMSA significant release spill frequency estimate in the EIS and at EPA's request has also used the National Response Center (NRC) database to assess the frequency of spills from crude oil and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines less than or equal to 50 barrels as well as all reported spills. However, it is not clear that crude oil spills are in all cases subject to the reporting requirements of CERCLA Section 101(22). Relative to Keystone emergency response procedures, DOS has requested and received from Keystone a listing of all releases that have occurred as of this writing on the existing Keystone pipeline, including an explanation of the cause of the release, the response time, and the time required for cleanup. This information is presented in Section 3.13 of the EIS. An analysis of these data indicates that a significant variable in the initiation of line shut down in the event of a release is the time required to verify that a release has occurred.
2056	005	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[N]ew documents show that the pipeline will actually increase prices at the pump for Americans.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
2056	006	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The public deserves an opportunity to analyze the impacts of this project on gas prices, which DOS has not yet done.	See Response 005.
2056	007	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	A new hydrology report reveals that the project's impact on the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer in Texas, and the real potential for the pipeline to be affected by seismic fault lines in that region, are issues that warrant further analysis.	The potential for crude oil releases to impact aquifers has been addressed in the EIS (see Sections 3.3 and 3.13 of the EIS). The Dunbar 2011 hydrology report is partially based on the incorrect assumption that crude oil that would be transported on the proposed Project would have an API gravity of between 7.7 and 9. The API gravity range of WCSB crude oils that could be transported on the proposed Project ranges from 20.7 to 35.8 (see Table 3.13.5-4 of the EIS). Relative to geologic hazards posed by the Enterprise Fault System in Texas, while some movement within this fault system has been postulated, it is not clear whether any seismicity or fault movement is tectonic in origin or rather associated with salt dome subsidence. In any case, a buried pipeline is resilient to minor ground shaking and there is no evidence of fault offset across the proposed Project alignment.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2056	008	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	A study was released that shows the diluted bitumen to be transported in Keystone XL drastically different from, and more dangerous than, conventional crude oil that is normally transported by pipelines.	There is no credible evidence that suggests dilbits or other WCSB crude oils that would be transported on the proposed Project are "drastically different from, and more dangerous than, conventional crude oil that is normally transported by pipelines." This assertion is based on a report by NRDC (2011). Statements in that report related to internal corrosion incidents in transmission pipelines in Canada that transport bitumen and bitumen blend crude oils have been refuted by the Energy Resources Conservation Board (ERCB), the Alberta regulatory body responsible for pipeline safety (ERCB 2011). PHMSA consulted with ERCB and reviewed pipeline incident statistics from the U.S. and Canadian systems. The result of that analysis indicated that the rate of internal corrosion incidents for comparable types of crude oil transmission pipelines are similar. Further, PHMSA technical staff report that none of the reported releases during the start up phase of the existing Keystone pipeline are in any way related to corrosion or the composition of the crude oil being transported. As part of its due diligence in this environmental assessment, DOS has assessed the composition of typical WCSB crude oils and compared them to other commonly transported crude oils from other sources (see Section 3.13 of the EIS). As a result of this comparison, oils-sands derived crude oils do not appear to have unique characteristics that would seem to suggest the potential for higher corrosion rates during pipeline transport of these crude oils. In fact, while over the last five to ten years, WCSB dilbit production has overtaken the production of conventional heavy crudes, and now dominates WCSB heavy crude exports to the United States, heavy crudes and medium/sour crudes have generally comprised 60 – 70% of total Canadian crude oil imports to the U.S. over the last 25 years. Based on the production methods used, it appears likely that the major crude streams of the conventional heavy crudes (e.g., Lloydminster Blend) produced in the WCSB have sand as an integral part of their sediments. Quartz is a common constituent of sand and a common constituent of sediments within crude oils around the world. Finally, the BS&W content of the crude oils that would be transported on the proposed project is limited to 0.5 percent based on FERC tariff restrictions. This level is less than the limit for many other crude oil transmission lines currently in operation in the United States.
2056	009	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	DOS has refused to hold any more public hearings, and has refused to allow the public more that the minimum 45 days to comment on the SDEIS.	As noted in the introduction to the Supplemental Draft EIS (SDEIS), as part of its continuing evaluation of the adequacy of the draft EIS, DOS analyzed the new and additional information that became available after the draft EIS was issued and made a preliminary determination that there are no significant new circumstances or information concerning the proposed Project or its potential impacts not already considered in the draft EIS. Nonetheless, DOS elected to publish the SDEIS to further the purposes of NEPA, and consistent with CEQ guidelines provided a 45 day comment period. DOS conducted 21 individual comment meetings on the draft EIS, 19 of which occurred along the proposed Project corridor. The two additional meetings were added in response

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						to public requests, one in Clearwater, Texas, near Houston, and the second in Washington, D.C. DOS is confident that adequate opportunities for public input and comment have been provided (see Consolidated Responses CMT-1 and CMT-2).
2056	010	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	DOS appears determined to permit this project as soon as possible.	The environmental review for the proposed Project began with the submittal of a Presidential Permit Application to DOS on September 19, 2008. The DOS environmental analysis has therefore already extended over two and a half years.
2056	011	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS Contains Completely New Information, Making It Necessary for the Comment Period to Be Extended.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS. Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses requests for a supplemental draft EIS.
2056	012	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	We felt that the 73-day comment period for the DEIS was hardly adequate, and we have been given a meager 45 days to comment on the SDEIS. Forty-five days is simply insufficient.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
2056	013	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Given that the obvious role of the SDEIS is to provide new information that commenters did not have the opportunity to consider in the DEIS, the Department should allow the comment period to remain open 120 days, which is a time period we believe would be more appropriate and more likely to be sufficient to properly engage the public and allow for meaningful public participation.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS. Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses requests for a supplemental draft EIS.
2056	014	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[W]e request that a separate comment period be held for the EnSys Report as was announced in the Federal Register.	The EnSys report was made publicly available on the DOS Keystone XL website as of January 31, 2011 and its availability was noticed in the Federal Registers (76 FR 8396) on February 14, 2011. It was also included as an appendix to the SDEIS. The report was therefore available for public review and comment for over four months prior to the close of the SDEIS comment period. See Consolidated Response CMT-1.
2056	015	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The Department Should Hold a Series of Community Meetings or Field Hearings	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
2056	016	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The Department should ensure that communities are able to meaningfully engage in the public participation process by holding public community meetings where residents can ask questions and thoroughly understand the implications of the KXL project. These meetings are especially important in the Gulf Coast region, where residents are at the remotest end of this massive project and may be the most impacted on a daily basis with the additional burden of air pollution at 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. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations. Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft 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.
2056	017	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Furthermore, community meetings would provide the opportunity for the Department to survey the mitigation preferences and needs of impacted low-income, indigenous,	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and people of color communities. It is imperative that the Department provide sufficient opportunities for public participation and dialogue by holding public meetings along the pipeline route, including in the Gulf Coast region. Accordingly, we again request that DOS extend the comment period for the SDEIS, hold public hearings in the affected states along the pipeline route, and conduct further analysis in a second supplemental DEIS. We further request that DOS delay taking any action on the Keystone XL Presidential Permit until the investigation initiated by Senator Wyden is completed.	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. Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft 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.
2056	018	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	We have serious concerns about the adequacy of consultation process for the Keystone XL project. Though the Department claims in the DEIS to have held several consultation meetings, we question the adequacy of those meetings (DEIS 1-14). It is our understanding that the State Department has not met with a single full tribal council. In order to respect the sovereignty of Indian nations, the Department should adhere to processes that are culturally and legally applicable to Indian nations. No full tribal council has had an opportunity to hear a presentation on KXL or to vote on it. Rather, the Department has tailored a "consultation" process that meets its own goals of receiving NEPA approval for KXL, and in so doing the Department has failed to seek meaningful input and approvals from the many sovereign Indian nations that may be impacted by KXL. We are aware of at least five tribes located in the U.S. that has passed resolutions denouncing the KXL 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. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2056	019	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The Programmatic Agreement Improperly Excludes Most Tribes. It is also our understanding that only the Lower Brule tribe in South Dakota has been invited to be a signatory on the Programmatic Agreement and that other tribes are only afforded an opportunity to "concur" on the project, giving them a significantly lower status that disqualifies them from receiving compensation from project impacts. The Department has drawn this distinction between the Lower Brule tribe and other tribes because power lines will cross the Lower Brule reservation and the KXL project will not physically touch the lands of other tribes. We find this distinction arbitrary and inappropriate....We believe that regardless of whether tribes concur on the Programmatic Agreement or not, and whether they are signatory to the PA or not, indigenous people and tribal nations should be fully engaged, and government-to-government consultations should include briefings with tribal councils.... the Department should report in the SDEIS on whether it has sought to actively solicit tribal governments with jurisdiction or special expertise as "cooperating agencies," as CEQ urged federal agencies to do in its July 28, 1999 memorandum to agency heads and on what the outcome of those efforts were... the Department should report in the SDEIS on whether it has sought to actively solicit tribal governments with jurisdiction or special expertise as "cooperating agencies," as CEQ urged federal agencies to do in its July 28, 1999 memorandum to agency heads and on what the outcome of those efforts were.	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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2056	020	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he purpose and need of this project in unduly narrow and based on inaccurate data. The DEIS improperly relied on increasing crude oil supply in Canada to justify the project's need, while projections by the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) show US demand to remain flat in coming decades. In fact, US reliance on foreign oil is expected to decrease, especially as new laws and regulations are being implemented that will dramatically affect the demand for carbon-intensive fuels such as tar sands derived fuel... [T]he stated purpose and need of the project is unduly narrow, which results in a very narrow range of alternatives and the exclusion of many reasonable alternatives that would meet America's energy needs.	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 P&N-7 addresses concerns about the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS.
2056	021	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS Fails to Address EPA's concerns. The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comments on the DEIS highlighted many deficiencies in the project's purpose and need that have not been adequately addressed in the SDEIS.	DOS has consulted regularly and extensively with EPA throughout the NEPA environmental analysis. EPA has provided DOS their comments on the Supplemental Draft EIS and DOS has addressed those comments in the EIS and in the comment response matrix. See also Consolidated Response P&N-7.
2056	022	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	DOS modified the SDEIS to include some additional factors that should be considered in the national interest determination. But it failed to amend the purpose and need to include a broader range of alternatives that would meet national energy and climate policy objections....The narrow purpose and need of the project still results in only one alternative – the proposed pipeline- garnering any serious consideration.	DOS provided a detailed analysis of purpose and need (see Section 1.2 of the EIS) and included an appropriate range of alternatives in the environmental analysis, (see Section 4 of the EIS). See also Consolidated Responses ALT-2, P&N-1, and P&N-7.
2056	023	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS only analyzes an arbitrary 20 year demand scenario—far short of the 50 year recommendation made by EPA, which was based on the project life of the pipeline	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.
2056	024	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The Purpose and Need must be Amended in Light of the Bakken and Cushing Marketlink Projects. The announcement that Keystone XL will now carry up to 250,000 bpd of domestic crude oil significantly changes the NEPA analysis to date, as it reduces the pipeline's capacity to transport WCSB to the Gulf Coast in accordance with the project's stated purpose. If the overall purpose and need of the project has changed, it must be discussed in a second supplemental EIS.	Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses concerns about the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS.
2056	025	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The Draft EIS should be amended to reflect any changes that may have occurred as a result of the Bakken and Cushing Marketlink additions, such as changes to economic projections regarding oil supply and demand, local impacts associated with the additional facilities, and impacts from increased domestic oil production in Montana, North Dakota, and	The EIS has been updated using the latest available information relative to the Bakken MarketLink and Cushing MarketLink proposals. The Bakken MarketLink proposal reserves space for potential 100,000 bpd of Bakken production of which 65,000 bpd has been committed at this date. The Cushing MarketLink proposal reserves space for a

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Oklahoma.	potential 150,000 bpd for crude oil reaching the Cushing area. At this time the Bakken formation in the Williston Basin is producing over 400,000 bpd of crude oil (Investors Business Daily 2011). With current transportation infrastructure Bakken production up to 600,000 to 800,000 bpd could be accommodated. Currently planned rail and pipeline infrastructure could accommodate up to 1.1 million bpd. These production levels from the Bakken formation are consistent with EIA 2011 projections. See Consolidated Response ALT-3 and Section 3.14.2.1 of the EIS.
2056	026	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	DOS failed to analyze all reasonable alternatives to this project, including alternatives that would meet the perceived future energy demands of the U.S. (other than expanding capacity to import tar sands oil)	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2056	027	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The Draft EIS also fails to examine agency-specific alternatives, such as alternatives related to river crossings and wetland fills, system alternatives, alternate routes, and alternatives that would reduce impacts to wetlands and water resources	DOS has consulted extensively with USACE, EPA, DOE, BLM, USFWS, and state regulatory agencies (e.g. Montana DEQ) relative to the No Action Alternative, Energy Sources and Energy Conservation, System Alternatives, Route Alternatives, and Route Variations (see Section 4 of the EIS). Final permit decisions on wetland crossings and mitigations as well as river crossings and mitigations will be developed by USACE after the EIS is published, a USACE ROD is issued, and the USACE permitting process initiation (if necessary) (see Sections 3.3 and 3.4 of the EIS).
2056	028	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he project's narrow purpose and need results in many reasonable project alternatives, including the no action alternative, being either excluded from consideration or rejected.	Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses concerns about the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
2056	029	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS's Analysis of Major Route Alternatives is Inadequate….[T]he SDEIS improperly screens reasonable route alternatives from consideration because they do not enter the United States near Morgan, Montana. Screening alternatives that do not use a border crossing facility near Morgan, Montana arbitrarily eliminates reasonable routes from consideration in violation of NEPA.	Section 4.3.3.4 of the EIS provides a screening analysis of a Keystone Corridor Alternative that would originate at a border crossing at Pembina, North Dakota.
2056	030	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The statement of purpose and need for Keystone XL does not include the need to use a route approved by Canadian regulators in a process that did not consider environmental impacts in the United States. Therefore, an otherwise arbitrary criterion which screens reasonable alternatives on this basis is impermissible....[T]he NEB did not consider environmental impacts in the United States or consult with federal agencies when permitting a Hardesty, Alberta to Morgan, Montana. The approval of a boarder facility in Morgan, Montana by the Canadian government does not diminish the State Department's responsibilities under NEPA to rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives.... [Regarding the elimination of the Express-Platte Alternative 1][T]he SDEIS does not include any discussion of concrete time constraints and how they would impact the Project's objectives....For an analysis of alternate routes to be anything other than a pro forma ritual, it would have to countenance the	Section 4.3.3.4 of the EIS provides a screening analysis of a Keystone Corridor Alternative that would originate at a border crossing at Pembina, North Dakota.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					possibility that an alternative might exist which would have a lower environmental impact -- a finding which would necessarily impact an applicant's timeline....The SDEIS did not consider any route alternative along the most direct route between the Canadian border and Steele City, Nebraska. Such a route would enter the United States in the vicinity of Pembina, North Dakota and avoid the Nebraska Sandhills and the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer....[I]t is a reasonable alternative under NEPA and the State Department is required to consider it in detail.	
2056	031	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he SDEIS does not discuss a reasonable project alternative for the proposed project that only includes the Gulf Coast segment without the Steele City segment. This alternative would also meet the test of feasibility within the project's stated purpose and need by facilitating the movement of WCSB crude to refineries in PADD III. It should be noted that under NEPA, the State Department "must consider such alternatives to the proposed action as may partially or completely meet the proposal's goa." NEPA requires a rigorous and objective consideration of this reasonable route alternative.	An alternative project originating in or near Cushing, Oklahoma does not meet the primary purpose and need for the proposed Project. As stated in Section 1.2, "The primary purpose and need for the proposed Project is to provide the infrastructure necessary to *transport WCSB heavy crude oil from the border with Canada to delivery points in PADD III* in response to the market demand of refineries in PADD III for heavy crude oil." Additional transport capacity from the Upper Midwest would need to be added -- either new pipelines, pipeline reversals, or other modes of transport – to move 380,000 barrels per day of WCSB crude oil to Cushing, OK for onward transport by the Gulf Coast Segment of the proposed Project. The 380,000 bpd firm long term commitments from shippers on the proposed Keystone XL Project are not commitments to move WCSB crude oil already moving into PADD II onward into PADD III. These commitments represent additional WCSB crude oil imports that would be shipped directly to PADD III.
2056	032	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS did not consider alternatives to the proposed project in sufficient detail…..[T]he limited examination of each alternative other than the proposed route, SCS-B, does not meet NEPA's requirement to rigorously explore these alternatives.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
2056	033	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he SDEIS does not adequately analyze routes that would avoid impacts to the Sandhills or the Ogallala Aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
2056	034	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS also does not analyze how each route would impact the endangered American burying beetle (ABB), and analyze an alternative that would avoid known areas of burying beetle populations....The ABB has lost nearly 90% of its habitat, and the two remaining areas of habitat are in east central Nebraska and southern South Dakota; and in eastern Oklahoma, southern Nebraska, and western Arkansas. The SEIS should rigorously explore routes that would avoid these important areas.	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 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).

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2056	035	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS Fails to Address EPA's Concerns Regarding Alternatives.	DOS consulted extensively with EPA to determine how to best consider and address EPA's comments. 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.
2056	036	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS's is still based on short-term demand analysis that downplays the long term benefits of not granting a permit.	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. See also Consolidated Response P&N-1.
2056	037	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does state that there are differences between tar sands oil and conventional crude oil, but downplays some of those impacts and ignores others.	The EIS includes additional analysis on crude composition. See Section 3.13 of the EIS. See also Response 008.
2056	038	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The EPA was also concerned that no alternatives that would mitigate the project's greenhouse gas emissions were considered, including both relatively minor alternatives (more efficient pump stations) as well as major project alternatives (use of renewable and efficiency measures): "[W]e recommend that the State Department expand the discussion of alternatives or other means to mitigate the [GHG] emissions... there are a number of other mitigation opportunities to explore, including control of fugitive emissions, pumping station energy efficiency, and use of renewable power, where appropriate ... alternatives that could significantly reduce extraction-related GHG emissions ... could include a smaller-capacity pipeline or deferring the project until current efforts to reduce extraction-related GHG emissions... are able to lower GHG emissions to levels closer to those of conventional crude." Similarly, we raised these issues in our DEIS comments. The SDEIS does not consider these types of alternatives. [alternatives that would mitigate the project's greenhouse gas emissions].....The SDEIS does mention some federal and state programs regulating GHGs, but there is no substantive discussion of aggressive standards could truly reduce demand.	DOS consulted extensively with EPA regarding the environmental analysis, including alternatives analyses. Electrically powered pump stations are energy efficient and reduce potential air emissions. In partial response to EPA concerns, DOS requested information from TransCanada relative to their corporate commitment to GHG mitigation and part of the response received from TransCanada includes the following corporate guiding principles: "1. Conserving energy through improvements to overall facility efficiency. TransCanada will reduce energy use where practical by improving the efficiency of our pipeline and power facilities. 2. Conducting research and development work designed to reduce GHG emissions. 3. Assessing the role of flexible market mechanisms in achieving cost-effective and verifiable GHG reductions. 4. Participating in public policy forums related to emissions issues. 5. Establishing accountability and responsibility for climate change issues beginning at the top of the TransCanada organization. 6. Developing new technologies for reducing emissions is an important element of TransCanada's environmental strategy. As a leading innovator in pipeline technologies, TransCanada is using its expertise to develop new methods for reducing emissions from our operations. Successes in this area will also have wider industrial application. The comment incorrectly states that the SDEIS did not consider the potential impact of federal and state programs regulating GHGs. The low demand scenario analyzed in the EnSys report was designed in close consultation between DOS, EPA, DOE, and EnSys to assess the impact of the implementation of such programs on crude oil demand and GHG emissions (see Section 3.14 and 4.1). Also, information was included in the SDEIS from the International Energy Administration's 2010 World Energy Outlook, which included forecasts of crude oil demand under a

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						scenario contemplating significant world-wide policy changes to address GHG emissions.
2056	039	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS' discussion of Low Carbon Fuel Standards (LCFS) is entirely unsatisfactory, as it cites an industry-commissioned report that says that California's LCFS might result in fuel shuffling which could in fact end up increasing emissions. This analysis is incorrect or misleading on several levels. First, it fails to account for the market signal for oil companies to reduce upstream production emissions and to receive credit under a LCFS. Crude oils with lower emissions will be at a premium with respect to crude oils with high emissions. Second, transport of crude oils represents approximately 1-2% of the entire fuel lifecycle. This is marginal compared to the overall savings from a LCFS program. Finally, the goal of the low carbon fuel standard is not to continue reliance on marginally lower-carbon fossil fuels, but rather, to encourage the development of ultra-low carbon fuels such as advanced biofuels, transportation electricity, biomethane, and hydrogen. These issues must be re-analyzed in a new SEIS.	An expanded discussion has been added based on non-industry-funded studies elaborating on five points: (1) estimates of the impact of fuel shuffling/emissions leakage; (2) the diminished impact of shuffling/leakage as more states/nations adopt LCFS; (3) how LCFS can stimulate innovation in the petroleum industry; (4) the small impact of crude transport as compared to total life-cycle emissions; and (5) how LCFS can promote the development of ultra-low carbon fuels.
2056	040	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does provide a brief discussion of alternative routes, but presents them in such a way that they are necessarily excluded from meaningful consideration. The SDEIS also fails to analyze – even in a cursory manner – several reasonable alternatives....The result is that the decision maker has no reasonable alternatives to weigh against the preferred alternative—the only decision contemplated is an up or down vote on the proposed project.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
2056	041	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	TransCanada has announced that it will move forward with the Bakken Marketlink and Cushing Marketlink Projects... This announcement changes the nature, scope, and purpose of the Keystone XL project. The stated purpose and need of Keystone XL... is no longer accurate and must be updated. Furthermore, reasonable alternatives that fit within the project's amended purpose that must be considered. If the new purpose is to alleviate a bottleneck in the pipeline system at Cushing, Oklahoma and eliminate a glut of WCSB crude in the PADD II market, that purpose must be disclosed and alternatives that fit within that purpose must be analyzed....If a purpose of the project is now to transport domestic crude to PADD III refineries, the Gulf Coast section should be analyzed as a reasonable alternative.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses concerns about the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS. See also Section 1.2 and Section 4.3 of the EIS.
2056	042	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he project should be analyzed in conjunction with the cumulative effects of other reasonably foreseeable pipelines that are planned to alleviate the Cushing bottleneck. For example, Enbridge's proposed Monarch Pipeline would transport up to 350,000 bpd from Cushing to PADD III; and Energy Transfer Partners' proposed Double E pipeline would transport up to 450,000 bpd from Cushing to PADD III.	As of the date of preparation of this EIS, neither the planned Monarch pipeline nor the planned Double E pipeline have announced firm proposals to proceed with these projects. Nonetheless, these planned projects are included in the assessment of cumulative impacts and are listed in Table 3.14.2-1 of this EIS.
2056	043	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	SDEIS Does Not Adequately Analyze the Effect of the Proposed Project on the Crude Oil Market....In addition to the EnSys report and other documents that the SDEIS relies upon, in order to fully analyze the market dynamics of the proposed Project the SDEIS also should have assessed 1) the pricing effects documented in TransCanada's own documents	The reference to TransCanada's own documents is apparently a reference to submissions by Purvin and Gertz to the NEB on behalf of TransCanada regarding potential economic impacts of the proposed Keystone XL Project. These reports were reviewed by DOS. That analysis noted there existed a discount on the price of Canadian heavy crude in PADD II and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and testimony, and 2) the effects on oil exports in light of actual refinery capacity. Because the SEDIS does not include a complete analysis of these issues in its assessment of market dynamics, both this assessment and the SDEIS's analysis of the purpose of and need for the Project (which is predicated on this market assessment) is deficient....The SDEIS does not adequately address concerns regarding price increases in the oil market due to the shift of refining from PADD II to PADD III as a result of the proposed Project.	PADD III to the benchmark heavy crude. The report concluded that the discount was largely attributable to transport constraints for Canadian crude, and that if those constraints were eliminated (by construction of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline) then Canadian producers could obtain higher prices and higher netbacks. The report estimated that this price benefit could last for three to four years. The EnSys (2010) analysis included, among other things, a quantitative assessment of the same economic phenomena described in the Purvin and Gertz report, and did so over a twenty-year time period for seven different scenarios of pipeline construction. The EnSys report included information on the potential effects of those different scenarios on delivered prices for WCSB crude oil, value of WCSB crude oil production to Canadian producers, U.S. crude oil prices, U.S. refined product prices (such as gasoline), and crude oil and refined product prices specifically in PADD II and PADD III. The EnSys report also included information on the potential impacts of the different pipeline scenarios on U.S. crude oil imports and refined product exports. Relative to proposed Project purpose and need, several comments reference a report prepared by Professor Phillip Verleger (2011) assessing economic effects associated with the pipeline, including the potential for the pipeline to impact crude oil exports. DOE prepared a memorandum analyzing that assessment. The DOE memorandum noted that Verleger's paper significantly overestimated the volume of WCSB heavy crude oil likely to be delivered by the proposed Project, that supplies from existing suppliers of heavy crude are declining, and stated that: "There is no reason to believe, as Verleger asserts, that PADD III refiners would not use the Canadian oil shipped in the Keystone XL pipeline (450-630 thousand barrels/day."
2056	044	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	TransCanada estimates that U.S. consumers will suffer up to an additional $4 billion in oil costs as a result of the proposed Project. The SDEIS fails to account for these pricing effects in its assessment of the oil market dynamics that underlies its analysis of the purpose of and need for the proposed Project. As such, both are deficient.	This is a misinterpretation of the Purvin & Gertz report, which did not assess whether U.S. consumers would be impacted by potential price increases refiners pay for Canadian crude oil. In its assessment of the Verleger (2011) paper, DOE examined the current effects of the transportation bottleneck at Cushing Oklahoma that is driving down prices of some domestic and Canadian Crudes in PADD II, and noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2056	045	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not adequately address the effect of the proposed Project on oil exports in light of actual refinery capacity, leading to an inaccurate assessment of the need for the Project….However, additional economic analyses indicate that U.S. refinery capacity and the effect on exports is also an important factor -- one that is not analyzed by the SDEIS. The SDEIS, citing the 2010 EnSys report, states that "PADD III Gulf Coast refineries have the capacity to refine over 5 million bpd of heavy crude oil." The SDEIS suggests that these refiners would be willing to purchase and, in the face of predicted declining or uncertain production from other suppliers, would purchase Canadian crude. But the SDEIS does not account for the fact that "the potential market is [actually] smaller, probably no more than 1.7 million barrels per day." This is "because other oil producers have longterm supply agreements with Gulf refiners. These contracts effectively tie up more than half the refining capacity on the Gulf. Their refiners that have made these arrangements will be unable to buy significant quantities of Canadian crude." But because the proposed Project "would push between 500,000 and one million barrels per day of crude on these buyers[, p]rice reductions must be expected" due to the resulting "surplus in the U.S. Gulf." Because "existing importers are not likely to concede market share to Canada," "some Canadian oil will need to be exported from the Gulf" to deal with this surplus, and the likeliest clearing market is China. ... However, the economic analysis above indicates a much lower PADD III refinery capacity, and therefore lower PADD III demand, which the SDEIS analysis does not address. The SDEIS fails to address fully the pricing effects and refinery capacity and export issues discussed above in its assessment of oil market dynamics that underlies its analysis of the purpose of and need for the proposed Project. Because the SDEIS does not address this relevant information, its analysis is deficient.	DOE analyzed the Verleger (2011) paper referenced in this comment. DOE strongly disagrees with Verleger's conclusion that "existing importers are not likely to concede market share to Canada," (Verleger 2011) and that "some Canadian oil will need to be exported from the Gulf" (Verleger 2011). In its review of the Verleger paper, DOE states "Venezuela is increasing its focus on markets in Cuba, China and other non-Japanese Asian countries. Venezuelan production is expected to increase but their exports to Asia will also increase, especially as the Panama Canal is expanded to allow larger containers. Taken together, U.S. imports of crude oil from Mexico and Venezuela are about 1 million barrels/day lower than their previous peak levels. With an expected decline of Mexican crude production of 500 thousand barrels per day and the likelihood of increased exports of Venezuelan crude to Asia, current heavy oil imports to PADD III are likely to decrease by a significant amount within the next 5 years." (DOE 2011). See also Consolidated Response P&N-8 and Section 1.2 of the EIS.
2056	046	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS underestimates average pipeline spill volume statistics. The SDEIS contradicts its own analysis when considering decreases in the average pipeline spill volume. The analysis correctly states that after 2002, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) lowered the spill release volume necessary to trigger a report from 50 barrels to 5 gallons. The SDEIS then notes that because of this reporting change, "PHMSA data prior to 2002 likely ... lead to over estimates of average spill volumes." It immediately follows this statement with the contradictory conclusion that the higher spill volumes for the 20 year period from 1991-2010 when compared to the 5 year (2006-2010) or the 10 year period (2001-2010) likely reflect "the higher level of integrity for newer pipelines and the effects of increasingly stringent regulatory requirements." On the contrary, the recent decline in the average spill volume is more likely due to the fact that PHMSA changed its spill recording criteria to include smaller volume spills.	Table 3.13.1-2 provides information on significant incidents as defined by PHMSA. It is therefore unlikely that the change in reporting requirements to include spills greater than 5 gallons would significantly affect the statistics shown in Table 3.13.1-2 since these refer either to spills greater than 50 barrels (all reported spills prior to 2002) or spills less than 50 barrels since 2002 that result in: a fatality or injury requiring in-patient hospitalization; $50,000 or more in total costs measured in 1984 dollars; or liquid releases resulting in an unintentional fire or explosion. However, it is reasonable to infer that the average spill volume as determined from the entire PHMSA spill database prior to the change in reporting requirements would tend to overstate the average spill volume, since no spills less than 50 barrels were included in that database. In any case, average spill volume is a less reliable indicator of overall onshore pipeline system integrity than incident frequency. Incident frequency was therefore chosen as the parameter most useful in assessing pipeline leak risk. Since there are still a significant number of older pipelines in the system, the use of incident frequency accommodates both

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						higher risks associated with the continuing ageing of these older pipelines as well as the lower risks of newer pipelines built to more exacting standards with more modern materials. Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS has been revised for clarification.
2056	047	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	In fact, PHMSA data taken from a time period when the 5 gallon spill minimum reporting requirement where in place show that average spill volume released and net barrels lost in significant incidents on the U.S. onshore hazardous liquid pipeline system have increased. The U.S. on-shore hazardous liquid pipeline system spilled more product in the five year period from 2006 to 2010 than during the prior five year period from 2002-2006. As Table 1 shows, gross spill volume increased by 6.5%, net volume lost (or product that was not recovered) increased by 22.1%, average gross volume lost per spill increased by 17.6%, and average net volume lost per spill increased by 34.9%.	See response to comment 046.
2056	048	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The economic costs of property damage caused by pipeline spills are an important impact of the proposed Keystone XL project. While the SDEIS includes data showing that the cost of property damage caused by the U.S. on shore hazardous liquid pipeline system has been steadily increasing over the last twenty years, it does not comment on this information or consider the project's economic impacts in context of this data. PHMSA data show that after adjusting for the inflation, the average property damage caused by a significant pipeline spill has increased nearly six fold from over the last twenty years while the overall costs of significant pipeline spills have increased almost four fold (Table 2).	This is an incorrect interpretation of the PHMSA data. The PHMSA data shows several individual years, most notably 2005 and 2010, with high spikes in property damage associated with significant spill incidents. Approximately 94% of the 2005 spike, according to PHMSA, was caused by natural gas distribution spill incidents associated with flooding in New Orleans due to hurricane Katrina. The 2010 spike is heavily influenced by the Kalamazoo River spill. With the exception of these two years, the total cost of property damage associated with spill incidents was relatively constant. Care should therefore be taken in inferring 20 year trends since the specific circumstances of any individual release will be the primary indicator of property damages associated with the release.
2056	049	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS draws unsupported conclusions regarding the impact of the fifty-seven special conditions on the safety of Keystone XL. The SDEIS states that the incorporation of the fifty-seven condition that Keystone XL had agreed to in its application for a special permit to operate at higher pressures "would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typially constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system." However, the SDEIS does not contain the analysis necessary to support this assertion. First, the SDEIS does not compare the Keystone XL operating under these conditions with a typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code. Many of these conditions appear to be substantive restatements of regulations pipeline operators already must follow. For example, special condition 13 requires that Keystone XL ensure that its fittings and components have a pressure rating commensurate with the Maximum Operating Pressure of the pipeline. It would be troubling if PHSMA didn't already require this of Keystone XL and other pipeline operators in 49 CRF 195.118. Special provision 33 appears to require that Keystone XL restate PHMSA regulation 49 195.120 which requires operators of large pipelines to ensure their pipelines are compatible with in-line inspection tool.	As discussed in Section 2.3 and 3.13.1.1, and as shown in Appendix U, the project-specific 57 Special Conditions are more restrictive than either the existing code or the Special Conditions developed for the existing Keystone pipeline project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2056	050	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Special provision 34 mandates that Keystone XL limit basic sediment and water to 0.5% by volume, a regulation that pipeline operators already must meet under Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regulations.	Special Condition 34 includes stipulations that significantly increase the requirements for analysis of BS&W and modify internal corrosion mitigation plans in light of that analysis beyond the requirements of 49 CFR 195.579. Additionally, the 0.5% BS&W limit is less than many other pipelines in operation with BS&W limits ranging up to 2%.
2056	051	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The assertion that these conditions will increase Keystone XL's safety relative to other pipelines must also show 1) how these conditions actually differ from those already required by regulation or used in industry practice and 2) how those differences meaningfully address the risks posed by Keystone XL.	The comparison table in Appendix U identifies how these conditions differ from those already required by regulation.
2056	052	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[I]t is not clear that these [57 PHMSA] conditions are legally enforceable....The SDEIS should establish the legal authority that would allow PHMSA to enforce these voluntary conditions and ensure that TransCanada maintains them throughout the life of the project.	Keystone agreed to incorporate the 57 Special Conditions into the proposed Project and would include those conditions in 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 57 Special Conditions if the proposed Project is approved. 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.
2056	053	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS makes unsupported conclusions regarding the Project's risk of outside force damage. In its analysis, it concludes that because "older pipelines contain a disproportionate number of smaller diameter pipes with reduced wall thicknesses" they will be "more easily crushed or broken by mechanical equipment or earth movements than larger diameter pipelines such as that of the proposed Project." The SDEIS does not provide information that would support this conclusion. First, the SDEIS does not provides a basis for its assertion that 1) older pipelines contain a disproportionate number of smaller diameter pipes, 2) that these pipeline have wall thicknesses which are less than the 0.465 inch pipe walls proposed for the Project or 3) that they have a greater rate of incidents related to outside forces....Second, in assessing the risk of outside force damage, the SDEIS ignores the impact of differences in operating pressures between the Project and smaller pipelines.	As discussed in Section 3.13.4, Keystone prepared a spill incident frequency analysis that determined historic spill frequencies on existing pipeline systems using the PHMSA spill database. Spill incidents assessed were those that resulted from mainline pipe breaches. These incidents were categorized by types of threat to pipe integrity. One of the six categories assessed was excavation damage. The excavation damage threat assessment used an industry-wide reliability model (Chen and Nessim 1999) to assess the frequency of a puncture on the proposed Project as a result of an excavation-related pipeline strike and the likelihood of a strike given the depth of cover (greater than or equal to 4 feet) specified. The analysis determined that the probability of puncture of the X-70 steel pipe of the proposed Project was very low as its puncture resistance is in excess of 65 tons and approximately 98 percent of all excavators in North America have a maximum digging force of less than 35 tons and no excavator has a digging force greater than 40 tons. Since the PHMSA historical database includes pipelines of various sizes comprised of steel with much lower puncture resistance buried typically with less than 4 feet of cover, the conclusion presented in the SDEIS and the EIS is well founded. In addition, the following information is extracted from Transportation Research Board (2004): "Kiefner and Trench (2001) examined oil pipeline characteristics and risk factors for pipelines constructed from before the 1930s to the present. Twenty-three percent of existing liquids pipelines (measured in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						terms of mileage) were constructed in the 1960s, only 2 percent before 1930, 7 percent in the 1940s, and another 7 percent in the 1990s. For the pre- 1930s pipelines, the incident rates were more than four times higher than for all pipelines combined, whereas for all periods thereafter, the incident rates were approximately equal to the representation (i.e., average) rate. There has been a small downward trend in incident rates for pipelines constructed in the 1930s and more recent periods (see Table B-8). In addition, the greatest percentage (more than 4.0 percent) of third-party damage occurs to pre-1930s liquids pipelines. The smallest percentage of third-party damage (0.3 percent) affects pipelines constructed in the 1990s (see Table B-8). In comparison with past years, recent experience with third-party damage includes the following: steel is now less brittle, encroachments are more frequent, farming techniques are more invasive, and depth of cover is greater. Thus, pre-1930s transmission pipelines have a higher likelihood of problems, whereas the difference from one decade to the next since then is not very significant. According to FERC (2003), older natural gas pipelines (i.e., those installed in 1950 or earlier) exhibit a significantly higher rate of incidents compared with those installed since 1950. This may be partially due to a higher frequency of corrosion, which is a time-dependent process. However, since July 1971 pipelines have been required to have external protective coatings and cathodic protection to reduce corrosion potential."
2056	054	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS's analysis of corrosion rates is flawed. The SDEIS's treatment of historic corrosion rates conflates internal and external corrosion, stating that new pipe generally uses more advanced coatings and cathodic protection to reduce corrosion potential. However, internal corrosion is not mitigated by cathodic protection or external coatings and is largely a result of in-service conditions. As such, the study by Kiefer and Trench cited by the SDEIS showed that with the exception of the 2% of pipelines built before 1930, newer pipelines did not exhibit lower rates of internal corrosion. Recent reports have suggested that diluted bitumen transport may subject pipelines to higher risks of internal corrosion. The SDEIS should assess the Project's risks due to internal corrosion and due to external corrosion separately, and should include factors which would increase its susceptibility to these processes.	According to CAPP (2009), the primary causes of internal corrosion are as follows: the presence of water containing any of the following; CO_2, H_2S, chlorides, bacteria, O_2, or solids; pipelines carrying higher levels of free-water production (high water/oil ratio or water-cut); the presence of liquid traps where water and solids can accumulate. As stated previously, the BS&W content of crude oil that would be transported on the proposed Pipeline would not exceed 0.5%. Additionally, as shown in Table 3.13.5-3, the H_2S content of typical WCSB synthetic and dilbit crude oils range from 0.002 to 0.01 weight percent. In addition, the TAN for WCSB dilbits is in the mid-range of heavy crude oils and the TAN characteristics of crude oils are not significant to the corrosion potential of steel piping at temperatures below 450 F (PHMSA 2011). The maximum operating temperature of the proposed Project would not exceed 150 F. Finally, according to CAPP (2009), mitigation against internal corrosion is provided by internal caliper surveys. According to PHMSA, relative to all forms of corrosion-related failures, the base regulations and the 57 Special Conditions provide inter-layered and interdependent protection through the application of a regimen of appropriate materials selection, construction methodologies, inspection, response to and study of anomalies, and corrective actions long before there is any through-wall corrosion-related event. Relative to the potential of crude oil derived from Canadian oil sands to induce corrosion events as a result of its composition, PHMSA corroborates the findings of ERCB that spill statistics in Canada and the U.S. do not support this

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						potential. See also Response 008.
2056	055	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not include corrosion as a potential cause of very large spills, or those greater than 210,000 gallons, in section 3.13.2. Stress corrosion cracking is difficult to detect and known to cause catastrophic failures in pipeline systems. The recent pipeline failure in Kalamazoo, Michigan involved a spill of over 840,000 gallons. Initial investigations suggest that stress corrosion cracking may be been the cause of that failure. The SDEIS should be updated to include this risk.	According to a report prepared for PHMSA (Michael Baker Jr., Inc 2005), "the single most important recommendation in the prevention of stress corrosion cracking (SCC) is an emphasis on coatings that remain bonded to the pipeline, but allow the passage of cathodic protection current in the event of disbondment. Emphasis should also be placed on the quality assurance/quality control of the surface preparation and field application. These considerations would apply to both new pipeline installations as well as to coating replacement projects. Apart from this consideration, there are limited practical recommendations for pipeline operation processes that can prevent SCC initiation. However, the emphasis must be such that procedures, especially the collection and integration of data specific to SCC development from in-line inspection and direct examinations, are identified and implemented to refine and update this model over time, which will help operators gain a better understanding of the SCC susceptibility. Therefore, it is recommended that operator plans reflect this need for continued data and knowledge development and sharing." These findings and recommendations are consistent with the approaches included within the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions. It is PHMSA's opinion that relative to SCC, key influencing factors include temperature, pipe coating, and external environment (particularly moisture). According to the National Association of Corrosion Engineers (2011): "Fusion Bonded Epoxy [coating] has not shown susceptibility to Stress Corrosion Cracking." The limits on operating temperature included in Special Condition 15 would further reduce the risk of SCC. Therefore, PHMSA technical staff does not consider SCC to be a significant potential risk for the proposed KXL pipeline (PHMSA Pers. Comm. 2011).
2056	056	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	While the SDEIS includes corrosion as an event which might cause a maximum volume spill in section 3.13.4.2, it mistakenly dismisses indications that diluted bitumen increases the risk of corrosion. First, the SDEIS suggests that a failure would require a high level of corrosion and an external force. However, potential variations in pipeline pressure in the course of ordinary operations could provide sufficient internal force to cause catastrophic failure of a highly corroded pipeline.	See responses to comments 054 and 055.
2056	057	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Second, the SDEIS states that comparisons between the ERCB incident database and the PHMSA spill frequency dataset are complicated by differences in spill reporting requirements[.]...[T]he SDEIS ... overestimates the difficulty of comparing spills of the same volume between the Alberta and U.S. pipeline systems. A recent report compared the frequency of spills 26.3 gallons or greater in both the U.S. and Alberta systems. It found that between 2002 and 2010, internal corrosion caused sixteen times as many spills of 26.3 gallons or more per mile than the U.S. hazardous liquid pipeline system. This information is readily available and verifiable. The SDEIS should include an analysis of the failure	The conclusion drawn from a comparison of the ERCB and PHMSA databases is incorrect. The EIS text has been updated in Section 3.13.1.2 based on PHMSA's analysis of the appropriate ERCB data set. See Section 3.13.1.2.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					rate of diluted bitumen pipelines compared to conventional crude pipelines.	
2056	058	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	In considering TransCanada's operating history, the SDEIS ignores material events in the company's experience operating crude oil transportation systems in the United States. The SDEIS does not consider the spill record for the Keystone pipeline beyond January 8th, 2011....Given the numerous spills just in the first year of the Keystone pipeline, the operating history of Keystone to date should be considered in the projections for Keystone XL. TransCanada's operating history should be updated and accurately reflected in the spill risk analysis for the Keystone XL pipeline.	The EIS has been updated to include all spills through the date of preparation of the final EIS on the existing Keystone pipeline. 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).
2056	059	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[O]n June 3, 2011, PHMSA issued TransCanada with a Corrective Action Order (CAO)....PHMSA has required TransCanada to provide additional information which will support its investigation of the Keystone pipeline. PHMSA's findings should be incorporated into the environmental review of TransCanada's Keystone XL pipeline, as it is similar in design and operation to the Keystone pipeline.	DOS has consulted regularly and extensively with PHMSA about all issues of pipeline safety, including the operating history of the existing Keystone pipeline.
2056	060	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The North Dakota Public Service Commission began an investigation of the Keystone spill in response to potentially inconsistent accounts of TransCanada's leak detection and spill response times....The SDEIS should consider the findings the North Dakota PSC's findings in its assessment of Keystone XL's leak detection and spill response system.	DOS has reviewed and considered available information from North Dakota PSC.
2056	061	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[O]ver half of the steel in the Keystone pipeline was manufactured from Welspun Power and Steel, an India based manufacturer which has been linked to defective pipe steel which stretched under pressure. Tests conducted by PHMSA identified 47 anomalies where the Keystone pipeline may have expanded beyond agency-stipulated limits. The SDEIS should also document and analyze the origin and quality of the steel in the Keystone XL project, especially for fittings and other critical pipeline parts.	Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project.
2056	062	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS includes a highly optimistic projection of incident frequency for Keystone XL provided by TransCanada without providing the methodology used....The SDEIS should either include more specific details regarding TransCanada's methodology or remove these estimates. ...The primary rationale for reducing the frequency estimate of spills from the pipeline was that modern pipelines are constructed with improved materials and methods....However, this reduced frequency is not appropriate for two reasons. First, the study of the revised frequency ignored some of the historical spill data[.]	The incident frequency provided in the SDEIS relied on the frequency of significant incidents as defined by PHMSA. Based solely on the number of barrels released, only one of the 14 incidents to date on the existing Keystone pipeline would be considered significant. For completeness, DOS has assessed both the PHMSA database and the NRC database to assess frequencies for leaks of any size from crude oil and hazardous liquid pipelines. See Section 3.13 of the EIS.
2056	063	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	More importantly, DilBit, the type of crude oil to be transported through the Keystone XL pipeline will likely be significantly more corrosive and abrasive than the conventional crude oil transported in most of the pipelines used in the historical data set. This is due to higher hard sediment concentrations, higher acidity, higher sulfur content, higher chloride content, as well as higher operating temperatures and pressures than most	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					older pipelines used to transport conventional crude. Since corrosion and pressure are the two most common failure mechanisms resulting in crude oil releases from pipelines, increased corrosion and pressure will likely negate any reduced spill frequency due to improvement in materials and methods.	composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. See also Consolidated Responses 008 and 054.
2056	064	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS spill frequency estimates consistently state the frequency of spills in terms of spills per year per mile. This is not a proper way to state the risk or frequency of pipeline spills....[S]tating the spill frequency averaged per mile obfuscates the proper value to consider; i.e., the frequency of a spill somewhere along the length of the pipeline....The SDEIS should have stated the frequency of spills as frequency of spills across the pipeline length per year and per pipeline lifetime.	Oil spill frequency in Section 3.13.4 has been clarified. The six threats identified by Keystone are corrosion, excavation, materials and construction, hydraulic surge, ground movement, and floods or washouts. The discussion of occurrence intervals has been adjusted to show the number of spills for the entire pipeline corridor per year in addition to the potential of a spill from each threat per mile per year. Tables 3.13.4-1 and 3.13.4-2 show significant spill incidents per year by Segment and by the total pipeline length.
2056	065	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS presents incorrect and at times contradictory information regarding the separation of natural gas liquid condensate and bitumen in the event of a spill. It begins with the unsupported statement that “diluents are integrally combined into the crude oil and would not physically separate if the oil is accidentally released.” ...What the SDEIS means by “integrally combined” needs to be clarified. If the term’s plain meaning is intended, the SDEIS should include additional discussion that reconciles its statement with accepted principles of geochemistry and fluid dynamics with statements in the SDEIS such as “these types of crude oil would become more viscous when released into the environment as the lighter aromatic fractions volatilizes.” The apparent problems with this analysis are 1) the evaporation of lighter fractions would appear to constitute a “physical separation,” and 2) the evaporation of lighter fraction cannot increase the viscosity of the remaining bitumen without also increasing its density. In several areas, the SDEIS makes the statement that "over time, the aromatic fraction of any crude oil released to the environment would tend to evaporate." This statement suggests a fundamental misunderstanding of basic petroleum chemistry which affects the SDEIS's overall analysis. Crude oil is composed of three principal groups of hydrocarbons -- aromatics, paraffins, and naphthenes. While the term "aromatic" bears some similarities to the words "air" or "aroma," it does not in fact describe hydrocarbons that evaporate. Rather an aromatic hydrocarbon is a hydrocarbon characterized by general alternating double and single bonds between carbons. The simplest form of an aromatic hydrocarbon benzene, a hydrocarbon composed of six carbon atoms in a ring. Benzene is also volatile. Volatility is a term that refers to a substance's tendency to vaporize or evaporate. Benzene's volatility is due to its relatively small molecular weight; while benzene is volatile, larger aromatic hydrocarbons are not.	Crude oil is considered a largely homogeneous solution of a variety of specific hydrocarbon molecules ranging from methane (one carbon atom) to asphaltenes (cross-linked hundreds of carbon atoms). The diluents used in mixture with bitumen to create dilbits are themselves a homogeneous solution of specific hydrocarbon molecules. When blended together with bitumen the resulting crude oil exhibits properties of the solution – not the individual component parts that were used to produce the blend – and these properties fall within the range of the properties of other crude oils. Section 3.13 of the EIS includes comparisons of various WCSB dilbits to other crude oils and clearly exhibits that the composition and characteristics of dilbits fall within the range of other naturally occurring crude oils that are commonly transported in pressurized pipelines around the world and across the United States. Blending bitumen with condensate simply puts back components that evaporated from the surface outcrop of crude oil over the millions of years of its exposure, except that the condensate is stabilized (i.e., contains no hydrocarbon gases in solution under high pressure). The assertion that the rapid depressurization of a pipeline as a result of a pipeline breach would result in flash volatilization of gases contained in the diluents is completely unfounded. The dilbit at rest prior to the development of pumping pressure is stable and at equilibrium between its component parts including the diluents. Merely pressurizing the fluid through pumping, such as pressurizing cold water through pumping, will not create a disequilibrium that would result in flash volatilization upon depressurization any more than cold water would suddenly boil when pressure is released. Further, in response to concerns about the relative volatility of dilbits versus other crude oils commonly transported in pipelines, the publicly available American Petroleum Institute E&P Tank Program (API 4697) was utilized to assess working and standing losses of volatile compounds resulting from natural evaporation into air. A dilbit with an API gravity of 18 was compared to gas condensate (a typical diluent, API gravity 55.5), West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil (API gravity 41.0), and Alaska North Slope (ANS) crude oil (API gravity 27.5) using the API model. The

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						modeling indicates that the dilbit would produce evaporation (i.e., standing and working) total emissions of volatile organic carbon (VOC) and hazardous air pollutants (HAP) about half the emissions of Alaska North Slope crude oil, and 5 to 20% of West Texas Intermediate, respectively. This is because the WTI and ANS crude oils are pipelined straight out of the ground and field stock tank, where the gases under pressure in the deep underground reservoir (i.e. methane, ethane, carbon dioxide) have flashed off but the whole crudes stored at atmospheric pressure are not stabilized by further removing residual light hydrocarbon gases such as propane and butane. In comparison with straight condensate, the bitumen in the dilbit blend acts to reduce the partial pressure of light hydrocarbons in the condensate, slowing evaporation. These results clearly show that the behavior of the dilbit is substantially different than the behavior of the unmixed diluent and bitumen taken separately. See also Consolidated Response OIL-4.
2056	066	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Natural gas liquid condensate, the substance often used to dilute bitumen to allow it to travel through a pipe, is composed primarily of smaller, volatile hydrocarbons -- these include small aromatic hydrocarbons like benzene as well as small paraffinic and naphthenic hydrocarbons like butane, propane, pentanes, and hexanes. As data from the Canadian Crude Quality Monitoring Program shows, Western Canadian Select (WCS) blend diluted bitumen is composed of 2.2% butane (C4H10), 4% pentane (C5H12) and 3.6% hexane (C6H14). While mixing natural gas liquid condensate with raw bitumen will alter the average density of the blend, it will not change the boiling points of its constituent fractions. Hydrocarbons butane, propane and pentane all have boiling points below the Project's operating temperature of 150 degrees F, some substantially lower (see table 3). By narrowing its evaluation of volatile hydrocarbons to only consider aromatics, the smallest of which is benzene, the SDEIS ignores hydrocarbons in natural gas liquid condensate which would enter the environment in gas form if depressurized and released into the environment at 150 degrees F, much as water would if a pressure cooker operating at 300 degrees F was suddenly opened. Meanwhile, the heavier hydrocarbons – primarily large bitumen hydrocarbons - would remain.	See response to comment 065.
2056	067	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not consider the impact of submerged bitumen in the water column, in terms of both its impacts to public and environmental resources and its effect on spill containment and cleanup efforts.... While the SDEIS confirms that raw bitumen is denser than water and would sink into the water column, it states that because WCS has a specific gravity which is 0.07 grams per centimeter lighter than water, it “would not initially sink if released into an aqueous environment.” This analysis relies on the faulty assumption in the SDEIS that diluted bitumen is “integrally combined.” As described above, in the event of a spill, many of the smallest lightest hydrocarbons would be expected to phase into gas form as they encounter significantly lower ambient pressures.	Raw bitumen would not be transported on the proposed Project pipeline. 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. See also response to comment 008.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					This would leave the large, heavier fractions of raw bitumen to sink into the water column.	
2056	068	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not consider the risks explosion and fire and their impacts – dismissing the possibility with the statement that "crude oil releases are very unlikely to result in an explosion because crude oil contains a relatively small proportion of volatile hydrocarbons." This analysis is flawed as it considers the explosion and fire risk of conventional crude and not Western Canadian Select diluted bitumen, which the Keystone XL pipeline would carry. While conventional crude oil contains a relatively small proportion of volatile hydrocarbons, bitumen is mixed with volatile hydrocarbons such as naphtha, kerosene, or natural gas liquid condensate.	Consolidated Response OIL-5 addresses concerns regarding the potential for an explosion and also addresses concerns regarding hydrogen sulfide. See also response to comment 008.
2056	069	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Diluted bitumen can form an ignitable and explosive mixture in the air at temperatures above 0 degrees Fahrenheit.	The reference cited by the commenter (Sierra Club et al reference 172) addresses the characteristics of diluents not dilbits and is therefore not valid in support of this contention. See Response 008 and Consolidated Response Oil-4.
2056	070	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	In addition, one of the potential toxic products of a diluted bitumen explosion includes hydrogen sulfide, a gas which can cause suffocation in concentrations over 100 parts per million and is identified by producers as a potential hazard associated with a diluted bitumen spill. Enbridge identified hydrogen sulfide as a potential risk to its field personnel during its cleanup of the Kalamazoo spill.	As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1, the H_2S content by weight of Western Canadian Select (dilbit), Suncor Synthetic A (synbit), and Cold Lake Blend (dilbit) range from 0.002 to 0.01%. H_2S would not be a likely product of an unlikely diluted bitumen explosion. H_2S is highly flammable and any H_2S involved in explosive combustion would combine with O_2 to form SO_2 and H_2O. Risks associated with H_2S in the event of a release of crude oil are discussed in Section 3.13.5.1. See also Consolidated Responses OIL-4 and OIL-5.
2056	071	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not adequately assess the abrasion risk of hard sediments to the Keystone XL pipeline. [The SDEIS seems to use the FERC tariffs][which allow pipeline operators to reject crude oil streams that exceed a combined bottom sediment and water content of 0.5 percent by volume] to assert that hard sediments will therefore not be a problem in the Keystone XL project and do not need to be thoroughly assessed. This is an incorrect assumption and hard sediments do form enough of a part of diluted bitumen that careful assessment is necessary in the SDEIS.	Special Condition 34 requires the following: Keystone shall limit basic sediment and water (BS&W) to 0.5% by volume and report BS&W testing results to PHMSA in the annual report. Keystone shall also report upset conditions causing BS&W level excursions above the limit. a) Keystone must run cleaning pigs twice in the first year and as necessary in succeeding years based on the analysis of oil constituents, liquid test results, weight loss coupons located in areas with the greatest internal corrosion threat and other internal corrosion threats. At a minimum in the succeeding years following the first year, Keystone must run cleaning pigs once a year, with intervals not to exceed 15 months. b) Liquids collected during cleaning pig runs, such as BS&W, must be sampled, analyzed and internal corrosion mitigation plans developed based upon lab test results. c) Keystone shall review the program at least quarterly based upon the crude oil quality and implement adjustments to monitor for, and mitigate the presence of, deleterious crude oil stream constituents. See also Consolidated Response OIL-4.
2056	072	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	It is not simply the quantity of solid content in diluted bitumen that presents a risk of pipeline abrasion; it is also the hardness of that sediment. Nalco Energy Services presented an analysis of filter deposits at U.S. refiners that found twenty-five percent of diluted bitumen sediment was composed of quartz, alibite, and pyrite. These minerals have a Moh's mineral hardness rating between six and seven. At high pressures, these materials can pose a risk of abrasive wear to the	DOS has communicated directly with Sam Lordo and Dennis Haynes at NALCO. Both Mr. Lordo and Mr. Haynes noted that in their experience the sediments in diluted bitumen had not created problems of abrasive wear on equipment at refineries. They noted that their work did not relate to transmission pipelines, (Pers. Comm. Lordo and Haynes 2011). See also response to comment 071.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipeline over time.	
2056	073	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The absence of evidence that conventional crude contains high concentrations of hard sediments may suggest that unlike diluted bitumen, pipeline abrasion is not a risk for conventional crude. It is certainly not a sufficient basis to ignore a risk of high concentrations of hard sediments to the integrity Keystone XL Pipeline. The combination of large sediment loads, containing materials of greater hardness than carbon steel, moving through carbon steel pipelines at high pressure, creates risks to pipeline integrity that the SDEIS should have fully evaluated and that need to be effectively mitigated. After declining to evaluate the risk, the SDEIS suggests that PHMSA Special Conditions 33 and 34 would address it. Neither of these special conditions appear suited to this purpose. The former permit PHMSA to require two in-line inspections of Keystone XL in its first five years. The second requires that Keystone XL abide by regulations it, and all other pipeline operators, are already required to follow.	See response to comment 071.
2056	074	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Special condition 33 requires that the Keystone XL pipeline "must be capable of passing online inspection tools." It does not, however, require that Keystone XL be subjected to a regular regime of in-line inspections, only that two such inspections be run two and a half years and five years after operations commence.	Special Condition 33 requires that "Keystone shall prepare and implement a corrosion mitigation and integrity management plan for segments that do not allow the passage of an ILI device." This requirement is more restrictive than standard code because it includes pump stations and the tank farm. Additionally, Special Condition 44 requires that "Future ILI inspection must be performed on the entire pipeline on a frequency consistent with 49 CFR § 195.452(j)(3) assessment intervals or on a frequency determined by fatigue studies of actual operating conditions. a) Conduct periodic close interval surveys (CIS) along the entire pipeline with current interrupted to confirm voltage drops in association with periodic ILI assessments under § 195.452(j)(3). b) CIS must be conducted within three (3) months of running ILI surveys when using a five (5) year ILI frequency, not to exceed sixty-eight (68) months, in accordance with 49 CFR § 195.452 (j) (3) assessment intervals. c) CIS findings must be integrated into ILI Tool findings." Subparts a, b, and c of this Special Condition are not included within the standard code.
2056	075	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Special condition 34 requires that TransCanada limit basic sediment and water to 0.5 percent by volume. This "Special Condition" is redundant, as it is required of all pipeline operators in the United States by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regulations and therefore would not provide additional protection for Keystone XL. As noted, current regulations would allow Keystone XL to move 153,000 pounds of hard solids per day at pressures of up to 1440 pounds per square inch. Like current pipeline safety regulations, FERC crude quality tariffs were developed with conventional crude pipelines in mind. There is no indication that FERC tariffs are sufficient to prevent pipeline abrasion in high pressure diluted bitumen pipelines.	See responses to comments 071, 072, and 074.
2056	076	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS draws unsupported conclusions regarding pipeline safety from a comparison between WCSB diluted bitumen and	It is incorrect to state that Mexican and Venezuelan crude oils are not transported through pipelines in the Gulf Coast. For

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					heavy crudes refined in PADD III. The SDEIS attempts to establish the safety of transporting diluted bitumen to U.S. refineries by pipeline by comparing it to crude blends with similar qualities which are transported to U.S. refineries by oil tankers. For this analysis to have any bearing on the impacts of diluted bitumen on the U.S. on-shore pipeline system, these comparison crudes (Mexican Maya, Venezuelan Bachaquero and Venequelan Petrozuata) would have to be transported on that system as well. They generally do not. While the degree to which these crudes are similar to diluted bitumen is a subject for debate, the fact that these crudes have a very limited presence in the U.S. onshore pipeline system is not. The presence of potentially corrosive blends of crude in U.S. refineries does not indicate of their safety in the U.S. pipeline system. The SDEIS should model the impact of more corrosive diluted bitumen on the spill frequency of Keystone XL pipeline and its environmental impacts.	instance, crude oil received at the Louisiana offshore oil port (LOOP) is received at three offshore single-point moorings and transported to shore through a 56-inch external diameter submarine pipeline. Similarly, oil received at terminals in Texas is transported from the terminal to the refineries by pipeline. Spill frequencies in Section 3.13 of the EIS are provided for all onshore hazardous liquid pipelines as well as for onshore crude oil pipelines. See also response to comment 054.
2056	077	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS draws unsupported conclusions regarding pipeline safety from a comparison between WCSB Conventional and Oil or Tar Sands Derived Crude Oils. The SDEIS includes a brief comparison of diluted bitumen and conventional medium and heavy crude oil from the WCSB. The rationale for this analysis is based on the fact that the United States imports 2 mbd of all oil types from Canada and "much of this crude oil originated in the WCAB." This analysis does not bear serious scrutiny for three reasons. First, the SDEIS does not establish that significant volumes of the oil that the United States has historically imported from Canada have been medium to heavy crude blends. While heavy crude oil blends are becoming increasingly common, it is not clear that heavy conventional crude blends have been a significant part of that mix. In 1990, Canada exported 600,000 bpd while it produced approximately 986,000 bpd of light conventional crude. Even in 2009, Alberta heavy conventional crude production had only reached 143,000 bpd. Absent a showing the United States has a history of importing significant volumes of heavy conventional crude blends from WCSB in its pipeline system without significant incidents, a comparison of similarities between heavy conventional WCAB crude and diluted bitumen is of little value.	Based on information available from the Energy Information Administration (EIA), volumes of heavy crude oil (API gravity range 18 to 24) from Canada exported to the United States were: 1986 - 181,000 bpd 1990 - 242,000 bpd 1995 - 237,000 bpd 2000 - 433,000 bpd 2005 - 705,000 bpd 2010 - 1,039,000 bpd See also response to comment 008.
2056	078	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[S]everal significant events have called into question the integrity of the pipeline system used to import WCSB crude, including diluted bitumen and other heavy WCSB blends….TransCanada's first pipeline dedicated to move diluted bitumen from WCSB to the United States (Keystone) has had eleven leaks in less than one year.	As of this writing, the cause of the Kalamazoo spill has not yet been determined, although the NTSB is investigating (NTSB accident ID DCA10MP007). As of June 6, 2011, 14 leaks have been reported along the existing Keystone pipeline system. All of these leaks involved improperly installed fittings and seals and none involved the pipeline itself. Therefore, these releases have no connection to the composition of the crude oils transported. See Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS.
2056	079	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he SDEIS only compares diluted bitumen and WCSB crude for concentration of aromatic hydrocarbons or BTEX and sediment content....The analysis also does not address diluted bitumen's high sulfur content, high chloride salt content, or the impact of high temperature and pressure on pipeline corrosion and abrasion.	Relative to pipeline corrosion and abrasion, see responses to comments 054, 071, 072, and 074 and Section 3.13 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2056	080	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he analysis has some technical errors. In comparing the characteristics of conventional heavy WCSB crude with diluted bitumen, it confuses diluted bitumen blends with conventional crude and conventional crude blends with diluted bitumen blends....Table 3.13-5, it lists Western Canadian Blend (WCB) as a WCSB conventional crude. The SDEIS also lists Lloyd Blend (LLB) and Lloyd Kerrobert (LLK) blends are conventional crudes, when they are diluted bitumen blends. The SDEIS also lists Suncor Synthetic H as a WSCB DilBit, SynBit, or DilSynBit - it is a synthetic crude blend.	WCB and Lloyd blends are not dilbits, but rather conventional heavy crudes. See crudemonitor.ca. Relative to Suncor H, the text of the EIS has been revised in response to the comment.
2056	081	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS stated that TransCanada would prepare a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan Consistent with EPA requirements and an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) approved by PHMSA. However, this has not yet been done and made publicly available as part of the SDEIS or elsewhere. In the absence of these plans, it is impossible to accurately assess the effectiveness of TransCanada's spill response procedures or its capacity to carry them out along the pipeline route.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
2056	082	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he SDEIS does not provide any indication that these [spill response] plans, when prepared, will address the unique challenges associated with spills involving diluted bitumen. The characteristics of diluted bitumen create challenges for cleanup efforts in rivers and wetland environments. In the case of conventional oil spills, mechanical devices such as booms, skimmers, and sorbent materials -- described by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as the primary line of defense against oil spills in the United States, contain and recover oil floating on the water surface. However, unlike conventional crude oils the majority of diluted bitumen is composed of raw bitumen which is heavier than water. Following a release, the heavier fractions of diluted bitumen will sink into the water column and wetland sediments. In these cases, the cleanup of a diluted bitumen spill may require significantly more dredging than a conventional oil spill. Further, heavy oil exposed to sunlight tends to form a dense, sticky substance that is difficult to remove from rock and sediments. Removing this tarry substance from river sediment and shores requires more aggressive cleanup operations than required by conventional oil spills. These factors increase both the economic and environmental costs of diluted bitumen spills.	The comment incorrectly describes the composition and behavior of dilbit. As with any other crude oil, dilbit is a homogenous solution of miscible hydrocarbons similar to any whole crude oil. The API gravity of the typical dilbits, synbits, and dilsynbits that could be transported on the proposed Project range between 19 and 23 (see Table 3.13.5-5 of the EIS), meaning that they're all less dense than water and would float if released to an aqueous environment. As with all other crude oils, prolonged environmental exposure would be accompanied by evaporation of the light aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbon fractions leading to increased density over time. Additionally, any crude oil introduced into a high energy aqueous environment is subject to mixing with sediments through turbulence leading to a denser material that may be heavier than water. Response agencies and contractors would utilize recovery and cleanup equipment suitable for the environmental conditions encountered. See Consolidated Responses RES-1 and OIL-4. See also Section 3.13 of the EIS.
2056	083	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Diluted bitumen poses an elevated risk to the environment and public safety once a leak has occurred. While all crude oil spills are potentially hazardous, the low flash point and high vapor pressure of the natural gas liquid condensate used to dilute the diluted bitumen increases the risk of the leaked material exploding. Diluted bitumen can form an ignitable and explosive mixture in the air at temperatures above 0 degrees Fahrenheit. This mixture can be ignited by heat, spark, static charge or flame. In addition, one of the potential toxic products of a diluted bitumen explosion includes hydrogen sulfide, a gas which can cause suffocation in concentrations over 100 parts per million and is identified by producers as a	As stated previously, dilbit is a homogenous solution that will not experience a profound phase change (liquid to vapor) as a result of a depressurization incident. The Reid vapor pressure of dilbit is on the low end of typical crude oils, and thus the expected volatilization of the dilbits would not lead to hydrocarbon vapor concentrations higher than typically transported crude oils and, in fact, the hydrocarbon vapor concentrations would be lower than WTI (West Texas Intermediate). Further, the hydrogen sulfide concentration of crude oils such as WCS, Suncor Synthetic A, and Cold Lake Blend range from a low of .002 weight percent to .01 weight percent (see Table 3.13.5-3 of the EIS). As with the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					potential hazard associated with a diluted bitumen spill. Enbridge identified hydrogen sulfide as a potential risk to its field personnel during its cleanup of the Kalamazoo spill.	Kalamazoo River release, any initial hydrogen sulfide associated with the release would rapidly dissipate. The hazards associated with hydrogen sulfide are discussed in Section 3.13.5.6 of the EIS.
2056	084	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	In determining the average response time in the event of a pipeline failure, the SDEIS assumes that an operator would identify a leak and response instantaneously....An investigation of Keystone I's May 7 spill by North Dakota authorities showed that while the SCADA system indicated a leak had occurred at 3:51 AM, the pipeline was not shut down until 4:35 AM - a response time of forty-four minutes....The SDEIS should include operator response time based on historic data in its spill response time estimates which would result in a longer time before pumping was stopped in the case of a spill.	The SDEIS did not and the EIS does not assume instantaneous leak identification and response. Under the discussion of Operational Spills (Section 3.13.4.1), it is acknowledged that response can be delayed by many factors including:• If the leak is at a remote location, visual leak detection could be difficult and reporting could be delayed;• Locating the leak could require time searching the release area to determine where the leak originates;• Snow, darkness, or other natural factors could hinder visual detection; • Weather conditions, natural disasters (e.g., floods, landslides, excessive snow fall, or drifting) could delay access to the spill location, especially for larger equipment and supply vehicles; and• Depending on spill volume, proximity, and season, the oil could reach wetlands, freshwater ponds and lakes, streams, or larger rivers thus necessitating additional time to mobilize response (see Section 3.13.5.1).Further, in Section 3.13.5.5, it is acknowledged that "[i]n the event of a leak, the operator would shut down operating pumping units and close the isolation valves. It would take approximately 9 minutes to complete the emergency shut-down procedure (shut down operating pumping units) and an additional 3 minutes to close the isolation valves. "In the case of the May 7, 2011 Ludden spill, the time from 3:51 to 4:26 pm MST was used to verify flow imbalance trends detected by the SCADA system. At 4:26 pm, the Keystone Oil Control Center (OCC) received visual verification of a leak from a local farmer, thus confirming that a leak had occurred and system shutdown was immediately initiated. Shutdown was completed by 4:35 pm MST. The elapsed time from leak confirmation through visual verification to complete system shutdown was 9 minutes. The incident emphasizes the importance and difficulty of leak verification in some instances. The incident confirms that the uncertainty in time to shut down for any leak is primarily a function of the time required to verify that a leak has occurred.
2056	085	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SEIS Fails to Analyze Transboundary Impacts Despite Evidence in the Record that Shows a Clear Connection Between Keystone XL and Increased Tar Sands Production. NEPA requires the Department of State (DOS) to take a hard look at the reasonably foreseeable impacts of the Keystone XL pipeline. This includes an analysis of the cumulative impacts associated with increased tar sands production in Alberta that will occur as a result of Keystone XL.	The transboundary impacts are already addressed in the EIS (see Section 3.14.4 of the EIS and Consolidated Responses CAN-1 and GHG-1). As noted in the EIS, extensive analysis of crude-oil market dynamics and several modes of bulk transportation indicate that whether the proposed Project is constructed or not is very unlikely to have any significant impact on the rate of production from the oil sands.
2056	086	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The transboundary impacts associated with Keystone XL must be analyzed in an EIS include, but are not limited to: increased greenhouse gas emission associated with tar sands extraction, upgrading and transportation in Canada, including vast losses of boreal forest carbon sinks; local and regional air pollution associated with tar sands development; contamination of the Athabasca River watershed and other surface and groundwater resources; depletion of surface and	The transboundary impacts are already addressed in the EIS (see Section 3.14.4 of the EIS and Consolidated Responses CAN-1 and GHG-1). As noted in the EIS, extensive analysis of crude-oil market dynamics and several modes of bulk transportation indicate that whether the proposed Project is constructed or not is very unlikely to have any significant impact on the rate of production from the oil sands.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					groundwater resources; human health impacts of local communities, including First Nations communities that live near and downstream from tar sands development; wildlife impacts, including impacts to migratory birds and endangered species, such as the woodland caribou, resulting from toxic tailings lakes and from the loss and fragmentation of boreal forest habitat; and socio-economic impacts associated with increased tar sands development, including labor shortages, rising operations and maintenance costs, strains on regional infrastructure, and volatile royalty-dependent provincial budgets. The actual construction and operation of the pipeline section in Canada will also have impacts that must be analyzed. In the Draft Environmental Impacts Statement (DEIS) for Keystone XL, DOS failed to consider the full range of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts associated with the project by failing to look past the U.S. Canadian border.	
2056	087	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he SEIS explains that the Canadian National Energy Board (NEB) conducted an environmental analysis and issued its findings in March 2010...However, as acknowledged by the SEIS, the NEB decision focused on nine key issues but did not analyze the full range of environmental and social impacts of Keystone X, Lincluding impacts associated with increased tar sands development such as increased greenhouse gas emissions, destruction of the boreal forests, pollution of the Athabasca River watershed, health impacts to First Nations and other local communities, or wildlife and migratory bird impacts.	The transboundary impacts are already addressed in the EIS (see Section 3.14.4 of the EIS and Consolidated Responses CAN-1 and GHG-1). As noted in the EIS, extensive analysis of crude-oil market dynamics and several modes of bulk transportation indicate that whether the proposed Project is constructed or not is very unlikely to have any significant impact on the rate of production from the oil sands.
2056	088	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he pipeline is expected to have a lifetime of over 50 years, yet the EnSys report only looks at impacts through 2030. The EnSys Report ignores more than 30 years of the lifespan of the pipeline during which the pipeline will drive of expansion of tar sands oil extraction.	See response to comment 023.
2056	089	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he SEIS provides a two-page “summary of general regulatory oversight and environmental impacts in Canada related to oil sands production.” ...Commenters strongly dispute the accuracy of these statistics, and the voluminous record in this case contradicts them. Furthermore, DOS has made no attempt to verify their accuracy. Even if they were accurate, this list would not suffice as an adequate analysis under NEPA....[T]he SEIS includes a short description of how migratory birds and endangered species are protected under Canadian laws and treaties. Again, DOS cannot avail itself of its obligation to analyze trans-boundary impacts pursuant to NEPA, implementing regulations, and Public Citizen by describing some protective measures that exist outside the scope of DOS's NEPA responsibilities.	DOS included this information as a policy decision. See Consolidated Response CAN-1. As noted in the EIS, extensive analysis of crude-oil market dynamics and several modes of bulk transportation indicate that whether the proposed Project is constructed or not is very unlikely to have any significant impact on the rate of production from the oil sands.
2056	090	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The EnSys Report shows a clear connection between Keystone XL and increased tar sands production.... According to EnSys, there will be excess capacity through 2020 regardless of whether Keystone XL is built....Canadian reliance on the U.S. as the dominant market for tar sands exports is expected to remain for another 10 years....Most importantly, the EnSys Report finds that Keystone XL would allow tar sands production to increase by approximately	Conclusions included within this comment misinterpret the EnSys Report. A specific finding of the EnSys report is as follows: "The WORLD and DOE Energy Technologies Perspective (ETP) model analyses results show no significant change in total U.S. refining activity, total crude and product import volumes and costs, in global refinery CO_2 and total life-cycle GHG emissions whether KXL is built or not." Another finding of the EnSys report is as follows: "The only scenario

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					800,000 bpd more than it would under the No Expansion alternative between 2020 and 2030....[U]nder both the Reference Outlook and the Low Demand Outlook, Keystone XL will cause around a nearly million bpd increase in tar sands production levels higher than what would occur under the status quo.	studied that resulted in a significant reduction of WCSB oil sands production assumed (a) a total moratorium on WCSB pipeline expansions in Canada to any destination, and (b) no expansion of pipeline capacity between PADD2 and PADD3, and (c) restriction of rail/barge modes. **Even then, existing available pipeline capacity (up to and including Keystone Mainline and Extension – but not KXL) is such that any reduction in WCSB production would not occur until after 2020..."** The scenario referenced above is the so-called No Expansion Scenario, a scenario that the EnSys report concluded was highly unlikely: "...the No Expansion scenario explores extreme market conditions based on input assumptions that would have a relatively low probability of occurring. The potential for producers to avoid curtailment by using other proven transport modes that would become more cost-effective for delivery of WCSB crude under a scenario where there was no pipeline expansion, renders the No Expansion scenario still less probable." 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.
2056	091	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The biggest flaw of the EnSys Report is its conclusion that "[p]roduction levels of oil sands crudes would not be affected by whether or not KXL was built." As the Report explains, this conclusion is based on the assumption that if KXL is not built, some other project will likely be built....[DOS]must base its trans-boundary impacts analysis on this project, which is the only current means with which to allow tar sands production to increase through 2030....If a proposed project such as KXL will have reasonably foreseeable impacts, the notion that other future projects would have similar impacts does not somehow negate consideration of KXL's impacts.	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.
2056	092	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Furthermore, the EnSys Report is flawed because its assumption that other pipelines are likely to be built if not for KXL is unsupported and premature. It cannot be accepted as a given that any of these projects will move forward. In fact, the data in the EnSys Report suggests otherwise....the EnSys conclusion that WCSB crude will be sent to Asia in the absence of KXL is arbitrary and clearly unsupported, and DOS cannot rely on it.	This is a misinterpretation of the EnSys Report. The EnSys report did not conclude that WCSB crude would be sent to Asia in the absence of KXL. The conclusion that the 'No Expansion' scenario is unlikely was not an assumption made in preparing the EnSys Report but rather resulted from analysis of the market projections produced by the WORLD model. 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2056	093	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Kinder Morgan has also proposed a third expansion project: the Northern Leg expansion of Transmountain, which would add a new spur line north to the port of Kitimat that would allow exports to Asia. The proposed capacity of the Northern Leg is 400,000 bpd, which would bring the capacity of the Transmountain system to 1.1 mbd (including TMX 2 and TMX 3). Id. However, "[t]he Northern Leg expansion is considered by Kinder Morgan to be a longer term project. It also faces strong opposition from First Nations and environmental groups." Id. at 18. Furthermore, in December 2010, the Canadian House of Commons passed a motion, supported by four out of five federal parties, calling for the federal government to ban bulk oil tanker off the north coast of British Columbia, which would make it extremely difficult for this project to proceed. In 2010, Kinder Morgan withdrew its intention for these projects due to lack of commercial interest. Id. Perhaps the most controversial West Coast project is Enbridge's proposed Northern Gateway pipeline, which would travel from Edmonton to Kitimat. The capacity would be 525,000 bpd, but would be potentially expandable to 800,000 bpd. Id. at 18. Enbridge project Northern Gateway to be operations by 2017-2019, if regulatory approvals are obtained and the company decides to build. "However, the project is encountering strong resistance from First Nations and environmental groups, which renders its timing uncertain." Id. at 18. Polling shows that 80% of British Columbians oppose the Northern Gateway Project. Moreover, sixty-one First Nations that have aboriginal rights and title and who are affected by the proposed pipeline are against both the pipeline and the additional tanker traffic resulting from the project. Given the strong legal rights afforded aboriginals in Canada, especially those on unceded territory, their opposition represents a considerable barrier to the likelihood of the project. For example, the Globe and Mail stated that the First Nations groups "have the constitutional clout to put up insurmountable obstacles for the proposed NorthernGateway -- namely, a messy legal debate around unsettled land claims along the route that will likely be decided by the Supreme Court of Canada. There is also a lack of commercial interest in the Northern Gateway Project. Despite the project basing its operations on long-term commercial shipping agreements, no agreements have to date been signed by either tar sands producers or refiners in Asia. Id. Furthermore, Kinder Morgan is even opposing this project on the basis that Enbridge is seeking regulatory approval prior to proven market demand for tar sands crude.	Both the EnSys (2010) report and the SDEIS acknowledged 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.
2056	094	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[A] partnership between CN Rail and Altex has proposed a "PIpelineOnRail" service that would be capable of transporting 200,000 bpd to the West Coast via rail lines. However, that appears uncertain at best. Id. The EnSys Report lists it s "status uncertain." Id. at 29. Rail transport is less efficient for transporting large volumes than pipelines, and this method has a poor safety record. Moreover, the PipelineOnRail proposal would also be vulnerable to the B.C. tanker ban.	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).

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2056	095	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The EnSys Report estimates that Keystone XL will cause tar sands production to increase roughly 800,000 bpd more than it otherwise would if KXL were not built. EnSys Report, at 116-117. It estimates that this increase would occur between 2020 and 2030. If Keystone XL were not built, excess pipeline capacity would be filled sometime around 2024 and production would be curtailed. Id. However, if built, Keystone XL would allow tar sands production to increase through 2030.	This is a misinterpretation of the EnSys Report. See response to comment 090.
2056	096	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Commenters agree with the EnSys conclusion that Keystone XL will cause a significant increase in tar sands production, and that the resulting increase will be at least 800,000 bpd. [T]he EnSys Report analysis is far too narrow, as it is based only on when pipeline capacity would run out in the absence of Keystone XL. The reality is that Keystone XL would spur an increase in tar sands production that will occur much sooner, and on a larger scale, than the EnSys Report estimates.	This is an inaccurate interpretation of the EnSys Report. The report states that "[p]roduction levels of oil sands crudes would not be affected by whether or not KXL was built. WCSB production would only be impacted (relative to the CAPP 2010 projection used in the study) if there were no further pipeline expansion out of WCSB and within the USA beyond projects currently under construction. Even then, because of existing available line capacity, oil sands production would not begin to be curtailed until after 2020. Versus the base projections, WCSB production would be curtailed by approximately 0.8 mbd by 2030. Since, to occur, such a scenario would have to entail no expansion of (a) pipelines entirely within Canada that could take WCSB crudes from Alberta to the British Columbia coast, (b) existing cross-border lines from WCSB to the U.S., (c) existing internal domestic U.S. pipelines that could take WCSB crudes to market within the U.S. - and to eastern Canada and (d) alternative proven transport modes, namely rail possibly supported by barge, the scenario is considered unlikely."
2056	097	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	As a recent report by the Pembina Institute found, Keystone XL would raise the cost of Canadian crude oil, which would provide a clear and strong market signal to producers that would increase upstream tar sands production.	DOS has reviewed and taken into consideration the Pembina report in its analysis of potential market impacts from the proposed Project. The EnSys (2010) analysis included a 20-year quantitative assessment of the price impacts that various pipeline construction scenarios would have. Included in that analysis is the potential market impacts resulting from increases in delivered prices of Canadian crude oil in the United States that could result from eliminating transportation bottlenecks compared to scenarios where pipeline capacity is restricted. See also Response 096.
2056	098	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Due in part to the recent increases in pipeline capacity to PADD II (upper Midwest region) and increased domestic supply, there has been a pipeline "bottleneck" in Cushing, OK and a resulting glut of oil in the Midwest. Id. This situation has led to record discounts of WTI crude of $10 to $18 per barrel, and lower gas prices at American pumps. Id. Keystone XL is designed to relieve this bottleneck and open up the PADD III market.	DOE addressed the impact on Midwest gasoline prices associated with eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston in its response to the Verleger report. Contrary to the assertion in this comment, DOE reports that "[e]liminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest." (DOE 2011, Appendix V). See also Section 1.2 of the EIS and Consolidated Response P&N-7.
2056	099	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The opening of the PADD III market in the Gulf Coast region would increase the price of oil for all Canadian crude oil….This increased "netback" would act as an extremely strong price signal that would act as an incentive to increase production.	DOS agrees that the opening of the PADD III market would lead to increased crude oil prices for WCSB crude oil and currently bottlenecked US crude oil prices. The addition of any efficient transport capacity from PADD II to PADD III would have the same effect. The EnSys (2010) analysis included a detailed quantitative analysis over a 20-year timeframe of these same economic factors. In the No Expansion Scenario the first analyzed horizon began in 2015 and the model predicted a similar price distortion that increased in intensity through 2030. See EnSys Report (Appendix V), pages 74, 78 and 90. See also Response 096.
2056	100	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[I]t appears that the WORLD model is not sophisticated enough to determine upstream investment decisions in its analysis. This is a critical flaw; approval of Keystone XL would send a clear signal to Canada, Alberta and investors that tar sands have a future in exports to the U.S. and this investment signal will drive additional expansion.	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 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.
2056	101	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Alternative projects that would open other routes to PADD III would not send the same market signals as Keystone XL, and would not have the same impact on production rates.	There is no reason to believe that price impacts of one potential transportation project that would open the PADD III market to WCSB crude oil would be different from any other such project. The EnSys report concludes that "production levels of oil sands crudes would not be affected by whether or not KXL was built" (EnSys Report, Appendix V). See Response 096.
2056	102	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS's Analysis of Greenhouse Gas Emissions is Insufficient and Flawed….Keystone XL will cause an increase in tar sands development in Canada, which will result in increased GHG emissions.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS. See response to comment 096.
2056	103	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS incorrectly concludes that the Keystone XL pipeline will not affect greenhouse gas emissions globally....To begin with, comparing specific source emissions to global	The sub-section "Incremental GHG Emissions from Oil Sands Crudes Potentially Transported by the Proposed Project Compared to Reference Crudes" under Section 3.14.3.14 has

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					emissions in order to diminish the former's significance has no place in sound, scientific impact assessments. Further, 26 million tons of CO_2e is not negligible.	been clarified. In the first paragraph, DOS modified the passage related to the global perspective and U.S. carbon footprint. The text now states: "Thus, from a global perspective, the decision whether or not to build the Project will not affect the extraction and combustion of WCSB oil sands crude on the global market. However, on a life-cycle basis and compared with reference crudes refined in the United States, oils sands crudes could result in an increase in incremental GHG emissions." Also, in the paragraph that precedes Table 3.14.3-8, DOS changed "on a global scale, emissions are not likely to change" to "on a global scale, the decision whether or not to build the Project will not affect the extraction and combustion of WCSB oil sands crude on the global market (EnSys 2010)." See also Consolidated Response GHG-1.
2056	104	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Especially at a time when the world is working to embrace clean energy and decrease greenhouse gas emissions, an unnecessary increase in greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to approximately seven coal-fired power plants is simply unacceptable.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS.
2056	105	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The ICF report's methodology for calculating the incremental GHG emissions for the Keystone XL pipeline is flawed....[W]hile the ICF meta-analysis of lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions reports gave a reasonably thorough explanation of the factors that cause different conclusions about lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions of tar sands compared to conventional oil, the methodology they used to calculate the incremental greenhouse gas emissions was flawed. Reporting a range of 2% to 19% suggests that these are the endpoints of the range and should be weighted equally when comparing the tar sands that would flow through Keystone XL to conventional oil. In fact, these are just two points on a wider-spectrum that should likely not be weighted equally. Adam Brandt's recent meta-analysis conducted for the European Commission earlier this year states the weighted average as being on the far higher end. The study ICF relies upon for the 2% lower end essentially compares the low end for tar sand emissions with the higher end for conventional crude oils. A more fair assessment would compare the weighted average of tar sands versus the weighted average of the conventional crude oils they would replace, as the Brandt (2011) study does.	As explained in Section 3.14.3.14, the 2 to 19 percent range of WTW GHG emissions differentials is calculated by comparing a weighted average mix of WCSB oil sands crude oil likely to be transported in the proposed Project to each of the four reference crudes, based on information from each of the three studies (NETL 2009, Jacobs 2009, and TIAX 2009). While it is true that the weighted average of WCSB oil sands will likely displace a weighted average conventional fuel mix, the 2 to 19 percent range of WTW GHG emissions captures that differential since the reference fuels span a range of light to heavy conventional fuels. In addition, the 2 to 19 percent range incorporates the differential between the weighted average WCSB oil sands and the US average reference fuel (which is a weighted average of crude consumed in the United States based on NETL 2009). None of the other life-cycle GHG studies identified in DOS' analysis contained a weighted average estimate of WTW GHG emissions from conventional crude oils consumed in the United States, so additional information is not available to provide the estimate requested by the commenter.
2056	106	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	California's low carbon fuel standard will help decrease, not increase GHG emissions....The SDEIS fails to account for the market signal for oil companies to reduce upstream production emissions and to receive credit under a LCFS....Crude shuffling will be limited due to refinery constraints....Other regions and governments are considering low-carbon fuel standards (EU, Northeast, CA) that would discourage the use of high-carbon crude oils and result in upstream reductions. Transport of crude oils represents approximately 1-2% of the entire fuel lifecycle. This is marginal compared to the overall savings from a LCFS program. The goal of the low carbon fuel standard is not to continue reliance on marginally lower-	The discussion of LCFS in Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS has been expanded based on non-industry-funded studies elaborating on five points: (1) estimates of the impact of fuel shuffling/emissions leakage; (2) the diminished impact of shuffling/leakage as more states/nations adopt LCFS; (3) how LCFS can stimulate innovation in the petroleum industry; (4) the small impact of crude transport as compared to total life-cycle emissions; and (5) how LCFS can promote the development of ultra-low carbon fuels. See Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					carbon fossil fuels, but rather, to encourage the development of ultra-low carbon fuels such as advanced biofuels, transportation electricity, biomethane, and hydrogen.	
2056	107	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SEIS Does Not Adequately Analyze the Impacts of all Connected Actions, Including the Bakken Marketlink and Cushing Marketlink Projects....Together, the Cushing Marketlink and Bakken Marketlink will have the capacity to transport up to 250,000 bpd of domestic crude to the Gulf Coast via Keystone XL. The two project components will require a combined $210 million worth of new facilities and pipeline in two states. The addition of these two new components to the project constitutes a substantial change to the project the full extent of which must be analyzed in a supplemental EIS....The Keystone XL pipeline project and the Bakken and Cushing Marketlink projects are "connected actions."...Their utility absolutely depends on Keystone XL: if Keystone XL were not built, the Marketlink Projects would serve no purpose[.]...The Marketlink Project satisfies the "connected action" elements of 40 C.F.R. 1508.25(a)(1) and therefore must be considered in a single EIS.....[T]here have been significant changes in the project as well as significant new circumstances and information that require analysis in a supplemental EIS.	The Bakken Marketlink and Cushing Marketlink projects are connected actions to the proposed Project and are described in Section 2.5 of the EIS and assessed in each resource section of Section 3 of the EIS, consistent with CEQ guidance (40 CFR 1508.25(a)(1)). See Section 2.5 and Section 3 of the EIS.
2056	108	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The DEIS did not analyze the Marketlink Projects....The DEIS briefly listed some of the potential impacts that could result from an interconnection....However, the DEIS avoided NEPA's required "hard look" at the impacts or possible alternative configurations of a Bakken interconnection by dismissing it as "currently speculative" and implying that it is not economically feasible.	The draft EIS included information known at the time of preparation which did not include either the conceptual plans for the proposed Marketlink projects or the results of the eventual open seasons that occurred in late 2010. See response to comment 107.
2056	109	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS did not adequately analyze the Marketlink Projects. The SDEIS "analysis" of the Marketlink Projects is wholly inadequate, as it does not take a hard look at the potential impacts of these connected actions....The extent of the analysis of these two connected actions is found in section 3-15, which provides less than two pages of "summary information on the potential impacts of the proposed Marketlink projects."A reading of that summary makes clear that the SDEIS fails to provide any substantive content whatsoever. Instead, it either claims that no analysis is necessary, refers to other sections of the SDEIS, or attempts to defer any analysis to a later time. [T]he SDEIS states: "There would also be a 16-inch-diameter pipeline about 5 miles long that would extend from an existing crude oil tank farm to the Bakken Marketlink facilities. The route of that pipeline has not been determined. DOS cannot avoid analyzing the impacts associated with this pipeline by simply claiming that the specific location is uncertain. It must analyze various alternatives, and take a hard look at the alternatives' impacts. It then goes on to state that "the potential impacts associated with expansion of the pump station site to include the tank farm would likely be similar to those described in Section 3.0 for the proposed Project pump station and pipeline ROW in that area." ... DOS is completely avoiding any	See response to comment 107.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					analysis by simply referring to another section. This is insufficient to meet its NEPA obligations. The SDEIS then avoids any analysis of impacts to endangered or threatened species by attempting to defer its NEPA duties to a later date[.]...However, the impacts associated with connected actions must be analyzed in a single EIS....DOS must take a hard look at the project, including all connected actions, before the project is issued a Presidential Permit. DOS cannot avoid an impacts analysis by merely claiming impacts such as emissions will be within allowable ranges.	
2056	110	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Finally, the SDEIS avoids an analysis of increased oil development in Montana and North Dakota... DOS cannot avoid its impacts analysis by relying on a single report that shows excess pipeline capacity for the next six years. At the very least, DOS must analyze the reasonably foreseeable impacts associated with increased production after 2017. It also must review other sources, including contradictory reports, to confirm whether this conclusion about impact on production is shared.	There is no evidence of potential induced growth in the rate of development of the Bakken field in the Williston Basin resulting from the proposed Bakken Marketlink project. Existing transportation infrastructure (pipeline and rail) combined with projects announced and under construction with target completion dates before 2013 would provide sufficient capacity to transport projected production increases in the Williston Basin for the next decade. The ability to rapidly add transport capacity out of the Williston Basin has been demonstrated over the past three years. The proposed Bakken Marketlink project would compete in the market with other transport options to move Williston Basin crude to refiners in other areas of the country. See Sections 3.14.2.1 and 3.14.3 of the EIS.
2056	111	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	It stands to reason that Bakken Marketlink would not be built if not dictated by favorable market conditions….In fact, the 2010 "Notice of Open Season for BakkenLink Pipeline LLC" project paints a drastically different picture of pipeline capacity in the Bakken....By this Open Season process, BakkenLink Pipeline proposes to build a comprehensive network of pipelines that will collect incremental barrels of crude production at multiple points across the prolific Bakken oil play. It will deliver this crude to TransCanada's proposed Marketlink, which will further transport the Bakken crude directly to large markets in Oklahoma and/or Texas. This network is one of several solutions needed to meet the growing infrastructure challenges in the Williston Basin. Thus, the Bakken Marketlink, as one would expect, is being built in order to allow Bakken oil production to continue to increase. The same result can be expected for Cushing Marketlink. Moreover, as set forth above, additional pipeline capacity sends powerful market signals to investors than causes increases in production that occur sooner, and on a larger scale, than increases that are based solely on when existing capacity is filled.	BakkenLink pipeline, LLC held an open season in late 2010 and as of the time that the final EIS was prepared, the project has not gone forward. See also response to comment 110.
2056	112	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not even address any of the “key issues” that the DEIS stated would be required in any NEPA analysis of these connected actions. For example, the SDEIS does not once mention “changes in land use, increased tax revenues, [or] increased employment” associated with these projects.	The SDEIS provided information on the existing land uses that would be affected by the proposed Marketlink projects. Other impacts are not addressed as noted in the SDEIS because information relevant to those impacts was not available. See response to comment 110.
2056	113	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS conclusion that these connected actions will not have any impact on domestic oil production is arbitrary, capricious, and not in accordance with law. The SDEIS’s “analysis” of the impacts of these projects is really just a list of	There is no evidence of potential induced growth in the rate of development of the Bakken field in the Williston Basin resulting from the proposed Bakken Marketlink project. Existing transportation infrastructure (pipeline and rail)

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					explanations of why DOS does not need to do any substantive analysis. This entirely fails to satisfy NEPA's hard look requirements.	combined with projects announced and under construction with target completion dates before 2013 would provide sufficient capacity to transport projected production increases in the Williston Basin for the next decade. The ability to rapidly add transport capacity out of the Williston Basin has been demonstrated over the past three years. The proposed Bakken Marketlink project would compete in the market with other transport options to move Williston Basin crude to refiners in other areas of the country. See Sections 3.14.2.1 and 3.14.3 of the EIS.
2056	114	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The Cushing Marketlink Project and the Bakken Marketlink Interconnection significantly change the nature, scope, and purpose of the larger Keystone XL project....The announcement that Keystone XL will now carry up to 250,000 bpd of domestic crude oil significantly changes the DEIS, as it appears to reduce the pipeline's capacity to transport WCSB to the Gulf Coast in accordance with the project's original stated purpose. If the overall purpose and need of the project has changed, there may be other reasonable alternatives that fit within the project's amended purpose that should be considered in a new DEIS or a supplemental EIS.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses concerns about the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS. Information regarding oil supply and demand has been updated in the EIS based on the most recent projections from EIA.
2056	115	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	An SEIS must analyze and inform the public as to how the 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, an SEIS should examine whether the currently-planned pumping stations will be sufficient to accommodate the additional sources and additional capacity: whether the different chemical composition of oil from the Bakken project shippers will present different threats and impacts in the event of a leak or rupture; 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.	Transporting crude oil and petroleum products in pipelines in batch shipments is a common practice. Batch shipments are used to move two or more different liquids through the same pipeline system. The different liquids are transported in a series of batches. The adjoining batches mix where they come into contact. The current design of the proposed Project would accommodate the batch shipments associated with the proposed Marketlink projects. There would be no need for additional capacity or additional pump stations. Requirements for tankage are described in Section 2.5 of the EIS. The EIS describes potential environmental effects of an accidental crude oil release, whether it is WCSB crude oil or domestic crude oil. See Section 3.13 of the EIS.
2056	116	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	In addition, because it is now required to offer oil transportation services to oil shippers in Montana and North Dakota, the Project will likely increase the amount of oil development in this region. This increase in domestic oil development is an indirect, connected, and cumulative action. As such, its environmental impacts must be evaluated	There is no evidence of potential induced growth in the rate of development of the Bakken field in the Williston Basin resulting from the proposed Bakken Marketlink project. Existing transportation infrastructure (pipeline and rail) combined with projects announced and under construction with target completion dates before 2013 would provide sufficient capacity to transport projected production increases in the Williston Basin for the next decade. The ability to rapidly add transport capacity out of the Williston Basin has been demonstrated over the past three years. The proposed Bakken Marketlink project would compete in the market with other transport options to move Williston Basin crude to refiners in other areas of the country. See Sections 3.14.2.1 and 3.14.3 of the EIS.
2056	117	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The EnSys Report discusses some of the significant ways the Bakken Marketlink will change the project as a whole: "A decision by TransCanada to go ahead with the Bakken Marketlink could raise total crude volumes moving through the KXL pipeline, alter the mix between WCSB and Bakken crudes with their different characteristics, and/or alter the	Should TransCanada go forward with the Bakken and Cushing Marketlink projects, there would be no change in the maximum transport volume of the proposed Project (830,000 bpd). Additionally, there would be no change in the delivery points of transported crude oil identified in the EIS. The oil streams would be batch shipped and therefore there would be

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					market destination for Bakken and other crude oils.	minimal co-mingling at batch interfaces. See Response 115 and Sections 3.13 and 3.14 of the EIS.
2056	118	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS discusses the BakkenLink Project, but avoids analyzing it pursuant to NEPA. Instead, it avoids analyzing the impacts by claiming that "the proposed BakkenLink Pipeline Project is currently speculative and therefore not considered a connected action for the purposes of this SDEIS." However, elsewhere in the SDEIS the Bakkenlink Pipeline is listed as "planned." Furthermore, it has progressed far enough along to have concluded an open season on contracts. Regardless of whether the BakkenLink is certain to be built, it is at least a "reasonably foreseeable" connected action and thus must be analyzed in a second supplemental EIS.	The BakkenLink pipeline is addressed as a reasonably foreseeable future project in the cumulative impacts assessment. See response to comment 111 and Sections 3.14.2 and 3.14.3 of the EIS.
2056	119	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he DEIS analysis used broad generalizations concerning refining in all of PADD III, when actual impacts are very likely to be localized within the same forty-five mile radius on the Texas Gulf Coast … As explained in the Comments, these localized impacts would cause significant harm to populations that are already heavily impacted by air and water pollution, but the DEIS failed to consider at all the environmental justice implications of the Project.	The final refinery destinations of crude oil that would be delivered by the proposed Project is not known. However, as shown in Table 3.13.3-4 of the EIS, there are 15 refineries which would be directly connected to the hubs to which the proposed Project connects. They are located along an approximately 140 mile distance along the Gulf Coast. EnSys reports that "Future level of U.S. refining activity is projected as relatively insensitive to the combination of pipelines available to carry crude out of the Edmonton/Hardisty area." (EnSys 2010). Furthermore, EnSys reported that there would be "no significant change in total U.S. refining activity, total crude and product import volumes and costs, in global refinery CO_2 and total life-cycle GHG emissions whether KXL is built or not. " (EnSys 2010). As explained in Sections 3.13 and 3.14 of the EIS, the composition of crude oil slates in PADD III should the proposed Project be implemented, would not be significantly different than the composition of crude oil slates currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no rationale for assuming that health effects associated with refinery emissions in PADD III would change significantly from the current situation as a result of implementation of the proposed Project. See also Consolidated Responses GHG-2 and P&N-3.
2056	120	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he DEIS analysis failed to consider clean energy and low petroleum demand scenarios, and impermissibly relied on the Clean Air Act ("CAA") and Clean Water Act()"CWA") permitting processes as a source of data and assumptions.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Responses GHG-2 and P&N-3.
2056	121	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Thus, according to the SDEIS, the Project will have no real air or water pollution impacts associated with heavy crude refining, since the refining would happen anyway. See SDEIS at 3-177 - 3-180. There are multiple problems with this facile conclusion. First, it is not genuinely supported by EnSys 2010, which actually presents data allowing for a real possibility that heavy crude processing in the Gulf Coast region is contingent on the Project. In this regard, even to the extent other pipelines to the Gulf Coast might be constructed in the absence of KXL to carry heavy crude, it is not sufficient under NEPA to decline to assess the no action scenario on the logic that someone else might take a similar action....{T]he EnSys 2010 analysis – and the SDEIS analysis built on it – still fail to assess either the local (as opposed to PADD III-wide) KXL-driven refining impacts, or a realistic set of demand and price scenarios.	This is a misinterpretation of the results of the EnSys analysis. While the commenter does not specify the citation within the EnSys report that leads to this misinterpretation, one 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 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.
2056	122	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he Department's claim that KXL will not impact the level of Gulf Coast heavy crude processing is in tension with its claim that KXL is needed to replace unstable heavy crude supplies from other sources....However, the EnSys 2010 analysis – together with the Department's own analysis in the DEIS and SDEIS – strongly indicates that KXL would substantially increase heavy sour crude refining in the Gulf Coast region.	As stated previously, this is a misinterpretation of the results of the EnSys analysis. See response to comment 121.
2056	123	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[R]egardless whether the SDEIS is correct in its conclusion that the "no expansion" scenario – i.e., no new pipelines at all – is "unlikely" (SDEIS at 3-180) – there is a more realistic "no action" scenario that would significantly reduce Canadian crude refining impacts in the Gulf Coast region.	The No Action Alternative presented in Section 4 of the EIS is based on a trajectory analysis that realistically assesses likely environmental changes in the absence of the proposed Project. As stated in Section 4.1.1, "[u]nder the No Action Alternative, the PADD III refineries would continue to acquire heavy crude oil primarily from sources other than Canada to fulfill PADD III heavy crude oil demand and/or find alternative methods to deliver WCSB heavy crude oil to PADD III. Under the No Action Alternative, crude oil demand in PADD III would likely be met by one or more of the following options:• Delivery by marine tankers from countries outside of North America (primarily from the Middle East);• Delivery from the WCSB through the construction of alternative pipeline systems between the WCSB and PADD III;• Delivery from the WCSB to PADD III via existing pipeline connections to PADD II and new onward pipeline connections to PADD III;• Delivery of WCSB crude by other transportation methods (e.g., railroad tank cars, perhaps supported by barge transport); or• Delivery from the WCSB through the construction of a pipeline to a port in Canada and subsequent shipment of the oil by marine

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						tanker to PADD III." 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. As demonstrated by developments in the Williston Basin, alternate modes of transport, particularly rail, can quickly provide additional transport capacity in situations where pipeline capacity is restricted.
2056	124	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[R]efining pollution increases in PADD III – which for all intents and purposes would occur in a very small geographic region already beset with substantial pollution – have a far greater negative impact than corresponding increases in PADD II, where many of the refineries are farther from significant population centers.	See response to comment 119.
2056	125	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	One cannot avoid NEPA analysis for a major construction project merely by arguing that, if the project is not built, someone else will come along later and build something else. Each project must be evaluated to determine its impacts; and any alternative projects in the future will likewise have to be evaluated.	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. It should also be noted that many other potential transportation options for WCSB crude to reach the Gulf Coast (rail expansion, barge delivery, interstate oil pipelines from PADD II to PADD III) include projects that would not be subject to an equivalent level of environmental evaluation in the future since their implementation (e.g., expanded cross-boundary rail traffic on existing rail network) likely do not require additional permitting or environmental review. See Section 4.0 of the EIS.
2056	126	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he counterintuitive argument that KXL will not significantly impact heavy crude refining in PADD III is simply not consistent with other information presented in the DEIS, SDEIS, and EnSys 2010....It is simply not credible to suggest that a large influx of Canadian heavy crude to the Gulf region would have no impact on market-sensitive decisions whether to expand these and other refineries.	The commenter correctly observes that existing heavy crude oil sources for Gulf Coast refineries are either in decline or subject to political uncertainty. However, as stated in the EnSys report and 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 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.
2056	127	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[W]hile the low demand scenario evaluates the impact of clean energy availability (i.e., reduced petroleum demand) on refining, it does not consider that reducing availability of petroleum may itself drive the availability of clean energy….'[W]hat is needed -- and not evident in EnSys 2010 or the SDEIS -- is a close look at how keeping Canadian crude out of the Gulf Coast region could result in clean energy taking a larger market share.	Both the EnSys report and the EIS clearly state that WCSB crude oil would likely continue to enter the PADD III marketplace with or without the proposed Project. As stated in Section 4.1.1, "[u]nder the No Action Alternative, the PADD III refineries would continue to acquire heavy crude oil primarily from sources other than Canada to fulfill PADD III heavy crude oil demand and/or find alternative methods to deliver WCSB heavy crude oil to PADD III. " In other words, the concept of "keeping Canadian crude out of the Gulf Coast region" is not dependent on the presence or absence of the proposed Project. Additionally, the SDEIS and EIS include analysis of the potential impact of price differences of refined transportation fuels on the wider adoption of alternative fuels

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						or more energy efficient vehicles. See Section 4.1.3.1.
2056	128	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he EnSys 2010 analysis does not really take a hard look at different possible crude price scenarios....The analysis of an energy future with and without KXL is not complete without a realistic assessment of differing price scenarios, and their potential impact on the availability of clean energy alternatives.	The SDEIS included and the EIS includes information from IEA (2010), which included projections of production and consumption of crude oil, including oil sands crudes, in different price and policy scenarios, including a scenario with world-wide adoption of policies to aggressively address climate change. See Section 4.1.3.1 and response to comment 127.
2056	129	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he 4 mbd demand decrease in the EnSys low demand scenario is far less than the real potential in decreased demand that would be possible through aggressive pursuit of clean energy and efficiency....The Department needs to conduct a serious analysis of the impact of clean energy alternatives on the various alternative scenarios that pays more than lip service to their potential to replace crude oil.	The low-demand scenario in the EnSys report was developed in close consultation with DOE, EPA, and DOS.
2056	130	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The analysis remains devoid of any attempt to identify the likely destination of the KXL crude beyond blanket statements regarding all PADD II or PADD III. It has thus completely failed in its duty under Executive Order 12898 to assess the disproportionate impact of the Project on minority and low-income populations.	The DEIS and the SDEIS identified Gulf Coast refineries that would have direct access to the proposed Project delivery points if it were to be implemented. While DOS considers the information that was provided in the DEIS and SDEIS as sufficient, the discussion of these topics has been expanded. See Section 3.14.3.14. As stated previously, any investments in or expansions of Gulf Coast refineries would be independent of the implementation of the proposed Project. Further, as stated previously, the emissions from Gulf Coast refineries would be relatively insensitive to the replacement of existing heavy crude oil sources with WCSB sources. Therefore, any refinery investments or expansions that may occur in the future would not be connected actions to, or even indirect growth induced effects of, the proposed Project.
2056	131	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he Department must also consider an environmental justice analysis inclusive of the environmental health impacts on children due to their burgeoning numbers and the latent effects of such impacts on the affected communities….The Department should dig deeper into the demographic information and present information that is more meaningful and more easily understandable to laypersons.	The information in the EIS concerning environmental justice was developed in consultation with EPA and addresses the concerns that could develop in lower income or minority communities directly affected by the proposed Project.
2056	132	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Here, the Department has chosen to use a multiplier, 1.5 times (or 150 percent) of the statewide reference population. The Department admits to deviating from a multiplier of 1.2 (or 120 percent) and explains that 1.5 is more "appropriate, given the low population base across most of the proposed Project corridor ...." (SDEIS at 3-25). We are not sure what the source or precedence is for using either the 1.5 or the 1.2 multiplier, but we believe that using the 1.5 multiplier may lead to inaccurate outcomes....[T]he Department's multiplier system is highly likely to produce arbitrary results. We urge the Department to rethink its multiplier and to use a methodology that is logical and more precise.	The EIS has supplemented the analysis of "meaningfully greater" populations presented in the SDEIS using a 1.5 multiplier with an additional analysis using a 1.2 multiplier that is included in Section 3.10 of the EIS.
2056	133	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The Department must fully analyze the public health status of communities in the refinery regions, areas that are already beset with respiratory and heart diseases and a tremendous air emission burden stemming for existing refineries and other industries... The Department's analysis must thoroughly	The information in the EIS concerning environmental justice was developed in consultation with EPA and adequately addresses the concerns that could develop in lower income or minority communities directly affected by the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					examine how the added refinery burden might impact residents cumulatively.	
2056	134	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The Keystone XL pipeline is proposed to carry Canadian tar sands crude oil containing a deadly gas known as hydrogen sulfide (H_2S)...The Department must recognize that this poorly regulated air toxic also creates along with the other cumulative and synergistic effects an increased disproportionate burden on low income and people of color communities residing near these facilities.	The risks associated with H_2S are discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS. Additionally, both the sulfur (S) and hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) concentrations of typical WCSB crude oils that could be transported on the proposed Project are presented. These data show that the H_2S concentrations of crude oils likely to be transported on the proposed Project are similar to other sour crudes that are currently being refined in the Gulf Coast Area. Further, the EIS references a report that assesses H_2S risks to first responders in the event of a crude oil spill.
2056	135	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he SDEIS provides no analysis of the consumption patterns of populations that rely on fish, vegetation, or wildlife for subsistence...The Department has identified these susceptible populations along the pipeline route. Now it is incumbent upon the Department to discuss how the pipeline may impact the safety of these vital food sources.	Construction and normal operation of the proposed Project would have negligible impacts on food resources. Impacts associated with a release of crude oil from the proposed Project are assessed in Section 3.13. The specific impacts of an identified release would depend on site-specific conditions and the volume of the release.
2056	136	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The African American population of Lake Charles, which sits in the heart of nation's petrochemical industry, is nearly 47 percent. Yet, the SDEIS surprisingly neglects to provide even cursory demographic information for Lake Charles....The Department needs to supply demographic information and analysis for the Lake Charles region, as it has already done for Houston and Port Arthur, Texas and other communities along the pipeline route.	The information in the EIS concerning environmental justice was developed in consultation with EPA and adequately addresses the concerns that could develop in lower income or minority communities directly affected by the proposed Project. See also response to comment 130.
2056	137	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS fails to provide mitigation to reflect the needs of low income, indigenous, and people of color communities....Disaster vulnerability must be taken into account when developing mitigation strategies. We urge the Department to engage the impacted communities directly about their mitigation preferences and needs[.]	The discussion of available public services in Section 3.10.2 has been expanded to include a description of locations of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) along the proposed Project corridor. The discussion of spill response in Section 3.13.5.5 has been expanded to include the role of the LEPCs in emergency response planning for the proposed Project and to include the results of a phone survey of these LEPCs to determine the status of environmental justice considerations within their existing plans. Finally, Section 3.13.6.7 has been expanded to include potential mitigations in consideration of the results of the LEPC survey.
2056	138	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he PSD and NNSR emissions estimates cited in the DEIS cannot be treated as simple estimates of emission increases associated with a particular permitted activity....the Department needs to combine analysis of location-specific refinery impacts...with reliable data concerning emissions from each affected refinery....[W]hile previous emission decreases from unrelated projects may be subtracted from Project emissions for purposes of permitting analysis, it does not make sense to subtract such emissions for purposes of NEPA impacts analysis.	As stated previously, the emissions from Gulf Coast refineries would be relatively insensitive to the replacement of existing heavy crude oil sources with WCSB sources. Additionally, any refinery investments or expansions that may occur in the future would not be connected actions to the proposed Project, nor would the proposed Project induce growth in Gulf Coast refining.
2056	139	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	State fails to adequately examine – and often ignores – impacts to wildlife, including threatened and endangered species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).	Consolidated Response WIL-1 addresses concerns relative to the approach to assessing potential impacts to wildlife described in the EIS and Consolidated Response WIL-2 addresses potential Project impacts to migratory birds, bald eagles, golden eagles, and endangered species from construction and operation of the Project and associated electrical power distribution lines.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2056	140	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	To our knowledge, the consultation process has not concluded for any of the species where formal consultation is required. As such, no aspect of this project can be approved and allowed to commence until the full impacts on listed species are known and consultation has occurred.	See Section 3.8 and Appendix T of the EIS. Formal consultation was required for the American burying beetle only.
2056	141	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not address the serious flaws in the analysis of impacts to species listed as threatened and endangered under the ESA in the DEIS. Nor does the SDEIS address the flawed and often entirely lacking DEIS analysis of impacts to the habitat of listed species....All concerns expressed in comments on the DEIS remain relevant and significant and must be addressed.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS and Appendix T.
2056	142	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Since the DEIS was released, the following additional information on threatened and endangered species in the path of the proposed project, including changes in designated critical habitat, new 5-year status reviews, spotlight species action plans, changes in listing status, etc. became available. Each change must be incorporated into the FEIS, including an analysis of whether this new information changes the preliminary effects determination for each species. [see original letter for the list].	Updated information has been included in Section 3.8 and Appendix T of the EIS.
2056	143	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Additionally, Texas added six freshwater mussel species to its list of threatened species. The final EIS must reflect these changes and address threats, potential impacts, and proposed mitigation measures regarding these species.	Updated information has been included in Section 3.8.3 of the EIS.
2056	144	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[A]t least 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....[A]ny approval by State allowing for the construction of the proposed pipeline will facilitate development of tar sands in Canada. Such development will almost certainly adversely impact these species. These impacts must be assessed and require ESA consultation.	See Sections 3.8, 3.14.4.4 and Appendix T of the EIS.
2056	145	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he regulations do not limit the scope of impacts to species that must be examined to only those within the United States or upon the high seas....[T]he species at issue migrate between the U.S. and Canada. Given the resulting impacts in Canada from such authorization, the action area for the project encompasses areas indirectly affected, including those areas impacted by the tar sands extraction in Canada....These impacts need to be analyzed.	See Sections 3.8, 3.14.4.4 and Appendix T of the EIS.
2056	146	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[DOI and FWS] disagreed with State's conclusion that ESA consultation is not warranted for four ESA listed species for impacts related to the pipeline construction and operation. These listed species are the whooping crane, interior least tern, piping plover, and Western prairie fringed orchid. DOI and FWS also had significant concerns about other species which State did not adequately address....The SDEIS does not address these concerns. It must.	USFWS informed DOS that formal consultation under ESA was required for the American burying beetle only. Conservation measures were developed for the whooping crane, interior least tern, piping plover, and Western prairie fringed orchid such that DOS with USFWS concurrence determined that Project-related impacts to these species would result in a 'may affect, not likely to adversely affect' determination.
2056	147	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	it is State, not Keystone, that has an ESA consultation obligation for the project and its impacts, including the impacts from the project as a whole which consists of the impacts of associated power lines on listed species.	DOS has consulted with USFWS under ESA. See response to comment 146.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2056	148	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	the proposed project will have an estimated 426.2 miles of power lines operated by 18 power providers. The location, impacts – direct, indirect and cumulative – and other relevant factors involving these power lines must be assessed by State, and by State and FWS as part of the ESA consultation process.	ESA consultation associated with the connected actions of the power distribution lines is ongoing and the appendix to the Biological Assessment (see Appendix T) contains the commitment letters from all power providers that they would engage in required consultation with USFWS prior to finalization of the power line alignments. The power line alignments would not be finalized until consultation is completed.
2056	149	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The meeting notes state that FWS has requested the following: letters from power providers regarding measures to comply with the ESA; more information regarding the presence of interior least terns in Texas; different survey practice to ensure whooping cranes, interior least terns, and piping plovers will not be impacted by construction, particularly at crossings of certain waterbodies; and conversation measures for loss of nesting ground by the Spague's pipit. Unless very recent documents exist, there is no indication there has been follow-up on these requests or that State is initiating or has initiated formal consultation for the whooping crane, interior least tern, piping plover, and Western prairie fringed orchid....Formal consultation is required and is not occurring.	DOS is aware of USFWS comments. Resolution of these comments was developed during both formal and informal consultation on the Project. See also response to comment 148.
2056	150	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	the project will involve a large number of associated power lines and other infrastructure. This ancillary development presents a potential great risk to ESA listed species, primarily the whooping crane, piping plover, and interior least tern.	See responses to comments 148 and 149.
2056	151	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Since the issuance of the DEIS, the project likely presents even more power and transmission line construction than the project analyzed by the DEIS analysis due to the addition of the Bakken Market and Cushing links....Yet, inexplicably, there is no change in the initial conclusion State incorrectly made that ESA consultation over these impacts is not warranted. Nor is there any indication ESA consultation is occurring or has occurred. Moreover, the SDEIS does not properly account for impacts to these species. It must.	These projects are connected actions to the proposed Project and have been discussed and analyzed based on the detail available. If required, subsequent ESA consultation would occur for these projects prior to the implementation of these connected actions. See Sections 2.5.3, 2.5.4 and 3.14 of the EIS.
2056	152	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The location of power lines is particularly critical in determining the extent of the threat posed to whooping cranes and must be assessed.	See response to comment 148.
2056	153	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	ESA consultation between State and FWS has not occurred regarding the impacts of power lines and other impacts from the project on cranes. State must consult under ESA section 7 on the direct, indirect, cumulative and other impacts on the whooping crane for the entire pipeline project, including impacts from power lines.	See response to comment 148.
2056	154	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	State also fails to address concerns DOI raised about the adequacy of the environmental analysis of impacts to piping plovers in the DEIS.	See response to comment 146.
2056	155	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not address whether additional surveys for least terns and piping plovers will be required for pipeline construction activities within 0.25 miles of nesting habitat.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS and Appendix T.
2056	156	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not address these conservation measures [e.g. visual bird deflectors] recommended to minimize potential	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS and Appendix T.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					adverse impacts to interior least terns and piping plovers associated with power lines.	
2056	157	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	No adjustment is made in the SDEIS to recognize the accurate interpretation of what is designated critical habitat for the piping plover.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS and Appendix T.
2056	158	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	State must consult on the direct, indirect, cumulative, and other impacts the project will have on the piping plover, including impacts from power lines.	See response to comment 146.
2056	159	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not address the inadequacy of interior least tern surveys....The SDEIS does not address the need for additional least tern suitable habitat surveys along the proposed project right of way....The SDEIS does not address the need to require daily least tern surveys during pipeline construction activities within 0.25 miles of nesting habitat.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS and Appendix T.
2056	160	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	State must consult on the direct, indirect, cumulative, and other impacts the project will have on interior least tern, including impacts from power lines.	See response to comment 146.
2056	161	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	FWS states that it “does not agree with State’s determination of ‘may affect but is not likely to adversely affect’ for the WPFO...However, the effects determination of the Western prairie fringed orchid is not changed in the SDEIS.	Additional conservation measures for the WPFO such that DOS with USFWS concurrence determined that Project-related impacts to these species would result in a 'may affect, not likely to adversely affect' determination.
2056	162	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	State fails to address concerns about the adequacy of the DEIS analysis of impacts to the ABB.	DOS and USFWS entered into formal consultation to develop impact assessment and conservation measures and compensatory mitigation for potential Project-related impacts to the ABB. See Section 3.8 and Appendix T of the EIS.
2056	163	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	State ignores Interior’s recommendations [on the ABB] in the SDEIS.	See response to comment 162.
2056	164	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The use of artificial lighting and its potential effects on the American burying beetle is not addressed in the SDEIS.	See response to comment 162.
2056	165	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS fails to analyze the effect of soil heating on the ABB.	See response to comment 162.
2056	166	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS fails to inform the public whether formal consultation was initiated or will be in the near future [on the ABB].	See response to comment 162.
2056	167	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not address the adverse affects on American burying beetle from mowing or more permanent habitat alteration resulting from right of way construction and maintenance. This is a serious flaw in the SDEIS and no explanation is given for the omission.	See response to comment 162.
2056	168	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not address the Service’s concerns regarding the level of detail regarding temporary road, yard, and stockpile construction information supplied by the draft BA. This information is needed to assess the full impacts of the project on the American burying beetle. No explanation is given for not addressing these concerns in the SDEIS.	See response to comment 162.
2056	169	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	FWS’s recommendations regarding clarification of ABB habitat assessment are likewise ignored in the SDEIS.	See response to comment 162.
2056	170	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	FWS poses a direct question to State: What is the justification for making such determination? ...The SDEIS does not answer	See response to comment 162.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					this question nor include a justification for the rating system applied to American burying beetle habitat. No explanation is given for not addressing the FWS's concerns.	
2056	171	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	State fails to take into account any comments on the DEIS analysis of impacts to the Texas trailing phlox in the SDEIS....The SDEIS does not address concerns about the adequacy of Texas trailing phlox habitat surveys, nor any other concern expressed by commentors.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. Additional surveys and analysis of impacts and conservation measures for the Texas trailing phlox were developed during consultation with USFWS.
2056	172	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	State fails to address concerns about the adequacy of the DEIS analysis of the effects on the Texas prairie dawn flower in the SDEIS.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS.
2056	173	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not address concerns about the adequacy of surveys for Texas prairie dawn flower habitat.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS.
2056	174	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]here is no mention in the SDEIS that surveys will take place or mitigation measures will be put in place to offset the impacts acknowledged [To Sprague's pipit].	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS.
2056	175	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Concerns expressed about the adequacy of the impacts to sage grouse in the DEIS are again unanswered by State in the SDEIS.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS.
2056	176	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not address the status change of the greater sage-grouse, nor any other concern expressed by commentors.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS.
2056	177	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Because accepted survey protocols may not have been followed for grouse surveys in South Dakota either, data provided in the SDEIS that zero sage-grouse leks occur along the Niemi or original route may be similarly flawed	Additional grouse surveys have been completed and survey protocols were all reviewed and accepted by relevant state and federal agencies. See Section 3.8 of the EIS and sage-grouse mitigation plan (Appendix T).
2056	178	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The DEIS and DBA are most deficient regarding sage-grouse in its treatment of power line affects, stating that the associated construction of power lines is beyond the scope of their analysis,...and not mentioning the "avoidance" affect that power lines exert on sage-grouse in otherwise preferred habitats.	Sage-grouse are not a listed species and are therefore not addressed in the Biological Assessment. See the discussion in Section 3.8 of the EIS and the sage-grouse mitigation plan in Appendix T.
2056	179	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	It is likely that the mortality rate of adult sage-grouse in the region may be elevated by both increased predation near the power lines and actual collisions with the lines, and that reproductive success may decline where breeding lek attendance is affected by the proximity of towers, and nest and brood predation is enhanced by perched predatory birds such as eagles, hawks and ravens. As such, the DEIS and SDEIS do not adequately address potential impacts to greater sage-grouse. State must properly account for these impacts.	See response to comment 178.
2056	180	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	State fails to address concerns regarding the adequacy of the DEIS impacts analysis on this listed species [Arkansas river shiner].	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS.
2056	181	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not address this correction regarding Arkansas shiner distribution [presence in Cimarron River in Oklahoma] and no explanation is given for the omission.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS. However, since the proposed Project would not cross the Cimarron River in Oklahoma, the Cimarron River is omitted.
2056	182	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	DOI's concerns and the FWS's recommendations [regarding Arkansas River shiner critical habitat] were not addressed by State.	See Section 3.8 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2056	183	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not address these concerns about adequate flow and potential adverse affects resulting from project-related water withdrawals [to the Arkansas River shiner]. No explanation is given for not addressing these potentially serious impacts.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS.
2056	184	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he FWS states: Water for hydrostatic testing would generally be obtained from rivers and streams crossed by the pipeline and in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Where are these locations? ...State fails to provide this necessary information to protect these listed species in the SDEIS.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. As stated in Section 3.3 of the EIS, all applicable water withdrawal and discharge permits would be acquired prior to hydrostatic testing, and these permits would set limits on withdrawal based on flow rates and would also establish necessary screening to protect sensitive species. See Section 3.8 for a discussion on water withdrawals from the North and South Canadian Rivers. See also Appendix T.
2056	185	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Analysis of impacts to the black-footed ferret was entirely neglected in the SDEIS....Additionally, the SDEIS contains no discussion pertaining to the proposed pipeline's proximity to the re-introduction ferret population in South Dakota. The DEIS provides insufficient detail and attention to the impacts of the pipeline on the ferret's populations and the SDEIS fails to remedy this serious flaw.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.8. See Section 3.8 of the EIS.
2056	186	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The DEIS information pertaining to the swift fox was inaccurate. According to the DOI—in addition, the swift fox should be included in the trans-boundary environmental assessment more thoroughly, because it is listed as threatened in Canada. Yet, the SDEIS fails to remedy the inadequate DEIS analysis.	See Section 3.8 of the EIS.
2056	187	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	the SDEIS discusses the potentially severe, and numerous, harms to avian species that could result from a spill or leak from the pipeline, but fails to give detailed or quantified information regarding these impacts.	Section 3.13 of the EIS provides an overview of the impacts typically associated with oil spills based on the literature and the experience of the agencies. The specific impacts of an oil spill cannot be quantified until an actual release occurs, and are dependent on the spill volume, spill location, and specific elements of the environment that would be affected by the released oil.
2056	188	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not explain what "very unlikely" means.	Very unlikely means that the event is not likely to happen.
2056	189	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS should more fully detail the possible impacts from spills, including identifying specific water bodies and habitat areas at risk of a spill giving pipeline crossings and the pipeline route, what particular species and habitat exists in those areas that would be impacted, and what the true damage and clean-up cost of a severe disaster would be for specific areas.	Sections 3.1 to 3.12 of the EIS provides both the environmental setting and the potential impacts to the environment from construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS provides the potential impacts of an accidental crude oil release to the elements of the environment identified in Sections 3.1 through 3.12. The information provided in Section 3.13 is applicable to a release anywhere along the proposed Project corridor. The damage to species, habitats, and the clean-up costs of a specific release would depend on the exact location and timing of a release, the volume of crude oil released, the timing and effectiveness of the response, and many other related factors that cannot be determined until and unless an actual spill would occur.
2056	190	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The addition of the Bakken and Cushing Markerlink extensions presents additional wildlife concerns that must be analyzed, as these projects will likely impact habitat and result in ancillary development like tanks, pump stations, power lines	The Bakken Marketlink and Cushing Marketlink projects are connected actions to the proposed Project and are described in Section 2.5 of the EIS and assessed in each resource section of Section 3 of the EIS, consistent with CEQ guidance

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and similar ancillary development that may affect the species. However, State has indicated it will not examine these impacts at this time....This abdication of responsibility is illegal.	(40 CFR 1508.25(a)(1)). See Section 2.5 and Section 3 of the EIS.
2056	191	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Impacts to species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act are also inadequately analyzed….Both the DEIS and the SDEIS fail to ensure that takes of migratory birds will not occur.	Migratory bird habitat loss, alteration and fragmentation are addressed in Section 3.6, as are potential mortality and productivity effects. The EIS acknowledges that some mortality of migratory birds may occur. Mitigation measures to avoid take of migratory birds is discussed, and Keystone is working with USFWS to develop a migratory bird conservation plan to restrict potential Project-related impacts to migratory birds.
2056	192	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS fails to address concerns expressed by DOI and the Service about the impacts of power lines associated with the proposed project on protected migratory birds.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.6. See Section 3.6 of the EIS.
2056	193	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not address special markings for power lines within 100 yards of wetlands, nor was any explanation given for the failure to address DOI's concerns.	See response to comment 191.
2056	194	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not provide a more complete description of the MBTA as requested by DOI. No explanation is given for failing to respond to this relatively simple request.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.6. See Section 3.6 of the EIS.
2056	195	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not address conservation measures aimed at minimizing adverse affects to migratory birds from pipeline construction and operations. No explanation is given for not responding to these concerns.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.6. See Section 3.6 of the EIS.
2056	196	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not address DOI's concerns and recommendations regarding blasting in potential migratory bird nesting areas and no explanation is given for the omission.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.6. See Section 3.6 of the EIS.
2056	197	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not identify surveyors or timeframes for pre-construction active nest surveys recommended by DOI to minimize adverse affects on nesting raptors. No justification for failing to address these concerns	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.6. See Section 3.6 of the EIS.
2056	198	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS does not address whether nest-dragging surveys will be incorporated into project mitigation. No explanation has been given for not addressing these concerns.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.6. See Section 3.6 of the EIS.
2056	199	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	This table of impacted acres associated with power line development [requested by DOI] is not included in the SDEIS and no explanation is given for the omission.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.6. See Section 3.9.3 of the EIS for an estimate of acres affected by power distribution line development.
2056	200	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[I]n an email dated July 1, 2010, an FWS official states that in order to avoid violations of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, construction take place outside of nesting season or that measures be taken prior to nesting season to make areas less attractive to birds for nesting. There is no indication in the SDEIS that this concern is addressed.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.6. Keystone is working with USFWS to develop mitigation measures such as clearing vegetation outside of the nesting season to minimize potential take of migratory birds. See Section 3.6 of the EIS.
2056	201	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[M]any conclusory statements in the DEIS provide no reference and calls for citations have also gone unheeded.	Citations are included within the text of the EIS and are listed at the end of each Section.
2056	202	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	DOI makes clear that generally impacts to wildlife need to be better analyzed and quantified by the SDEIS. They are not.	DOS has worked in collaboration with USFWS and state wildlife agencies in the environmental assessment.
2056	203	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he SDEIS generally states that "perches provided by towers and poles could increase the cumulative predation mortality for ground nesting birds, including the greater sage-grouse,	The construction and operation of power distribution lines are connected actions to the proposed Project and are disclosed as such, consistent with CEQ guidance. Additionally, the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					interior least tern, mountain plover, piping plover, and Sprague's pipit." This analysis gives no indication as to what degree these species might be impacted by towers and poles, or how such impacts might be addressed or accounted for. Without such information it is impossible to assess the impact this project will have on these species due to increased predation caused by towers and poles. This falls far short of the "hard look" NEPA requires.	potential impacts associated with these connected actions are addressed to the extent possible based on the available information. Quantification of potential impacts due to increased predation depends upon baseline information and specific route information which is not currently available. However, power line providers have committed to consult with USFWS to develop appropriate conservation measures. See Sections 3.8 and Appendix T to the EIS.
2056	204	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Other failures to provide quantification and specifics on impacts are not addressed by the SDEIS….State must fully address the concerns raised by DOI. [see original letter for examples]	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.6 or 3.8. See Sections 3.6 and 3.8 of the EIS, and Appendix T.
2056	205	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[I]t is not possible to know what exactly State is examining, as impacts are not accounted for in a way that can be quantified or objectively analyzed. Absent such information, the impacts to wildlife and species from the pipeline cannot be assessed.	DOS has performed its analysis consistent with the requirements of NEPA, ESA, MBTA, and other applicable regulations.
2056	206	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The tar sands operations in Alberta affect migratory birds in two important ways. First, strip-mining of over one million acres of forests and wetlands in Alberta's boreal forest will result in the loss of important breeding habitat for millions of birds....Second, tar sands tailings ponds present a serious threat to the hundreds of thousands of waterfowl that migrate through the Athabasca River valley each year.	As a matter of policy, DOS has addressed potential impacts to migratory birds associated with oil sands development in Section 3.14 of the EIS.
2056	207	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The harm to birds caused by the Canadian tar sands operations clearly diminishes the effectiveness of both the Migratory Bird Convention and the Western Hemisphere Convention. Accordingly, the statutory criteria for certification under the Pelly Amendment have been met....The fact that tar sands diminishes the effectiveness of the treaties protecting migratory birds and triggers requirements under the Pelly Amendment has not been analyzed by State. This must be considered under NEPA.	As a matter of policy, DOS has addressed potential impacts to migratory birds associated with oil sands development in Section 3.14 of the EIS. See also responses to comments 090, 191 and Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2056	208	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he fact that the project would have the impact of furthering activities in Canada that diminish the effectiveness of these treaties and trigger requirements under the Pelly Amendment – up to and including trade sanctions – clearly demonstrate that this project is not the national interest and the Presidential Permit for it should not be issued.	As a matter of policy, DOS has addressed potential impacts to migratory birds associated with oil sands development in Section 3.14 of the EIS. See also responses to comments 090 and Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2056	209	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he Keystone XL pipeline will result in the take of numerous protected species in violation of US, state, tribal and foreign laws. The Lacey Act makes this a federal offense, subjecting TransCanada, and individual actors to civil and criminal offenses. The SDEIS has not analyze the likelihood of Lacey Act violations or the potential impacts.	The applicability of the Lacey Act to the construction and operation of the proposed Project is questionable, since the proposed Project would comply with all state, federal and tribal regulations and permit requirements.
2056	210	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he EPA –made clear in a comment letter dated July 16, 2010 that the DEIS fails to properly analyze myriad wetlands impacts. DOI echoes these comments….These impacts are not addressed by the SDEIS.	Section 3.4 was not included in the SDEIS. See Section 3.4 of the EIS.
2056	211	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	These concerns [EPA and DOI concerns regarding mitigation for losses of aquatic resources and wetlands] are not addressed by the SDEIS. [see original letter for further details].	Section 3.4 was not included in the SDEIS. See Section 3.4 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2056	212	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	EPA states that it would: [R]ecommend that the revised Draft EIS include a conceptual wetland monitoring plan that would...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. No such monitoring plan is mentioned the SDEIS.	Section 3.4 was not included in the SDEIS. See Section 3.4 of the EIS.
2056	213	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	This recommendation [EPA recommendation to determine compensation requirements for permanent conversion of forested wetland to herbaceous wetland] is not addressed by the SDEIS.	Section 3.4 was not included in the SDEIS. See Section 3.4 of the EIS.
2056	214	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Such information [EPA request for 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 re-establishment of scrub-shrub and forested wetlands] is not provided in the SDEIS.	Section 3.4 was not included in the SDEIS. See Section 3.4 of the EIS.
2056	215	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	No such explanations [EPA request for 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] are provided by the SDEIS.	Section 3.4 was not included in the SDEIS. See Section 3.4 of the EIS.
2056	216	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	the SDEIS indicates that changes to pipeline design from the project analyzed by the DEIS would include even more specific mainline valves. Yet, State still fails to address EPA’s concerns regarding the placement of SMVs in wetland areas.	Section 3.4 was not included in the SDEIS. See Section 3.4 of the EIS.
2056	217	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	These impacts [number of acres of forested wetlands disturbed by associated access roads or construction camps] are not addressed by the SDEIS.	Section 3.4 was not included in the SDEIS. See Section 3.4 of the EIS.
2056	218	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	These concerns [EPA and DOI recommendations to avoid/mitigate wetlands] are not addressed by the SDEIS.	The mitigation required to comply with CWA and E.O. 11990 will be determined by USACE after a USACE ROD addressing the proposed Project and prior to the issuance by USACE of a nationwide permit under Section 404 of the CWA. However, additional information on wetlands impacts and on potential wetlands of specific concern to EPA as addressed in their comment letter on the DEIS has been included in the EIS.
2056	219	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	EPA states that: Equal mitigation commitments should be made for connected actions, including transmission lines. This recommendation is not addressed by the SDEIS.	The construction and operation of power distribution lines are connected actions to the proposed Project and are disclosed as such, consistent with CEQ guidance. Additionally, the potential impacts associated with these connected actions are addressed to the extent possible based on the available information. Wetlands mitigation for the connected actions would be determined as part of the Section 404 permitting process associated with these connected actions. Potential wetland impacts based on the available information for the power distribution lines are presented in Section 3.4 of the EIS.
2056	220	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	EPA also notes that: [I]mpacts to wetlands from ancillary facilities and access roads outside the 110-foot ROW have not yet been identified and assessed. These impacts are not assessed or identified in the SDEIS. This is a major omission that not only touches on impacts to wetlands, but to water	See Sections 3.1 through 3.12 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					resources generally, to wildlife, air quality, and a host of other issues.	
2056	221	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	As to roads, the SDEIS is similarly unspecific and vague....[I]t gives no meaningful estimate of the number of roads that will be built, where they will be built, and what resources will be impacted by such roads. Absent more information, it is impossible to assess the impacts from these ancillary developments, and the SDEIS as well as the DEIS fail to properly analyze such impacts.	The DEIS included, and the EIS includes, the number of access roads required for construction and operation. See Section 2.0 of the EIS for information on the number of roads and acreages impacted and see Sections 3.1 through 3.12 of the EIS for impact assessments.
2056	222	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The EPA also raises important concerns regarding valuable prairie pothole wetlands and bottomland hardwood forested wetlands....EPA recommends that horizontal directional drilling be used to avoid impacts to these resources, but State does not mention these concerns in the SDEIS. The SDEIS continues to fail to address the legal uncertainty concerning these wetlands and how that might impact their level of protection from project impacts.	The proposed Project crosses no prairie pothole wetlands. For additional information on wetlands impacts, see Section 3.4 of the EIS.
2056	223	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Since the DEIS was issued, EPA and the Corps have issued a proposed new Guidance that would, if adopted, provide some level of protections to certain of these so-called “isolated” wetlands under a case-by-case analysis....State has continued in its failure to assess the impacts to these legally vulnerable waters. It should examine how the proposed guidance would impact protections to vulnerable waters that it would affect. Continued failure to look at how current case law and Administrative actions impact the protections that are being afforded these valuable resources violates NEPA.	In the beginning of its consultation with USACE, Keystone stipulated that it would consider all identified wetlands jurisdictional (meaning subject to USACE jurisdiction). Keystone’s ongoing consultation with USACE which precedes the USACE 404 permitting process is occurring with this stipulation.
2056	224	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he 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. The DEIS did not assess the associated developments.	The DEIS included assessment of impacts associated with mainline valves (MLVs), pump stations, access roads, pipe yards, and other associated developments. This information has been expanded in Section 3.4 of the EIS based on available information at the time the EIS was prepared.
2056	225	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	While State claims that the site of a pump and tank farm do not contain waterbodies, it fails to look at potential impacts to wetlands and water resources at other developments associated with these links.	The Bakken Marketlink and Cushing Marketlink projects are connected actions to the proposed Project and were assessed in the EIS based on the available information consistent with CEQ guidance (49 CFR 1508.25(a)(1)).
2056	226	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he impacts of various crossing methods and whether such methods are practicable or environmentally preferable are not addressed, and it is also not discussed whether these depths would, in fact, be protective of sensitive water bodies.	DOS considers its analysis of potential environmental impacts at water body crossings sufficient (see Sections 2.3.3.5, 3.3, and 3.7 of the EIS). Additionally, as stated previously, USACE would determine final crossing methods, configurations, and required mitigation as part of the Section 404 CWA permitting process after publication of the EIS and prior to issuance of the USACE ROD . In Montana, water crossing methodologies would also be consistent with MDEQ environmental specifications (Appendix I, Attachment 1), and also consistent on federal land in Montana with BLM requirements.
2056	227	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]here is no indication that the SDEIS sought to revise the preferred route of the pipeline to avoid these areas [private wells & SWPAs].	The routing of the proposed Project was conducted to avoid private wells and SWPAs to the extent practicable. See Section 3.3 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2056	228	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]his discussion [regarding protective pipe measures] simply asserts that new pipes are less corrosive than old ones….It does not analyze the actual effectiveness of these pipelines, or explain various failures in newer pipelines.	See responses to comments 053, 054, 055, 058, 059, Section 3.13 of the EIS, and Consolidated Response OIL-4.
2056	229	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Concerns over water quality monitoring also appear to be ignored. EPA states that: [W]e recommend that Keystone would mitigate impacts to wells that may occur during construction or by pipeline spills/leaks, by transporting potable water to the affected site, drilling a new well, or other appropriate measures. Applicable mitigation measures should be described in the revised Draft EIS.	As stated in the EIS, Keystone would provide alternative potable water supply in the event of potable water supply contamination as a result of a release from the proposed pipeline.
2056	230	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The SDEIS claims that the response plan, once it exists, will be reviewed by PHMSA. The adequacy or details of such a plan are not discussed, other than to say that one is not available. This is a key omission. It is impossible to evaluate a response plan that does not exist.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
2056	231	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he Sand Hills region and underlying aquifer resources, including the Ogallala, are of particular concern. However, the proposed pipeline route will not avoid the sensitive Sand Hills area, despite the fact that reasonable alternatives exist that would avoid the Sand Hills region and the aquifer. As discussed herein, State improperly dismisses these alternatives and fails to properly analyze them.	DOS considers the assessment of alternatives presented in Section 4.3 of the EIS to be sufficient and consistent with NEPA.
2056	232	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	If spills were to reach water resources, the possible effects range the gamut of potential impacts with no specific information provided to adequately assess what the actual risks are ... Saying a spill's impacts could have "minor to major" impacts is like saying a person's credit worthiness may range from good to bad, or a road may be safe or unsafe to travel. It falls short of a hard look that provides information upon which impacts can be assessed. As such, it violates NEPA.	The rationale for describing typical potential spill impacts is presented in Section 3.13.5.
2056	233	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	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, 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.	The SDEIS included and the EIS includes an assessment of the potential migration of a released oil column into soil and groundwater. See Section 3.13.6.3 of the EIS.
2056	234	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he 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.	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.
2056	235	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	The DEIS' overall estimation of spill frequency is inaccurate and should be reevaluated in light of the failures of the TransCanada's Keystone I pipeline....Since beginning of operation of the state-of-the-art Keystone pipeline less than a year ago, there have been at least twelve spills. Several of the spills have occurred since the Keystone XL SDEIS was published. This constitutes new information about spill	The operating history of TransCanada and Keystone in Section 3.13.1.2 has been expanded to include recent spills. Additionally, Section 3.13.4.2 has been clarified and expanded including an additional spill frequency evaluation using the NRC database. See Sections 3.13.1.2, 3.13.4.2 of the EIS, and Consolidated Responses OIL-1 and SAF-1.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					frequency and exposes the flawed spill frequency projections in the DEIS and SDEIS. This information should be reevaluated in a second supplemental EIS.	
2056	236	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[T]he DOS's conclusion that there is little cause for worry is based on its belief that "Keystone's ERP" would handle any potential event. This faith is misplaced, and fails to adequately describe the unique risks associated with a spill in this area. A spill in the Ogallala Aquifer could prove catastrophic. The proposed pipeline would bring crude through fragile sand hills 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 SDEIS included and the EIS includes an assessment of the potential migration of a released oil column into soil and groundwater including an assessment of spill migration in the Sand Hills Unit of the NHPAQ which includes the Ogallala aquifer (see Section 3.13.6.3). This assessment compared the hydrogeologic setting of the Sand Hills Unit with the hydrogeologic setting of the well studied Bemidji crude oil spill site in Minnesota. The subsurface conditions in the Sand Hills Unit are not identical to the conditions at the Bemidji spill site. Differences between the two sites include saturated thickness and potential influence of well pumping on hydraulic gradient. However, the range of hydraulic conductivities between the two sites is similar. While the two sites are not completely analogous, studies of the Bemidji site suggest that a spill of similar magnitude in the Sand Hills would remain localized and the dimensions of the liquid plume and associated dissolved plumes would be similar in extent to the plumes at the Bemidji site. The Bemidji spill occurred on August 20, 1979 and approximately 10,700 barrels of crude oil were released. As of 1996, the leading edge of the oil remaining in the subsurface at the water table had moved approximately 131 feet downgradient from the spill site and leading edge of the dissolved contaminant plume had moved about 650 feet downgradient. Therefore, as stated in Section 4.3.2.1, "experience from previous oil pipeline releases in shallow groundwater areas with conditions similar to those within the NHPAQ system indicates that the impacts from even very large spills would likely be limited to localized groundwater contamination that would not threaten the regional viability of the aquifer system."
2056	237	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	[The DEIS] analysis of the impacts to this important areas [Sand Hills] is incomplete. The inadequacy of the analysis is alarming, given that 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.	See updated Section 3.5 of the EIS and Appendix H for information on restoration in the Sand Hills. Also see Appendix T for information on restoration associated with ABB habitat in the Sand Hills area.
2056	238	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	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.	See updated Section 3.5 of the EIS and Appendix H for information on restoration in the Sand Hills. Also see Appendix T for information on restoration associated with ABB habitat in the Sand Hills area. Issues related to potential impacts from an oil spill are addressed in Section 3.13.6.
2056	239	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	There are numerous questions that we do not know about the Sand Hills that further NEPA analysis should address. For example: What are the effects of increased soil temperature on soil moisture content and what are the differences in heat conductivity between soil types?.	Pipeline thermal impacts are addressed in Sections 3.2, 3.5, and 3.8 of the EIS. The thermal impact model and its results are presented in Appendix L to the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2056	240	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Is it possible to re-vegetate affected Sand Hills sites to native plant species?	Yes, in conjunction with the requirements of individual landowners. Revegetation within the Sand Hills topographic region is addressed in Section 3.5 and Appendix H. As described in Section 3.8, as part of mitigation negotiated in consultation with the USFWS, Nebraska agencies, and other interested parties under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, a bond would be established by Keystone to ensure that important ABB habitats within the Sand Hills and elsewhere disturbed by pipeline construction would be revegetated if initial revegetation efforts are unsuccessful.
2056	241	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	How will the heat from the buried pipeline affect plant growth and physiology, crop yields, and surface and groundwater temperatures?	Pipeline thermal impacts are addressed in Sections 3.2, 3.5, and 3.8 of the EIS. The thermal impact model and its results are presented in Appendix L to the EIS.
2056	242	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	What methods will be used to detect oil pollution in groundwater? Will aerial thermal infrared mapping be used to detect leaks?	In the event a pipeline release is confirmed, state and federal regulatory agencies responsible for groundwater quality and oil or hazardous chemical cleanup would determine the appropriate approaches to assess the nature and extent of groundwater contamination. The leak detection methodologies committed to by Keystone as well as those included within the Project-specific PHMSA 57 Special Conditions are addressed in Sections 2.3.1, 3.13.1.1, and Appendix W.
2056	243	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Have pipelines previously been built in areas with sandy soils and high water tables, and if so, what emergency response and remediation measures were used? What role will Nebraska's Department of Environmental Quality play?	Yes. The emergency response plans and remediation measures for these pipelines vary to address the specific conditions of the pipelines and their environment as would the ERP developed for the proposed Project. The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality is responsible to address violations of the Nebraska Environmental Protection Act, the Integrated Solid Waste Management Act, or Livestock Waste Management Act, including civil penalties and injunctions under Title 126 of the Nebraska Administrative Code, anyone responsible for a release of oil or hazardous substances underground or a release that impacts or threatens waters of the state or public health and welfare must notify the department. Under Title 118 of the Nebraska Administrative Code, the department is responsible to determine the appropriate manner for cleanup of a release.
2056	244	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	We know that a pipeline leak or spill in the Sandhills will have a high likelihood of reaching the groundwater, but how quickly would that contamination spread to surface water (lakes and wetlands, etc.)?	The rate of movement and specific behavior of an oil spill would be dependent on many variables such as location of spill, volume of spill, and season of occurrence, and therefore the time required for contamination to reach surface water or wetlands is variable. The SDEIS included and the EIS includes an assessment of the potential migration of a released oil column into soil and groundwater (see Section 3.13.6.3).
2056	245	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	How would a crude oil spill affect property values, in terms of liability issues and negative public perception of "contaminated properties"?	See Section 3.13.6.7 of the EIS.
2056	246	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et. al.	Proposed mitigation measures are inadequate to protect these delicate ecosystems [Sand Hills]. Stockpiling topsoil to a depth of 12 inches will not preserve native grasses whose root systems may extend many feet below the surface, nor will it preserve Sand Hill areas where there is no topsoil.	As stated in the EIS, Keystone consulted with experts in soil erosion and revegetation in the Sand Hills topographic region from the University of Nebraska and the University of South Dakota. The methodologies for erosion protection and revegetation included within the proposed Project CMR Plan

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						(Appendix B of the EIS) were informed by the recommendations of these experts. These methodologies are summarized in Appendix H of the EIS. As part of its due diligence in preparation of this EIS, DOS contacted several of these experts to confirm their participation in the Project and to seek their views on the proposed methods for erosion protection and revegetation in the Sand Hills topographic region.
2522	001	Haywood	Bonita		This Keystone XL pipeline construction will help to increase the amount of jobs available and decrease our energy and gas costs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2522	002	Haywood	Bonita		Like many citizens, I support utilizing our domestic resources. Canada is not so much domestic, but still very close. In the end, we will save in oil transportation costs, since importing is much more expensive. Many of the locals here are unemployed; expanding the Keystone XL pipeline will bring in tons of jobs needed in this area. In turn, our economy will begin to flourish again.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
0781	002	Heafer	Harry		This is not the place to allow the pipeline. Require the route to be moved to the east and follow the route of the pipeline that was recently completed.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
2664	001	Heard	Sandra		It will not be possible to stabilise levels of CO2 in the atmosphere and run-away climate chaos if such a massive project goes ahead. It is irresponsible to continue to put huge amounts of CO2 into the atmosphere when the risks are known.	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.
2664	002	Heard	Sandra		Destruction of pristine forest environment in Canada will affect biodiversity. There will be disruption of caribou migration patterns as well as bird migration routes. I also object to negative impacts on water quality and mismanagement of water resources entailed in the 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.
3253	001	Heard	Sandra		It will not be possible to stabilise levels of C02 in the atmosphere and run-away climate chaos if such a massive project goes ahead	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.
406	1	Heatwole	Doug		The Keystone XL pipeline project is a critical energy infrastructure project needed to meet the US demand for oil. The US does not have sufficient domestic oil supplies and must import foreign oil to meet its needs. I am in favor of this project because I would rather the U.S. import oil by pipeline from Canada than from any other nation. Canada is protective of its environment and cultural heritage, it is a friend of the U.S., and the pipeline would avoid the shipping of oil on the ocean. It is a more reliable, safer, and environmentally protective way for us to import foreign oil than sourcing oil from countries like Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, or Iraq. I also know from experience that the U.S. regulatory system ensures that the public interest is served in terms of protection of the environment, property rights, and cultural heritage during construction and operation of this significant pipeline project. As a citizen of the U.S., I support the approval and	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					implementation of the Keystone XL project.	
0871	001	Hebert	Joan	Santa Barbara Democratic Women	We do not need drastic measures to obtain more oil for the U.S. We need to increase conservation of energy and increase car and truck fuel efficiency.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2499	001	Hebert	Mel		The Keystone XL Pipeline will produce twenty thousand jobs, as well as increase our crude oil supply. I am baffled as to why this project has not been allowed to materialize.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3476	1	Hegenauer	Gary		The proposed Keystone XL Pipeline expansion planned by TransCanada will be beneficial to our country. By increasing our capability to get Canadian oil, we will create both long-term and short-term jobs and also drive down gas prices. Please approve this expansion so that we can begin to see results.	Comment acknowledged.
3476	2	Hegenauer	Gary		From my own research, I have learned that relying completely on alternative energy is not viable. While I am all for alternative energy, science has shown that it will probably only ever amount to twenty percent of our total energy. We need oil, and expanding our own domestic sources and sources in nearby, friendly countries just makes sense. Please allow the expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3282	001	Hegstad	Donna		Oppose Keystone XL! Support Apollo Alliance/clean energy programs. FUND clean energy programs.	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.
3282	002	Hegstad	Donna		Addressing global climate change and reducing our carbon emissions MUST be our first priority.	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.
375	1	Heid	Kerry	Magna Electric Corporation	MAGNA ELECTRIC CORPORATION would like to express our support for the KEYSTONE XL Pipeline. The revisions made to the SDEIS will provide for additional environmental protection related to the development of the KEYSTONE project. The recommended changes in the SDEIS will provide additional benefits to the environment and will have a positive impact on the economies of Canada and United States	Comment acknowledged.
375	2	Heid	Kerry	Magna Electric Corporation	The management of the KEYSTONE project continue to deal with the issues that affect the environment in and around the pipeline. They are working to resolve the concerns brought forward in the SDEIS. In our long association with TransCanada, we have worked with them to solve construction, safety and environmental issues that surface as a result of a project like KEYSTONE XL. We believe that they will take the responsible actions required to ensure they meet the requirements of the SDEIS. In our twenty years of association with TransCanada, we have enjoyed a relationship that meets with sound environmental management practices. We have always found them willing and able to respond to the regulatory requirements expected of them. They are	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					continuing to study and deal with the science of crude oil, green house gas emissions and climate change, as issues that apply to their industry and to those of us who participate with them in the development of new facilities such as the KEYSTONE project.	
375	3	Heid	Kerry	Magna Electric Corporation	We support the changes to the SDEIS and the Keystone Project, as a further commitment between our two countries to create jobs and stimulate the economies of both countries. The longer term economic impact exceeds the requirements of meeting the SDEIS and as such we strongly support the KEYSTONE XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
138	1	Heidt	Cathy		I have absolute confidence in the safety standards of Transcanada Pipelines.	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.
138	2	Heidt	Cathy		I cannot understand why the United States would not immediately approve and welcome the Keystone XL Project. How can it possibly be preferable to import oil and gas from the Middle East - currently in such a state of turmoil and unrest (not to mention, the war of terror waged on the U.S.) - rather than from their largest trading partner and good neighbour, Canada.	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.
1522	001	Heil	Nelson	Carroll County Missouri	The elected officials of Carroll County Missouri would like to go on record in support of the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Keystone Pipeline continues to be an asset to the communities it serves using the highest safety standards and using the best-trained American workers in the world. In addition, the Canadian Oil Sands will greatly enhance national energy secuity.	Comment acknowledged.
423	1	Heineken	Dawn		No arguments about the facts: more jobs steady supply of oil to fuel local businesses increased government revenues to fund critical programs energy security via a steady, secure supply of oil from a friendly neighbor affordable energy for businesses, citizens and community services such as law enforcement, schools and transportation. "The information in SDEIS does not alter conclusions reached in Draft EIS, including need for the Keystone XL Pipeline and the proposed route." "No new issues of substance emerged." From a global perspective, the Keystone XL Pipeline is not likely to result in incremental GHG emissions The Keystone XL Pipeline would be state-of-the-art and "have a degree of safety over any other." Crude oil to be shipped from Canada is similar to crude oil refined in U.S. today Conclusion: FOR ALL THESE RATIONALES AND MORE I INSIST FOR THIS to be approved. Keystone XL Pipeline before end of 2011, if not sooner. SOONER IS BETTER! DON'T DELAY LIKE OBAMA ON OBL!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
296	1	Helland	Hans		Since I drill wells and produce oil and gas, my business is booming. Even though business is good, my costs have	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					escalated due to the cost of fuel. There are a lot of transportation costs related to our service companies, and all of these costs are passed on to consumers. Building this pipeline would improve the energy outlook for North America. Our overall economy would improve as we increase the flow of natural resources from Canada through the Midwest and down to Houston. Hundreds of jobs would be created in Texas and other states. Fuel costs across the country would be reduced. I definitely hope you approve the Keystone Pipeline project.	
0838	002	Helmer	Byron		In addition, we think no issue exist in relation with environmental, as all the modern techniques have been adopted to reduce the impact.	Comment acknowledged.
0838	003	Helmer	Byron	Valvitalia S.p.A.	Last but not the least, the reduction in the nuclear power generation after the Fukushima disaster requires more production throu Oil & Gas and Keystone represent a good opportunity.	Comment acknowledged.
3035	002	Helms	Gordon	FORM LTR	{Organization} believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and constmction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3035	003	Helms	Gordon	FORM LTR	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDIES finding that the" proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	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.
1179	003	Hemenover	Dennis	Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local Union 192	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards.	Comment acknowledged.
2660	001	Hendrick	Dud	Maine Veterans for Peace	The tar sands extraction is an environmental disaster at every level. We must not compound an already catastrophic energy policy by taking the easy, short-term solutions. Every band-aid fix prolongs the inevitable search for soft-path energy alternatives. I implore the State Department to work towards stopping pipeline that would carry tar sands oil through our western states.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. 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.
1428	001	Hendricks	James	FORM LETTER	I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				(see above, LTR 1383)	project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S. • Nearly 1,000 U.S. companies in 47 states are already at work providing services, materials or equipment to Canadian oil sands development.	
1331	001	Henkel	Beerly		Please think long term and find alternatives to the pipeline through Nebraska and the area of our wonderful Aquifer.	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.
253	1	Henley	Al	Alabama AFL-CIO	The Alabama AFL-CIO fully endorses the Keystone XL Project and urges all decision makers involved to expedite the permitting procedures and begin work on this project immediately.	Comment acknowledged.
2799	001	Hennedy	Marie	St. Gregory the Great Church Social Justice Committee	Governments are acting as if they are oblivious to the fact that there is a limit on how much fossil fuel carbon we can put into the air. Fossil fuel carbon injected into the atmosphere will stay in surface reservoirs for millennia. We can extract a fraction of the excess CO2 via improved agricultural and forestry practices, but we cannot get back to a safe CO2 level if all coal is used without carbon capture or if unconventional fossil fuels, like tar sands are exploited.	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.
324	1	Henry	Katherine	Whaler Industrial Contracting	Canadians need a market for their oil and Americans need a secure supply.	Comment acknowledged.
0895	002	Henry	Lawrence		Our communities' economic decline will continue unless action is taken by our government to lower gasoline costs and thus inspire confidence in our future economy. Therefore, I urge you to get moving on this pipeline expansion and continue to explore other options involving the domestic production of energy.	Comment acknowledged.
2423	002	Henry	Beth		But my main concern is climate change. The US should not be a part of mining (or buying) these hard-to-get fuels like the tar sands, the mining and burning of which will take us past many terrible tipping points on 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.
1291	001	Henson	Jenny		I live in East Texas and I understand the need to keep our infrastructures for our energy supplies stable and safe. What I am having trouble understanding is how this project helps achieve that goal. While oil is and will continue to be our major source of energy in the US and abroad in the foreseeable future, no one can argue it is getting more expensive and dangerous to obtain. We must balance this need for energy with our need for other even more precious resources. Water is a very basic resource that is becoming increasingly sacred. This project is unnecessarily endangering several aquifers on its way down from Canada.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1937	002	Hepburn	Richard	Democratic Socialists of	Solar panels and windmills will create jobs for the unemployed.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				America		conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
3289	001	Hepburn	Richard		The probable amount of ecological damage to waters, trees, farms -in fact the entire ecosystems of inland Canada and the US (PERHAPS HE ENTIRE EARTH)- seems, to this citizen, far too dangerous for both nations to contemplate.	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 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.
3289	002	Hepburn	Richard		WHERE IS THE INFORMATION WHICH ALL OF US, AS CITIZENS, GOVERNMENTS, SCIENTIFIC FUNCTIONARIES AND ELECTED OFFICIALS NEED TO SHARE, IN ORDER TO ENSURE A COMPLETE HEARING FOR SUCH A 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.
1118	002	Hepperten	David		Even the best technology has not been able to prevent oil from escaping the Alaskan pipeline in recent years.	Comment acknowledged.
1951	002	Hepworth	Mick		Please spend the money on developing alternatives to fossil fuels.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
329	1	Herbst	Gail	Friends of the Earth	On Saturday May 7, 2011, the XL Pipeline in southeastern North Dakota ruptured spilling approx. 20,000 gallons of tar sand oil. This spill is the 12th spill from the Keystone I pipeline in just its first year of operation. The goverment is now considering granting a new permit to build a second pipeline, the XL Pipeline along a proposed route that includes crossing major rivers, abundant farmland, and thru the nations largest source of drinking water the Ogallala Aquifer in Nebraska. The mounting outrage from landowners and residents of Nebraska and thru out the Midwest clearly demonstrates that the public has not received adequate imput or information on the public health and environmental risks facing our citizens.	The spill referred to by the commenter was not a pipeline rupture. The spill occurred at a pump station and resulted from a failed pipe nipple. 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). In the case of the May 7, 2011 Ludden spill, the time from 3:51 to 4:26 pm MST was used to verify flow imbalance trends detected by the SCADA system. At 4:26 pm the Keystone Oil Control Center (OCC) received visual verification of a leak from a local farmer, thus confirming that a leak had occurred and system shutdown was immediately initiated. Shutdown was completed by 4:35 pm MST. The elapsed time from leak confirmation through visual verification to complete system shutdown was 9 minutes. The incident emphasizes the importance and difficulty of leak verification in some instances. The incident confirms that the uncertainty in time to shut down

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						for any leak is primarily a function of the time required to verify that a leak has occurred. Additional information on the spill is presented in Section 3.13.1.2 of the 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 of 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. Similar information was provided to the public in the draft EIS that was issued in April 2010, and in the supplemental draft EIS that was issued in May 2011.
329	2	Herbst	Gail	Friends of the Earth	Secretary Clinton is expected to decide soon whether to fast-track a final permit on the project. To fulfill President Obama's pledge to improve transparency in Goverment we ask that the State Department request a supplemental EIS be mandated and the issueing of a permit be delayed until the public citizens are afforded a more rigorous review.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
0858	001	Herman	Paul		We need to immediate move to a 100% green energy economy.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
3468	1	Herrick	Irma		There is no good reason to be against the Keystone XL Pipeline, since the United States would benefit immensely from an increased oil supply. The more oil we can import from our friendly Canadian neighbor, the higher will be our likelihood of reducing our gas prices. This in turn would provide a much-needed boost to our economy because people would have more money to spend on retail products such as clothing.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1200	002	Hersh	Charles		With the Keystone XL Pipeline, the increased oil availability that we will experience will, in turn, lower fuel prices and help to reshape our economy. Let's face it, we need to support anything that will do that. In addition, the idea of gaining our energy from Canada as our supplier really appeals to me, as I am sure that it would to many others, as well.	Comment acknowledged.
3075	001	Hess	Tim		As far as I know there is no Emergency Response Plan. If there is I would like to see it.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
3075	002	Hess	Tim		The liability issue is just not reasonable. In my mind Keystone should be fully liable except for malicious actions. My insurance covers me up to 1 million. any more than that should be covered by Keystone.	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.
3075	003	Hess	Tim		Twice in the S.D.E.I.S. they talk about the corrosiveness of the crude going through this pipe. They don't have any studies to estimate the life of this pipe. I think that until they will give us some sort or realistic number they should not be permitted.	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.
1339	001	Hevener	Jeanne		Please don't approve the Keystone XL Pipeline. It may provide a short term energy boost for our country (and short term economic windfall for a few). It has the potential to create a serious environmental disaster.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1339	003	Hevener	Jeanne		So, why not put all our efforts into building infrastructure to tap into the cleaner energy source that our planet has given us in abundance--wind and solar?	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1365	001	Heydt	James		This pipeline and many like it are vital to this countries abilities to prosper. Although Canada is still a outside source for energy. Canada is a more stable source.	Comment acknowledged.
0707	002	Hickory	Arlene		This will result in real human suffering. How much more reasonable it would be to seriously develop alternative energy sources.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
521	1	Hightower	John		As someone who is in favor of virtually anything that will help ease gas prices and fuel our economy, I believe the Keystone XL pipeline expansion is a great idea. The research has been done and the work is ready to start. It is only lacking approval, which should not be tied up in red tape or bureaucracy. This pipeline will bring needed oil into the US from nearby Canada, increasing the amount of energy we obtain in this country or near-domestically. This is a step in the right direction toward becoming independent. Having worked in the Gulf on an oil supply boat, I understand how expansion of a pipeline such as this will positively impact this country. The jobs brought forth will be tremendous. A boost such as this is needed in this area and throughout the Gulf region. When jobs are plentiful, the effect is felt throughout the U.S. Gas prices may even see a decrease with a pipeline expansion. My wife and I own a 5-wheel trailer that we planned to travel in this summer. Those plans have been put on hold due to the high cost of diesel to run the truck that hauls it. We simply can't afford to take the trailer anywhere but the backyard. It is time that the American people feel some relief. I urge you to approve the Keystone expansion and put us on the right track.	Comment acknowledged.
3583	1	Hildestad	Terry	MDU Resourced Group	I am writing in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the Department of State to approve the project permit application.	Comment acknowledged.
3583	2	Hildestad	Terry	MDU Resourced Group	The Keystone XL Pipeline project will provide important benefits to the United States and has been designed to minimize and mitigate environmental impacts. We appreciate the environmental concerns that have been brought forward regarding this project. However, we believe that the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement acknowledges that many of these issues have been	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					satisfactorily addressed, and that an extraordinary level of engineering has gone into the pipeline design to ensure it can be operated safely.	
3583	3	Hildestad	Terry	MDU Resourced Group	As an energy provider we support ensuring that the energy resources our nation relies upon come from proven allies and neighbors such as Canada, from land-based sources to minimize the risks inherent in drilling in our coastal waters, and through projects that will provide long-term, robust economic benefits to our country. I urge the Department of State to grant the necessary permits for the Keystone XL pipeline project.	Comment acknowledged.
2960	001	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audobon Society	The SEIS does not analyze the impacts of the pipeline carrying dangerous tar sands oil at high temperatures and pressures, or explain why the Keystone I pipeline has had far more leaks and spills than the State Department's EIS on that pipeline predicted.	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-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. 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).
2960	002	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audobon Society	The Supplemental EIS does not have an Emergency Response Plan for the Keystone XL pipeline, so the public has no chance to comment on TransCanada's plans to deal with leaks and spills, even after the Gulf oil spill and tar sands pipeline spills in Michigan and Canada in the last year.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
2960	003	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audobon Society	The Supplemental EIS says that emissions of climate changing gases, like carbon dioxide, from production and use of fuel from tar sands are17% higher than for other kinds of oil. But it doesn't analyze the impacts of climate change caused by those emissions, or look at whether other fuels would be cheaper if climate changing emissions are taxed or regulated.	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.
2960	004	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audobon Society	The Supplemental EIS does not seriously consider the "no-action alternative" or analyze the relative cost of tar sands compared to investments in increased energy efficiency and alternative fuels.	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.
2960	005	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audobon Society	The SEIS claims that oil from the tar sands will replace imports from Venezuela, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia, but it fails to consider that in a global market, those countries will lower prices to keep selling oil to Gulf Coast refineries, and Gulf coast refineries will keep selling oil and gasoline to China and other foreign countries, too. If tar sands oil is going to go through this pipeline to the Gulf and then on to China, how is	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: “Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					that in the national interest? Canada is also a foreign nation, and like Venezuela and Mexico it is in the American Continents - how does importing Canadian oil reduce dependence on foreign oil?	market. 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, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast)." Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process.
2960	006	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audobon Society	We also have concerns about how the pipeline will be safely closed down and removed, once it is obsolete. We have no idea how expensive oil will be in the far future and how the Company will afford fuel for heavy equipment (bulldozer or backhoes) to extract failing oil pipelines, in the far future when gasoline is more expensive and rare.	Section 2.6.2.2 of the EIS addresses the requirements of state and federal agencies relative to pipeline decommissioning. Concerns regarding bonding and decommissioning are also discussed in Consolidated Response LIA-2.
2960	007	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audobon Society	We hope you will consider the cross border environmental justice concerns of the impacts on Canadian Native Americans of the extraction of the 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. In addition, Section 3.13.4 of the EIS has been revised to expand discussions of extraterritorial concerns.
70	1	Hill	Buzz		Have the citizens who will be impacted by the current proposed Keystone XL Pipeline been adequately informed? What measures have been taken to assure such people have not been deceived by the lack of access to understandable evaluations and been subject to deliberate misinformation campaigns?	Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the EIS scoping meeting locations and schedules.
1186	001	Hill	Marilyn		The proposed Keystone oil pipeline expansion project will bring much-needed oil into the U.S., increasing our energy supply.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
1186	002	Hill	Marilyn		The real concern for environmentalists in Nebraska should be the use of wind turbines that disrupt the bird habitats and ruin	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the landscapes. This is the real enemy, not oil and pipelines. Worse yet, wind energy can't be stored, while we can build vast supplies of crude oil to meet our needs and bring prices down	
1302	002	Hill	Willow		AND of the desecration and poisoning of thousands of acres of once pristine lands and all their inhabitants at the source of this dirtiest of oils -- the Tar Sands in Alberta.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. 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 to other heavy crude oils.
3381	001	Hillman	Aaron	Sierra Club Membership Services	I ask that the State Department protect American interests by doing a better job at analyzing the risks of Keystone XL, including: - a better review of alternate routes that avoid the fragile and beautiful Sandhills and major aquifers such as the Ogallala and the Carrizo-Wilcox	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
3381	002	Hillman	Aaron	Sierra Club Membership Services	actual scientific analysis on the corrosive nature of tar sands oil, which impacts pipeline safety and increases the risk of spills,	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.
3381	003	Hillman	Aaron	Sierra Club Membership Services	real consideration of the environmental justice impacts of expanded refinery operations in American 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.
1417	001	Hines	Perry		TransCanada Keystone Pipelines Pump Stations provide the highest quality and safety and environmental standards I have encountered in my 7 years in the construction business. Jones-Blythe Construction has been a general contractor located in Springfield Illinois for over 80 years. I have personally been involved with Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Keystone Pipeline project and have appreciated the strict environmental sensitivity my generation proudly preaches as the utmost importance. The facilities design and construction require top quality performance that equates to environmental protection and standards. These stations set a new standard in the pipeline construction industry.	Comment acknowledged.
10	2	Hinrichs	Robert		The Impact Statement appears to be written by someone at Transcanada. It is more or less concerned with Transcanada's profit margin and is not even an environmental impact statement. Observe how it does not address, and most deplorably, is even dismissive of concerns about impact to the precious region of the Nebraska Sandhills and the Ogallala Acquifer, one of the world's largest, and the source of this country's agricultural productivity..	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.
10	3	Hinrichs	Robert		This pipeline project is incredibly short-sighted, pumping the	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					dirtiest oil through these highly productive and beautiful national treasures, putting them at great risk,that will cut our nation, leaving a horrid scar.	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. 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. 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.
10	4	Hinrichs	Robert		What happened to support for 'green technology' in this administration? I thought it was one of the foundations of the platform. Instead we get the dirtiest oil in our clean water.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. 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. Crude oil would not be released from 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 Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
426	1	Hinsdale	Mary		This project puts vital resources at risk solely to benefit people who are already obscenely wealthy. I cannot imagine they'll be willing to fund a cleanup should the pipeline fail, given their track record elsewhere. It's time for all of us to say 'Enough!' to this sort of irresponsibility in the name of greed and selfishness. No pipeline over the aquifers!	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2750	001	Hirsh	Sally	TEEM	Developing sand and shale oil will undue all the work of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in halting climate change. While other countries are turning away from fossil and nuclear fuels, this country seems to draw a blind eye. It would be a grave mistake to ignore the science. Already we're seeing huge consequences of global warming. Please do not ignore the suffering occurring worldwide as a result of desertification, massive flooding, unusually frequent and devastating storms, melting of arctic ice and permafrost and the acidification of the oceans.	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 ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project.
378	1	Hise	William		While I understand the need to run the pipeline from Canada through parts of the United States, I fail to understand why it needs to run through our largest aquifer, especially considering TransCanada's past history of pipeline breaks and oil spills in the past. Despite their assurances of safety and their ability to clean up any spills, their track record is not so good. The Sandhills grasslands, through which the proposed pipeline is to go, is very fragile and very difficult to restore. Even worse, ANY leak of oil into the sands will seep rapidly down into the aquifer and be dispersed, never to be reclaimed. This water is used by many millions of people and animals. A major leak in the pipeline would cost the U.S. far more than any benefits we might gain.	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.
378	2	Hise	William		Running the pipeline along existing pipeline routes where the	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					subsoil is much less porous makes much more sense to me. I do not understand why TransCanada (and the State Department) are so reluctant to reroute the pipeline to a more environmentally friendly location. Please consider doing so.	routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills topographic region through use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
540	1	Hite	William	United Association of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters of the US and Canada	The United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada (United Association or UA), a labor union representing over 340,000 members in the plumbing and pipe fitting industry, is submitting the comments set forth below on the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) for the Keystone XL Pipeline project. At the outset, we would like to express our full support for this critical pipeline, which we believe is vital to our nation's economic security and energy independence, and urge the Department of State (State or DOS) to issue the Presidential Permit currently pending for this project.	Comment acknowledged.
540	2	Hite	William	United Association of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters of the US and Canada	Last, but clearly not least, the various environmental issues raised in the DEIS should not, we submit, be considered in a vacuum. While all outstanding environmental issues and concerns have been adequately addressed, the critical economic benefits of this project must be stressed. While our nation is still struggling to recover from the Great Recession, the Keystone project is projected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the U.S. and will do so without a single dollar of government assistance. The entire project is privately financed. The positive economic impact of the construction work will ripple to other industries for the increased expenditures for goods and services inside and outside of the immediate vicinity of the pipeline. The rise in goods and services will also result in more tax revenue for the surrounding local governments and for the federal government in fees assessed for the use of public lands for the pipeline and transmission and distribution lines. In fact, the project is expected to provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the pipeline's corridor states. Again, this economic stimulus will come without any financial assistance expended by the federal or state governments. It would be incomprehensible for the government to intervene into the private market and prevent such an important economic engine from coming to fruition-especially for the men and women who would miss out on the much needed jobs as a result.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
540	3	Hite	William	United Association of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters of the US and Canada	The proposed Keystone XL pipeline would also provide unmistakable strategic benefits to the United States-notably economic security and energy independence. After yet again evaluating the proposed project, in particular its safety and environmental impact, and considering a number of alternatives, including the possibility of No Action being taken, the development of this pipeline was found to be the most logical and reasonable step forward. After all, the export of crude oil from the Canadian oil sands is economically unavoidable and the construction of a pipeline would be the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					environmentally preferable means for transporting oil from Canada, without the green house gas emissions that would result from the use of tankers or other modes of transportation.	
540	4	Hite	William	United Association of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters of the US and Canada	For more than two and a half years, the Keystone XL pipeline has been under review. The SDEIS has provided further support for why the Keystone XL pipeline makes sense and for a Presidential Permit to be granted expeditiously. The UA strongly supports the Department of State granting TransCanada a permit to proceed with the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2052	001	Hite	William	UNITED ASSOCIATION of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	we would like to express our full support for this critical pipeline, which we believe is vital to our nation's economic security and energy independence, and urge the Department of State (State or DOS) to issue the Presidential Permit currently pending for this project.	Comment acknowledged.
2053	002	Hite	William	UNITED ASSOCIATION of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	State has thoroughly demonstrated that it not only met, but far exceeded its regulatory requirements in reviewing the scope and nature of this project.	Comment acknowledged.
2053	003	Hite	William	UNITED ASSOCIATION of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	The need for and the potential impact of the proposed project has not changed at all from when the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was released last year by the DOS on April 16, 2010.	Comment acknowledged.
2053	008	Hite	William	UNITED ASSOCIATION of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	In other words, State has again gone beyond its regulatory requirements in reviewing TransCanada's proposal	Comment acknowledged.
2053	012	Hite	William	UNITED ASSOCIATION of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting	The safety standards of the proposed pipeline were reevaluated and yet again found to be above code.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Industry of the United States and Canada		
2053	013	Hite	William	UNITED ASSOCIATION of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	DOS analyzed a likely spill response procedure that would be followed by TransCanada in the event of a spill, evidencing the company's preparedness to proceed with project Development.	Comment acknowledged.
2053	014	Hite	William	UNITED ASSOCIATION of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	Therefore, there is no question that this project serves U.S. national security interests	Comment acknowledged.
2053	015	Hite	William	UNITED ASSOCIATION of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	Last, but clearly not least, the various environmental issues raised in the DEIS should not, we submit, be considered in a vacuum.	Comment acknowledged.
2053	020	Hite	William	UNITED ASSOCIATION of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	The proposed Keystone XL pipeline would also provide unmistakable strategic benefits to the United States- notably economic security and energy independence.	Comment acknowledged.
178	1	Hittel	Trevor	Kuhn Environmental	The oil which is referred to as dirty oil from Northern Alberta is not infact all dirty oil. Much of this oil is being produced from very different technology other than open pit mining.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oils that would be transported by the proposed Project.
3239	001	Hobson	Art		I urge you to DISAPPROVE a huge new pipeline to carry Canadian tar sands oil to Texas refineries. Global carbon dioxide levels are already by far the highest in the past 800,000 years, and already threaten 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.
55	1	Hodges	Christine		The Nebraska Sandhills have porous soil over a shallow aquifer shared by eight states, providing water for 30% of the nation's irrigated farmland. It is a foolish location for a crude oil pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
55	2	Hodges	Christine		Even worse, the pipe might be used for diluted bitumen--a corrosive substance.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oils that would be transported by the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						proposed Project. As noted in that response, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
55	3	Hodges	Christine		Why not locate the pipeline through the abundant areas of clay soil in other parts of Nebraska? Yes, it would cause higher construction costs for TransCanada, but a spill would cause a financial disaster for farmers and the contamination of 175,000 square miles of clean water.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPQ) system, including information on potential impacts to groundwater due to a spill. As indicated in that Consolidated Response AQF-3 and in Section 3.13.6.3 of the EIS, spills would be localized within the NHPQ system and would not contaminate 175,000 square miles of groundwater.
55	4	Hodges	Christine		Do not repeat the mistakes of offshore oil well drilling. Accidents happen. The Horizon rig leaked a cubic football field full of oil into the ocean. Don't locate the Keystone XL Pipeline in an area with the highest risk to spread.	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.
593	1	Hodges	Doug		Do not approve the Keystone Project	Comment acknowledged.
1935	002	Hodges	Christine		Yesterday, I opened the newspaper, and the headline story said that Keystone's pipeline through Missouri and Kansas has been ordered to be shut down because it is leaking so much that it is a hazard to people and the environment. Leaks are not "rare" or "possible," they are "certain." Why build the XL Pipeline in Nebraska over sand, over an aquifer? People are telling you, this is stupid.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2725	001	Hoeffer	Beverly		I strongly support not allowing the proposed project to proceed unless and until the environmental impacts of the proposed project's total greenhouse gas emissions are considered and persuasive scientific evidence is presented demonstrating that the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the proposed project do not present unacceptable risks to human health, the environment and the climate. These steps have not yet been taken sufficiently.	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.
2060	002	Hoffa	James	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	The Keystone Pipeline will provide jobs and infuse revenue to the U.S. economy. The project is projected to create nearly 20,000 high wage manufacturing and construction jobs in the U.S. Additionally, it has been estimated that the project will create nearly 118,000 indirect jobs and provide $5.2 billion in tax revenue to states on the pipeline's corridor.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2060	003	Hoffa	James	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	The proposed pipeline comes at no cost to taxpayers. The project is privately funded and does not require government assistance. In fact, TransCanada has committed $20 billion in new private sector spending to construct the pipeline. Essentially, the pipeline is an opportunity to provide jobs at no cost as well as revenue to the U.S economy. These extraordinary benefits will help the economy recover at a time when economic growth remains slow.	Comment acknowledged.
2060	004	Hoffa	James	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	The project meets all regulatory requirements and is not an environmental risk.	Comment acknowledged.
2060	005	Hoffa	James	International	The SDEIS further indicates that there is no substantial impact	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Brotherhood of Teamsters	of green house gases, despite the concerns raised by environmental advocates.	concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
2060	006	Hoffa	James	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	The SDEIS also determined that the pipeline meets or exceeds safety 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.
2060	007	Hoffa	James	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	The project strengthens energy security in the U.S and reduces dependence on oil from the Middle East. In short, this project supports U.S. national security interests.	Comment acknowledged.
2060	008	Hoffa	James	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	While the Teamsters Union believes in a transparent and thorough review process, the permitting process has been delayed for far too long. Further delay of this project will jeopardize job creation and revenue for the U.S. economy as well as threaten the national security interest of the United States.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2675	001	Hoffman	Hannah		I want my tax dollars, and my country, to be working towards sustainable energy change, not more of the same. Crude oil is choking us. This money should go to a project that will not heat the planet, killing life and creating more and more natural disasters.	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.
257	1	Hoffner	Erik		Regarding the Keystone XL Project supplemental draft environmental impact statement (SDEIS) - I have read much about this project and have concluded that its potential environmental impacts are too great. The kind of oil that it will transport is too caustic and must be shipped at high pressures: this is why we've seen pipeline spills this past year, and the XL will only continue that dirty record. Please look closely at this inconvenient truth.	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. 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.
3222	001	Hoffner	Erik		Tar sands oil is too leaky to go in pipelines. The Keystone project would cause multiple spills allover the US if approved	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.
1897	002	Hogan	Tim		At a time when our nation and countries across the world need to be moving away from fossil fuels, this project is another step toward catastrophic climate disruption.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1897	004	Hogan	Tim		Just this week the State Department ordered the TransCanada Corporation to suspend operation of its one-	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					year-old Keystone 1 pipeline after a series of spills. Accidents have happened; accidents will happen.	frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
1897	005	Hogan	Tim		The destruction of huge swaths of boreal forests to extract oils from tar sands in Alberta is unconscionable. The impact on native peoples, vast watersheds, and the plants and animals that depend on these lands will be ruinous.	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.
1897	006	Hogan	Tim		The infrastructure needed to build the proposed pipeline will have frightening impacts across the northwest as megaloads of piping and associated material are transported on narrow roads from Lewiston, ID to northern Alberta.	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.
2958	001	Hogan	Bill	Esso	President Obama has recognized Canada as "a stable and steady and reliable source" of crude oil for U.S. consumers. A permit for the Keystone XL project will help ensure that Canadian crude oil will continue to be supplied to the United States and play a significant role in meeting U.S. demand for fuels for the foreseeable future.	Comment acknowledged.
2958	002	Hogan	Bill	Esso	Crude oil derived from the Canadian oil sands, including bitumen blended with diluent, has been safely transported into the United States by pipeline for decades and is similar to other types of crude oil refined in the U.S.	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.
2958	003	Hogan	Bill	Esso	Given the findings of the U.S. State Department's Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, the implications for U.S. national energy and the economic well-being of both the United States and Canada, I strongly urge the U.S. State Department to expeditiously finalize its environmental review and issue a Presidential Permit for the proposed Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
3031	002	Hokonson	Suzi		Keystone XL pipeline and the tar sands oil it would carry would also increase dangerous air pollution in minority	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
					communities who live near these oil refineries.	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.
3369	002	Holder	William		1. Job creation - This point needs no explanation. It is obvious that a huge pipeline endeavor will create a WEALTH of jobs from our northern border to Texas.	Comment acknowledged.
3369	003	Holder	William		2. Energy security - The amount of oil sands in Canada is simply immense and we import more oil from Canada than any other single country. Importing oil from a trusted ally only goes to further our security for years to come. Additionally, transporting petroleum liquids through a pipeline is the cheapest and most efficient way of moving this vital commodity. The cheaper we make make the supply chain to operate, the cheaper the cost to the consumer.	Comment acknowledged.
1204	001	Holfinger	Christian		The expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline is a positive step towards stabilization of our country's economy. This expansion will secure additional oil imports from our friendly neighbor to the north as well, which I think is very wise and mutually beneficial. We need to sustain a good partnership with Canada and take advantage of our relationship with them. The State Department should not only approve this expansion, but also they should encourage the construction to begin very soon.	Comment acknowledged.
1204	003	Holfinger	Christian		The oil and gas industries have a tremendous safety record. Hundreds of millions of gallons of oil are transported through the current pipeline without incident. We need this expansion as a country, not just as an industry, so please approve it right away.	Comment acknowledged.
2232	001	Holian	Brad		As a scientist for over 38 years at Los Alamos National Laboratory (but not speaking for the laboratory), I am firmly convinced by the scientific arguments that the exploitation of tar sands oil will put us well beyond the tipping point for catastrophic climate change.	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.
155	1	Holloway	Jeff	Pipeline Technologies Inc.	I am writing in support of the Keystone XL Project.	Comment acknowledged.
155	2	Holloway	Jeff	Pipeline Technologies Inc.	Pipeline construction has evolved greatly in the last 50 years. Just as our automobiles and aircraft have become much safer - so has the safety of pipelines improved. The pipeline issues that people read about in the press are mostly associated with pipelines that were installed many years ago using technologies that were not comparable to what gets installed today.	Comment acknowledged.
155	3	Holloway	Jeff	Pipeline Technologies	2) Pipeline construction and operation will make a great number of valuable jobs in the US - just when a mega project	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Inc.	is needed to help get the economy moving ahead.	
155	4	Holloway	Jeff	Pipeline Technologies Inc.	3)The oil sands are not a perfect source of oil - however neither are all of the other possible sources of oil. The technologies in the oil sands are continually improving. Oil production in Canada is monitored much better than in many other locations around the world. 4)The energy expended protecting world sources of oil balances out the energy expended to extract oil from the oil sands.	Comment acknowledged.
2819	001	Hollwedel	John		Stop this land grab from private land owners for the sake of Business profit concerns and look for other ways to get the energy needed to create jobs and sustain the energy producing businesses. I would suggest USA based companies drilling for Natural Gas; getting rid of intrusive (redundant) regulation and making markets-based rules the key to increasing production of oil and gas.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1261	002	Hollweg	K.		* leaks in the pipeline will foul waterways, aquifers, and lands in ways that cannot be cleaned up	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
1261	003	Hollweg	K.		* investment in energy conservation measures will more quickly and economically lead to savings in (and therefore no need for) fossil-fuel energy to fuel our lives and businesses -- so it does not make sense for us to support the risks of tar sands development/transportation. Please encourage the Canadians to focus on more efficient & less polluting forms of energy !	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
622	1	Holtz	Michael		Please stop the Keystone XL Project. It will create more negative environmental impacts then the value of the oil and gas going through the pipeline	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.
3286	001	Homer	Mark		I am submitting a comment that the analysis of the pipeline impact is flawed and insufficient. failing to account for important information regarding human-made climate change that is now available.	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.
3286	002	Homer	Mark		Prior government targets for limiting human-made global warming are now known to be inadequate. Specifically the target to limit global warming to 20C rather than being a safe "guardrail" is actually a recipe for global climate disasters.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3286	003	Homer	Mark		The tar sands pipeline project does not serve the national interest because it will result in large adverse impacts on the public and wildlife by contributing substantially to climate change. These impacts must be evaluated before the project is considered further.	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.
2138	001	Hoops	Leonard		BUILD IT! We should be getting our energy from friendly neighbors, not corrupt dictators. And as a bonus we get domestic jobs.	Comment acknowledged.
1378	001	Hopkins	Holly		I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada •	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S.	
467	1	Horner	Marcy		This is not the way to the future of our country. Running up the cost of dirty oil in the midwest, while increasing exports to China from Texas refineries will not reduce our dependence on foreign oil. It will only serve those interests who profit from our continued reliance on fossil fuels while further degrading our water supplies and adding to the carbon burden. This project should not be allowed to continue. This is a pipeline to disaster.	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 P&N-2 addresses the potential for export from the Gulf Coast of Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project and product refined from the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Greenhouse gas emissions associated with the use of heavy crude oil from Canadian oil sands projects are addressed in Consolidated Response GHG-1 and in Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS.
3193	001	Horner	Randolph		We are writing to PROTEST strenuously the authorization of the Keystone XL pipeline. This project will endanger the environment of the United States, only to deliver dirty tar sands crude to refinerys that are themselves polluters.	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 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.
3193	002	Horner	Randolph		The pipeline would exacerbate and already dangerous, climate-destoying, Canadian tar sands exploitation; a trend which, if continued, would escalate the global shift of temperature far, far past the 1.5C limit of change which expert scientists tell us is barely tolerable.	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.
3193	003	Horner	Randolph		The assertion that this dirty crude is needed by the US is patently false. The progress toward energy efficiency and reduced fuel consumption which must be undertaken to move the world back from the brink of a climate catastrophe will in and of itself displace many times the amount of fuel that would have been provided by the tar sands 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. 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.
609	1	Hornstein	Susan		we had the "chaney trail", let's not have more boondoggles under this administation. after bp, exon, etc. it is clear corporate shortcuts are the way. we cannot take chances please stop this project	The commenter’s opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2376	004	Horton	Paul		I request that TransCanada be required to move the proposed line to the proximity of their previous line east of the Sandhills.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
2376	005	Horton	Paul		The fact that TransCanada lines are prone to spills and leaks has been well documented in Nebraska newspapers. Moving the line east to less permeable soils will help to minimize the damage that results from their leaks.	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). Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
2142	001	Horton	Kevin		This is a great project to help ensure the USA energy future and working with a friendly nation as our supplier rather than countries from the Middle East. This will be a great jolt for the American economy and have positive results for everyone.	Comment acknowledged.
2564	001	Hotopp	Ken		I strenuously object to the approval of the Keystone XL pipeline for tar sands oil, because of the huge climate change impacts of burning that oil. Millions of lives and livelihoods around the globe are now at risk to climate change. It would be irresponsible in the extreme to ignore experts who have already provided a credible explanation for the climate effects of tar sands oil.	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.
1529	001	Houseman	Ron	Taney County Commission	Today, according to the Energy Information Administration, Missouri ranks 40th in energy production, making us a net user of energy, particularly petroleum and natural gas. For that reason, we are deeply concerned that the Keystone XL pipeline be approved by the Department of State. Concerns raised by opponents to be addressed by the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement are not adequate to denying approval of this critical project:	Comment acknowledged.
1529	002	Houseman	Ron	Taney County Commission	The Keystone XL pipeline will be built to the highest safety standards by the best-trained (American) workers in the world. • Keystone XL will join over two thousand miles of hazardous liquid pipelines that already safely cross the Ogallala aquifer.	Comment acknowledged.
487	1	Houston	Zac		I'm writing, along with many others I'm sure, to ask you to say no to this project. Its benefits do not outweigh its negative impacts it will have on the environment, and it is just another example of the super wealthy trying to figure out how to make themselves richer at the expense of the environment.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2088	1	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The DSEIS, like the original DEIS, fails to address a concern we raised in our comments on the DEIS. That is, the heat generated by the pipeline operation will create a unique microclimate in the strip of soil immediately above the pipeline.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects.
2088	2	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	Those higher temperatures in the root zone and at the surface are likely to impact the soil evaporation, and plant growth and dormancy, of the vegetation that is supposed to be protecting the soil directly above the pipeline from wind or water erosion.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects. Section 3.2.1.3 includes information on the Sand Hills based on discussions with local experts. Section 3.2.2 includes potential mitigation measures

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					To our knowledge, impacts like these have not been studied, especially with respect to Sandhills soil types.	suggested by local experts based on field experience.
2088	3	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The issue of prairie destruction is also important in places like eastern Nebraska where extremely rare tallgrass prairie will be disturbed by the pipeline.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.5. See Section 3.5 of the EIS. Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Responses ENV-1 and ENV-3.
2088	4	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	the environmental advantages of routing the pipeline through already converted cropland, like that in eastern Nebraska, versus the native prairie of the Sandhills, does not appear to have been considered when the State Department rejected alternative routes.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
2088	5	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The State Department's analysis ignores the fact that a much shorter pipeline from the Midwest to the Gulf Coast could meet that demand, and that building the Keystone XL would only add more expensive, unneeded pipeline capacity to the system in that scenario.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including system alternatives that would include pipelines from PADD II to PADD III. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
2088	6	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	We believe the State Department's failure to develop and recognize viable alternatives to the proposed Keystone XL pipeline is another fatal flaw in its analysis, and one that violates the National Environmental Policy Act requirements.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives.
2088	7	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	We believe the risks to species like the Whooping crane, piping plover, and Western prairie fringed orchid require the State Department to consult formally with the Fish & Wildlife Service over impacts to those species.	The Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern impact analyses are addressed in Section 3.8 of the EIS. The final Biological Assessment (BA) is presented in Appendix T 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.
2088	8	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	We believe it would be irresponsible for the Department of State to conclude its environmental review – which depends in part on assumptions about the safety of the pipeline and the likelihood of a spill or leak – before the Department of Transportation has finished its analysis of Keystone I.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
2088	9	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	We again urge the Department of State to extend the public comment period on this proceeding to allow experts, citizen groups and others to provide input based on the Department of Transportation's review. At a minimum, we ask the Department of State to refrain from concluding its analyses and issuing a Final Environmental Impact Statement until the	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS. See also response 020. DOS has announced its intention to make a decision relative to a Presidential Permit by the end of 2011.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Department of Transportation has concluded its review and the State Department has a chance to incorporate its findings into its assessment of environmental impacts.	
2088	10	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	[The SDEIS] fails to recognize the significant harm the project will do to wildlife, wetlands, rivers, groundwater and the Nebraska Sandhills, and fails to require TransCanada to put in place measures to deal with that harm.	Relative to wetlands and wildlife, Sections 3.4, 3.6 and 3.8 were not included in the supplemental draft EIS. Relative to rivers, the portion of Section 3.3 addressing surface water resources was not included in the supplemental draft EIS. Relative to groundwater and the Nebraska Sand Hills, 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.
2088	11	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The State Department's analysis appears to assume that there will be no drainage or damage to wetlands, because TransCanada will comply with federal and state laws. In fact, drainage and damage to wetlands can occur under current federal and state laws. The original DEIS and the new DSEIS both fail to analyze the potential impact on wetlands from the construction and operation of the pipeline.	Section 3.4 was not included in the SDEIS. See Section 3.4 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. 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 3.4 of the EIS discloses temporary and permanent impacts to wetlands due to construction of the project. Additional discussions on methods used to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands and development of compensatory mitigation were added to this section as well as to Consolidated Response WAT-2.
2088	12	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The State Department's Environmental Impact Statement needs to assess and document the environmental impact of the construction of those power lines, and should include measures included to reduce such impact.	Potential impacts associated with power distribution lines for proposed Project facilities are addressed for each resource in Section 3 of the EIS, under 'Connected Actions'.
2088	13	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The fact that these new power lines would have an impact on Whooping cranes, piping plovers, Interior least terns, and other birds also provides clear evidence of the environmental advantages of alternate routes that would be outside the main Whooping crane migratory corridor, and that would avoid tern and plover use areas.	See Sections 3.6 and 3.8 of the EIS for potential impacts to these species. 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.
2088	14	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	It failed to mention important advantages of alternative routes that would use existing pipeline corridors (such as the Keystone I corridor through eastern Nebraska),	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.
2088	15	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The State Department also failed to assess shorter route alternatives that would take the pipeline around the Sandhills, reduce the impacts on native prairie, and better utilize existing pipeline rights of way.	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.
2088	16	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	For example, moving the route to travel southeast from its crossing of the Niobrara River in northern Nebraska, to intersect and follow the Keystone I route in the Norfolk area could allow it to skirt the Sandhills and the deepest portions of the Ogallala aquifer, while reducing the need to build new electric power lines.	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
2088	17	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The State Department also appeared to discount the danger posed by burying a pipeline in fragile sand dunes covered by a thin layer of grass, right over a major aquifer.	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 Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
2088	18	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	Apparently, the Department plans to ignore the leaks and anomalies that have already been found in the new Keystone I pipeline.	Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS addresses the incident history of the Keystone Oil Pipeline.
2088	19	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	Although the proposed pipeline would disturb many acres of native prairie, the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, like the original Draft Environmental Impact Statement, fails to consider the environmental impacts of this disturbance.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.5. See Section 3.5 of the EIS. Potential impacts to native grasslands are discussed in Section 3.5.5.2 of the EIS. Measures developed specifically to address potential impacts to native grasslands (prairie) are presented in Section 3.5.5.2 and additional information on construction through the Sand Hills grasslands is presented in Appendix D of the EIS.
2088	20	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	We appreciate the efforts of the State Department to understand the special soils and climate of the Nebraska Sandhills, and appreciate the intentions of TransCanada (as outlined in Appendix D of the DSEIS) to provide special construction and restoration practices in this region. Our discussions with landowners who live in the area continues to convince us that even with the best intentions, restoring Sandhills prairie once disturbed is extremely difficult.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
2612	001	Howard	Alice		These comments are directed at the environmental documents on exploitation of Canadian tar sands and construction of a pipeline to convey their oil to Texas refineries. I am appalled that this project is even being considered. Aside from the fact that it would result in considerable environmental damage in both Canada and the US, there is the overwhelming reality that it would enormously exacerbate the global problem of climate change. Much new information about climate change has become available recently that is not utilized in the analysis. Even without exploitation of unconventional fossil fuels, we are continuing to overshoot the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that could enable us to limit global warming.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2612	002	Howard	Alice		We would get a much greater return on investment, and much faster, if we spent the money to be spent on this pipeline instead on energy efficiency, energy conservation, and crash development of renewable energy resources!	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.
2980	001	Howard	Dorothea		For the economic betterment of our country, the State Department needs to permit construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline. With the price of gasoline causing financial stress on so many households coupled with nine percent of the American labor force without jobs, development of this pipeline will certainly provide relief to thousands of people in need. Construction should begin without delay. The price of gasoline has directly affected my life. I have been forced to refrain from driving to social activities because I cannot manage the cost. As a retired woman living on a fixed income, it is upsetting that I can't experience some of the simple pleasures of life because of fuel affordability.	Comment acknowledged.
2980	002	Howard	Dorothea		Additionally, I believe that the creation of jobs that the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Keystone XL Pipeline will bring about will help in diminishing criminal activity. People are losing faith in the American dream. I believe the Keystone Pipeline will help many of them to renew that faith, and I ask that you move forward to allow construction as soon as possible.	
2172	002	Howard	Andrea		Since the pipeline is underground, I do not see how any leak could be detected until much damage had been done. And seeing how poorly TransCanada has handled previously leaks on their pipelines, I fear just how extensive the damage could be	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.
2172	003	Howard	Andrea		Furthermore, I feel TransCanada is using harsh tactics to acquire land for the pipeline.	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.
2172	004	Howard	Andrea		They are promising the creation of Nebraska jobs, but based on past pipeline projects, the majority of jobs go to those coming in from the outside the region.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2528	001	Howe	Geneva		The economy is in need of the Keystone Pipeline expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
549	1	Howell	Nancy		NO to the pipeline. NO to the Koch brothers. NO to irresponsible leadership that would allow such a travesty.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2343	001	Howell	David		Please approve the Keystone XL pipeline project. The more oil we buy from Canada, the less we buy from unstable, unfriendly governments like Iran, Venezuela, and even Saudi Arabia. As a State Department matter, where you should be considering the impact on _American_ interests, how is it anything but a _fantastic_ idea to get more oil from a friendly neighbor (and increase economic activity here while we're at it!)?? Please approve this pipeline project.	Comment acknowledged.
299	1	Hren	Lloyd		Energy prices and their effect on a struggling economy are a great concern to me. Consequently, I was happy when I heard about the proposed pipeline that would bring oil sands in from Canada. This pipeline would have a major impact on our economy. Since 1969, I have worked in the oil and gas industry and have gone through two major layoffs. This has caused my wife and me to be frugal in our shopping. Higher prices due to gas and transportation have led us to cut back on food purchases. I am also considering purchasing a motor scooter to ride back and forth to work so I can save on the fifty dollars I spend on gas each week.	Comment acknowledged.
299	2	Hren	Lloyd		My work as a geophysicist gives me a solid understanding of the Keystone Pipeline project. This pipeline would create thousands of jobs, improve our economy, and make great strides in moving us forward to energy independence. This pipeline absolutely needs to be built.	Comment acknowledged.
1746	002	Hudgens	Joel		It is essential that this country find cheaper and safer methods to transport and use oil. The pipeline expansion is the best idea that I have heard of to date and should be pursued with vigor.	Comment acknowledged.
3370	001	Hudgins	Roger		Since so much of the world's remaining petroleum reserves exist within the boundaries of nations with either hostile or	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					unreliable relations with the United States, the future availability of these strategic resources is uncertain. Several American energy companies have already made significant investments in Canadian oil shale and oil sands reserves, and have ongoing working agreements with Canadian business partners.	
3325	001	Huff	Dale		I know enough about the physics of greenhouse gases to know where all this is headed, and the consequences of all activities that push us toward greater releases are too dangerous to go unopposed.	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.
2531	001	Hughbanks	James		The Keystone XL Pipeline should be allowed to be constructed. Living north of Dallas, where oil and gas exploration play a big part in our economy, I am well aware of the importance of utilizing all available resources for oil.	Comment acknowledged.
2531	002	Hughbanks	James		We must take steps to turn our energy situation around. Allowing the Keystone XL Pipeline to move forward would be one portion of what we can do to enhance our energy security and boost our economy at the same time.	Comment acknowledged.
2288	001	Hughes	Amy		I would like to submit my opinion that the Keystone XL Project is not in our national interest and I do not support the pipeline.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2850	001	Hughes	Steven	US Green Building Council, Rhode Island Chapter	Burning tar-sands oil is predicted to release about 400 gigatons of CO2 (11-timestotal world CO2 for 2010!), by itself increasing atmospheric CO2 by about 200 ppm… All the progress with sustainable building, energy efficiency and clean renewable energy that have been made in the past… and probably well into the future, will be erased.	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.
3584	1	Hui	Ernie	Alberta Government	In particular, the EPA appeared to be singling out the oil sands as a higher greenhouse gas emitting source relative to other oils. Estimates were also provided on the total incremental emissions impacts from the project. While there is no question such variables should be explored, the presentation of figures as conclusions essentially precluded due diligence of the process. Alberta has been regulating the energy sector for over 70 years, and we fully appreciate and respect the EPA's interest in ensuring they understand and mitigate potential impacts. However, this same experience has shown that we need to ensure we are using the best available information and tools, and that our analysis gives full consideration of all key aspects of a project. It is this latter element that we saw as a critical shortcoming highlighted in the EPA response and leading conclusions. Failure to consider the general nascence of lifecycle analysis, and further, to not fully acknowledge the global realities of energy demand was a failure in putting this project assessment in the appropriate context.	The comment appears to be directed to the EPA comments on the DOS draft and supplemental draft EIS. The commenter's opinion is noted.
3584	2	Hui	Ernie	Alberta Government	Any current differential in emissions intensity of oil sands and the US average intensity is likely to decline over time. One key area of concern from the EPA comments was the lack of full consideration of the nature of the oil sands resource, and improvements in the performance of how it is developed over time. As identified in the SDEIS Appendix B-ICF Report, the gap between Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin and reference crudes is more likely to narrow than widen over	DOS has expanded its discussion of GHG mitigation policies in Alberta and at the federal level in Canada that will reduce GHG emissions from oil sands production. DOS has also added information on mitigation technologies that are currently or could be applied to lower life-cycle GHG emissions. DOS found that the differential between crude oils from oil sands relative to the reference crudes examined in the SDEIS was likely to decrease over time. This was based on the following

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					time. Reference crude production will become more emissions intensive over time, as it will take more energy to extract crude from increasingly depleted oil fields and to explore for further challenging to access routes. At the same time, development of new, advanced in situ technologies and advancements in mining practices will continue the downward trend in oil sands greenhouse gas emissions intensity. It has been mentioned that steam assisted gravity drainage (SAGD) operations are more carbon intensive than mining in the oil sands. In situ oil sands development, which includes SAGD operations, have become less GHG emissions intensive over time and are expected to continue this trend into the future with emerging technologies that encourage better energy integration approaches, as well as the use of solvents and other non-thermal recovery techniques. Alberta's oil sands have reduced emissions intensity significantly since 1990, and are working towards further reductions.	information: (1) GHG emissions from extraction of most reference crudes is likely to increase in the future as it will take more energy to extract crude from increasingly depleted oil fields and to explore for further resources; (2) the energy requirements and GHG emissions for surface-mined bitumen will likely stay relatively constant; (3) in situ extraction--which is generally more energy- and GHG-intensive than surface mining--will represent a larger share of oil sands production; (4) technical innovation will likely continue to reduce the GHG-intensity of SAGD operations; (5) technologies for combusting or gasifying coke may become more prevalent in the oil sands; (6) carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies may reduce the GHG footprint of oil sands operations over the long-term. DOS notes that there is considerable uncertainty in the future trends for both reference crudes and oil sands-derived crudes, particularly the extent to which coke combustion could increase and the rate of adoption of carbon capture and sequestration. This is discussed briefly in the final paragraph of the "Indirect Cumulative Impacts and Life Cycle GHG Emissions" section and in more detail in the corresponding technical appendix.
3584	3	Hui	Ernie	Alberta Government	More work is needed to determine how to best incorporate improvements in lifecycle emissions over time with respect to regulatory measures in place, as well as new technologies such as carbon capture and storage. It is important that any assessment of the lifecycle emissions of oil sands must also factor in Alberta's 12 per cent emissions intensity reduction obligation on oil sands facilities. As well, the Conference Board of Canada found that federal and Alberta governments are committing billions of dollars to advancing climate-related technology initiatives. Alberta alone was found to be spending over $6 billion on climate-related technology investments in the study period of 2010-2014, including a $2 billion commitment to carbon capture and storage from the Government of Alberta. To our knowledge Alberta is the only jurisdiction that provides oil to the U.S. and has a regulated carbon regime.	Comment acknowledged. See response above.
3584	4	Hui	Ernie	Alberta Government	There is no question that we have a shared interest in promoting cleaner energy sources today and in the future. How we encourage, assess and ultimately enable development that supports this direction becomes paramount. The SDEIS is a critical process in this regard. Overall the SDEIS has highlighted some significant touchstones that we feel should serve to guide the overall context of this project review.	Comment acknowledged.
3584	5	Hui	Ernie	Alberta Government	With growing oil demand globally, there is likely no incremental change to global emissions from this project. When considering the environmental outcomes sought through consideration of lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions, the conclusion that the project will not likely result in incremental global GHG emissions must remain front and centre. We feel this conclusion within the ICF report properly reflects the realities of energy needs in the US and the role of Alberta in meeting growing energy demand globally. This is	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					particularly important when you consider the alternative sources to Alberta oil supply, as highlighted in the report. In addition, the report astutely points out the important consideration that the majority of emissions occur from combustion (70-80%).	
3584	6	Hui	Ernie	Alberta Government	Lifecycle assessment is still developing. Due to its nascence and high variability it should be one of a series of tools considered, rather than the driving force for decision making. There are many elements that could have a significant impact on lifecycle emissions that need to be further developed for use in the models, including co-products and benefits, such as co-generation. Alberta supports the development of policies that are based on sound and appropriate analysis and that promote equitable treatment in the market. The analysis of the intensity of Alberta oil sands relative to the US reference case has, we believe, some shortcomings that warrant attention. These shortcomings are less a reflection of the analysis undertaken as part of the SDEIS, and more around any basis of conclusions reached from this analysis regarding emission implications.	Comment acknowledged.
3584	7	Hui	Ernie	Alberta Government	The approach taken in the ICF report, to help guide the consideration of lifecycle emissions, and help to set the context for what is behind some of the numbers, is a sound approach. The diversity of studies, variance in methodologies and general preliminary nature of lifecycle work warrants a high degree of caution in how such data is used, especially if it is to be a key consideration in informing policy and project decisions. This is reflected throughout the ICF analysis.	DOS is fully aware of the various boundary issues and differences in life-cycle emission estimates for WCSB oil sands and reference fuels in each of the studies reviewed. DOS therefore used the same internally-consistent, relative approach as IHS CERA used when calculating the incremental GHG emissions. The only exceptions are the comparisons to the 2005 U.S. average reference crude—this reference crude was only included in the NETL study. In the "Incremental GHG Emissions from Oil Sands Crudes Potentially Transported by the Proposed Project" sub-section of Section 3.14.3.14, language has been added that explains this point. A footnote has also been added to Table 3.14.3-8 to say "The incremental annual GHG emissions presented here are calculated using internally consistent comparisons for each reference crude and the weighted average WCSB oil sands crude using information from each respective each study. The only exceptions are the incremental annual GHG emissions estimates for displacing the U.S. average (2005) reference crude for Jacobs (2009) and TIAX (2009) because only NETL included a U.S. average reference."
3584	8	Hui	Ernie	Alberta Government	At the same time, the ICF analysis does make an effort to quantify the difference between the carbon intensity of oil sands and average US consumed crude. This is done despite a comprehensive listing of the shortcomings from doing so. It is for this reason that introduction of the 17% figure in the SDEIS may be more detrimental than beneficial to the broader effort of understanding relative oil sands intensities. There are numerous factors identified in the report that would suggest that the basis of this figure requires far more work and consideration, including treatment of co-products, consideration of co-benefits and the overall accuracy of input data. The analysis suggests that the extent of the differential can as much be influenced by the methodology as it can by physical performance.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
3584	9	Hui	Ernie	Alberta Government	Although oil sands, on average, may have a higher emissions intensity than the US average barrel, the estimated range of the intensity depends heavily on assumptions and models used. The potential emissions increase in North America ranges from 2-19 percent depending on assumptions and models used. This degree of difference is the key question that is discussed qualitatively, but not considered quantitatively, given the emergence of the 17% figure in the SDEIS. This issue is magnified by the fact that the final composition of the oil to be transported by the Keystone KXL has still to be defined (crudes from other than the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin may be transported).	Additional information has been incorporated into the "Evaluation of Key Factors Influencing the GHG Results" sub-section of the "Indirect Cumulative Impacts and Life Cycle GHG Emissions" in Section 3.13.3.14 of the EIS to clarify that: (i) the NETL (2009) report uses data from 2005 and 2006 industry reports for mining and in situ estimates, (ii) that the mining estimates are above estimates from more recent studies, and (iii) that NETL did not account for condensate blended with crude bitumen to produce dilbit. Table 3.14.3-7 in the EIS has been updated to show that these factors would result in a high decrease in the estimated reference crude well-to-wheels impact at the crude oil extraction stage.
3584	10	Hui	Ernie	Alberta Government	It is important to also highlight that while the choice of the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) reference case for the purposes of the ICF analysis is the right approach in theory, it does not necessarily result in the most accurate figure once it is transposed for this different purpose. It may be the best available, but this is separate from the degree to which it provides a true reflection of the base case and relative differences of other sources. It must be acknowledged that the NETL study was undertaken for a separate and specific purpose, and contains some shortcoming that need to be considered if it must be used for this specific reason. Specifically, we argue the NETL study underestimates the emissions from reference crudes (Middle East Sour, Mexican Maya and Venezuelan). For example, Table 5.2 has 106gCO2 per MJ of gasoline for oil sands average for both NETL and Jacobs's studies; however, Mexican Maya is assigned values of 94 and 102 by NETL and Jacobs respectively. This is an example of significant difference (~8%) and illustrates why the statement "...WCSB oil sands crudes are as much as 17% higher than gasoline from the average mix consumed in the US in 2005..." is only true assuming the NETL study is accurate in its baseline, and we would suggest that it is not accurate.	DOS acknowledges that NETL studies were taken for a separate and specific purpose and has certain limitations as do all other analyses referenced in the EIS.
3584	11	Hui	Ernie	Alberta Government	Table 6-1 in Appendix B provides some additional reasons why this may not be a clear reflection of actual emissions intensity performance; the use of these base values for final conclusions around implications of the project, are problematic from this perspective. Although ranges are included throughout the ICF report and final draft document, there is a risk that the methodology gaps may get lost in the desire for a single number. Again, this reflects the general tone of the ICF analysis, but it does not emerge as strongly in the overall draft report which emphasizes the 17% figure.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3584	12	Hui	Ernie	Alberta Government	While we would not assert that one study is necessarily better than another, there are many likely scenarios suggested in the ICF analysis where oil sands emissions intensity is comparable to the US consumed crude average. This is before including provincial carbon pricing policies and technology advancements in carbon capture and storage, among others, which could yield an intensity that is better than the US consumed crude average over time, and which is certainly similar to or better than some of the crudes currently	DOS has expanded its discussion of GHG mitigation policies in Alberta and at the federal level in Canada that will reduce GHG emissions from oil sands production. DOS has also added information on mitigation technologies that are currently or could be applied to lower life-cycle GHG emissions. DOS found that the differential between crude oils from oil sands relative to the reference crudes examined in the SDEIS was likely to decrease over time. This was based on the following information: (1) GHG emissions from extraction of most

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					produced in, or imported to, the US.	reference crudes is likely to increase in the future as it will take more energy to extract crude from increasingly depleted oil fields and to explore for further resources; (2) the energy requirements and GHG emissions for surface-mined bitumen will likely stay relatively constant; (3) in situ extraction--which is generally more energy- and GHG-intensive than surface mining--will represent a larger share of oil sands production; (4) technical innovation will likely continue to reduce the GHG-intensity of SAGD operations; (5) technologies for combusting or gasifying coke may become more prevalent in the oil sands; (6) carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies may reduce the GHG footprint of oil sands operations over the long-term. DOS notes that there is considerable uncertainty in the future trends for both reference crudes and oil sands-derived crudes, particularly the extent to which coke combustion could increase and the rate of adoption of carbon capture and sequestration. This is discussed briefly in the final paragraph of the "Indirect Cumulative Impacts and Life Cycle GHG Emissions" section and in more detail in the corresponding technical appendix.
3584	13	Hui	Ernie	Alberta Government	One of the major challenges identified in the ICF analysis is access to data. Early lifecycle work done by groups, including Alberta, have had to address this challenge. However, with more recent reporting requirements for oil sands operations in Alberta (e.g. under the Specified Gas Emitters Regulation), it is not accurate to suggest, as highlighted in Section 4.3 of Appendix B, that information on Alberta oil sands is less robust or lacking. While it is clear that there are difficulties in arriving at oil sands 'averages', the challenges are a reflection of the complexity of the operations themselves, and the fact that lifecycle analysis is still developing to best incorporate these complexities. Assumptions taken to address lifecycle model needs should not necessarily be construed as data limitations, although there are clearly significant data limitations with regard to many of the crudes imported to the US from foreign sources. More work needs to be done to make available the significant data that is collected -- a need shared by all oil suppliers.	Comment acknowledged.
3584	14	Hui	Ernie	Alberta Government	Overall, our concerns centre on how important analysis and findings were used in the form of conclusions and statements, rather than on the actual analysis undertaken, which was quite robust. This is an important distinction because there are risks in more numbers being introduced into the mainstream without the right context or appreciation of the basis. To this end, Alberta is committed to doing its part to strengthen the methodologies around life cycle assessments, and to help progress towards more robust emission figures that can inform policies, programs and project decisions such as Keystone XL. We look forward to seeing how our comments are incorporated and welcome any follow-up discussions on the items raised.	Comment acknowledged.
0769	002	Hulsether	Sara		A Koch brother pipeline already has leaks... how will this be different.	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. Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
2344	001	Humpal	Carolin		Please do not approve this pipeline project. There are already too many delicate ecosystems exposed to the risk of oil spill due to pipeline rupture.	Comment acknowledged.
2344	002	Humpal	Carolin		Tar sands extraction of crude oil is inherently dirty and detrimental to the landscape and potentially the underlying aquifer. Approving this pipeline will add incentive to continue and expand this practice.	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 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.
2705	001	Humphries	Amelia		A dual citizen, resident of Canada, I was born l931 in the heart of the west central Texas oil patch. Wastelands remain to this day from oil spills of the 30's/40's. wastelands visiting current friends speak of as a war zone--hillside still barren. Back in l998-2000 in my native land, the prairie home where I grew up, I walked everyday in the back pasture. Every week a new oil leak in two inch black pipe from wells scattered around the 2000acres to the storage tanks (from whence tanker trucks picked up the crude to cart to refineries miles and miles away). Or the jack pumping the stuff from the ground with serious leak ready to run into the stock watering tank. Ground water has not been drinkable for decades. Oil is nasty stuff. Spare yourselves what I grew up with.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
3278	002	Hunsberger	Deborah		The oil will need to be heated to keep it flowing. This will necessitate high-tension power lines along the route which, if there are wire problems, could cause fires in an area that is very dry in the summer. The power lines could also endanger migrating sandhill and whooping cranes and they will certainly be unsightly.	The oil does not need to be heated to keep it flowing although heat is generated through friction during pumping. During DOS due diligence conversations with local experts in Sand Hills erosion and revegetation it was suggested that a fire management plan should be developed and implemented during proposed Project construction (Professor Wedin, UNL). As a result, Keystone has agreed to follow the BLM fire management protocol in the Sand Hills that was developed for the proposed Project for federal lands in Montana and South Dakota. Section 3.6 of the EIS addresses wildlife impacts. Section 3.8 of the EIS addresses threatened and endangered and sensitive species impacts. Additionally, Appendix T includes the final Biological Assessment.
3278	003	Hunsberger	Deborah		TransCanada has NOT proven that it knows how to build safe pipelines. It was originally a gas pipeline company and knows very little about oil transport. From the recent federal closure of the original Keystone Pipeline, due to an extraordinary no. of leaks in it's first year, this should be clear to you.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time.
3278	004	Hunsberger	Deborah		Neither the pipeline, nor this very dirty oil is needed. It will not bring down gas prices, but will be sold on the world market to the highest bidder.	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 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. The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest." The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: “Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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, as Verleger claims, 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						competitively-priced Canadian dilbit to offset lost heavy oil supplies. There is no reason to believe, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast).”
3278	005	Hunsberger	Deborah		In addition, Nebraska has no really effective laws governing companies like this which would leave farmers and ranchers, whose land it would cross, helpless in case of a serious accident.	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.
3278	006	Hunsberger	Deborah		If the company refuses to re-route this project, to avoid crossing the aquifer, it should not receive permission to go ahead with 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.
3278	007	Hunsberger	Deborah		Resources that will be spent on this project should rather be spent on energy saving projects. The tar sands extraction process uses a huge amount of energy and is spreading really dangerous pollutants into surrounding waterways. We do not need this oil and there are absolutely NO valid reasons to approve it.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1109	001	Hunt	Truman		I urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1109	002	Hunt	Truman		In fact, the pipeline has performed well on every analysis and review over the last two years, proving that the Keystone XL Pipeline is a safe and essential project.	Comment acknowledged.
2963	1	Hupp	Stephen	Bayou Preservation Association	BPA encourages that this pipeline be routed through existing pipeline and utility corridors, where available, to minimize the loss of additional habitats and the fragmentation of habitats by the interruption posed by a mowed strip of land for the pipeline	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					to cross though habitats. Where it is not possible to use existing pipeline or other utility corridors, we recommend that the route be selected that will minimize the crossing of riparian habitats and sensitive natural vegetated areas where reduction to a mowed pipeline corridor will pose a significant impact on the habitat corridor that exists along our waterways for the benefit of wildlife and plant communities.	
2963	2	Hupp	Stephen	Bayou Preservation Association	When revegetating after construction, we encourage that the vegetative cover be selected from among the native grass and forb types that are native to the areas crossed and that non native vegetative cover not be used in revegetation efforts.	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.
2963	3	Hupp	Stephen	Bayou Preservation Association	We applaud and encourage the stated efforts in Section 2.13 Weed Control of the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement to reduce the spread of invasive plant types.	Comment acknowledged.
2948	001	Hurn	Esther		Whatever we can do to better our economy, create more jobs and get people off Welfare is a good thing. Our country is going broke, but we can fix it before it is too late. We need innovations like the Keystone XL Pipeline to help reduce our dependence on foreign oil and to boost our flagging economy.	Comment acknowledged.
280	1	Hurt	Daniel		I am in favor of the Keystone XL Project. The oil pipeline from Canada lets get the politics out of it and get it built.	Comment acknowledged.
2124	001	Hurt	David		I support this project and feel it should be completed as quickly as possible. Increase domestic or near domestic output will reduce funding to countries less than supportive of the US and return investment to our own future energy needs. The potential increase of supply will necessarily reduce the cost of oil now based on changes in future needs. This is a win-win policy and can provide the foundation to develop and longterm energy policy.	Comment acknowledged.
191	1	Huska	Tyson	Amarone Oil and Gas Ltd.	I recommend that the Keystone Pipeline be approved. Pipelines are critical elements for allowing efficient distribution of energy products in a free market system. They remove costly bottlenecks which result in lower prices for the consumer.	Comment acknowledged.
1033	001	Hustvedt	Annie		The dirty and toxic oil pipeline would be too costly to 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 Consolidated 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.
1033	002	Hustvedt	Annie		I completely agree with NRDC's statement: "The United States should instead implement a comprehensive oil savings plan and reduce oil consumption by increasing fuel efficiency standards, hybrid cars, renewable energy, environmentally sustainable biofuels, and smart growth to meet our transportation needs."	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
3285	002	Hutcherson	Larry&Valenski		The environmental impacts of tar sands development include: irreversible effects on biodiversity and the natural environment, reduced water quality, destruction of fragile pristine Boreal Forest and associated wetlands, aquatic and watershed mismanagement, habitat fragmentation, habitat	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
					loss, disruption to life cycles of endemic wildlife particularly bird and Caribou migration, fish deformities and negative impacts on the human health in downstream communities.	level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
3285	003	Hutcherson	Larry&Valenski		the likelihood of spills along the pipeline's pathway,	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project.
3285	004	Hutcherson	Larry&Valenski		An overwhelming objection is that exploitation of tar sands would make it implausible to stabilize climate and avoid disastrous global climate impacts. The tar sands are estimated (e.g., see IPCC Fourth Assessment Report) to contain at least 400 GtC (equivalent to about 200 ppm C02). Easily available reserves of conventional oil and gas are enough to take atmospheric C02 well above 400 ppm, which is unsafe for life on earth.	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.
363	1	Hutchinson	Ryan	Cimarron Engineering Ltd.	I would like to add my support for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project. As a strong and friendly neighbour, Canada needs to support the US in their energy demands into the future. With a source of oil from an ethically producing nation such as Canada, the US should support the development of the Keystone XL pipeline to promote development of oil production from such a country. This will reduce the US dependency on oil from foreign dictatorship and communist countries.	Comment acknowledged.
205	1	Huwa	Cathy	ACS	I support this project and request approval.	Comment acknowledged.
1876	001	Hyden	Jacob		We desperately need clean energy, not another source of cheap yet amazingly toxic fossil fuel. Please make the right decision. Say no to Tar Sands and yes to clean energy technologies such as solar and wind power generation.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
0839	001	Hyshka	Whitney		I am an Alberta resident and I do not support my government's promotion of the oil sands and the transport of oil. I believe the risks of using and transporting oil outweigh the benefits of using it.	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. In addition, Section 3.13.4 of the EIS has been revised to expand discussions of extraterritorial concerns.
0839	002	Hyshka	Whitney		As a society, we should be weening ourselves off dependency on oil, and developing more sustainable energy resources.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1890	001	I	Bea		NO, it's not a good idea! Don't encourage mindless consumption, optimize what you have and walk trough sustainability!	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
3555	1	icoleman2@veriz			Please stop opposing the construction of the Keystone XL	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
		on.net			Pipeline and support it because the US desparately needs energy.	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 Consolidated Response, DOS is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project.
2618	001	Imus	Scot	Indiana Petroleum Marketers and Convenience Store Association	This project will allow petroleum delivered from a stable, friendly, democratic ally, which is needed for our future energy needs. To amplify that point, total U.S. consumption of liquid fuels will rise from about 18.8 million barrels per day in 2009 to 21.9 million barrels per day in 2035, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration. Our energy demand is increasing and the Keystone XL pipeline will help us meet that demand with energy from a democratic country with environmental standards similar to those of the United States. In closing, we need safe and reliable supplies of petroleum to fuel our economy and this project furthers this objective.	Comment acknowledged.
2446	001	Ingalls	Melvin		This pipeline will provide jobs and cheaper gasoline throughout the Gulf Coast	Comment acknowledged.
0765	001	Ingebritsen	Ryan		This seems a silly idea with no benefit to the people of United States. Say no please, they have enough of our money.	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.
83	1	Irons	Tim		I'm in favor of the Department of State approving the Keystone XL Project. This project should have been approved way before now. We need this oil from Canada, so we do not have to depend on oil from other countries and to help reduce the cost of gasoline. This pipeline will bring thousand of needed jobs to the U.S. and help the economy.	Comment acknowledged.
3479	1	Irons	Phyllis		Since the economy is so bad and unemployment is rampant, I certainly support the Keystone Pipeline project that would create thousands of jobs. In addition to creating job's and helping the economy, it would advance the critical issue of energy security. An abundant supply of oil from Canada would also allow us to import less from other countries around the world.	Comment acknowledged.
2354	001	Irvin	Judith		Why can't Keystone build their own refinery? With the money and time they have spent trying to get their way it could be up and running by now.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
2354	003	Irvin	Judith		Sounds like the best way for terrorists to leave us helpless--just 'accidentally' contaminate our water supplies in various low populated areas and wait. I do not mean that is the goal of Keystone, but they sure would make it easy for someone because of the oil peoples greed.	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism.
2354	004	Irvin	Judith		Just because they (oil people) found a way to squeeze a little oil out of sand doesn't mean it should be done. Please do not let them tear up our land and then sell what is refined to other countries (that seems to be a habit with oil people).	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: “Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. The International Energy Agency expects that

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast)."
2354	005	Irvin	Judith		We need to be going away from any oil (in other words we need to be going forward, not back with the dinosaurs again).	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
15	1	Isaacson	Edith		Please reconsider the route of the proposed pipeline expansion.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes.
15	2	Isaacson	Edith		The Sandhills, with its very porous soil and fragile vegetation areas should be avoided at all costs.	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.
15	3	Isaacson	Edith		We need to preserve the Ogallala aquifer with its very valuable supply of drinking water. Any oil spills there would be catastrophic.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1373	001	Isakower	Kyle		I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1754	002	Iseman	Donald		we must ensure security when it comes to our energy future.	Comment acknowledged.
227	1	Jackson	Roy		There is absolutely no way a foreign company can be allowed to use eminent domain to take property from US citizens. To even consider it is a criminal act.	As noted in Section 1.0, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						easement negotiations and eminent domain.
0685	001	Jackson	Sally		Why can't they ship the oil by train and trucks, thereby giving a lot of Americans jobs, including small businesses along the way.	Section 4.1.1 of the EIS describes the movement of crude oil by other transportation methods (e.g., railroad tank cars, perhaps supported by barge transport) under the No Action Alternative.
0898	001	Jackson	Hollis		Because the cost of gasoline keeps rising, we need to expand the Keystone XL Pipeline. Doing so would lower what we pay at the pump by increasing our oil supply. Though we will continue to obtain oil from other countries, it will be more cost effective to take advantage of oil sands in Canada. The pipeline expansion would also help reduce our unemployment rate.	Comment acknowledged.
2294	001	Jackson	William		This project is unnecessary and a danger to all citizens of the US and should not be allowed to continue. The focus should be to move away from fossil fuels and into safe, clean energy source projects, many of which are currently underway and in need of governmental support.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. 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.
2443	001	Jacobs	Jim		Keystone Pipeline needs to be expanded further into the United States. Extending this pipeline will help the United States to be more energy independent.	Comment acknowledged.
2443	002	Jacobs	Jim		Building this pipeline is a step in the right direction of lowering our energy costs.	Comment acknowledged.
2762	001	Jacobs	Karen		The environmental impacts of extracting more tar sand carbon and the toxic effects on the Canadian water table will effect the United States in future via 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. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2762	002	Jacobs	Karen		Shipping the tar oil across US states for refining will damage land and create future inevitable "spills" that will have unacceptable consequences on US state aquifers.	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.
2762	003	Jacobs	Karen		Dirty oil is no better than dirty coal and the environmental costs will be borne by human taxpayers.	The Commenter’s opinion is noted.
3126	001	Jacobs	Judith		We must reduce our dependence on foreign countries that are at best unfriendly to us. The pipeline will reinforce our ties to Canada, provide thousands of new jobs, help our economy, and add to the coffers or our struggling nation.	Comment acknowledged.
3126	002	Jacobs	Judith		Your own recent environmental analysis found, there are 'no new issues of substance,' and the pipeline has performed well on every analysis and review over the last two years, proving that the Keystone XL Pipeline is a safe and essential project	Comment acknowledged.
3126	003	Jacobs	Judith		Any alternative energy sources will take years and years to develop to replace much of our dependence on oil, gas and coal in this country.	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
3575	1	Jacobs	Jim		The current Keystone Pipeline needs to be expanded further into the United States. Extending this pipeline will help he United States to be more energy independent. The Department of State needs to grant the needed permits.	Comment acknowledged.
3575	2	Jacobs	Jim		Please- give the needed permits so that construction can begin on the Keystone XL Pipeline. This is a great way to help lower our energy costs and move us toward having sufficient energy of our own.	Comment acknowledged.
1340	001	Jacobson	Mari		This sounds like a very bad proposal with some far reaching environmental implications.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1340	002	Jacobson	Mari		To really move forward we need to be considering clean energy options.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
3124	001	Jacobsono	Erik		Our investment in Tar Sands is exactly the wrong energy avenue for our country. It's dirty, it requires huge subsidies, and the greenhouse gas emissions are the worst of its kind.	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 Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
3124	002	Jacobsono	Erik		I don't understand why you would support this when our country and our economy are screaming for clean, renewable energy that will revitalize this country.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
175	1	jacquesdaughter @gmail.com	R		Please allow the Keystone XL Project to proceed.	Comment acknowledged.
175	2	jacquesdaughter @gmail.com	R		Transcanada is bringing a lot of jobs to the US and we should not stop them from helping our economy.	Comment acknowledged.
0822	001	Jagiello	Carol		The focus should be on clean renewable energy-this pipeline takes us back to the dark ages.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
0822	002	Jagiello	Carol		the reason this resource has not been exploited until now is exactly because is is so destructive, polluting and life threatening. No pipeline! Our water resouces are stretched to the max now- we can not afford this type of "oil".	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 projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. 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 to other heavy crude oils.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2704a	001	Jahns	Valerie		I strongly oppose this pipeline project. We should be investing ALL our money, effort and time into renewable energy sources. If we (all of us) have to live with reduced electricity and fuel for a long while, so be it. It's time we stop raping the planet and do what's needed to save it for future generations. Please, for once, put society's and the planet's health before big business profits.	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.
2861	001	Jalbert	Greg		Development of tar sand oil will make it implausible to prevent catastrophic climate change and a multitude of disastrous consequences including sea level rise that will destroy freshwater aquifers, coastal agricultural area, urban infrastructure and natural habitat. We must phase out coal and prevent the development of 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. Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project.
2861	002	Jalbert	Greg		The most effective ways to prevent catastrophic climate change are massive conservation and efficiency.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2002	001	James	David		We need this pipeline to reduce our dependence upon oil from an unstable part of the world.	Comment acknowledged.
2723	001	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	From the very beginning we were concerned about the way the safety of this pipeline was being handled by this process. The compartmentalizing of the safety oversight from the environmental review makes no sense. This was the process used with Keystone I and now we are seeing the results. Twelve leaks in the first twelve months of operation and a company that seems overmatched by the responsibilities of operating a tar sands oil pipeline. The disastrous potential environmental impacts of this situation are very apparent to us and should be apparent to the Department of State. This Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement is lacking because it doesn't examine the safety plan or explain why the Keystone I pipeline has had far more leaks than were predicted.	
2723	002	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	The Supplemental EIS does not seriously consider the "noaction alternative" or analyze the relative cost of tar sands compared to investments in increased energy efficiency and alternative fuels. The land being crossed by the pipeline has some of the highest wind potential in the United States. Development of renewable wind and solar resources on this land would be better for this country and better for the people living along the route. This kind of development represents more jobs and economic development for the communities being impacted. It also represents more domestic energy production and fewer emissions from the refining of the tar sands. Impacts on fuel prices and national interest.	
2723	003	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	The SEIS doesn't show that this pipeline is needed and doesn't address the question of its impact on fuel prices fully. Tar sand oil is more expensive to producer and much dirtier than other oil sources. We've also noted that the development of the tar sands is completely dependent upon the volatile international price of oil. A drop in oil prices caused by a double dip recession or a reduction in oil demand by the	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					United States will cause the investment and expansion of Canada's tar sands to fall off, leaving this pipeline unneeded and the landowners and tax payers holding the bag.	
2731	001	James	Bill		The global impact of making more fossil fuels available for burning is bad for everyone. This environmental impact study should factor in the impacts and costs of all the various ways that we will have to mitigate global warming!	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.
2818	001	James	Jennifer		TransCanada's recent record of oil spills from its Keystone I pipeline through Kansas and North Dakota speaks for itself (spills that prompted the Department of Transportation to order that the pipeline be shut down)	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time.
2818	003	James	Jennifer		Simply by proposing to go through the Aquifer, rather than take a more costly route around it, shows us that TransCanada's priority is its bottom line, not the protection of the environment and people of Nebraska.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
2080	1	James	Wes	private citizen	I was not able to find in the DSEIS a description of the detrimental effects that the CP (CATHODIC PROTECTION) will have on the water wells adjacent to the pipeline	See Appendix B, the CMR plan states that "Warning signs, aerial markers, and cathodic protection test leads shall be installed in locations in compliance with U.S. Federal code and in locations that shall not impair farming operations where practicable."
2080	2	James	Wes	private citizen	Farmers and ranchers need to know that their wells located within 200 ft of the pipeline will be destroyed by corrosion within a couple of years of pipeline operation and other wells located further away from the pipeline will take longer.	See Appendix B, the CMR plan states that "Warning signs, aerial markers, and cathodic protection test leads shall be installed in locations in compliance with U.S. Federal code and in locations that shall not impair farming operations where practicable."
2080	3	James	Wes	private citizen	I recommend that all water wells within a half mile of pipeline be recorded by Transcanada including GPS position, casing diameter and material, well depth, depth to water and pump type.	Section 3.3 of the EIS provides information on potable water wells within 1 mile of the proposed Project centerline.
2080	4	James	Wes	private citizen	During the operation of the pipeline, water wells close to the pipeline should be monitored for corrosion and if corrosion is detected Transcanada should provide CP for those wells.	See Appendix B, the CMR plan states that "Warning signs, aerial markers, and cathodic protection test leads shall be installed in locations in compliance with U.S. Federal code and in locations that shall not impair farming operations where practicable."
2080	5	James	Wes	private citizen	How can you increase the capacity of the pipeline from 700,000 to 830,000 bpd and still maintain an intake pressure of 200 psi and a discharge pressure of 1308 psi at the pump stations? In order to increase the capacity of the pipeline, more pumping stations would be required. You cannot increase the capacity of the pipeline to 830,000 bpd without increasing the discharge pressure at the pumping stations.	Comment acknowledged and consistent with the proposed Project description.
2080	6	James	Wes	private citizen	Is Transcanada still trying to deceive the public into thinking that the 0.80 design factor (thin wall pipe) is safe without considering that PHMSA regulations allow a minimum wall thickness of 90% of nominal wall thickness. The 0.72 design	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
					factor is based on the minimum wall thickness and limits the maximum pressure in the pipeline to 1308 psi.	
2080	7	James	Wes	private citizen	It was a blunder by PHMSA to allow Transcanada to use the 0.80 design factor with the Keystone I pipeline as evidenced by the large number of pipe sections that had to be replaced after hydrostatic testing. Section 2.6.1.1 should be removed from the DSEIS as it is misleading to potential investors to think that PHMSA would make the same blunder twice.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
2080	10	James	Wes	private citizen	S. 3.13.4.2, P. 3-96 Transcanada presented some unbelievable statics on the frequency of pipeline releases.	Section 3.3 of the EIS provides information on potable water wells within 1 mile of the proposed Project centerline as well as information on recharge areas along the proposed Project corridor.
2080	11	James	Wes	private citizen	Table 3.14.4-1 was developed from data for spills greater than 50 barrels and results presented on a per year bases. It appears that Transcanada took these results and arbitrarily and said that it applies to all spills regardless of size and represents a 10-yr return period because of better pipeline technology. They apparently did not consider that the older pipelines operate at a much lower pressure and carry less corrosive and abrasive oil. In thirty years the Keystone XL pipeline will be an old pipeline with internal and external corrosion and stress-corrosion cracking. Since there is no extra steel in the pipe to allow for any corrosion, it will be an unsafe pipeline to live near.	
2080	12	James	Wes	private citizen	S. 3.13.4.2, P. 3-99 This section did not address the problem of the sensitivity of the SCADA system to detect leaks. This system is only capable of detecting leaks greater than 2% of the flow volume according to Transcanada (P. 3 - 127) or 14,000 bpd. In remote areas of Montana, a leak of this size could go undetected for as long as two weeks or nearly 200,000 barrels of oil released.	
2080	13	James	Wes	private citizen	Transcanada stated "If corrosion related leaks occurred, they would typically occur in the lower hemisphere of the pipeline and ----". Small leaks in the lower part of the pipeline would probably go undetected for years causing considerable damage to the groundwater aquifer.	
2080	14	James	Wes	private citizen	Transcanada goes on to say "Under most scenarios, the pressure in the pipeline would drop quickly, the release would be highly visible and immediate pipeline spill control and shutdown actions would be taken by the CMP and SCADA as well as on site personnel". To be highly visible under most scenarios would imply that most leaks occur in the upper hemisphere of the pipe. It appears to me that Transcanada implies that most leaks occur in the lower part of the pipe when they are trying to minimize the oil spray zone and they say most leaks occur in the upper part of the pipe when they trying minimize the Consolidated Response time. The statement also implies that Transcanada will have personnel along the pipeline in rural Montana.	
2080	15	James	Wes	private citizen	How much and how quickly the pipeline pressure would drop depends on the location and size of the opening in the pipe. Transcanada should develop tables showing the pressure drop in the pipeline for various size leaks at 5 mile intervals	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					between two typical pumping stations	
2080	16	James	Wes	private citizen	Transcanada estimated that the maximum spray zone would be 75 to 400 ft. Before they can make this statement, their computations must be included in the appendix. How did Transcanada convert the pressure head in the pipe to the velocity of the crude oil in the jet discharging into the atmosphere and how was the trajectory of the jet computed?	
2087	1	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	[The SDEIS] fails to recognize the significant harm the project will do to wildlife, wetlands, rivers, groundwater and the Nebraska Sandhills, and fails to require TransCanada to put in place measures to deal with that harm.	Relative to wetlands and wildlife, Sections 3.4, 3.6 and 3.8 were not included in the supplemental draft EIS. Relative to rivers, the portion of Section 3.3 addressing surface water resources was not included in the supplemental draft EIS. Relative to groundwater and the Nebraska Sand Hills, 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.
2087	2	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	The State Department's analysis appears to assume that there will be no drainage or damage to wetlands, because TransCanada will comply with federal and state laws. In fact, drainage and damage to wetlands can occur under current federal and state laws. The original DEIS and the new DSEIS both fail to analyze the potential impact on wetlands from the construction and operation of the pipeline.	Section 3.4 was not included in the SDEIS. See Section 3.4 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. 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 3.4 of the EIS discloses temporary and permanent impacts to wetlands due to construction of the project. Additional discussions on methods used to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands and development of compensatory mitigation were added to this section as well as to Consolidated Response WAT-2.
2087	003	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	The State Department's Environmental Impact Statement needs to assess and document the environmental impact of the construction of those power lines, and should include measures included to reduce such impact.	Potential impacts associated with power distribution lines for proposed Project facilities are addressed for each resource in Section 3 of the EIS, under 'Connected Actions'.
2087	4	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	The fact that these new power lines would have an impact on Whooping cranes, piping plovers, Interior least terns, and other birds also provides clear evidence of the environmental advantages of alternate routes that would be outside the main Whooping crane migratory corridor, and that would avoid tern and plover use areas.	See Sections 3.6 and 3.8 of the EIS for potential impacts to these species. 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.
2087	5	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	It failed to mention important advantages of alternative routes that would use existing pipeline corridors (such as the Keystone I corridor through eastern Nebraska),	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.
2087	6	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	The State Department also failed to assess shorter route alternatives that would take the pipeline around the Sandhills, reduce the impacts on native prairie, and better utilize existing pipeline rights of way.	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.
2087	007	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	For example, moving the route to travel southeast from its crossing of the Niobrara River in northern Nebraska, to	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
					intersect and follow the Keystone I route in the Norfolk area could allow it to skirt the Sandhills and the deepest portions of the Ogallala aquifer, while reducing the need to build new electric power lines.	High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
2087	8	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	The State Department also appeared to discount the danger posed by burying a pipeline in fragile sand dunes covered by a thin layer of grass, right over a major aquifer.	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 Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
2087	9	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	Apparently, the Department plans to ignore the leaks and anomalies that have already been found in the new Keystone I pipeline.	Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS addresses the incident history of the Keystone Oil Pipeline.
2087	10	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	Although the proposed pipeline would disturb many acres of native prairie, the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, like the original Draft Environmental Impact Statement, fails to consider the environmental impacts of this disturbance.	The SDEIS did not include Section 3.5. See Section 3.5 of the EIS. Potential impacts to native grasslands are discussed in Section 3.5.5.2 of the EIS. Measures developed specifically to address potential impacts to native grasslands (prairie) are presented in Section 3.5.5.2 and additional information on construction through the Sand Hills grasslands is presented in Appendix D of the EIS.
2087	11	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	We appreciate the efforts of the State Department to understand the special soils and climate of the Nebraska Sandhills, and appreciate the intentions of TransCanada (as outlined in Appendix D of the DSEIS) to provide special construction and restoration practices in this region. Our discussions with landowners who live in the area continues to convince us that even with the best intentions, restoring Sandhills prairie once disturbed is extremely difficult.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
80	1	Janazing	Lindsey		Do not let this pipeline be built over the aquifer. It's Nebraska's greatest resource and is not worth the revenue it would bring to our state if our greatest resource is destroyed when the line starts to leak. PLEASE!!! We are not saying don't build the pipeline just don't go over land that has clean water lying underneath!	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
2920	001	Jarrett	Ray		As a resident of the great state of Texas, I know the economic status of our state could be helped by expanding the Keystone XL Pipeline. More jobs could come from constructing the pipeline, as well as the long-term jobs for many who would be hired to maintain and work at pump stations. Working for about thirty-eight years as a FAA engineer, I have learned many things in my lifetime. One thing I know for sure is that jobs help stimulate the economy. For that reason, we really need to focus on creating employment opportunities. The Keystone Pipeline expansion would put people to work, and that could be our first big step in improving the economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2920	002	Jarrett	Ray		There are over 300 million vehicles in this country that depend on gas to operate. We need fuel to keep up with the high demand. For these reasons, it is my hope that you will fully support the Keystone Pipeline expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
3553	1	jasonvance@me.com			I encourage our State Department to approve the Keystone Pipeline. The overland route to bring crude oil from Canada to the United States is a critical to our energy security and economic strength. The project is mutually beneficial to the	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					United States and Canada. It will create thousands of jobs on both sides of the border. Most importantly, the Keystone Pipeline will lessen our dependence on volatile sources of energy.	proposed Project.
3527	1	jaweir@povn.com			As the U.S. moves to a clean energy future, there is no room for risky and dirty sources of oil such as tar sands. I ask that you do a more thorough environmental review of the pipeline project and that you eventually decide not to permit the pipeline.	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.
3560	1	jcouey@udel.edu			My central concern that supports my objection towards the pipeline is that further exploitation of tar sands would make it effectively implausible to stabilize climate and avoid disastrous global climate impacts. These impacts will disproportionately affect those people who have the least capacity to adapt to them, and furthermore will unjustly subject future generations to an impoverished atmosphere that is far beyond the carbon recycling capacity of the planet. The scientific consensus supports this position on both empirical as well as moral grounds. Reviewed in the IPCC AR4 WG3 report, the tar sands are estimated to contain at least 400 Giga-tons Carbon (equivalent to about 200 ppm CO2), and the addition of only a fraction of this would further propel the climate to devastating environmental consequences. Accordingly, acceptance of this pipeline without a full review of the decades and century long environmental and social impacts would be a failure to govern the state of affairs, and therefore would not be in accordance to the mission of the State Department, that is to "build and sustain a more democratic, secure, and prosperous world composed of well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people, reduce widespread poverty, and act responsibly within the international system."	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-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 JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
3560	2	jcouey@udel.edu			Another important dimension that must be considered is that accepting this project represents an investment in the transportation infrastructure for the U.S., and hence the arguments for the project should equally consider other available investments in infrastructure. For example, if the money available for this project was instead invested in upgrading and improving rail transportation services in the eastern corridor, this would also drastically reduce our dependence on foreign oil. Even if powered by coal, this infrastructure investment has much better potential to control future CO2 emissions due to the potential to capture and sequester the carbon and other pollutants in the process of electrifying the train corridor. The problem is that the capturing and sequestering of automobile emissions is profoundly more difficult compared to capturing the emissions for large power plants. Therefore, a public transportation investment offers a 'softer path' in present and future governance decisions, that accordingly is contrasted with the 'hard path' that would be locked into place by our continued reliance on oil as a fuel for transportation.	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.
525	1	Jean	Claude		Construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline will improve the economy, lower gas prices, and help people afford to buy fuel and food. Energy makes the world go around and fossil fuel is	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					necessary to meet our energy requirements. Alternative energy sources will take decades to develop, and I doubt they could ever completely supply our needs. This requires that we look north to Canada. Ideally, we would produce the oil we need from our own country, but since that is unlikely to happen, we should take advantage of Canada's abundant supply. The Keystone Pipeline will afford us the opportunity to decrease our reliance on oil from other regions of the world hile we work toward energy independence. Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of this project.	
512	1	Jeffries	Cecil		After working as an auto body shop repairman, I have now been retired for many years. I am appalled by the outrageous gas and food prices. The proposed Keystone Pipeline could bring down high gas prices as it increases our oil through a secure source. This should, in turn, reduce our food prices.	Comment acknowledged.
512	2	Jeffries	Cecil		The Keystone Pipeline will create jobs and tax revenue that will improve our economy. It will be a safe supply of oil to sustain our demands while we continue to explore alternate energy sources. This pipeline is also an important part of our effort to become energy independent. It is critical that this project be approved.	Comment acknowledged.
3025	002	Jenkins	Sharon	Jenkins Weinert Corporation (FORM LTR)	We believe that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3025	003	Jenkins	Sharon	Jenkins Weinert Corporation (FORM LTR)	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDIES finding that the " proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	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.
2701	001	Jennings-Pineda	Joyce		The idea of building a huge pipeline from Canada to Texas to transport tarsands oil is a bad idea for everyone concerned. We must reduce our fossil fuel use not increase it and particularly types which are know to increase CO2 levels. This will be damaging to the environments of both Canada and the U.S. as well as the entire world by racing to climate disaster.	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. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1259	002	Jensen	JudyKay		If the pipeline must be built, at least move it farther east so	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					that it does NOT traverse the environmentally fragile areas of Nebraska.	routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
3051	001	Jensen	Karl		We can not have National Security without having Energy Security. We need to develop our resources here in North America to ensure our own National Security. Canada is a dependable and trusted ally with a long history of mutual economic and national security interests, as well as a highly valued trading partner. Canadian oil production represents the second largest reserves of oil in the world after Saudi Arabia. Today, Canada is the number one supplier of oil to the U.S. It is projected that by 2030 more than one fourth of America's daily oil needs could come from Canada; a pipeline is needed to bring that oil to our domestic markets.	Comment acknowledged.
1531	001	Jester	Joanna		We should complete the Keystone XL Project. Not only would it decrease our dependence on middle eastern oil it would also decrease the incidence of massive oil spills as a result of shipping oil in large tankers across thousands of miles of ocean.	Comment acknowledged.
3530	1	jgdavid@aol.com			Why encourage mining oil from tar sands at all? Why do tremendous environmental damage and take enormous risks for a technology that is grossly inefficient and consumes vast quantities of fresh water which we need for agriculture, industry and human consumption.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
3530	2	jgdavid@aol.com			Please delay this new pipeline until we get beyond last ditch mining methods for oil and natural gas, and develop safer, cleaner alternatives. We will need gasoline and jet fuel for transportation for a long time, but base-load power generation should be from non-greenhouse gases sources, including new nuclear technology.	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.
3568	1	j-lomax@onu.edu			The oil transportation company TransCanada is seeking a Presidential Permit to build a pipeline, named the "Keystone XL," from the Canadian border to refineries in Texas and Louisiana. I live and work in Ohio, but I read about this project when I was out in Nebraska visiting my sisters in Omaha last year, just before the Deep Water Horizon disaster. At that point TransCanada not only wanted a permit to build the pipeline across the plains states but also wanted to reduce the required thickness of the pipe. I thought to myself, "How crazy is it to lay an oil pipeline across the Ogallala aquifer - the water in which is more valuable than all the oil in all the tar sands in Canada - and then run it through a thinner pipe?	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. 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 and response actions. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
3568	2	j-lomax@onu.edu			I thought that the disaster in the gulf might slow down such misbegotten projects, but the oil companies are persistent, are they not? Now I read that an existing TransCanada pipeline has experienced so many oil spills in the past year that the Department of Transportation has shut that pipeline down. Try to imagine a major oil spill in Nebraska, right over the Ogallala aquifer, which would seep down into and contaminate the greatest underwater reservoir of fresh water in North America! And that oil would remain there, perhaps not until the sun explodes, but certainly as long as there is life on this	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. 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					planet. Do we need that oil enough to contaminate an irreplaceable source of water in a region that has little enough water as it is? Please refuse to issue the Presidential Permit to TransCanada. Let them find some other way to get their oil to market. God knows that the oil companies always find a way. Make them do it in the safest way possible, which is decidedly NOT a pipeline owned and built by a proven polluter, straight through Montana, South Dakota, Kansas, and Oklahoma, directly across the Ogallala aquifer. Please refuse to issue the permit.	evidence that any of these incidents resulted from internal corrosion or erosion issues (PHMSA Pers. Comm. 2011). 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 the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
3572	1	joannerose@ecoisp.com			I am writing to request that the State Department more thoroughly consider the destructive environmental impacts of the Keystone XL pipeline and deny the Presidential Permit to TransCanada. The supplemental draft environmental impact statement remains woefully inadequate in accurately assessing the widespread environmental damage that will occur if Keystone XL is approved.	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.
3572	2	joannerose@ecoisp.com			In addition to encouraging global warming pollution by burning tar sands oil throughout the United States, the corrosive nature of tar sands oil and the increased pressure required to pump it through pipeline systems, impacts pipeline safety and the frequency of spills.	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 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.
3572	3	joannerose@ecoisp.com			Keystone has already had 11 spills in the past 12 months. The Keystone XL pipeline would pose an unacceptable risk to the Ogallala aquifer and other major rivers which supply substantial agricultural water to farmers and drinking water to millions of Americans.	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). Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-1. 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.
3572	4	joannerose@ecoisp.com			The Canadian tar sands has been called the most environmentally destructive project on earth. Now, Canadian company TransCanada wants to build a nearly 2000 mile pipeline across the US, to carry the toxic, corrosive tar sands petroleum to oil refineries 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. 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
3572	5	joannerose@ecoisp.com			Producing tar sands oil creates three times as many greenhouse gas emissions as conventional crude. It requires up to five barrels of water and the excavation of four tons of earth to produce a single barrel of tar sands oil.	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.
3572	6	joannerose@ecoisp.com			It is of grave concern that he State Department appeared all set to approve this project, submitting - under intense pressure from TransCanada and other oil interests - an initial environmental impact statement that drastically underestimated the dangers posed by the proposed Keystone XL pipeline. The State Department should stop pandering to foreign pipeline companies and protect American interests and health by doing a better job at analyzing the risks of Keystone XL. Please consider the full environmental impact and deny the Presidential Permit to TransCanada.	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.
1888	002	John	Frank		I do not see scenarios discussed where alternatives such as conservation and renewable fuels are offered instead of tarsands oil.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3549	1	john@savlove.com			We are in a resources crisis that is destroying faith in consumer society and making life miserable for trees, fauna, animals, humans, and other vibrant living things.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3549	2	john@savlove.com			As a supporter of both Clintons, Presidnt Obama, and groups sincerely dedicated to healing and rebuilding our country's ecological and economic infrastructure, I must insist that piping in dirty tar sands from Canada is wrong, regardless of how many consumers want more oil now.	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.
3549	3	john@savlove.com			The oil burned in the name of war, faulty economic policies, and in extracting yet more oil is a no-win situation at this point. It must be helved if other political agendas are to be realized. The successful coordination of goverments and industries to create alternative energy/diplomatic infrastructures is as of yet hardly a priority agenda. Previous catastrophes indicate how lame guarantees and safeguards provided by the oil industry really are.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3549	4	john@savlove.com			The lack of both creativity and belief in the caring side of human nature imperils realistic means towards such frutiful planning. Systemic problems must be addressed at every level. This is the kind of work that must be done in place of furthering dirty energy, dirty byproducts, and dirty dealings. Spread-sheets of various sizes and factors support my view; only the most short-sighted short-term spread-sheets support poisoning Canadian boreal forests such as the Peace-Athabasca Delta.	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
3549	5	john@savlove.com			The proposed Keystone XL tar sands pipeline would also bring dirty tar sands oil from Canada to the Gulf Coast while crossing over precious U.S. wetlands, freshwater sources, and wildlife habitat.	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.
3549	6	john@savlove.com			The supplemental draft environmental impact statement should also do a more thorough analysis of pipeline safety, of alternate routes to crossing the Ogallala Aquifer, and of the environmental justice impacts of water and air pollution from refining tar sands oil in the Gulf Coast region.	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 ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. 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.
3549	7	john@savlove.com			The logic of identifying work that supplants such old-school labors as squeezing out the last, hardest to obtain oil is not idealistic hippie logic. Rather, those who align themselves with cynicism, legal entanglement, debtor society, and using up whatever oil still remains under the ground are the ones who are unrealistic and deluded. The pharmaceutical pain-killers that policy planners seem to be under the influence of must be taken away from them. Or perhaps it's the chemicals in their sugary, chemical-filled diets. In any case, we need common sense now. It is already much too late for that which has perished and died.	Commenter's opinion is noted.
3549	8	john@savlove.com			Thank you for taking the time to weave together the various issues his comment suggests you link to the terrifying problem of contiuing to savage North American ecologies to support a decaying consumer system. The systemic links between this topic and how Bush-era policies also denigrate healthy sexuality are also clear.	Commenter's opinion is noted.
3545	1	johnandnette@westnet.com.au			Where will it end? How many ways will we find to poison the environment that kills the beloved creatures that rely on clean water, and ultimately ourselves? It's all been said thousands of times by countless people. We never could afford to turn a blind eye to egregiously polluting business practices. The consequences of dumping and pumping toxins into the air and water are now scientifically indisputable. Please do all that is within your power to stop the latest assault on the truly innocent.	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. 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.
27	1	Johnson	Dirk		I am leaning against the keystone pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
27	2	Johnson	Dirk		Two reasons, first it is to my understanding that studies have already stated that our gas cost will rise. Not happy about paying more because the product cost more to produce.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
27	3	Johnson	Dirk		Second, what really doesn't make sense is the State Dept. assertion that there is no effect on the Nebraska Sand Hill and the possible contamination of the Ogallala aquifer. The person who wrote this I would assume has not visited the area. Vegetation doesn't not grow in sand. Very few grass and those that do, once ripe out of the ground don't grow back as easily as dirt. Would not oil have an easier time penetrating sand than dirt?	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.
27	4	Johnson	Dirk		Again I am not against progress but a different route seem more prudent. If there is a cost increase I am sure Trans can recoup. We are in the planning stage and plans can be changed.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes.
108	1	Johnson	Lisa		The proposed Keystone Pipeline XL is one of the most important pipelines that will traverse through our country. If we don't start producing for ourselves and stay dependent on foreign countries, we will never get ahead. There are more immediate dangers to our country and enviroment than just pipelines. The pipeline will bring much needed oil and economy to the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
110	1	Johnson	Tim		The Keystone XL Pipeline is a crucial link from a long term, secure North American supply of crude oil in Canada, to the long term, growing demands at American refineries on the Gulf Coast. Approval of this pipeline is good for both Canada and the U.S. in terms of job creation and economic development in both countries, and increasing energy trading and business between the world's two largest trading partners	Comment acknowledged.
110	2	Johnson	Tim		If this pipeline is not approved, America's dependance on oil from other continents will continue to grow, and Canada will ship it's increasing crude production offshore to China. - Shipping oil by ocean tankers to and from North America carries far more environmental risk from spills than shipment by pipeline. - Many foreign sources of oil are fraught with political risk, increased security costs, and America ends up being a major customer of countries who are unfriendly to the West. Concerns over pipeline safety is a red herring in this	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					debate, and environmental concerns over oil sands development will not be addressed by denying the Keystone XL pipeline as Canada will develop and export this energy resource whether the U.S. is a customer or not. Therefore, it makes practical business sense to keep supply and demand closer together to reduce shipping risks and costs, and it also makes political sense to strengthen positive geo-political trade relationships and rely less on the weaker ones.	
111	1	Johnson	Glen	IUOE Local 49	In response to the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, the proposed Keystone XL pipeline will join more than 20,000 miles of pipeline that already crosses through the Ogallala Aquifer, more than 2,000 of which are hazardous liquid pipelines. These pipelines have: • Operated successfully for decades and are the safest, most reliable way to transport crude oil. Professor Jim Goeke, a hydrologist at the University of Nebraska testified before the Nebraska Legislature: “A leak of the Keystone XL Pipeline would not affect the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer.... When people say the whole Ogallala Aquifer is at risk, they're wrong.”	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
111	2	Johnson	Glen	IUOE Local 49	• America’s skilled craft workers will build this pipeline with the most up-to-date technology, exceeding standards for safety and quality	Comment acknowledged.
111	3	Johnson	Glen	IUOE Local 49	The “wells-to-wheels” greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Oil Sands are comparable to crude oil imported into the United States from Venezuela and Nigeria (Oil Sands Developers Group). Regarding emissions at the production sites in Alberta, Oil Sands production is about 5% of Canada’s overall GHG emissions and approximately 0.1% of the world’s emissions http://www.energy.alberta.ca/OilSands/791.asp)	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.
111	4	Johnson	Glen	IUOE Local 49	Skilled trades in the United States are the finest in the world at building environmentally sound refineries and pipelines that limit impact on landowners and neighbors. Operationally, American refineries and pipelines are also among the safest, most environmentally friendly in the world, especially in terms of GHG emissions.	Comment acknowledged.
111	5	Johnson	Glen	IUOE Local 49	The Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Keystone XL project from the U.S. Department of State (DOS) repeated the need for Keystone XL. The EIS reads: "Although DOS received thousands of comments on a wide variety of topics addressed in the draft EIS during the comment period, no new issues of substance emerged…the information provided in this SDEIS does not alter the conclusions reached in the draft EIS regarding the need for and the potential impacts of the proposed Project." The IUOE local 49 strongly urges approval of the Keystone XL pipeline in the interest of the environment, jobs and energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
491	1	Johnson	Bryon		Expanding the Keystone XL Pipeline to Texas will put the oil where it belongs, in the Texas refineries. While most Americans would like to see more oil being drilled here in the U.S., this collaboration with Canada is a huge step towards easing our dependence on oil from distant sources. This construction should begin as soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
491	2	Johnson	Bryon		The Keystone XL Pipeline will create jobs in the area. More	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					importantly, it will bring more oil to Texas refineries. Approval should be quick in order to get this project started and help people get back to work and spending money again. Please approve the pipeline.	
1384	001	Johnson	Leslie		It is time we stop gasping for more fossil fuels. The CO2 emissions are simply out of control, climate change is not a hoax and we are on the verge of not being able to reverse that, if we haven't already passed it. Big oil is the only one to 'win' if we continue our dependence on oil. Pollution, continued oil spills, pipeline leaks or breakage, contamination of many water supplies, etc, are only going to continue. We are not living sustainably and this needs to change as soon and as fast as possible.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1478	001	Johnson	David		With the state of world affairs and the fact that our economy runs on petroleum energy, the majority of which is currently derived from unfriendly foreign sources, it is clear that our nation's security and economic stability are greatly dependent on ensuring a substantial and uninterrupted supply of petroleum. Projects like Keystone XL Project, which would bring needed petroleum to our economy, are vital to achieving this energy independence and national security.	Comment acknowledged.
2055	003	Johnson	Glen	International Union of Operating Engineers	Moreover, skilled trades in the United States are the finest in the world at building environmentally sound refineries and pipelines that limit impact on landowners and neighbors.	Comment acknowledged.
2069	001	Johnson	Roger	National Farmers Union	NFU policy opposes any infrastructure or resource development that jeopardizes the health, safety and quality of the Ogallala and other freshwater aquifer resources. NFU continues to have serious concerns regarding the proposed Keystone XL pipeline and the agency-preferred route as outlined in the SDEIS. Should the DOS pursue the agency preferred route in the final Environmental Impact Statement, we believe the health of groundwater resources in the Ogallala aquifer could be placed in jeopardy.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor 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.
2069	002	Johnson	Roger	National Farmers Union	Several alternate routes were reviewed in the SDEIS, considering potential impact to various land-use types, federal lands and bodies of water. We were disappointed that alternate routes were not fully reviewed and were determined to not have environmental advantage over the proposed route. While it is inevitable that construction and operation of the proposed pipeline will impact the landscape, multiple alternatives considered in the SDEIS provide opportunity to site the pipeline along existing rights of way which would minimize impact while also avoiding major groundwater resources. Because of their current use, it is assumed the existing rights of way have already been sufficiently evaluated based on screening and avoidance criteria utilized by the DOS in the SDEIS. These alternate routes should be fully reviewed and considered as required in the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
2069	003	Johnson	Roger	National Farmers Union	We were also disappointed that the SDEIS did not include a broader assessment of the need for the project, considering our nation's efforts on renewable energy. If the U.S. increases	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,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					imports of Canadian tar sands oil, it will compete directly with homegrown biofuels, such as ethanol and second generation biofuels. As we continue to work on reaching our goals set in the Renewable Fuels Standard, increasing tar sand oil consumption will be detrimental to the biofuels industry. We urge the DOS to fully review the need for this project and utilize to the greatest extent possible existing infrastructure and rights of way in considering alternate routes to minimize impact to the natural resources upon which our nation and our family farmers, ranchers and rural residents depend.	alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response RUR-1 addresses concerns regarding potential changes to rural lifestyles. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts.
2460	001	Johnson	James		If the pipeline expansion were allowed to begin, the added oil would help prices to be lower and possibly create more job opportunities in our area and across the country.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2616	001	Johnson	Sally		The Keystone XL Project is a huge step in the wrong direction. It is only a temporary solution for a long-term problem. We can't perpetuate our dependency on limited energy sources. We need to change our way of thinking and change our lifestyle habits or else we will find ourselves in the middle of an enormous crisis in the very near future.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2887	001	Johnson	Andrew		Along with this pipeline, I believe we should do some more drilling here in the U.S. Together, they will eventually drive down the price of gas and get people back to work. Americans need jobs and money, we need a stronger economy, and we need more of our own resources. Please approve this pipeline and let's stop the bleeding.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2938	001	Johnson	Alice		It is obvious that our country could really benefit right now from job creation and increased energy security. These are two things that weigh heavily on the minds of the American people, including me. The creation of the Keystone Pipeline expansion will ease some of these concerns and provide some economic and energy stability.	Comment acknowledged.
3034	001	Johnson	Dave		Energy is undoubtedly one of the most important issues the world faces in coming years as we face unprecedented growth and increased demand, both in the us and worldwide. My interpretation is that we are in an incredibly fortuitous crossroads where we have abundant natural gas, and an abundant supply of petroleum from our neighbor to the north. There is no doubt that history will show this supply as one of the factors which lifts this nation economically, and allows us to continue to benefit the global community and be a leader in human rights and freedom. With our technology and leadership, we can and will build this pipeline as an example of environmental stewardship and American ingenuity.	Comment acknowledged.
3046	001	Johnson	Dale		Canada is in fact our most trusted trading partner, most trusted ally, and most dependable supplier of oil/natural gas and we should not make light of this relationship - I say lets get on with it as it is good for Canada and good for America. Further, oil and gas pipelines are the single safest and single most environmentally responsible way to transport hydrocarbons and have been used for years to move products safely - I state this having grown-up in the Texas panhandle where our drinking water is sourced from the Ogalla and pipelines have also been used for generations.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
3046	002	Johnson	Dale		Finally, the construction phase of Keystone will have an immediate positive jobs impact for u.s. workers	Comment acknowledged.
3186	001	Johnson	Kevin		Please do not approve the tar sands pipe-line. It is more important to be investing in infrastructure that can develop a long-term solution to our energy needs. Tar sands are not it.	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.
3127	002	Johnsrud	Merton		Access to North American oil is a key to reducing our dependence on Middle East oil.	Comment acknowledged.
3127	003	Johnsrud	Merton		Pipelines are safe and of minimum impact to the areas they transverse	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. 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.
0723	001	Johnston	Gordon		The Keystone XL Project poses a hazard to the environment of the states which it will touch. It should be blocked, to protect the larger interests of residents of those impacted states.	Section 3.13 of the EIS provides an analysis of the risks and potential environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
2348	001	Jonas	Howard		I am in favor of stopping the Keystone XL Project as it will have a profound negative effect on the environment.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
168	1	Jones	Justin		As a resident of Nebraska, I oppose the proposed routing of the Keystone XL pipeline through the Nebraska Sandhills region, due to likely compromise of the water resources and ecological integrity of the area. Please require an alternate routing.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
494	1	Jones	Michelle		The future of this country needs the Keystone XL Pipeline. It will create jobs for so many in different parts of the country. It will bring in oil to help with our growing need for it. Who knows-once the pipeline is up and running, we may see lower gasoline prices. However, before all of this can happen, the Keystone XL Pipeline needs to be approved. We have faith that this will occur. In fact, the the faster the better.	Comment acknowledged.
494	1	Jones	Michelle		The rising cost of fuel has played a big part in increasing prices of everything we use on a daily basis. Thankfully, the Keystone XL Pipeline may just finally help us to see a reduction in fuel prices. It certainly will help give our economy a much-needed boost.	Comment acknowledged.
1500	002	Jones	Lee		I agree this would help the employment side but the long term effects of a pipeline leak or break would be a disaster.with overwhelming consequences.	Section 3.13 addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
2378	001	Jones	Lee	LIUNA Local #340	The public needs to be educated as to the many advantages of new lines and be assured that a new line is much safer and built to a higher standard than most existing lines. New pipelines create jobs, save lives and aid our increasing need for energy supplies. I know of absolutely no argument that should stop this project. I've said it in other forums building this line is win, win, win.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
3102	001	Jones	Donald		Please oppose Keystone XL Pipeline. A project that puts at risk our most valuable farmland as well as threatening our water supplies is unacceptable in any form, especially when that project would permanently contaminate three to five barrels of water for every barrel of oil that is produced.	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 FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
3110	001	Jones	Daniel		I am writing to request your support of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline from Canada to the U.S. Gulf Coast. This pipeline would expand the supply of Canadian oil to U.S. refineries. Oil from the Keystone XL pipeline would strengthen America's energy security and increase economic growth. Development of the pipeline is expected to create 20,000 construction and manufacturing jobs, and related economic activity would also add billions of dollars of growth to the U.S. economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3330	001	Jordan	Craig		I urge you to deny the application for a pipeline from the Canada Tar Sands to Texas. The reason is that Global Warming will be accelerated with the added C02 emissions that the Tar Sands pipeline will cause or allow to happen.	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.
1174	002	Joyner	Charlie	Oklahoma House of Representatives	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure	Comment acknowledged.
1174	004	Joyner	Charlie	Oklahoma House of Representatives	TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1174	005	Joyner	Charlie	Oklahoma House of Representatives	TransCanada ha s gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to-be the safest in the industry.	Comment acknowledged
3536	1	jpariah@gmail.com			I am writing to voice my opposition to the proposed, TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline. I am not for extracting oil from the tar sands in Alberta's boreal forest.	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.
3536	2	jpariah@gmail.com			The area is rich with biological diversity and, at a time when anywhere from 3 to 30 species go extinct each day, we need to be protecting undeveloped land from resources extraction.	Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
3536	3	jpariah@gmail.com			Furthermore, as a Texan, I don't want to pollution that transporting that oil would bring anywhere near me or my children. Please oppose its installation.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
3518	1	jrdlcd@comcast.net			With oil at ~$100 a barrel, will KP ensure that $80 million dollars a day stays in North America rather than going to potentially unfriendly countries? Can KP be used to keep oil dollars in the US by also transmitting oil from North Dakota (the Bakken formation)?	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast).” Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
2162	001	Jurs	Stephanie		It is not a question of good for business or bad for business, it is a question of the future on life on earth. There is enough scientific evidence already to alarm us, that the rise in temperatures and the rise in CO2 ppm past the 'safe' 350 mark (we are now over 390), will make this planet unsafe for human life. We look to the US government to LEAD, to come up with alternative strategies that bode well over the long haul. The Keystone pipeline will only contribute massive amounts of CO2 to the atmosphere, which already has enough to create a very unstable future for our children. Do you not have children yourselves? I believe the government is oblivious to the fact that there is a limit on how much fossil fuel carbon we can put into the air.	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.
2162	002	Jurs	Stephanie		Please reconsider and spend this vast amount of money on developing other forms of energy, and in particular, on educating the public on the need to change these habits of ours that are contributing to unleashing severe climate change.	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.
1749	002	Justice	Ron	Oklahoma State Senate	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure.	Comment acknowledged.
1749	004	Justice	Ron	Oklahoma State Senate	TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project -	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	
1749	005	Justice	Ron	Oklahoma State Senate	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry	Comment acknowledged.
2749	001	Justus	Paul		I urge you to stop development of the Keystone XL Project that would carry tar sands to the United States. There are many environmental reasons including added CO2 that such a project would make worse. However, I would also like to point out as a transportation planner that we have a new form of transportation that, given new energy sources such as the Liquid Fluoride Thorium Reactor, would not emit any CO2. Personal Rapid Transit (PRT) would work with electric linear induction and combined with Thorium energy would not be polluting. Please consider the advantages of a Thorium-PRT technological solution including less traffic congestion, clean energy, jobs putting PRTs into place, and less reliance on foreign fossil fuel energy.	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 ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3525	1	jwitte@reed.edu			It stinks to high heaven the good 'ol United States is even thinking about granting a permit for another tar sands pipeline, this time without enough time for public comment and without hearings for the people most affected by the travesty.	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.
3525	2	jwitte@reed.edu			Tar sands oil is pure unadulterated [EXPLETIVE DELETED] that has NO place in America's energy picture. It is the dirtiest of the dirty and that includes coal! just take a look at what's happened in Canada where the [EXPLETIVE DELETED] comes from---total [EXPLETIVE DELETED]!	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.
1089	001	Kabir	Mohammad	Imperial Oil	A permit for the Keystone XL project will help ensure that Canadian crude oil will continue to be supplied to the United States and play a significant role in meeting U.S. demand for fuels for the foreseeable future.	Comment acknowledged.
1089	002	Kabir	Mohammad	Imperial Oil	Crude oil derived from the Canadian oil sands, including bitumen blended with diluent, has been safely transported into the United States by pipeline for decades and is similar to other types of crude oil refined in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1570	001	Kabobel	David		It seems to me that the real answer lies in our country getting some control over gasoline prices, and in order to do that, we must explore options for oil delivery that are closer to home. This is why I am hopeful that the State Department will approve the Keystone Pipeline expansion project, which will give us access to an additional 700,000 barrels of crude oil a day from Alberta.	Comment acknowledged.
1841	001	Kachler	Karin		STOP the keystone XL COMPLETELY!!! we need GREEN WIND, SOLAR, BIOMASS power, no coal, gas petroleum or tar sand power!	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2766	001	Kahanak	Gary	Home Energy Consultants, Inc.	If completed, this project would increase the availability of tar sands oil products to the U.S. and to the world markets. In terms of climate change impacts and total greenhouse gas emissions, tar sands is known to be one of the worst of all sources. Possible spills from the pipeline itself on U.S. grounds is almost inconsequential. By allowing this pipeline to be built, the U.S. would be condoning the resulting massive climate change impacts.	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.
2766	002	Kahanak	Gary	Home Energy Consultants, Inc.	Because the externalities of environmental and atmospheric impacts are currently not accounted for in the price of oil on world markets, this project can only endanger the economically successful expansion of low and no carbon energy approaches, such as conservation, efficiency, nuclear power and some alternative energy sources.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3137	001	Kahl	Trevor		The accessibility of the "proposed pipeline" in my area it is twelve miles of graveled county road and then two-three miles across the pasture just to get to the pipeline area. In our county we do not have a clay pit or gravel pit. So everything would have to be hauled in. Our roads can only stand up to minimal traffic also our pasture is in the sand hills and these hills can also only take minimal traffic also and if it is tore up it takes years for grass to come 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.
3137	002	Kahl	Trevor		I just do not believe that the sand hills of Nebraska is the place for the pipeline. Especially the way they are going to run the pipeline. Instead of running straight with the section lines it is running diagonally across our pastures this makes corner pastures which our cattle will bunch up in and create more blowouts and spread diseases such as pinkeye which is spread when our cattle our bunched up like that. The way they are going to put this pipeline also will make a northwestern wind which we get around in our area very frequently especially in the winter will tear up our hills even more and create more blowouts.	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. The potential for sand blowouts is addressed in Section 3.2 of the EIS. The specific erosion control measures that would be implemented on the proposed Project were developed in consultation with experts on Sand Hills erosion and are presented in Appendix H of the EIS.
1909	001	kahleighmmichael@gmail.com	Kayleigh		I think that such endeavors only further a need for limited energy sources. We need to work toward sustainable power, for all of us.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1448	003	Kail	Nancy		I'm not sure what the answer is, but it appears to me that the pipeline should be moved from that area in 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.
1684	002	Kampfer	Neva		Another option of which my husband and I are strong proponents is liquid fluoride nuclear energy derived from a coal byproduct called thorium. This was experimented with in the 1950's and 1960's. There is enough of it stored to get us started, and it is walk-away safe.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
588	1	Kaonohi	Mariko		Blatant greed and avarice need to be extricated not encouraged. Please stop the Kochs from profiting off a pipeline that would hurt American communities and safety.	Comment acknowledged.
384	1	Kast	Hans	Universal	Universal Ensco, Inc. (UEI) , an independent engineering firm	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Ensco, Inc.	that provides engineering, mapping/drafting, construction inspection, survey, and ancillary services directly to the Keystone XL Pipeline Project; supports the recommendations and findings of the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) issued by the U.S. Department of State (DOS).	
384	2	Kast	Hans	Universal Ensco, Inc.	As a direct and independent contractor to the Project, UEI has reviewed the requirements and recommendations in detail, and concludes that the added measures in many cases exceed the regulatory requirements for similarly situated projects. If adopted, these added measures, such as more stringent valve spacing; redundant back up power for remote valve actuation; the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions recommended by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA); and the extraordinary and expanded measures contemplated to further protect the environment, have all significantly addressed concerns by the affected stakeholders for the environment, safety, landowners, as well as providing a balance to the commercial interests of our nation and its long term security.	Comment acknowledged.
384	3	Kast	Hans	Universal Ensco, Inc.	The secondary issues of crude oil composition, refinery emissions, and greenhouse gas considerations are not directly germane to the issue of building a pipeline that transports a crude oil product.	Comment acknowledged.
384	4	Kast	Hans	Universal Ensco, Inc.	UEI does, however, note that the benefits of transporting crude through a pipeline have proven to be a much safer and energy efficient technology than the alternatives for transportation such as rail, truck, barge, and/or ocean going vessels sourced from unstable nations.	Comment acknowledged.
384	5	Kast	Hans	Universal Ensco, Inc.	In summary, UEI concludes from its independent evaluation of the SDEIS that this project meets or exceeds all regulatory and affected stakeholder requirements, and recognizes the added measures and recommendations made will, in our opinion, make Keystone XL one of the safest pipelines ever built. UEI, as a major service provider directly impacted by the Project, knows the importance of securing high quality, high paying, long term, technical jobs to support our nation's economy. UEI supports this project as a direct means of complying with President Obama's directive to secure our nation's energy needs by shifting our reliance to a more stable and trusted trading partner; while simultaneously generating immediate significant job growth with a "shovel ready" project.	Comment acknowledged.
411	1	Kasten	Todd	Kasten Ranches	I am in full support of the Keystone pipeline. It needs to be approved and built as soon as possible. It is extremely important to our Country and to the citizens of eastern Montana.	Comment acknowledged.
412	1	Kasten	Diane		I am in full support of the Keystone pipleline project. It is very important that the project move forward. It will be a big help to our eastern MT communities and is essential to the Country in energy security. Please quickly approve the permits and get this built.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
3016	001	Kasten	David	People for Economic Progress	PEP People for Economic Progress believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
2770	001	Kaul	Kristin		The Keystone pipeline will be a disaster in our efforts to contain global climate change. The amount of greenhouse gases embodied in the tar sands are enough to push us well beyond the 2 degrees Centigrade limit that is considered even marginally safe for life on Earth.	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.
1113	001	Kawa	Sandra		This is not a good venture. Since it passes over a main aquifer for the plains, what a great target for terrorists who can sneak in from Canada.	Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-1. Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism.
1113	002	Kawa	Sandra		It's dirty crude. The sooner we get off this stuff in every way, the better.	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 to other heavy crude oils.
1940	002	Kay	M.		Large amounts of heat and water are required to make it practical to convert kerogen to usable oil, producing a vast amount of waste product and toxins which cannot be safely disposed of. All the prpmises made to "remediate" the land around such mining have resulted in a net of maybe 1- 2% remediation. Meanwhile, rivers, land and livelihoods have been destroyed.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1940	004	Kay	M.		We should rather turn our efforts to energy conservation and renewables.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
3020	002	Kays	Mike	McCone Electric Co-op (FORM LTR)	McCone Electric Co-op., Inc. believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also	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
					drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	
3020	003	Kays	Mike	McCone Electric Co-op (FORM LTR)	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDIES finding that the, "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system," [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	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.
0880	002	Keagle	David		Gas prices will be largely unaffected due to increasing world demand.	Comment acknowledged.
2097	004	Keckler	Kevin	Cheyenne River Sioux	The risk of leaks, spills, and abandonment is inherent in the construction, operation, and maintenance of oil pipelines, and that risk has been realized many times in South Dakota.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
2171	001	Keeler	Meghan		I am completely opposed to the Keystone XL project. The gross environmental and social impacts--irreversible effects on biodiversity and the natural environment, reduced water quality, destruction of fragile pristine Boreal Forest and associated wetlands, aquatic and watershed mismanagement, habitat fragmentation, habitat loss, disruption to life cycles of endemic wildlife particularly bird and Caribou migration, fish deformities and negative impacts on the human health in downstream communities--are of such a major scale it is hard to comprehend why this sort of project would be proposed in the first place (except by those who prize unnecessary monetary profits above the well-being of their fellow humans, communities and world). Please do not approve this pipeline. There is already so little left of the clean air, water and earth. Please act in a manner that values the survival of our species and the others with which we share the planet and not in a manner that devalues our shared existence.	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.
3174	001	Keenan	JoAnn		We already know that pipelines in North America have been proving costly and unsafe.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3174	002	Keenan	JoAnn		The most innovative energy technology that pursues cleaner energy is likelier to serve the public far better.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3174	003	Keenan	JoAnn		While the use of fossil fuels, as well as mining and drilling create personal and public hazards and contribute considerable to air, water and soil pollution, and will further hasten global warming.	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
2676	002	Keim	Dennis		I'm none too keen on the pipeline in general as it's a tar sands pipeline that's supporting no small amount of damage to the environment 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.
0914	002	Keith	Paul		Because the Keystone XL Pipeline project will mean more jobs for the American people, I am completely on board. Add to that fact that the refining process will be much quicker and smoother, and I cannot say enough about how much I support the immediate start to its construction. For those two things alone, it cannot happen soon enough, as we need every available resource in order to get our country back on its feet.	Comment acknowledged.
41	1	Kelley	Stephen		I suspect the pipeline planners made sure of one precaution first: their nonculpabililty and profits are legally safeguarded.	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.
3172	001	Kellow	Fred		Please do all you can to help get the Keystone pipeline approved. This country needs the energy and the jobs it would help provide	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.
498	1	Kelly	Chalotte		In regards to the Keystone XL Pipeline, I wholly support its construction and hope that it comes about sooner rather than later. We can talk all day about the fact that it will provide thousands of American jobs or that it will lower the cost of fuel for consumers, which are both very important aspects to consider. However, the deciding key factor for me is that this country needs more domestic and near-domestic resources to maintain its energy independence.	Comment acknowledged.
498	2	Kelly	Charlotte		The Keystone XL Pipeline is essential to the economic well-being of this country. Our future is too important to delay its creation any longer. I hope that you will do everything in your power to expedite this project and help America's economy get back on track.	Comment acknowledged.
2336	001	Kelly	Diane		Canada is our friend and neighbor. Both of us can benefit from the jobs created by this pipeline. We are both the most conservation-minded countries in the world. This pipeline will be safe and efficient and supply much needed oil for our economy and security. It must be approved.	Comment acknowledged.
2427	001	Kelly	Tom		The impact of massive additional CO2 introduced into our atmosphere when we understand the affect of greenhouse gases on global temperature represents an irresponsible dereliction of duty by this generation and must not be supported by this government. Please do not authorize the short-sighted Canadian tar-sands pipeline project. Two degrees atmospheric warming is too much for our civilization to sustain, as well as the equally intolerable acidification of the ocean.	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.
3324	001	Kelly	Katie		Please. I beg you to shut down the Keystone XL Project, designed to run through the Nebraska Sand Hills. These Sand Hills are a delicate treasure, not only to Nebraskans but to the world--they are one-of-a-kind. Leave them open to spills of	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. Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					any kind and you would leave them open to destruction.	Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-1.
1715	001	Kemp	William		Undoubtedly, we should allow the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion. Pipelines are a time-proven method of transporting oil in a cheap and efficient manner. Moving the oil in this way is also safer than shipping it across waters where pirates might hijack it or where ships have the potential to run ashore.	Comment acknowledged.
2987	001	Kemp	Brenda		When we start importing more oil sands from Canada through the Keystone XL Pipeline, we should see our fuel prices decrease and our nationwide unemployment rate drop. There are so many people looking for work, and this pipeline would be a welcome sight in our current job market. With more people working and having extra money to spend, our economy would improve as well. Having extra money to spend on luxuries is definitely a thing of the past for me, as well as for millions of other Americans. My grocery bill has gone from being around $50 to $60 a week to being $90 to $100 per week. As someone who is retired and lives ten miles outside of town, I need to make sure that I get everything I need in one trip. If I don't, I do without until my next trip. The high cost of fuel has also prevented me from visiting my brother as often as I would like. This is just one reason why we need to expand our oil pipeline from Canada. Our fuel and grocery prices, coupled with our unemployment rate, all need to be reduced. The Keystone XL Pipeline will help make this possible. Please take action to ensure that this project can move forward.	Comment acknowledged.
2767	001	Kemper	Scott	Sierra Club	The Keystone XL pipeline does not need to go through Nebraska's Sand Hills. A broken pipeline would be catastrophic to a big portion of the Ogallala aquifer and to the Sand Hills themselves. The pipeline can cut across South Dakota parallel to Interstate 90 and join up with another pipeline in the eastern areas of South Dakota and Nebraska.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor 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.
3198	001	Kemper	Scott		The Keystone XL pipeline does not need to go through Nebraska's Sand Hills. A broken pipeline would be catastrophic to a big portion of the Ogallala aquifer and to the Sand Hills themselves. The pipeline can cut across South Dakota parallel to Interstate 90 and join up with another pipeline in the eastern areas of South Dakota and 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.
2433	001	Kenekuk	Richard		I write to express my opposition to this project based on the following: The tar sands are an unsustainable fuel source whose continued exploitation is contributing to an intensification of global climate change and ecological deterioration at a number of different levels.	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. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2433	002	Kenekuk	Richard		This highly destructive method actually expends more energy than is gained per unit of extraction. It leaves highly toxic tailing waste that accumulate in surrounding lakes and rivers.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2433	003	Kenekuk	Richard		Tar sands extraction has already adversely impacted Ojibway communities along the Athabasca River, where cancer rates have skyrocketed.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2433	005	Kenekuk	Richard		I urge you to end this project, expand investment in	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					sustainable energy technology and use all means to convince the Harper government to do the same.	
272	1	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	We were particularly interested to read that the SDEIS executive summary concludes: "Although DOS received thousands of comments on a wide variety of topics addressed in the draft EIS during the comment period, no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received." We appreciate your agency's thorough analysis of the Keystone XL's environmental impact, and we are pleased to see the SDEIS finds there are no new substantial environmental findings In light of this, we want to express our continued support for a prompt and favorable decision from the DOS for the Keystone XL project.	Comment acknowledged.
272	2	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	The pre-eminent threat to our economic recovery is the cost of energy. The Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest. It will improve our security, provide a long-term and stable energy supply, create jobs and spur economic growth.	Comment acknowledged.
272	3	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	For Nebraska specifically, the project will: • Generate an estimated $150 million in new property tax revenue for Nebraska's local government entities over the lifetime of the pipeline. • Produce an estimated $11.3 million in state and local tax revenues during construction.	Comment acknowledged.
272	4	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	• Create hundreds of new jobs and expand Nebraskans' personal incomes by more than $300 million during construction, according to projections.	Comment acknowledged.
272	5	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Improve Nebraska's chances to be considered for a future refinery, which would dramatically enhance our state's renewable fuels industry, while lowering regional fuel costs.	Comment acknowledged.
272	6	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Despite the economic benefits for Nebraska, we also recognize the tremendous importance of this project for the rest of the nation. The Keystone XL pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil daily to U.S. markets, reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
272	7	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	At the same time, the project is expected to create nearly 20,000 U.S. manufacturing and construction jobs, while providing more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
272	8	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Of course, the Nebraska Chamber's top priority is protecting our underground water sources. With that in mind, we believe pipelines are the safest means of delivering crude oil and other energy products. It is worth noting that pipelines already safely co-exist with the Ogallala Aquifer today; there are currently 21,000 miles of pipelines crossing Nebraska, including 3,000 miles of crude oil or liquid pipelines.	Comment acknowledged.
272	9	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of	We have been repeatedly reassured that the Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Commerce & Industry	exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDIES finding that the “proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system” [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important. Clearly, the benefits of this project exceedingly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	
272	10	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Again, the Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry supports development of Keystone XL and believes it is in the best interest of all Americans. We respectfully request that upon conclusion of the current 45 public comment period, the Department of State expeditiously approve the project and grant TransCanada the Presidential Permit necessary for construction to begin.	Comment acknowledged.
522	1	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce and Industry	We were particularly interested to read that the SDEIS executive summary concludes: "Although DOS received thousands of comments on a wide variety of topics addressed in the draft EIS during the comment period, no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received." We appreciate your agency's thorough analysis of the Keystone XL's environmental impact, and we are pleased to see the SDEIS finds there are no new substantial environmental findings. In light of this, we want to express our continued support for a prompt and favorable decision from the DOS for the Keystone XL project.	Comment acknowledged.
522	2	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce and Industry	In 2008, Nebraskans were faced with fuel prices in excess of $4 a gallon due to supply concerns. This drastically raised the cost of doing business and caused substantial economic harm to employers, agricultural producers and families across our state. At that time, policymnakers publically declared that immediate steps needed to be taken to increase oil supplies and lower the cost of transportation fuels. Today, just three years later, Nebraskans are once again paying $4 a gallon or more for fuel. The preeminent threat to our economic recovery is the cost of energy.	Comment acknowledged.
522	3	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce and Industry	The Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest. It will improve our security, provide a long-term and stable energy supply, create jobs and spur economic growth. For Nebraska specifically, the project will: " Generate an estimated $150 million in new property tax revenue for Nebraska's local government entities over the lifetime of the pipeline. " Produce an estimated $1 1.3 million in state and local tax revenues during construction. "Create hundreds of new jobs and expand Nebraskans' personal incomes by more than $300 million during construction, according to projections. *Improve Nebraska's chances to be considered for a future refinery, which would dramatically enhance our state's renewable fuels industry, while lowering regional fuel costs. Despite the economic benefits for Nebraska, we also recognize the tremendous importance of this project for the rest of the nation. The Keystone XL pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil daily to U.S. markets, reducing our	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
					dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. At the same time, the project is expected to create nearly 20,000 U.S. manufacturing and construction jobs, while providing more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	
522	4	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Of course, the Nebraska Chamber's top priority is protecting our underground water sources. With that in mind, we believe pipelines are the safest means of delivering crude oil and other energy products. It is worth noting that pipelines already safely co-exist with the Ogallala Aquifer today; there are currently 21,000 miles of pipelines crossing Nebraska, including 3,000 miles of crude oil or liquid pipelines. We have been repeatedly reassured that the Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards.	Comment acknowledged.
522	5	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce and Industry	We believe that the SDIES finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important. Clearly, the benefits of this project exceedingly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	Comment acknowledged.
522	6	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Again, the Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry supports development of Keystone XL and believes it is in the best interest of all Americans. We respectfully request that upon conclusion of the current 45 public comment period, the Department of State expeditiously approve the project and grant TransCanada the Presidential Permit necessary for construction to begin.	Comment acknowledged.
1683	001	Kennedy	John		Using the oil sands from Canada is a good idea because the Canadians are probably our best ally. Additionally, they have a large resource that could last for years to come and would slow the acceleration of energy costs for us.	Comment acknowledged.
2054	002	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	The Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest.	Comment acknowledged.
2054	003	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	It will improve our security, provide a long-term and stable energy supply,.	Comment acknowledged.
2054	005	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	we also recognize the tremendous importance of this project for the rest of the nation.	Comment acknowledged.
2054	006	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
2054	008	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of	we believe pipelines are the safest means of delivering crude oil and other energy products.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Commerce & Industry		
2054	010	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	We believe that the SDIES finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important.	Comment acknowledged.
2331	002	Kennedy	Eugenia		What if you put it above ground? Clean up of spills would be so much easier. The one in Alaska is above ground, why not here?	Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1.
3590	1	Kenny	Brenda	Canadian Energy Pipeline Association	On behalf of the Canadian Energy Pipeline Association (CEPA), I am writing to convey the unequivocal support of the Canadian pipeline industry for the Keystone XL pipeline project. We believe this project has significant economic and societal benefits and we encourage you to proceed with its approval and to grant the necessary presidential permit to allow it to move forward in a timely manner.	Comment acknowledged.
3590	2	Kenny	Brenda	Canadian Energy Pipeline Association	North Americans want and need energy. While much work is being done on the development of new technologies and renewable energy alternatives, it may be decades before such changes are a reality of day-to-day life. As such, petroleum products will remain a strategic global commodity and this means that safe, reliable and timely infrastructure development is imperative.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3590	3	Kenny	Brenda	Canadian Energy Pipeline Association	Canada is the number one supplier of oil and natural gas to the U.S. and has the second largest oil reserves in the world, second only to Saudi Arabia. Moreover, Canada is a trade-friendly, politically stable neighbor that shares the interests and values of the U.S. people. Crude oil from Canadian oil sands is a growing source of reliable energy that is easily accessible. Long-term flexibility in supply sources is critical in a world where risks are growing, whether due to declining production from once reliable sources, unstable geo-political situations, or uncertainties in key oil producing regions. Projects like Keystone XL serve to strengthen North American energy security. The Keystone XL project forms a critical part of this infrastructure development. Its completion will allow for vital trade diversification between our two countries by allowing the transportation of significant volumes of Canadian crude oil and thereby ensuring adequate supply to Gulf Coast refineries and, in turn, to the American people. This will alleviate supply issues and will help to significantly moderate gasoline and other product pricing for consumers over the long term.	Comment acknowledged.
3590	4	Kenny	Brenda	Canadian Energy Pipeline Association	Keystone is also a shovel-ready project that has no government subsidies or other stimulus attached. Construction of the Keystone XL pipeline is projected to create 20,000 jobs in the United States -- 13,000 during construction and 7,000 in the manufacturing sector. moreover, it is expected to generate more than 118,000 spin off jobs in the long term and inject $20 billion into the US economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
3590	5	Kenny	Brenda	Canadian Energy Pipeline Association	We recognize the importance of being stewards of environmental resources while balancing our energy and economic needs. CEPA and its member companies are	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					active participants in numerous provincial, state, national, international and commercial initiatives to address environmental concerns related to oil and gas production and delivery. We recognize the value of collaboration in developing global solutions and our members, including TransCanada PipeLines consistently provide significant expertise and leadership to these initiatives.	
3590	6	Kenny	Brenda	Canadian Energy Pipeline Association	Our members are leaders in the area of safety. Pipelines are the safest way to move oil and each day in the U.S. more than 200,000 miles of pipelines move oil and other energy products safely to where they are needed -- that's enough pipe to circle the earth eight times. TransCanada, in particular, has been operating pipelines for over 50 years and are dedicated to the development of leading practices and operational safety. Through centralized monitoring and sophisticated inspection tools, they are committed to safety as a number one priority.	Comment acknowledged.
3590	7	Kenny	Brenda	Canadian Energy Pipeline Association	In closing, pipelines built and operated by CEPA member companies deliver the energy needed by North Americans to support their quality of life, allow for the economy to grow, while protecting the environment every step of the way. All our members are committed to the highest standards of public safety and the responsible development of natural resources. We applaud the careful deliberation and due diligence that your office has demonstrated in ensuring that concerns about this project are addressed so that it now meets or exceeds all U.S. regulatory requirement. It is now time to move forward and ensure that this vital infrastructure link becomes a reality for North Americans.	Comment acknowledged.
1286	001	Kerekes	John		America needs this safe, secure and abundant source of energy for our economic future, and the KXL project is a very important component of this effort. The pipeline will be the best ever built, the route has undergone numerous reviews, and approximately 90% of landowners have already agreed to easements with TransCanada.	Comment acknowledged.
2769	001	Kern	Jeanne	Wachiska Audubon Society	Approving a pipeline over the aquifer is insane. The company has a terrible track record of leaks. Leaks over anything is terrible, but the effects of a leak into the aquifer could be eternal and deadly.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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).
3582	1	Kern	Sally	Oklahoma House of Representatives	As a Member of the Oklahoma State Legislature, I am writing to express my strong support for the project and to comment on the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) released by the Department of State on April 15, 2011. I believe that the environmental impact of the Keystone XL pipeline has been thoroughly reviewed and agree with the SDEIS that "no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received." Now that the project has been fully analyzed, I ask the Department of State to expeditiously	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					approve the pipeline so that Americans can realize the benefits of the project.	
3582	2	Kern	Sally	Oklahoma House of Representatives	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure. In addition to Canadian crude oil, the Keystone XL pipeline will also transport domestic supplies of crude oil to refineries along the Gulf Coast. In Oklahoma, it is expected that the pipeline will create $1.2 billion in new spending for the Oklahoma economy and provide an additional $25 million in tax revenue to state and local governments.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3582	3	Kern	Sally	Oklahoma House of Representatives	Because the pipeline will travel through Oklahoma, the safety of the pipeline is a top a concern. TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project -- making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in 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.
3582	4	Kern	Sally	Oklahoma House of Representatives	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry. However, in the unlikely event of a spill or incident, the company will promptly and thoroughly execute its Emergency Response Plan. Based on these determinations, I believe that the TransCanada has demonstrated that it is ready and able to react quickly and thoroughly if necessary.	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 RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
3582	5	Kern	Sally	Oklahoma House of Representatives	The Keystone XL pipeline will be valuable to both the State of Oklahoma and the entire country. I respectfully request that the Department of State approve the project and grant the Presidential Permit needed for construction to begin.	Comment acknowledged.
367	1	Kersten	David		It is in our best national interests to secure a steady source of oil from a stable friendly neighbor. Considering the findings in the SDEIS and the lack of negatives, it would be a crime to delay this project any further. Please expedite the approval of this project so construction can start ASAP.	Comment acknowledged.
3411	001	Kettell	Bettie	Sierra Club	The Tar Sands pipeline coming through our country is matter of public health. This and many other environmental concerns affect millions of local people near the project and beyond. We do not know the total impact of this initiative. Clean water, clean air are essential to a population.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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.
2912	001	Key	Patricia		The current proposal to expand the Keystone Pipeline would help reduce the cost of living for people across the country by making less expensive fuel available in the American market. I request that you approve this expansion for the needed economic stimulation the construction process will provide.	Comment acknowledged.
3467	1	Kielmar	Stanley		The Keystone XL Pipeline expansion project will bring jobs to a slighted area while producing more oil for the US. The oil produced in Canada is a great asset to the US and it needs to find its way to the Texas refineries. The only feasible way to do that is to expand the current pipeline system.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
3467	2	Kielmar	Stanley		Please approve the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion as it will bring jobs to the area and provide the increased oil supply we need: The oil sands of Canada are plentiful. As a result, we will be able to provide enough to relieve consumers here in the States.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project. 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.
2587	001	Kienholz	Philip		Development of the Canadian tar sands will make control of climate change impossible. The environmental destruction associated with tar sands development is beyond comprehension--why would anyone want to do that much destruction just for money? There needs to be careful study of the impacts on humans, wildlife, and the environment before a decision is made whether to proceed or not.	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.
1499	003	Kilbride	Shelley	Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities	The Keystone XL pipeline also stands to ensure a long-term stabilized energy supply from Canada to the United States, which will help address rising energy needs. Of added importance, the exceptional trade relations between Canada and the United States combined with the development of this pipeline has the potential to further strengthen energy security in North America.	Comment acknowledged.
245	1	Killinger	Eugene		THIS PIPELINE NEEDS TO BE REROUTED OUT OF THE SANDHILLS.THE SOIL IS TO POROUS,IT WILL BLOW WHEN THE VEGETATION IS REMOVED,CAUSING LAGRE HOLES TO FORM CALLED BLOW OUTS.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
245	3	Killinger	Eugene		THIS PIPELINE WOULD ALSO BE OVER OUR DRINKING AND IRRIGATION WATER SUPPLY FOR ALMOST THE ENTIRE STATE.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
245	4	Killinger	Eugene		TRANSCANADA SAYS THERE LEAK DETECTION SYSTEM IS THE BEST IN THE INDUSTRY BUT I WOULD BELIEVE BP'S BLOWOUT PREVENTER WOULD HAVE BIN STATE OF THE ART ALSO.	Comment acknowledged.
1687	001	Kincaid	Rick		When it comes to the Keystone XL Pipeline, I feel it is a great way to import oil to the United States. It will certainly help our employment rates to grow. In turn, it will push our economy to a more stable phase. Therefore, it is important that you work to approve the Keystone XL Pipeline. We need to see this project start as soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
190	1	King	Angie	Midwest Region Laborers' Health & Safety Fund	In a time of economic recession, the United States needs two things: jobs and affordable energy. The Keystone XL pipeline will provide both of these. Skilled building trades workers are already enlisted to complete the project. Energy resources from Canada will help offset oil prices currently subject to the whims of Middle Eastern outrage and outage.	Comment acknowledged.
190	2	King	Angie	Midwest Region Laborers' Health & Safety Fund	The proposed Keystone XL pipeline will join more than 20,000 miles of pipeline that already crosses through the Ogallala Aquifer, more than 2,000 of which are hazardous liquid pipelines. These pipelines have operated successfully for decades and are the safest, most reliable way to transport crude oil. The Keystone XL pipeline will join this infrastructure in the Aquifer, contributing to a vital network that delivers our	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
					country's energy. Regarding environmental concerns, Professor Jim Goeke, a hydrologist at the University of Nebraska testified before the Nebraska Legislature: "A leak of the Keystone XL Pipeline would not affect the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer...those who think that a leaking pipeline will destroy the aquifer in Nebraska need to understand that it would be localized to an area of 10's or 100's of feet around the pipeline. When people say the whole Ogallala Aquifer is at risk, they're wrong.	
190	3	King	Angie	Midwest Region Laborers' Health & Safety Fund	There are no need to have carrier fleets in Lake Superior to protect America's energy connections with Canada, risking young Americans and their lives. The proposed Keystone XL pipeline would be a secure energy lifeline for America.	Comment acknowledged.
575	1	King	Kelly		We cannot allow the self interests of wealthy individuals to set Laws & Policy that furthur advances their narrow self-surving interests !!!!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1280	002	King	Kenneth	Sierra Club	The State Department, as a national security overseer, should demand cancellation of this pipeline, and instead, urge that that the nation undertake, as emergency security preparedness, the creation and implementation of a low-carbon, sustainable energy economy before it's too late to matter.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1336	001	King	Linda		Let's join the 21st century and forget about dirty oil from Canadian tar sands. Let's not inflict collateral damage on soil, water, birds, fish, and atmosphere (EIS Appendix) with laying the XL 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 Consolidated 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.
1336	002	King	Linda		Let our planet begin to heal and still have abundant energy with solar.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2811	001	King	Daniel	North American Hazardous Materials Managers Association	I am not only against the current plan, proposed route and on-the-ground practices demonstrated by the TransCanada organization, but I also feel the costs outweigh the benefits when speaking of the process of tar sands oil extraction.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2811	002	King	Daniel	North American Hazardous Materials Managers Association	Nebraska, the Sandhills, and the Ogalala Aquifer deserve better. A simple reroute of the pipeline will work to avoid and prevent the possibility of a catastrophic failure and lasting impacts of a spill in this ecologically pristine area.	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.
3003	001	King	Nathan	ConocoPhillips	I am a relatively new engineer (three years) in ConocoPhillips'	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					technology center in Bartlesville, OK. I work in the Heavy Oil R&D group on ways to process more heavy oil from Canada in our u.s. refineries. TransCanada's Keystone XL Pipeline is important to my work and to the energy security of our nation. Canada has large amounts of oil reserves that are increasingly being produced using environmentally friendly in-situ techniques that avoid disruption of the land surface. Our nation's ability to access these abundant resources and to process them efficiently and cleanly in the refineries most suited to them rely heavily the approval of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Please consider this as you make your recommendation for approval of the project.	
341	1	Kirkland	Bobette		I am the Town Clerk/Treasurer for a small town in NE Montana. The Town of Fort Peck is located in the area of Montana where the proposed Keystone XL pipeline will be built. I feel that this is a wonderful project for our town, county, state and country. It will provide energy security for our nation and good jobs for American workers. The impact this pipeline will have on our local area is great. The additional property taxes that will be paid by Keystone will help us fund local government operations and keep our struggling schools open. The pipeline will also provide additional jobs and help grow our local economy. I am requesting that the State Department take immediate action to approve this valuable project.	Comment acknowledged.
2671	001	Kirschenbaum	Vicki		I am absolutely opposed to the pipeline. Tar sands extgraction is not the way to solve our energy problem. In order to avoid catastrophic climate change, we must stop burning fossil fuels over the next decade.	Comment acknowledged.
2671	002	Kirschenbaum	Vicki		To ensure a future for our children, we must invest in energy efficiency and renewables. We must subsidize clean energy and stop subsidizing Big Oil and Big Coal whose profits have reached obscene levels.	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.
1360	001	Kirst	Ingrid		The Keystone XL Pipeline is not needed for the United States. It would just provide a short term energy boost for our country, but it has the potential to create a serious environmental disaster.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1360	003	Kirst	Ingrid		Let's work toward renewable energy sources, and toward dramatically reducing our energy needs through more efficiency.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1703	001	Kirstein	Patricia		The expansion of the Keystone pipeline would be a big help to a lot of people on many fronts. It would create jobs for those looking for work, which would reduce the unemployment rate. It would supply the United States with more oil, resulting in lower gas prices. This would enable people to drive more, take more vacations and contribute more to the economy.	Comment acknowledged.
1367	001	Kissel	Gordon		I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: ·	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada · Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 · Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S.	
3134	001	Kitko	Kaician		There is absolutely no need to increase our dependence on fossil fuels right now. They are bad for the environment, and they are bad for mankind. What we need is to switch to alternative fuel sources and power our country with clean energy. And by clean energy, I mean actual clean energy, not the so-called 'clean' coal.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2904	001	Kivel	Joseph		It only makes sense that the less it costs to get oil and gas to the distributor, the less it will cost the consumer. For that reason, expanding the Keystone XL Pipeline makes better sense than having to transport oil from greater distances. This is a very good reason to make sure the expansion is approved. The State Department has done its job in ensuring the safety of the project. The only thing now is to see that it is built.	Comment acknowledged.
486	1	Kizirian	Shari		This pipeline benefits the wealth of the very few while at the same time threatening the aquifers that provide clean water for six states and over 2,000 miles of farmland.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
3477	1	Klar	Elizabeth		This pipeline will create revenue, jobs, and the ability to be independent of other countries for our energy needs.	Comment acknowledged.
3045	001	Klare	Lee		With Canada as our next door neighbor and a business partner with many u.s. based companies, it only makes good sense to permit the pipeline. I cannot but think that the pipeline will provide jobs in a time of need in the United States and Canada. I would be amazed if those jobs and the dollars that go with them would not make a significant step toward economic recovery for this country, as well as reducing our dependence upon middle east oil.	Comment acknowledged.
2797	001	Kleain	Cynthia	The Northeast Organic Framing Association	I want to express my opinion that the pipeline is a very bad idea. It will not help the climate become more stable, nor will it reduce air or water pollution.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2835	001	Kleeb	Jane	Bold Nebraska	TransCanada's track record of twelve spills in less than twelve months on the Keystone I pipeline shows the inherent dangers of crude oil pipelines and reveals the precarious nature of dealing with a foreign corporation that has no interest in protecting American citizens or our environment while on its quest to profit from the dirtiest fuel source in history. Simply put, TransCanada didn't build the first pipeline right, and the safety concerns this raises are too grave to allow approval of a second, more dangerous pipeline that will have the potential to leak even more oil into our soil and water.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. 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. 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 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.
2835	003	Kleeb	Jane	Bold Nebraska	The State Department's Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) fails to address the magnitude of devastation that building such a pipeline through the Sandhills would create.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
2835	004	Kleeb	Jane	Bold Nebraska	More research is needed in order to determine a safer route for this pipeline. The SDEIS gives no evidence of a full study of alternative routes for the pipeline, but instead seems to follow TransCanada's recommendation that the shortest route is best.	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.
2835	005	Kleeb	Jane	Bold Nebraska	Many of these wells are for domestic and livestock use, and most of them are irrigation wells, which means that, if contaminated, the water could quickly be dispersed to the surface and contaminate crops intended for human consumption. Because of this, we believe that the pipeline poses a danger to our national security, threatening our domestic food and 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.
2835	006	Kleeb	Jane	Bold Nebraska	Because Nebraska is not an "oil state" we have minimal standards and safety guidelines concerning oil pipelines. Although our state legislature has passed a minimal revegetation bill to hold pipeline companies responsible for reclamation of damaged property, Nebraskans need more time to establish standards that would protect landowners and communities from many problems involved with underground oil pipelines.	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.
463	1	Kleen	Laurie		Please don't bring the tar sands pipeline down thorugh the Nebraska Sandhills. The Ogallala Aquifer is the life blood of the Nebraska farm land and cattle country	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
3400	001	Klein	Adam	Sierra Club	It should be the onus of the industry itself to make any oil extraction, but the tar sand variety in particular, not just the safest possible but actually, simply, safe, and unfortunately the only way they will do that is if governments force them to. So make them advance their technology to the point that such pipelines as Keystone XL pose NO RISKS to the environment or human communities, and until the risks disappear, deny them passage.	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.
2968	001	Kline	James		The State Department needs to approve the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion as soon as possible. Why is it that oil prices are going up every day and we are not facing a shortage? We need to take a hard look at what we are doing. The economy is not in good shape and we have to do something right away.	Comment acknowledged.
2968	002	Kline	James		Along with this pipeline, we should also look into further drilling in Montana and North Dakota. Research shows that there are more than 550 billion barrels of oil in these two states. We could get it for about twelve dollars per barrel, and that would put gas prices around sixty-five cents per gallon.	Comment acknowledged.
2710	001	Kloefkorn	Walter		It will be an environmental disaster of the greatest magnitude. The effects on biodiversity and water supplies alone should be more than enough to kill it. When you add the fact that we cannot possibly burn these carbon-based fuels without pushing us past the tipping point on climate change, it is INSANE that we are considering using the tar sands.	Section 3.13 Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from 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.
2710	002	Kloefkorn	Walter		This energy will be very expensive to produce in monetary terms, even without a carbon tax to charge for the environmental destruction it will cause. We have far better, more cost effective alternatives to choose from. These alternatives will not only ne cheaper and less harmful to the environment, they will create more jobs for US workers.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2546	001	Kluempers	Patricia		We need to do something to improve our economy. The Keystone XL Pipeline would create badly needed jobs as well as bring the price of gas down to an affordable rate.	Comment acknowledged.
2932	001	Klusendorf	Jackie		It is exciting to think that a project such as the Keystone Pipeline expansion could offer so much for the betterment of our country. The energy independence and the decreased reliance on imported oil that it offers are incentive enough for me to support its immediate construction. In order to increase our oil supply, we must start harnessing more of our own domestic and near-domestic resources.	Comment acknowledged.
1354	001	Knapp	Brian		I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
2135	001	Knezevich	Mike		Tar sands are incredibly bad idea for the environment	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2135	002	Knezevich	Mike		We need to put our money into the renewable energy sources of the future, not the past.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
379	1	Knight	Rick		As a citizen with a long background in energy and climate science, I am strongly opposed to granting this permit. This project would open the door to the development of infrastructure, supply chain, and a dependent work force on a vast new fossil fuel source with very high greenhouse gas emissions. Once an industry and deeply invested interest group like this is put in place, it is virtually impossible to shut it down, no matter how urgent the need. This would threaten to undo any progress that would be made in displacement of other fossil fuels with renewables and/or nuclear energy, and would be a guaranteed catastrophe for global climate. Some credible scientists even think it could push the climate past irreversible tipping points with unimaginably terrible consequences for humanity. Please do not approve this project.	Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS addresses greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada through combustion in cars and trucks. There are several other pipelines that have been transporting oil-sands derived crude oil to the U.S. As a result, the proposed Project would not create a new industry. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
379	1	Knight	Rick		As a citizen with a long background in energy and climate science, I am strongly opposed to granting this permit. This project would open the door to the development of infrastructure, supply chain, and a dependent work force on a vast new fossil fuel source with very high greenhouse gas emissions. Once an industry and deeply invested interest group like this is put in place, it is virtually impossible to shut it down, no matter how urgent the need. This would threaten to undo any progress that would be made in displacement of other fossil fuels with renewables and/or nuclear energy, and would be a guaranteed catastrophe for global climate. Some credible scientists even think it could push the climate past irreversible tipping points with unimaginably terrible consequences for humanity. Please do not approve this project.	Greenhouse gas emissions associated with the use of heavy crude oil from Canadian oil sands projects are addressed in Consolidated Response GHG-1 and in Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS. Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses alternative energy sources and technologies and Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1463	001	Knight	Michelle	Columban Center for Advocacy and Outreach	The construction of such a pipeline from Alberta, Canada to Houston, TX would have devastating impacts on 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 who reside in the refining processing area would be tangible. 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 the air will only compound the already existing poor conditions and have adverse affects on the people in these cities, as well as the surrounding areas.	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. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
1463	003	Knight	Michelle	Columban Center for Advocacy and Outreach	Workers, neighboring communities, and the environment have paid the price for the oil industry's rapid expansion of the tar sands. The pristine Boreal Forest has been ravaged by strip mining and pollution.	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.
1463	005	Knight	Michelle	Columban Center for Advocacy and Outreach	As an alternative, we encourage investments in increased efficiency and sustainable energy systems using wind, solar and geothermal power. Solutions requiring efficiency and sustainability will endure and will maintain our health and the	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					health of the environment.	alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
3145	001	Knight	Robert		It's not 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.
3145	002	Knight	Robert		It's not fair to condemn private property for something so unsafe	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.
479	1	Knott	Robert		Please to not approve the Keystone XL Project to ship dirty Canadian oil to the United States.	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.
1122	001	Knudsen	Austin	Montana House of Representatives	I support the Keystone XL pipeline project. As an elected representative from eastern Montana in the heart of the Bakken oil formation activity, I can personally attest to the dire need for this pipeline. The Bakken oil formation has become a vitally important source of domestic energy; unfortunately Montana lacks pipeline infrastructure to transport this oil to market. Oftentimes, the currently produced oil cannot be moved out of the area because all transportation infrastruce is at capacity. The Keystone XL will also result in thousands of jobs and much-needed-tax revenue to the state of Montana, as well as the other states it will run through.	Comment acknowledged.
3360	001	Knudsen	David		I care about jobs and the planet's environment. The only truly ethical oil that is imported into the u.s. is from Canada. Most of the other sources are environmentally and ethically questionable. If we do not import oil from Canada we will buy from unethical sources. Let's do the right thing for the planet and our country and support the Keystone pipeline project. I urge you to expeditiously approve the cross-border permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
3430	002	Knudtsen	Karen	Sierra Club	I am firmly opposed to this project, not only because the EIS is very weak and appears to be giving the green light, I am very concerned that the State Department is not allowing locals citizens a full opportunity to voice their opinions, denying public hearings, and limiting input to only 45 days.	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 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.
3430	003	Knudtsen	Karen	Sierra Club	Please watch the film H20il and study the Alberta Tar Sands Project, and you, Sec. Clinton, will learn why so many are	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
					against extracting tar sands oil: It is the most polluting and toxic way to generate oil production, not to mention one of the very most expensive. It requires total denuding of the top twenty feet or so of ground to get down to the tar sands, massive amounts of water for production, and leaves behind hundreds acres of toxic lakes that ruin agricultural land for many lifetimes and well as make ground water and river water unhealthy to drink, causing cancer and other serious illnesses to humans who depend on the aquifers and the river for fish and food and wildlife.	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.
3430	004	Knudtsen	Karen	Sierra Club	The State Department analysis EIS for this project should look at 1) the global warming consequences, 2) a thorough review of alternate routes that avoid the Sandhills and the Ogallala and Carrizp-Wilcox aquifers, (as well as the Alberta project that aims to travel pristine routes through Idaho and Montana and is now planning a major tar sands oil extraction in Utah).	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. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
3430	005	Knudtsen	Karen	Sierra Club	3) The analysis should also include the FULL IMPACT of pipeline safety, 4) the increased risk of spills and seepage; 5) the massive polluted lakes left behind and their seepage into rivers and aquifers, 6) and most definitely the REAL, LONG TERM environmental impacts to local communities who depend on clean air and water for good health.	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.
3430	006	Knudtsen	Karen	Sierra Club	Also, a good analysis will review the science that proves the far-reaching and devastating long term environmental and health impacts to the local people of the Alberta, Canada tar sands project, (thank you Exxon Mobile) .	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.
3430	007	Knudtsen	Karen	Sierra Club	America should be investing in green energy and transportation solutions.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2694	002	Knutson	Paul		On a much larger scale the effect of the carbon dioxide released from the burning of the petroleum extracted from the tar sands could have a major effect on the well being of 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.
2200	001	Koch	Steve		Approve it. It will reduce energy cost and risk, thus improving the economy.	Comment acknowledged.
1088	001	Koebel	Pierre	Siemens Energy, Inc.	I fully support the Keystone pipeline project that will help this nation to achieve a higher grade of independance from foreign overseas oil imports.	Comment acknowledged.
1088	002	Koebel	Pierre	Siemens Energy, Inc.	I am convinced that all necessary precautions have been taken to protect the environment around project sites.	Comment acknowledged.
1493	001	Koetzle	Gil		Approval of the Keystone XL Project is important for several reasons: 1. Job creation, our country is in dire need of people	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					returning to work. 2. Ease dependence on overseas foreign oil. 3. Taxes paid to will help stimulate not only local government but the local economy. This project is necessary and needed.	
0907	001	Kolbinsky	Lester		The Alaska Pipeline worked well and did not hurt our environment. I see no reason why the Keystone Pipeline would not be safe and environmentally sound. Until we can drill in other parts of the United States, including Alaska, we should build this pipeline and bring in more oil from Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
0907	002	Kolbinsky	Lester		We should be drilling in the western part of the United States and in Alaska, because we have enough oil there to last us for forty years. We should also continue pursuing alternative energy sources. However, because this could take decades, we must build the Keystone XL Pipeline and reap the benefits. It will provide jobs to improve the economy, a stable supply of oil to reduce gas prices, and it will help us to achieve energy independence.	Comment acknowledged.
1547	001	Komar	Leon		I feel that the Keystone XL pipeline route as proposed presents a great environmental risk for the Ogallala aquaifer and the citizens of Nebraska. It would be better invest in energy conservation or alternative energy sources than to transport toxic tar sand oil across our continent. However, if the US State Department does approve the pipeline proposal,the citizens of the states involved should have a voice in the route it takes and the safegaurds required on the developers or corporate owners.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and system alternatives. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. 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.
0705	001	Koneski	Mary		Hey, I have an Idea. Why don't we develop alternative fuel sources?	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
345	1	Konwinski	Maureen		Please consider alternate routing for the XL pipeline. The Valentine sand is very porous, and any leaks into the Ogallala aquifer would be a disaster for our water supply. We cannot allow a foreign country to run a pipeline across our water supply in order to give a few people temporary jobs. Their newest pipeline has already had 16 breaks in it. The gulf spill caused millions of dollars worth of damage in salt water. Imagine what could happen in our water supply. There are other routes that would not result in this kind of damage. They could run the pipeline next to their other pipeline, or along eastern 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. 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).
3201	002	Koonce	Coralie		Put the money in windpower instead.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
293	1	Kopka,Jr.	Robert		I am writing to encourage the Secretary of State to approve	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the Keystone XL Pipeline.	
293	2	Kopka,Jr.	Robert		This proposed Project for a new oil pipeline from the Canadian Oil Sands region of Alberta, Canada to refineries along the Gulf Coast of the United States is vital to the national and economic security of the United States. With gasoline approaching an average of about $4 a gallon, we need additional sources of oil and improved oil pipeline infrastructure to transport these additional supplies. Available world supplies of oil are dwindling, and China actively secures future oil production around the globe for itself. China's next five-year plan foresees at least 170 million new vehicles on China's roads. It will take about 8 million barrels of oil a day to supply fuel for these new cars which is about as much as the U.S. imports every day.	Comment acknowledged.
293	3	Kopka,Jr.	Robert		If the U.S. converted all its cars to electric is there enough lithium to provide enough batteries with our current battery technology? Also, the U.S. does not have the required electric infrastructure to support converting to rechargeable cars.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
293	4	Kopka,Jr.	Robert		Offshore drilling in the Gulf of Mexico has been significantly reduced after the accident last year, resulting in the offshore drilling equipment being moved off the coast of Brazil where Chinese companies are again investing and drilling to produce oil for itself.	Comment acknowledged.
293	5	Kopka,Jr.	Robert		Recently, Saudi Arabia began talks to increase the amount of oil it supplies to China which will only leave the United States with less supply in the future. I would rather buy oil from Canada than from the Middle East where oil money provides support for terrorism.	Comment acknowledged.
293	6	Kopka,Jr.	Robert		This oil supply will be developed if the Keystone XL Pipeline is not built to supply China resulting in the release of the same amounts of greenhouse gases. If this Project is not approved, China will be more than happy to build a pipeline from the Canadian Oil Sands region to the west coast of Canada to ship the oil to China.	Comment acknowledged.
293	7	Kopka,Jr.	Robert		Building the pipeline to the U.S. would also help alleviate the current lack of pipeline capacity from Cushing, Oklahoma to refineries along the Gulf Coast. More oil from a reliable supply would have socioeconomic benefits for U.S. consumers in all areas of the country by increasing the oil supply and resulting in reduced costs of gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, heating oil, and other petroleum derived products.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
293	8	Kopka,Jr.	Robert		The pipeline can be operated safely and in an environmentally responsible manner. With the taxes that the various states crossed by the pipeline would collect and the tariffs collected by the U.S. Treasury, the states and the federal government could hire pipeline inspectors dedicated to monitoring the Keystone XL Pipeline for safety and defects.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.
293	9	Kopka,Jr.	Robert		The pipeline could be required to install automatic shut off valves at critical points along the pipeline where active faults are crossed or to protect sensitive resources in the event of a rupture.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Consolidated Response GEO-1 addresses landslide potential along the proposed route.
293	10	Kopka,Jr.	Robert		Also, the area in Alberta where the oil sands are mined could be reclaimed as wetlands or forests after mining is completed that could serve as a sink for carbon. With oil selling for over $100 per barrel, there should be plenty of money for reclamation of the areas mined for oil. Reclaimed areas could support boreal forests and provide habitat for migratory birds. Reclamation could begin in those areas that are mined out as new areas are brought into production so habitat lost equals habitat reclaimed.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
293	11	Kopka,Jr.	Robert		Please approve the Keystone XL Pipeline quickly, as this Project is already many years too late.	Comment acknowledged.
1987	001	Korving	Arie		We wish to go on record as supporting an immediate re-start of the Keystone pipeline. At a time of massive unemployment and skyrocketing fuel prices, keeping the pipeline closed is administrative malfeasance.	Comment acknowledged.
0905	001	Koski	Paula		We believe the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline will be an asset to our country, providing lower fuel costs and job creation. The expansion project is a great idea not only to help us become less dependent on other countries, but also it is the most efficient way to get oil to the refineries we already have in Houston and Port Arthur.	Comment acknowledged.
3101	001	Kosnac	Jeremy		The human race must relearn to be self-sustaining and live in harmony with the land as we have for hundreds of thousands of years.	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.
3340	001	Koterba	Rita		I feel that the argument does not take into account the effect that such a venture could have on global C02 emissions and that the argument for installing the pipeline is too simplistic and ultimately flawed. At a time when governments should be looking at reducing C02 emissions, particularly oil and vehicle emissions, the idea behind the building of this flies in the face of these factors. The signs of global warming increasing are visible to all, not least in the severity of storms, floods and tornadoes.	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.
3340	002	Koterba	Rita		I would like to lodge my formal objection to the pipeline and would encourage a search for a more eco-friendly alternative.	Comment acknowledged.
3406	001	Kottke	Chuck	Sierra Club	The one scientific hurtle none of this can pass is the effects tar sands mining & fossil fuel combustion is having on the climate of 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.
0684	001	Kovacevic	Amy	Downers Grove School District 58 Foundation, Board of Directors (Form Letter)	I have been very active in my community and I have taken an interest in the Keystone XL Pipeline. As a mother who has to load up the kids and drive them to and from school and to sports practice, I must say it is time for us to do something about these high fuel costs. When I learned about the Keystone Pipeline, I noticed that this could have a positive impact on what we pay at the pump. I support the construction of this pipeline and I like the fact that we could refine oil shale	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					from canada here in the U.S.. By doing so we will not only lower the cost of fuel but we can put people to work. Here in Illinois we refine oil from the middle east, we now would be able to refine oil from canada at that would require these companies to hire new people to do the work. Since this project is enviromentally safe and clean, please approve the construction of this pipeline during this year.	
1483	002	Kovar	Victoria		All oil pipelines leak at some point and time - for this reason the pipeline should be moved farther to the east to avoid the Aquifer.	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.
1483	003	Kovar	Victoria		I understand the need for this project and do not oppose the pipeline in general, but we must balance the need for more energy sources with protection of our irreplacable natural resources, especially water.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
130	1	Kowpak	Grant		I support the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline which would reduce the dependency of oil supply from unfriendly despotic regimes.	Comment acknowledged.
1131	001	Krafka	Rodney		The Ogalalla Aquifer is one of Nebraska's greatest long-term assets. It will support life above it, and food security for countless others, for generations to come - provided that it is protected. The oil industry, despite numerous assurances otherwise, continues to spill untold billions of gallons of oil, then dodge responsibility to clean up. If they can't/won't clean up after themselves, can we? please consider re-routing this pipeline.	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 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.
3585	1	Krejci	Ronald		I strongly OPPPOSE the route of this project for the following reasons: FIRST: The fragile soil will be disturbed by the digging and also the heavy traffic of all the equipment to perform this project. I have witnessed land by Bartlett, NE that was plowed up in the 30's and one can still see the plow furrows and little success of introducing grass on this land. The original sandhill grass cannot be re-established.	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. The impacts that would be 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 of the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts to most resources. Consolidated Response SOI-2 addresses concerns regarding topsoil, backfill, and restoration. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
3585	2	Krejci	Ronald		SECOND. This route will encounter some what we call "first bottoms", which are low lying meadows with the water only inches and at most several feet below the surface. They will be laying pipe in water at this time! / right into the acquafier!	Consolidated Response AQF-2 addresses pipeline routing through shallow aquifers. 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.
3585	3	Krejci	Ronald		THIRD; Several years ago, they laid a pipeline farther east, and it did go through Colfax county. This is "hard ground" soil and was a good project. Subsoil was separated from top soil, and replaced in that order and packed and leveled, and today one cannot tell where this line is. THIS ROUTE SHOULD GO FARTHER EAST, like that project.	Consolidated Response SOI-2 addresses concerns regarding topsoil, backfill, and restoration. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
3585	4	Krejci	Ronald		FOURTH: Due to the fragile nature of the sandhills, and the disturbance of that native grass, and experience has demonstrated very little success of re-establishing folage on this route, there will be one MASSIVE BLOWOUT over this route.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ENV-3 addresses concerns regarding potential impacts to native grasslands and prairies. The potential for sand blowouts is addressed in Section 3.2 of the EIS. The specific

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						erosion control measures that would be implemented on the proposed Project were developed in consultation with experts on Sand Hills erosion and are presented in Appendix H of the EIS.
3585	5	Krejci	Ronald		I also have a problem with the approval process of this project. Labor wants this very bad because of high paying jobs, and I fear this Administration will accommodate their wishes regardless of what is the best route. Also, I understand there is a refinery being considered to be built in the Sioux City area. If this is true, why not direct this crude to this site?	It is assumed the commenter is referring to the proposed Hyperion Refinery near Elk Point, South Dakota. At the earliest, this proposed refinery is planned for initial operations beginning in 2015. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the 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.
1920	001	Krejsa	Richard	Passion For Peace	If we should decide to utilize the energy extracted from the Canadian tar sands, not only will overutilization of Athabascan water resources occur, and also the destruction of the indigenous human economy of the area, but it will accelerate the warming of our planet to a point where cold-adapted vegetation (especially) and animals will certainly be faced with accelerated rates of extinction over a large part of the temperate zones of North America and the Great Northern Forests of Canada and New England.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1517	001	Krisher	Jesse		I am very concerned with your serious consideration of approving the environmentally hazardous pipeline. Please reconsider and push for clean energy solutions rather than disastrous antiquated solutions such as this pipeline. And build more windmills!	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1941	002	Kriz	Stephen		A much better use of money would be to build photovoltaic solar panels, windmills and geothermal installation. Please stop this foolish and destructive project immediately!	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1389	001	KronbergReeve	Kerry	R.M. of Grassy Creek No. 78	The Rural Municipality of Grassy Creek No. 78 supports the Keystone Golf Coast Expansion Project (Keystone XL). TransCanada Pipe Lines is an industry leader in due diligence towards safety and environmental stewardship. TransCanada PipeLines Ltd., Foothills Pipe Line which carries natural gas, has been operating within our municipality for many years, without incident. TransCanada PipeLines has always been exceptionally diligent in checking their pipeline, and are proactive in taking the appropriate measures to maintain it. The most environmentally responsible way to transport crude oil and other fuels is via a pipeline system.	Comment acknowledged.
1925	002	Krueger	Frederick	National Religious Coalition on Creation Care	Religious organizations across the spectrum of faiths have also examined the problem of climate change and they are unanimous in seeing this as one of the key moral and ethical issues of our times. The faith organizations of America represent a majority of the population. With one voice - Catholics, Jews, Mainline Protestants, Evangelicals and Orthodox - are calling for restraint in the continued use of	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable 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
					fossil fuels and for promotion of new sustainable alternative energy sources.	
1674	001	Kruger	Weldon		The Keystone XL Pipeline expansion project will put the U.S. on the right path to protecting our security, while supplying more 'oil to us in a feasible manner.	Comment acknowledged.
275	1	Kruse	Jon		The route for the TransCanada XL Keystone pipeline crosses the Ogallala Auqifer challenging the supply of drinking water for 2 million people in 8 states.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
275	2	Kruse	Jon		TransCanada will use pipe imported from China which only has 75% of the strengh of US steel.	Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project. As noted in that response, Keystone 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.
275	3	Kruse	Jon		Landowners have been bullied by TransCanada into signing easement agreements under the threat of eminent domain before the Presidential Permit has been determined.	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.
275	4	Kruse	Jon		Demand in the United States for crude oil has fallen 10% and there is a surplus of refining capacity. The oil in the proposed Keystone XL pipeline is headed for China.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-2 addresses the potential for export from the Gulf Coast of Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project and product refined from the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project.
275	5	Kruse	Jon		These are the reasons for denying the Presidential Permit. 1. The fact that there have been recent oil pipeline leaks, and the fact that PHMSA failed to peform an industry wide investigation on pipelines that may have received defective pipe made in India by the Welspun company, including the Enbridge pipeline and the TransCanada Keystone pipeliine, and the fact that PHMSA failed to test the pipe used on the TransCanada Keystone pipeline are important reasons for the denial of the Presidential Permit for the TransCanada XL Pipeline. Obviously, no one is presenting the fact that the steel and pipe that TransCanada is planning on using for the XL Pipeline is from China which only has 75% the strength of US Steel, and that even though TransCanada has backed off on their request to pump at higher pressures than allowed by PHMSA, TransCanada still insists on their request to waiver the PHMSA requirement regarding pipeline thickness so they can use thinner pipe than the law allows.	Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project. As noted in that response, Keystone 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. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit, including the waiver for pipe wall thickness, 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. Those conditions include requirements for pipe inspections.
275	6	Kruse	Jon		It is insane to risk the Ogallala Aqiufer to a company that uses weak and or defective steel pipe made in a foreign country which is not tested by the PHMSA.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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, 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
275	7	Kruse	Jon		Those that are in favor of the pipeline because of the few temporary jobs that will be created are not insisting that the pipeline be made out of strong US steel made in the United States and tested by the PHMSA. Now that would create a significant number of a jobs.	Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
275	8	Kruse	Jon		Deny the Presidential Permit for the XL Pipeline. This is not a "knee jerk" reaction. It is a reaction from what we have learned from TransCanada when they built the first Keystone pipeline. We took photos of the pipe before TransCanada buried the Keystone pipeline on our farm, and indeed, the name "Welspun" is on the pipe.	Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project. As noted in that response, Keystone 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.
275	9	Kruse	Jon		The SCADA system that TransCanada uses to detect leaks cannot detect a leak less than 2%. Most pipeline leaks are caused by pinholes so oil can leak into the soil for years and not be detected. When the Seward City Council of Seward Nebraska asked TransCanada for nests of detection equipment for the purpose of detecting crude oil in the soil through the wellhead protection area where the frist TransCanada Keystone pipeline crosses underneath 4 municipal water mains, TransCanada refused by saying, "We have proven to you that our pipeline is safe."	Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the detection of small leaks from the proposed Project.
3554	1	kstokem@empire.state.ny.us			I urge you to oppose the development of the Keystone XL pipeline and stop the permitting 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.
2657	002	Kuchera	Jeri		In addition, I have serious reservations about the adequacy of the Consolidated Response section of the SEIS. The issues involving the Keystone 1 should give pause to reassess this permit and the route chosen. The isolated areas of northern Nebraska are areas where small leaks could go undetected for some time. TransCanada states that their monitoring system will detect leaks down to "approximately 1.5 to 2% of pipeline flow rate". However, because of the volume of product proposed to flow through this pipeline, that is still a huge amount. The infrastructure of this area is such that reaching the point of a leak could take much longer than is stated in the SEIS. The roads conditions in many areas are at times impassible due to rain or snow. This could result in a much longer Consolidated Response time.	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.
1824	001	Kuchynskas	Richard		I strongly stand with Dr. James Hansen against the tar sands pipeline project. This must be reconsidered and halted. Tar sands must not be developed if serious consequences to the environment and world climate are to be avoided.	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.
2391	001	Kugler	Peter		I am opposed to the Keystone Pipeline for a variety of reasons but the most overwhelming reason is that the impacts of Tar Sands oil have not been considered as they relate to climate change and its impact on our natural world.	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.
2584	001	Kugler	Rob		We cannot afford the pollution of our environment that comes with the exploitation of additional 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

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.
2584	002	Kugler	Rob		The alternatives -- conversation and alternative, sustainable fuel development -- are our only legitimate options is we have any care for future generations.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3442	001	Kurtz	Peggy	Sierra Club	I am absolutely opposed to the Keystone XL pipeline and to continued exploitation of the Canadian tar sands.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3442	002	Kurtz	Peggy	Sierra Club	Climate change demands CLEANER energy sources, not dirtier ones.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3442	003	Kurtz	Peggy	Sierra Club	Renewable energy and energy efficiency are the way to go.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3057	003	Kusek	Patricia		A pipeline through the Sandhills is a bad idea. Please consider rerouting the pipeline and re-routing it as far away from the Sandhills as possible.	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.
432	1	Kutcher	Celia		As you may know, the State Department recently released a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL pipeline. It is disappointing that the SDEIR does not include analysis of the dangers that the pipeline poses to people and the environment.	Section 3.13 of the supplemental draft EIS addressed reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. That information is also included in Section 3.13 of the final EIS.
432	2	Kutcher	Celia		The SDEIR: Endorses the need for this pipeline, citing the need for domestic oil. This ignores the fact that real investments in clean cars and public transit would save far more oil than this pipeline would provide.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
432	3	Kutcher	Celia		The SDEIR: Indicates that tar sands oil produces more global warming pollution than conventional oil. The Keystone XL pipeline would drive further development of this dirtiest source of oil, which in turn would generate more global warming pollution. The SDEIR: Claims that these higher emissions do not need to be considered. However, if the true global warming implications were considered, an honest assessment of the impact would compel the administration to reject the 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. The analysis of greenhouse gas emissions in Section 3.14 of the EIS does not state that the emissions do not need to be considered. Those emissions will be considered by DOS as a part of the decision-making process.
432	4	Kutcher	Celia		The Keystone XL pipeline and the tar sands oil it would carry would also increase dangerous air pollution in minority communities who live near these oil refineries. The State Department is doing a disservice to the American people by ignoring these 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 refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1.
432	5	Kutcher	Celia		It is even more disappointing that the Department is not allowing the American people an opportunity to speak up about the project. By refusing to allow for public hearings and limiting the comment period to just 45 days, the State Department is denying the people impacted by the pipeline a full opportunity to voice their opinions.	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.
2937	001	Kutryk	Terrance	Husky Energy	The SDEIS provides a clear and concise discussion of the energy security benefits to be derived by the U.S. from the Project. Canada is already the largest foreign supplier of oil to the U.S.. The Project will provide the U.S. with greater access to supply from a trusted, secure and stable provider and help	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					address declining supplies to U.S. Gulf Coast refineries, most notably from Mexico and Venezuela. In short, the Project would link one of the world's largest reserves of heavy oil to the world's largest heavy oil refining market, enhancing market efficiency and energy security. In addition to advancing the energy security objectives of the U.S., the Project will help Canada in furthering its goal of diversifying markets, through greater access to PADD III. While the mutual benefit afforded by the Project may not be a predominant consideration to the national interest determination, we nonetheless believe it is relevant. An economic and energy relationship that is already envied around the world will be strengthened by the Project.	
136	1	Kuwahara	Ian		I am an environmentalist and I believe this project is necessary as a piece of fundamental infrastructure.	Comment acknowledged.
136	2	Kuwahara	Ian		While environmental concerns are very serious with this project and the associated oilsands in Canada, I believe that both are required in the short term to meet the demands and growth of the country and to bridge energy demand until (a) new supply(s) is found.	Comment acknowledged.
136	3	Kuwahara	Ian		I support this project and believe every precaution should be taken during its planning and execution to ensure that environmental damage is minimized.	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.
136	4	Kuwahara	Ian		This project should not be subsidized with public funds.	TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is a limited partnership, organized under the laws of the state of Delaware that would construct, own, operate, and maintain the proposed Project. Also, the Project would generate tax revenues for local and state jurisdictions, as described in Consolidated Response TAX-1.
142	1	Labelle	Don	Ledcor Industrial Maintenance Ltd.	We would like to state our support for the Keystone XL Project as we believe it is a significant step towards assuring the US a supply of North American domestic oil, and would provide significant economic benefits to citizens of both countries.	Comment acknowledged.
340	1	Laborde	David	Teamster Local 346	On behalf of the thousands of men and women who work in this industry I strongly encourage the permit be processed. In these difficult economic times this type of work not only employs a large amount of people it also brings in a tremendous amount of revenue to communities that need it the most. In closing it also helps reduce our dependance on middle east oil	Comment acknowledged.
1380	001	laborkfishler@yahoo.com	Kelly	Laborer's Local #340	In a time of economic recession, the United States needs two things: jobs and affordable energy. The Keystone XL pipeline will provide both of these.	Comment acknowledged.
1571	001	LaCroix	Barrie		Since the United States does not have a set policy in place to exclusively use our own energy, the Keystone XL Pipeline is a necessity for our energy needs.	Comment acknowledged.
1130	002	Lacy	Sarah		We need to lean more toward affordable, clean-energy solutions; not the same old dependency on oil; foreign or domestic.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	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.
3349	001	Lacy	Steven		1. I completely support this pipeline and the import of Canadian crude oil via this pipeline. 2. There are thousands of miles of existing active crude/product pipelines in this country. 3. These pipelines have been operating safely and efficiently for decades suppling the energy needs of our nation. 4. Our nation will continue to need to be supplied with crude oil for years to come. "Alternative" forms of energy are not a viable option to replace the volume of energy supplied by oil. 5. Opposition to this particular pipeline is a round about attack on oil sand production by environmental groups. There is no significant environmental risk posed by this pipeline. I urge you to expeditiously approve the cross-border permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2333	001	Lain	Robert		This project's known economic benefits, both to the United States and Canada (our closest ally and largest trading partner), far outweigh the minimal environmental risks historically associated with oil pipelines.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2187	001	Lakish	Benjamin	Itasca Community College Water Quality Laboratory	The Keystone XL pipeline project should be canceled. Under normal operation, this pipeline would facilitate tar sands extraction which has had a demonstrable negative impact on migratory birds, water quality and human health	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.
2187	003	Lakish	Benjamin	Itasca Community College Water Quality Laboratory	Even if the project occurs without accident it will enable the release of green-house gasses, fine particulates and smog.	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.
2187	004	Lakish	Benjamin	Itasca Community College Water Quality Laboratory	This project is the infrastructure of pollution; it delays the inevitable switch to more sustainable energy sources and makes the earth more toxic in the meantime	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1526	001	Lally	Yvonne		Keystone XL is an essential energy nfrastructure project for America. I strongly support this pipeline project as a taxpayer and urge that the right decision be made and approve this venture!	Comment acknowledged.
64	1	Lambert	Kelle		As a citizen of the State of Nebraska, I OPPOSE the Keystone XL Project.	Comment acknowledged.
64	2	Lambert	Kelle		It is my opinion that the environmental risk would be too high. It is also my opinion that there will be a day when water is more valuable than oil. Please keep this out of the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2431	001	Lambert	Dave		We should not move forward with the Keystone XL Project. It is simply bad for the environment an humans for many reasons: 1. Tar sands development is polluting the water and	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					air of Alberta. 2. It is destroying large areas of the boreal forests.	regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
2431	003	Lambert	Dave		History tells us that the pipeline will leak.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
2431	004	Lambert	Dave		Most importantly, if we move forward with oil from the tar sands we are resigning us to not acting on climate change and we are continuing on a "business as usual" track which will lead to at least a 3.5 degree Celsius increases in average temperatures which will not he a hospitable planet for humans.	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.
2997	001	Lambeth	Larry		I am writing to urge you to stop development of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Investing in this extremely dirty energy infrastructure will unacceptably destroy habitat, pollute groundwater, release unknown toxic chemicals, produce dirty carbon fuels which contribute to climate change and will prevent our nation from becoming energy independent by delaying development of unlimited clean, renewable energy sources. The Keystone XL Pipeline is unacceptable; it is a continuous source of pollution and environmental degradation producing dirty fuel with unacceptable adverse health impacts and toxic 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.
2997	002	Lambeth	Larry		As our nation experiences extreme weather changes and a fragile economic recovery, it is imperative to develop our own home grown clean, renewable energy sources that will reduce greenhouse gases, create American jobs and keep our energy dollars in America with domestically produced energy.	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.
3007	002	Lambeth	Joseph		As uncomfortable as it may be in the short-run, sustained higher gas and oil prices are necessary to provide the impetus to take alternative fuel and energy source development seriously. As prices go up, so does creativity and motivation for non-oil and non-coal energy sources. Supporting the Keystone XL Pipeline will undercut all of this and undermine our nation's long-term energy security. More oil is not the answer. We need a better and more sustainable vision for energy. I hope I can count on State Department to REJECT this destructive and short-sighted 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 related to investments in other technologies.
3104	001	Lambeth	Joseph		I am writing to urge you to REJECT the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Investing in this energy infrastructure will not help us achieve independence from our oil addiction.	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.
3104	002	Lambeth	Joseph		If we always do what we've always done, we'll always get what we've always got, and when it comes to the pollution, instability and general destruction that oil has brought our world, it is PAST time for us to move on and pursue other, clean and renewable energy sources.	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.
3109	001	Lambeth	Larry		Do NOT approve the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Investing in this highly destructive exploitative carbon fuel will weaken our economy, harm our health, destroy our environment and speed global warming.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
3109	002	Lambeth	Larry		Tar sands extraction is destroying the Canadian Boreal Forest and dependent wildlife. The extraction has ravaged Alberta's forests, poisoned its air and water, and wrecked 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					livelihoods of its indigenous peoples.	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.
3109	004	Lambeth	Larry		The XL will delay the necessary development of clean, renewable energy.	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.
3109	005	Lambeth	Larry		The Keystone XL Pipeline is not built to the rigid requirements to handle this highly corrosive acid fuel at the needed elevated temperatures.	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 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.
3109	006	Lambeth	Larry		It is an unsafe attempt to rush the dirtiest fossil fuel to market before adequate safety measures and environmental protections are in place.	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 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.
3470	1	Lameraud	Vivian		The Keystone Pipeline expansion will directly affect the cost of living. Fuel prices have caused a snowball effect on our economy. Prices on everything have risen and will continue to rise without this expansion.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
3470	2	Lameraud	Vivian		The project would bring new jobs and help our economy. With new jobs created, people could get off public assistance, which would help our economy as well.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
2451	001	Lancaster	Donald		The unemployment rate here is only at 5% now but most job openings are at lower wages. Any increase in job availability	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					or decrease in the cost of living is most welcome.	normal operation of the proposed Project.
2580	001	Landolt	Robert		I agree with Dr. Jim Hansen, that "that the analysis (of the impact of the Ksystone XL project)is flawed and insufficient, failing to account for important information regarding humanmade climate change that is now available. The proposed project can be as damaging in the long run as the nuclear incidents in Japan are acutely. No go-ahead should be considered without more careful assessment of the consequences.	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.
2218	001	Landskov	David	Sustainable Arlingtion	James Hansen says that exploitation of tar sands would make it implausible to stabilize climate and avoid disastrous global climate impacts. "Disastrous global climate impacts" means people dying in large numbers. Please minimize dirty oil.	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 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 to other heavy crude oils.
187	1	Lane	Mike		This project is critical to the long term energy supply infrastucture of the United States. The crude oil suppled by this project would offset crude tanked in to the Gulf of Mexico from unstable Middle East suppliers. It is beyond comprehension that this project has been delayed. The EIS has been throughly vetted and the project should be immediately approved.	Comment acknowledged.
221	1	Laner	Steve		In less than a year of operation, the Keystone I pipeline has already experienced 12 different ruptures, spewing toxic material into the environment. The Keystone XL pipeline project would cross several major rivers and the nation's largest aquifer, the Ogallala. The Ogallala covers an area of approximately 174,000 mi² in 8 different states, provides 30 percent of the nation's ground water used for irrigation. It provides nearly all of the water for ranching livestock, growing corn, growing wheat, and growing soybeans in the most productive regions of United States. In addition, the aquifer system provides drinking water to 82 percent of the people who live within the aquifer boundary. If the Ogallala were to become contaminated by a rupture, it would leave millions without drinking water and would eliminate vast amounts of farming and ranching in 8 different states. This would not only devastate the midwest, but the entire U.S., as the affected area is the breadbasket of America. It's not a question of if it will rupture and contaminate the aquifer, but rather a question of when a rupture will occur. Protect the Ogallala and reject this proposed project.	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). Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1310	004	Langan	Marian	Audubon Nebraska	We have turned our heads while our private landowners, many having lived and worked on their land for multiple generations, have been pressured under threats of legal action to sign away their rights, and endanger both the heart of America's remaining prairie and of our groundwater.	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.
1391	001	Langston	Gary	Indiana Motor Truck Association	Pipelines similar to the Keystone XL project are vital to the transportation of the raw materials necessary to maintain our nations infrastructure. Just like the trucking industry, America's pipeline industry employs high safety standards. In fact the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Keystone XL project will exceed all requirements put forth by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. The Keystone XL project will deliver crude oil from our stable, friendly neighbor Canada, which, like the U.S., has high environmental safety standards. In addition, the project will create nearly 20,000 good paying jobs. The IMTA strongly supports the Keystone XL project and would respectfully request that you also support the project.	
3078	001	Lapicola	John		I strongly urge the U.S. to approve permitting in a timely manner to allow the continuation of the Keystone pipeline. We support dealings with our neighbor to the north, Canada, and we support some real action, beyond the rhetoric, to begin to make the U.S. less dependent on the Middle East	Comment acknowledged.
388	1	Lapidus	Michael	Illinois Restaurant Association	As owner of several restaurants in Illinois I wanted to write to in support of the Keystone XL Pipeline. The cost of doing business is getting more expensive these day's with the ongoing rise in oil and gas prices. People now are spending 9% of there income on gas and no longer spending as much in local establishments like my restaurants. It is time for the United States government to step in and help reduce our dependence on oil from the Middle East. Also, since nothing has changed in the new SDEIS it is time that our government approves the building of this pipeline. Please approve the Keystone XL pipeline so that we can begin to see a change in our energy dependence.	Comment acknowledged.
141	1	Laprade	Kenneth		The EnSys report indicates US crude oil imports are expected to steadily increase from 2009 to 2030, and that fact is used to justify the need for this pipeline. However, I believe it is better justification for strong leadership by our National Energy Policy to drastically curb US consumption of crude oil. We must both encourage a significant reduction in demand as well as transition to cleaner energy sources.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses alternative energy sources and technologies.
141	2	Laprade	Kenneth		The report also indicates that even if the KXL is not built, the Canadian oil sands products would be cheap enough to warrant other means of transportation to the US. So denying construction of KXL is only the first step in reducing North American reliance on dirty petroleum resources. Subsequent action will be required to encourage the Canadian oil industry to moderate oil sands crude production and to discourage alternate means of transport to the US markets.	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 and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks. 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.
141	3	Laprade	Kenneth		As a first step in moving America towards a clean energy economy, I encourage you to deny issuance of a grant for the Keystone XL Pipeline project.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
507	1	Larkin	Ronald		The economic situation in and around the community where I live is just terrible. As someone who is very active in my church, I am alarmed by the number of people that are reaching out to us for help because of job loss and rising prices. Something must be done to set this country's economy in a better direction. Supplying us with more affordable oil from	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Canada is a step in the right direction. That is why I hope yu will voice your opinion in favor of the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion project.	
507	2	Larkin	Ronald		We will all benefit from access to more oil resources from Canada. Please bring his project to fruition by approving the pipeline expansion as soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
2715	001	Larkin	Don		The extraction of oil from tar sands is extremely destructive to the environment in a variety of ways that have been well documented by others. Please re-read the submissions of James Hansen and other non-industry experts on the environment if you have any doubt about the facts. The pipeline itself will cause its share of environmental damage as well, as all pipelines develop leaks.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2715	002	Larkin	Don		Every drop of oil taken from the ground will add new carbon to the atmosphere and aggravate global warming. Earth's warming has profound negative implications for life on this planet, including in the United States.	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.
2715	003	Larkin	Don		We don't need this oil; it will be harmful to us. We need instead to aggressively transition to renewable forms of energy -- solar, wind, geothermal.	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.
2715	004	Larkin	Don		To the extent that this pipeline aids the extraction of oil from tar sands, it is against our national interest. Even more, it is against the human interest of the American people. It would amplify environmental destruction and aggravate climate change. It will undercut the credibility of the United States and make American diplomacy that much harder.	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.
2742	001	Lass	Conrad		Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada	Comment acknowledged.
2742	002	Lass	Conrad		• Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S. • Nearly 1,000 U.S. companies in 47 states are already at work providing services, materials or equipment to Canadian oil sands development.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2742	003	Lass	Conrad		In fact, the pipeline has performed well on every analysis and review over the last two years, proving that the Keystone XL Pipeline is a safe and essential 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.
2742	004	Lass	Conrad		As our nation experiences a fragile economic recovery, it is imperative that we utilize our long-standing trading partnership with Canada to bring new energy sources to market. The	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					State Department has gone above-and-beyond in conducting a thorough analysis of this project--now it's time to let Americans get to work on providing the benefits of a secure energy supply.	
2419	001	Latham	Raleigh	Bay Localize	The Tar Sands pipeline would be the MOST HEINOUS, DESTRUCTIVE, MURDEROUS ACT EVER COMMITTED ON U.S SOIL. It must be stopped, NOW! If the Tar Sands are allowed to be fully exploited, and the pipeline is built, then climate scientists have warned us that it has enough Carbon to unleash RUNAWAY CLIMATE CHANGE. http://thinkprogress.org/romm/2011/06/05/236978/james-hansenkeystone- pipeline-tar-sands-climate/ This is our lives! We will remember you if you commit this heinous crime on American soil. The Tar Sands pipeline must stop, NOW!	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.
3254	001	Latham	Raleigh		This pipeline will unleash wholesale destruction and drilling of the tar sands, which scientists have warned will unleash RUNAWAY CLIMATE CHANGE if this happens	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.
112	1	Latter	Timothy		As an energy consumer and an American, I am writing to express my strong support for construction of the Keystone XL pipeline currently being reviewed by the Department of State. With gas prices on the rise and continued instability in the Middle East, I am concerned for our country's national security and energy security. Our nation's reliance on oil from politically volatile regions of the world threatens our way of life, and America should be working with our neighbors and allies to secure our fuel supply. The Keystone XL pipeline is a clear way to do this, and I urge the Department to consider the benefits this pipeline will have for our national security, energy security, and economic growth.	Comment acknowledged.
112	2	Latter	Timothy		Furthermore, I believe the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement thoroughly examines all the environmental risks and properly concludes that the potential hazards this pipeline presents are minimal.	Comment acknowledged.
112	3	Latter	Timothy		Keystone XL will transport oil from Canada – one of our most loyal and long-standing allies – to domestic refineries in Texas. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil per day to US markets; this is roughly the equivalent to the oil we import from countries like Venezuela and Saudi Arabia. By reducing our reliance on imports from these countries, we will strengthen our position in the global energy market and improve our national security.	Comment acknowledged.
112	4	Latter	Timothy		In addition to strengthening our national security and energy security, the economic benefits of Keystone XL are substantial. One study has found that Keystone XL's contributions to the US economy could total more than $20 billion. At a time when many Americans are still struggling 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
					find employment, this massive $7 billion project is expected to create 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs. Once operational, the project is expected to provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the states along the pipeline route. Keystone XL would be a significant economic stimulus when the country needs it most. For both national security and economic reasons, we, as a country, should be doing all we can to secure our long-term energy needs with reliable, stable and trusted trading partners. Therefore, I respectfully request that the Department of State grant the Presidential Permit needed to move forward.	
1300	001	Laubly	Eleanor		I strongly oppose the pipeline and request that you DENY approval because it would create an enviornmental nightmare.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1696	002	Lauhoff	Randall		A pipefitter by trade, I would love to have the opportunity to be part of the construction or maintenance that is necessary with the expansion. There are many other good reasons to approve this project. The oil that we will be able to import through the pipeline from Canada will be less expensive than shipping it across the ocean. This alone will benefit our economy. The Keystone XL Pipeline expansion will also give us a secure source of oil, so please do not underestimate the importance of this project. America is in desperate need of positive change, and this is a step in that direction. I hope that you will approve this expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
579	1	Laurenzi	Susan		I am asking that the proposed Keystone XL Project be stopped.	Comment acknowledged.
579	2	Laurenzi	Susan		We should be investing in new technology... let us build a new cleaner, brighter future.	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.
579	3	Laurenzi	Susan		I say let's write a little history instead of waiting for it to repeat itself with yet another Oil and Gas Company disaster!!!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2360	001	Lauster	Robyn	Anchorage Unitarian Universalist Fellowship Green Sanctuary Committee	I strongly oppose a Canadian-U.S. pipeline to bring tar sands oil to Texas. Frankly, with what we now know about climate change and destabilization, this is insane. The analysis on which you are making your decision is flawed and insufficient, failing to account for important information regarding human–made climate change that is now available. Earlier government targets for limiting human–made global warming are now known to be inadequate. Actually, the target to limit global warming to 2oC is actually a recipe for global climate disasters. The tar sands pipeline project does not serve the national interest, because it will result in large adverse impacts on the public and wildlife, by contributing substantially to climate change. These impacts must be evaluated before the project is considered further.	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.
314	1	Lauter	Ken		This project looks wrong in every possible way-- a dangerous, unnecessary, get-rich scheme for Big Oil that threatens public health, water supplies, sane energy policy,and democracy itself. IT CAN AND MUST BE STOPPED.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
514	1	Lawing	Gwen		The Keystone XL Pipeline expansion will provide work for	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					many people in America, so your speedy approval of this vast project will be much appreciated. Many people, including my-grandson, are without work right now, so the sooner we get this large project underway, the better. Without a doubt, the expansion will be a significant boost to our sagging economy, too.	
514	2	Lawing	Gwen		The expansion of the Keystone Pipeline will be a wonderful opportunity for so many young people, and I also think this will help our economy. My husband and I hope you approve the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
3171	002	Leach	Dorothy	NRDC	As the U.S. moves to a clean energy future, there is no room for risky and dirty sources of oil such as 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.
2510	001	Leal	Reynaldo		The proposed extension of the Keystone XL oil pipeline is an exceptional idea. As energy costs continue to skyrocket, many of our residents struggle to make ends meet. Expanding the pipeline will create several employment opportunities.	Comment acknowledged.
2510	002	Leal	Reynaldo		However, the expansion of this pipeline will go a long way in restoring the vitality of our area. The economy has affected our children, and we must stop this. Therefore, I urge you to consider expanding the Keystone XL oil pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
0918	002	Lear	John		It is extremely important that the United States take steps toward energy security. Because we have so many restrictions on domestic drilling, building this pipeline from Canada seems like a logical choice. We could reduce imports from around the world while bringing money into our state and perhaps ultimately provide monetary assistance for seniors in need. I strongly urge approval of this important project.	Comment acknowledged.
199	1	Ledbetter	Sheila		I am all for the Keystone XL Project and I think Oklahoma needs to stand behind this project 100%	Comment acknowledged.
424	1	Lederman	Helen		The Koch Brothers are the very worst example of corporate greed and undue influence!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1405	001	Lee	Keith		For our national security and to wean ourselves from the dependence on Arab and Venezuelan oil, please approve the SDEIS and the XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2915	001	Lee	Raymond		Your approval of the expansion project is vital to bring jobs and oil into areas that have been hard hit by the recession. Please place your stamp of approval on this project.	Comment acknowledged.
1525	001	Leeding	Stephanie		It is the dirtiest way to collect and transport oil---and will not help with a lower cost of oil. Money should be spent on ways to diminish our dependence on oil, not on making us more reliable on 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. 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
3047	001	Lee-Jaquet	Tammy		I strongly support the TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline Project and would ask our government to support it as well. It increases competition which we allI know leads to better prices for our citizens. In addition, new jobs will be created.	Comment acknowledged.
2414	002	Leeker	Mark		If the pipeline must go in, at the very least, divert it around the Ogallala Aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1450	001	Leghnigk	Tomm		I hope you consider NOT to allow the Koch industry more control, more profits, and more chances to pollute our country and waterways, with this disastrous plan to pipe the dirtiest oil ever pulled out of soil into the country. Pipelines always leak for one, and none of the people in this country wants this for another.	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 to other heavy crude oils. 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-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the Project.
2506	002	Lehoski	Don		My opinion is strong in this matter and I ask that you approve the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline as quickly as possible .Let's keep oil close to home, increase Jobs for the workers of this country, and bring jobs over sea's back home to help our children to find good paying jobs here in our great land the United States of America.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1356	001	Leighton	Joseph	API	I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
3159	003	Leighton,Jr.	Robert	Nolan, Thompson & Leighton, Attoneys at Law	I would refer you to the opinions provided by Professor Jim Goeke, a University of Nebraska hydrologist, who stated that "a leak of the Keystone XL Pipeline would not affect the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer." Furthermore, the wells-to-wheels greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Oil Sands crude, which will flow through the Keystone XL pipeline, are comparable to crude oil imported into the United States from Venezuela and Nigeria.	As part of its due diligence DOS interviewed Dr. Goeke and other UNL experts on the NHPAQ system. Issues related to the NHPAQ system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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.
2240	001	Leiserowitz	Andrea		Approving the proposed pipeline to carry tar sands to Texas refineries is a totally unacceptable action at this date. The tar sands are estimated to contain 400 GtC (equivalent to ~200 ppm CO2) or more.	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.
2240	002	Leiserowitz	Andrea		Given that we have abundant alternative energy sources, and given the enormous risks associated with this pipeline, your	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					approval of this project would be a grave mistake, and incredibly sad and unable to explain to our children.	conservation of energy. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
69	1	Leising	Scott		I am NOT in favor of the Keystone XL Project going through my home state of Nebraska or any other state in this country. The risk for such a project is too great. It also runs opposite of the idea that we need to rely less on foreign oil and the idea of renewable energy.	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 P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project.
1907	002	Leit	Shelly		The United States needs to stop messing around and start planning for a new energy economy, a clean energy economy. Renewable energy.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1247	001	Leitner	Jean		I worked hard to elected this administration, but I may end my efforts for 2012 if I see more projection toward the pipeline installation and drilling in the Arctic. We wasted eight year not addressing the most pressing environmental issues at hand so I can't believe we are going to make that sixteen years. Why doesn't anyone think about conservation before we can reduce our use of fossil fuels? The Europeans seem to think beyond their own lives while Americans grab all they can get even if it leaves their children with nothing. What kind of culture are we exhibiting to the world?	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses concerns regarding the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
2786	001	Lemon	Kerry		For instance there are clearly dangers of the proposed pipeline in transporting toxic and highly abrasive oil through rural America. The bullying strategies used by Trans-Canada have been an insult to average hard-working Americans who deserve to be treated better and not be forced by a foreign oil company to have this highly toxic DilBit(chemically diluted sandy oil sludge), pumped at high temperature and even higher pressure, cross their land and thereby threaten their families and livelihood. Since this DilBit has never before been transported by pipeline in Texas, and has been pipeline transported for only a short-time in other parts of the United States, it is very disturbing that there has not been a closer investigation into the potential hazards. Up to this time the sandy bitumen has been upgraded to lighter, less abrasive oil for pipeline transport.	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 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 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.
2786	002	Lemon	Kerry		It seems there are serious technical voids in this companies plan to prevent corrosion and leaks in their thin walled pipe as well as valves and other controls. Add to that their use of standard thickness pipe (.465”) made in India without adequate quality control safety standards. Canada won’t even allow pipeline transport either to their east or west coast. Clearly they are protecting their people and land from potential risks. It is too costly and dangerous to allow this to be piped across their country to either of their coast. It seems to be a win-win situation for them but I am not clear what the real benefit will be to our country. In fact pipeline companies involved with this oil transport are demanding indemnity from property owners for any damage resulting from leaks and	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. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					spillage.	
2786	006	Lemon	Kerry		Mining of Tar Sands bitumen is the most energy consuming form of oil production known and runs opposed to President Obama's policy of energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources. Tar Sands DilBit is also the most toxic form of oil to be refined, and will increase already dangerous levels of air and water pollution for the millions of people living in the gulf coast area.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. 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 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, 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.
2786	007	Lemon	Kerry		Most of the few jobs that will be created will be temporary, and there will be no new jobs at refineries. For the land that will be taken from citizens for pennies on the dollar, it will not be worth the risk. For the increased air and water pollution, it's not worth the risk. Gas prices in the US may actually increase do to bypassing Midwest refineries.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2786	008	Lemon	Kerry		It has been heartening to see so many Americans come forward and voice their ideas and opinions. Truly, this is what our government stands for and should honor and respect. It is time to listen to the common people. Too long rural and economically disadvantaged areas have born an unfair burden for the wasteful and thoughtless actions of others.	Comment acknowledged.
2822	001	Leonard	Angela		The environmental risks related to keeping the pipeline secure and in good working order are too great and threaten the safety of our citizens.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2822	002	Leonard	Angela		The profit is not for the public yet the public would subsidize this project and be at the will of the for profit corporation which already has a faulty record.	The proposed Project would be privately financed.
2822	003	Leonard	Angela		Not one dime of public money should be spent on this project until the government fully funds and explores alternative solutions for our countries energy needs.	The proposed Project would be privately financed.
2822	004	Leonard	Angela		How would the government enforce regulations and security?	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.
2822	005	Leonard	Angela		How would the government ensure that another "BP-type gulf oil spill would never 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.
1260	001	Lequelenec	Matt		I fully support the Keystone pipeline. I elieve it is the safest	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					method for getting Oil into the US.	
2389	001	Lester	Louis		The high base cost of delivering from the oil sands to the southern US makes this project a high risk. If oil prices do not maintain the very high price needed to make this project profitable or there is a substantial leak then what guarentees are the property owners and states given that this cost won't be left to the property owners if they file bankruptcy.	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.
2910	001	Lester	Michael		The Keystone XL Pipeline will help meet our high demand for oil and the many uses that we have for it. The number one reason we need more oil is to increase our gasoline supply in the hopes of reducing the cost to fill our gas tanks.	Comment acknowledged.
580	1	Levin	Bonnie		We must protect our environment, before we have caused damage that will be impossible to fix.	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.
613	1	Levine	Steve	S.R.Levine Photography	stop destruction of our environment, stop making the rich richer. there are viable alternatives	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
582	1	Lewis	Eric		This Nation needs to begin the investment in alternative energies and not support the old status quo fosil fuel industries.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
582	2	Lewis	Eric		Let the Koch's stew for a bit. Maybe they could build a refinery in Canada is that Albert shale oil is so valuable. Naturally that would cut into their profits - oh heaven forbid…	Comment acknowledged.
1587	001	Lewis	Blain		Working for Legacy Reserves, I know firsthand that anything that will allow for more barrels of oil to be refined in America is a good thing. We have to do what we can to stabilize our oil and gas infrastructure. The Keystone XL Pipeline is one step toward energy independence.	Comment acknowledged.
1587	003	Lewis	Blain		Adding more oil will allow companies like mine to sell crude for competitive prices, thus expanding our customer base and allowing stability. We need to do more to keep our oil coming from our own supplies, or at least the North American countries. I am asking that you do what is necessary to get this pipeline up and running in a timely manner.	Comment acknowledged.
2986	001	Lewis	JoMarrie		We are all here waiting for the economy to get better. We watch, we wait, and we hope that somehow something will change. Well, we can start by approving the Keystone XL Pipeline; this will give us the jump-start that we really need. This pipeline expansion is a very good thing and I am all for bringing in Canadian oil, but that alone will not do it. We need to drill here and drill now. Frankly, I am not very fond of the environmentalists, as they stand in the way of future progress. Spending our money in other countries right now is not the very best idea. We should be worrying about America and the American people. At the age of 81, I have never seen our country in such poor shape. The cost of gas is far too high. Retired from working as an RN and now living on Social Security, I cannot afford to continue like this. Please do the smart thing and approve the Keystone XL Pipeline.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3451	1	Lewis	Scott		Our economy is not likely to improve until we see an influx of new jobs. The Keystone XL Pipeline would create thousands	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					of jobs which would improve our economic stimulus.	proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
3451	2	Lewis	Scott		The Pipeline would also have the added benefit of helping with energy independence.	Energy security is addressed in Section 1.4 of the EIS and will be considered in the determination of national interest as described in Section 1.3 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response P&N-9.
1919	001	Li	Ivana		Let's move towards renewable sources of energy!	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1209	001	Linder	Larry		As, I believe in doing what is good for our country, I am certain that the Keystone XL Pipeline is exactly what we need at this time. It just makes sense to increase our oil supply from Canada to produce more of our own energy. With the cost of energy on the rise, we need to do something o the United States will be in bad shape.	Comment acknowledged.
3353	001	Lindley	Glenn		With this pipeline, there will be more work for a lot of people WHO PAY TAXES, not government employees who don't work and collect a paycheck. Pipelines are efficient, and also the safest, most environmentally responsible way to transport energy liquids over long distances. Construction of Keystone XL also will have a positive economic impact along its route. According to independent studies, the Keystone XL Pipeline will add more than 250,000 permanent jobs for U.S. workers and add more than $100 billion in annual total expenditures to the U.S. economy. During the construction phase of the expansion, Keystone will generate more than $585 million in state and local taxes for the states along the pipeline route and stimulate more than $20 billion in new spending for the U.S. economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3244	001	Lindman	Caterina		I am an actuary, and I have an interest in Climate Change. I agree with leading climate scientists such as James Hansen and others that it is important to aim at atmospheric carbon of no more than 350 parts per million (ppm).	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.
3244	002	Lindman	Caterina		We need to re-orient our economy to one that uses less energy, and clean, renewable energy.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2865	002	Lingenfelder	John		However, the disaster plan that Transcanada has will rely on 1st responders culled from very small communities, who will not have the resources to handle such toxic materials.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
2865	003	Lingenfelder	John		This is such a horrible project that will do little to alleviate the energy needs of our country and from the reviews by economists, will actually cause the price of the end product to increase all related products - because of the addition of pipeline capacity to a field where there is already an overabundance of pipeline capacity.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
8	1	Linhardt	John		The Nebraska Sandhills area is a unique parcel of land that is virtually impossible to restore following being broken up for any purpose. Attempts to cultivate the land for agriculture have proven this beyond the shadow of a doubt. I personally have seen places where s simple post hole has caused a large blowout due to the sandy texture of the soil.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
8	2	Linhardt	John		But that reason pales in comparison to the potential for pollution of the Ogallalla Aquifer, a large contributor to the drinking water supply for a huge area in the central United States - involving several states. If this ground water supply is contaminated it will be very difficult if not impossible to clean up and the entire nation will suffer the consequences WHEN (not "if") the pipeline leaks.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
8	3	Linhardt	John		All of this can be averted by simply rerouting the pipeline a few miles to the east to parallel the existing Keystone line where the soil is totally different and the groundwater issue is far less critical. I really don't like the idea of any oil pipelines traversing Nebraska but the eastern route is far less threatening than the one going through the sandhills and is therefore a far preferable route.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
3056	001	Linton	Bruce		In short, I urge the responsible public officials to DENY the permit for this project, until and unless the entire Oil industry changes its approach to environmental and public 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.
2351	004	Lish	Christopher		Tar sands development in Canada has been called the "most destructive project on earth" because of the excessive global warming pollution it produces and the way its toxic mining and drilling operations devastate the boreal forest and wetlands that serve as breeding grounds for migratory birds. This Keystone XL pipeline would transport dirty fuels that contribute to climate change even more than conventional oil. According to the most recent analysis used in your SDEIS, the greenhouse gas emissions from tar sands will be 17% higher than lighter crude over the life cycle of the fuels. The Keystone XL pipeline would drive further development of this dirtiest source of oil, which in turn would generate more global warming pollution.	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. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs. 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS.
2351	006	Lish	Christopher		The proposed Keystone XL tar sands pipeline would also bring dirty tar sands oil from Canada to the Gulf Coast while crossing over precious U.S. wetlands, freshwater sources, and wildlife habitat of America's heartland.	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 to other heavy crude oils. 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.
2351	007	Lish	Christopher		Without considering an alternate route and without assessing the safety risks of the pipeline itself, you are putting the fragile and beautiful Sandhills and major aquifers such as the Ogalalla and the Carrizo-Wilcox--sources of drinking water for over two million Americans and irrigation for much of America's breadbasket--at risk for a similar catastrophe.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 of the EIS address potential alternative routes. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2351	008	Lish	Christopher		The Keystone XL pipeline and the tar sands oil it would carry would also increase dangerous air pollution in minority communities who live near these oil 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.
2351	010	Lish	Christopher		Your analysis endorses the need for this pipeline, citing the need for domestic oil. This ignores the fact that real investments in clean cars and public transit would save far more oil than this pipeline would provide. We do have a choice. Instead of building a pipeline across America that will harm our environment and endanger our future, we can invest in clean energy solutions that are available today. New vehicles with better gas mileage are already using less oil and saving consumers money at the gas pump.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
547	1	Liston	Martha		stop them	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
3069	001	Littiken	Richard		This pipeline will help America decease our dependency on oil from our enemies and strengthen our national security.	Comment acknowledged.
3350	001	Little	Brian		The basis economic equation of supply and demand suggests that when supply is increased in a high price market then price decreases. The Keystone pipeline project is critical in bringing supply from the rich oil sand plays in Canada to the United States. The economy will receive an immediate boost simply through the construction effort (jobs, tax revenues and so forth). That benefit will be perpetuated once the product begins to flow. We simply cannot afford to defer authorizations and permits for projects such as this for long periods of time. Each day that goes by without approving the necessary permits for this project delays further the economic recovery we all seek. The power is with you, not just as an elected official but more importantly as a representative of the American people, to take a step in the right direction toward a more vibrant and healthy economy. I urge you to expeditiously approve the cross-border permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
3413	001	Littlejohn	Nick	Sierra Club	We know that tar sands oil is the dirtiest fuel in the world -- which is why we were so shocked when the original Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the proposed Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline didn't actually address many dangerous environmental 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. 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.
3413	002	Littlejohn	Nick	Sierra Club	The proposed pipe will actually increase the price of gas in the Midwest. The project could boost what Americans pay for oil by almost $5 billion per year.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
3413	003	Littlejohn	Nick	Sierra Club	The pipeline is dangerous. It crosses pristine land in six states and the Ogallala aquifer, endangering the drinking water of 2 million Americans2 and 30% of our agricultural water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
3413	004	Littlejohn	Nick	Sierra Club	The pipeline accelerates climate disruption. Keystone XL is the carbon pollution equivalent of building 12 new coal plants or putting 6.5 million new cars on the road. Furthermore it will allow tar sands oil to enter new markets in the United States and abroad.	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. Relative to new markets, some WCSB crude oil already reaches PADD III. The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: “Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Eastern producers will not have any trouble finding takers for their crude, Even if, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast).”
3413	005	Littlejohn	Nick	Sierra Club	The new EIS once again fails to include serious concerns, such as alternate routes to protect our water, pipeline safety, environmental justice impacts, and whether or not we even need the pipe at all.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative 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. 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. 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.
3413	007	Littlejohn	Nick	Sierra Club	I was disappointed to learn that the document overlooked major concerns raised by local communities and concerned citizens like me. Moreover, I am dismayed to learn that the State Department is not giving impacted communities an opportunity to attend local public hearings and ask that this oversight be immediately corrected.	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. Additionally, Consolidated Response ENR-1 addresses opportunities for public input after publication of the EIS and prior to the National Interest Determination.
3413	008	Littlejohn	Nick	Sierra Club	I further ask that the State Department stop pandering to foreign pipeline companies and protect American interests by doing a better job at analyzing the risks of Keystone XL. This	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					analysis should include a serious look at the global warming consequences of spreading tar sands throughout the United States, a better review of alternate routes that avoid the fragile and beautiful Sandhills and major aquifers such as the Ogallala and the Carrizo-Wilcox, actual scientific analysis on the corrosive nature of tar sands oil, which impacts pipeline safety and increases the risk of spills; and real consideration of the environmental justice impacts of expanded refinery operations in American communities.	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 Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor 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, 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, 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.
3413	009	Littlejohn	Nick	Sierra Club	America should be investing in green transportation solutions.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
0753	001	Liu	John		It is a good idea to get oil from somewhere you don't have to send in soldies to dy just so that you can get oil. As for the enviroment inpack, it has not had an major issue on public land and they do have a system in place to protect the enviroment. And to be frank, I rather have oil spill on the ground in north american than to burry a soldier. The ground can be fix, life can not be replace. Save a soldiers life for something more worth while than getting cheap oil.	Comment acknowledged.
102	1	Livingston	Dana		Born in the Sandhills of Nebraska, in my 50 years I've seen many abuses of the prairie. You too are from a prairie state: 99.9% of our native environment is forever lost. The Sandhills could end up the same way, as well as the aquifer beneath it. Please consider denying the permit that would alllow the Keystone XL pipeline to cross 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.
2110	001	Livingston	Bryan		I am a US citizen with a direct economic interest in the Keystone XL pipeline. The project poses no greater environmental risk than the many hundreds of miles of pipelines that have been recently constructed to bring tar sands oil to the US. A failure by the Obama Administration to move this project forward promptly would be a clear signal that the Secretary and the President are not serious about promoting energy security and economic recovery. I strongly urge Administration decision makers to promptly approve the Keystone XL project.	Comment acknowledged.
3504	1	llamrtment@hotmail.com			Tar sands contain a tar-like substance called bitumen. Getting oil out of them is a dirty, dangerous and deadly process.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					TransCanada is backed by the infamous Koch brothers who are climate-change deniers and who profit from destructive extraction processes. A large area of Canada contains this "tar like" deposit under the boreal forests of Alberta. Its extraction destroys the forests, poisons the air and water, and destroys the communities of indigenous peoples. Producing synthetic crude from a barrel of bitumen generates at least twice as much greenhouse gas as producing a barrel of normal crude oil. And now TransCanada wants to complete another poorly built and carelessly routed pipeline to transport this heavily polluting sludge.	organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. 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. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS has been revised to add information on environmental impacts and regulation of oil sands development in Canada. 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.
3504	2	llamrtment@hotmail.com			TransCanada already operates a 2,147 mile pipeline called Keystone I to move some sludge containing hazardous diluted bitumen to the Gulf of Mexico. The proposed Keystone XL pipeline will move only diluted bitumen, which is a thick, raw, corrosive, acid-loaded goo cranked up to high temperatures and pressures to help it move through the pipeline. This is an extremely dangerous product and is scheduled to be routed through our most sensitive ecosystems, including rivers, wildlife preserves and wide expanses of prairie. It would run through the Ogalalla aquifer that provides 30% of the nation's irrigation for agriculture and drinking water for 82% of the people within its vast boundaries.	The proposed Project would transport crude oil, not raw bitumen. 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.
3504	3	llamrtment@hotmail.com			The diluted bitumen is a chemical combination of high corrosiveness and physical abrasiveness which will dramatically increase the rate of pipeline deterioration. Any pipeline leak would contaminate a large portion of the water. The pipeline would unacceptably pass through areas where landslides and earthquakes are known threats.	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 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 GEO-1 addresses landslide potential along the proposed route. Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential fault and seismicity hazards along the proposed Project corridor.
3504	4	llamrtment@hotmail.com			Diluted bitumen spills are much harder to cleanup because the goo quickly sinks into sediment and if exposed to sunlight it forms a dense, sticky substance hard to remove from rock and soil. It requires special equipment and dredging to move, and there is not currently a cleanup technology available to reclaim the sludge. Only a year old the Keystone I has already leaked a dozen times and shows indications of larger more dangerous problems. The pipelines are only being built according to regulations for conventional pipelines decades ago.	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 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 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
						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.
3504	5	llamrtment@hotmail.com			This dirty, poorly planned XL pipeline proposal must not be approved. At a minimum it must be constructed of improved materials to withstand the corrosion and rerouted to avoid the sensitive areas. There must also be a proven technology and equipment available to respond to the inevitable spill immediately. If a spill enters the Ogalalla aquifer or a surface tributary millions of people will be adversely impacted and our food supply threatened. This dirty energy source should be avoided and an emphasis placed on development of clean, renewable energy sources.	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. Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-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 and emergency response actions. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
0809	002	Lloyd	Nancy		There are no benefits to this type of oil acquisition: the cost of gas will not go down, and it will not decrease our dependency on oil from the Middle East.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
0809	003	Lloyd	Nancy		What it will do is pollute natural areas with its byproducts and, if the pipeline should rupture or leak, will cause another devastating oil spill.	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. Section 3.13 of the EIS discusses the risks and potential environmental impacts from a crude oil spill on the proposed Project.
1207	002	Lloyd	Richard		America needs a better-developed energy plan, that places greater emphasis on oil production right in our own backyard. Let's approve the Keystone Pipeline expansion project and keep working to find better oil resources closer to home.	Comment acknowledged.
1192	002	Lockart	James	Oklahoma House of	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Representatives	infrastructure	
1192	004	Lockart	James	Oklahoma House of Representatives	TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1192	005	Lockart	James	Oklahoma House of Representatives	TransCanada ha s gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to-be the safest in the industry.	Comment acknowledged
114	1	Lockwood	Tom		I am for the Keystone XL pipeline for it allows the USA to import oil from a country (Canada) that has a stable government.	Comment acknowledged.
1783	001	Lockwood	Todd		NO PIPELINE. If we're going to spend Big Money on infrastructure, let's move forward with new, green technologies. Enough of this desecration of the planet for cheap fuel.	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-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
2322	001	Loeffler	Nicole		When is the US learning from past mistakes and starts taking a new and sustainable approach to its energy policy?	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
284	1	Loera	Javier	Ysleta del Sur Pueblo	The Ysleta del Sur Pueblo does not have any comments nor does it request consultation on this project due to its location being outside of our Pueblo's Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) area of interest and/or relevance.	Comment acknowledged.
1498	001	Loesch	Jake		The completion of the Keystone XL pipeline project is vital and will allow our nation to provide a safe & stable supply of petroleum.	Comment acknowledged.
2969	001	Loesch	Bob		It is important that you move forward with the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline. Gasoline prices are soaring and something needs to be done soon, before further damage is done to our already struggling economy. Gas prices have been ranging from $3.99 to $4.17 over the past few weeks in my area of Alton, Michigan. These prices are terrible when you live on a fixed income, as I do. The other day it cost me $50 to fill up my vehicle. This really put a dent in my tight budget. For forty years, I was a truck driver. Seventeen years ago, I was able to retire, and I have been enjoying retirement since. However, I would be able to enjoy it a little better if I were able to travel more often. We have definitely made some cutbacks in travel since the price of gas has skyrocketed. My daughter lives across the state and another child lives in North Carolina. We are not able to visit them as often now. People keep saying that things are going to get better, but I have yet to see it. Your approval is needed for the Keystone XL Pipeline. This pipeline would produce 700,000 gallons of crude oil per day. The more production, the lower the price of gas. Your support of this pipeline is crucial. It is time to implement policies that will benefit the American people and help better our economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1822	002	Lof	John		The number of ongoing leaks experienced by the existing	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Keystone pipeline directly contradicts assurances by TransCanada of their ability to control these occurrences.	Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
1822	003	Lof	John		The best mitigation for a spill here is not to build the pipeline in the first place. One could hardly pick a more vulnerable and completely inappropriate place for an oil pipeline than the Sand Hills of 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. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
1822	004	Lof	John		The State Department can best protect American energy, health, and environmental interests by fully analyzing the risks of Keystone XL. There are other less risky options available for decreasing our dependence on foreign oil.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and system alternatives. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3547	1	lojo54@verizon.net			Is it true that the Keystone XL Project is being blocked by the State Department delaying issuing of Permits? Please advise if the answer is Yes or No and why.	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.
2420	001	Lollo	Niklas	UC Berkeley	Don't do this. Find alternative methods to get energy. Cut the oil subsidies.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2337	001	Long	Marie		Stop wasting taxpayer money and start listening to legitimate climate scientists. If you do not care about our concerns for our children, at least consider the impact of these radical climate destruction measures on your own children and grandchildren. This tar sands project is completely irresponsible and profoundly ignorant.	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.
2371	001	Long	Bruce		If Canada cannot sell its tar sands oil to the United States, it will have no problem finding other buyers. I therefore urge the Department of State to act in the interests of the citizens of the united states and expedite approval of this important infrastructure project.	Comment acknowledged.
2498	001	Long	Herbert		The Keystone XL pipeline sounds like a winner to me. Therefore, I would like to encourage you to approve this pipeline as soon as possible. The pipeline would provide thousands of jobs during construction and beyond. Hopefully,	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					it would even reduce the price of gas, allowing people some relief at the pumps.	
2498	002	Long	Herbert		It is important that you approve the Keystone pipeline. It has been proven that pipelines are environmentally safe. Please, move forward with this proposal soon so that construction can begin, and our economy can strengthen.	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.
1182	003	Looney	Rob	Texas Oil & Gas Association	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards.	Comment acknowledged.
2565	001	Loorz	Victoria	Kids vs. Global Warming	Building expensive and dangerous pipelines to oil from tar sands is EXACTLY the opposite of what we need to be doing. I have been following the Canadian tar sands environmental impacts and it is nothing less than devastating...to the land as well as to the atmosphere.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2565	002	Loorz	Victoria	Kids vs. Global Warming	There are clean energy projects that take the same amount of money, provide the same amoutn of energy, and do not have ANY impact on the atmosphere and almost NO impact on the land and zero damage to children's health.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2090	002	Loorz	Alec	Kids vs. Global Warming	With the installation of this pipeline, the indication for the release of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions is disturbing, with numbers showing potential for as much as 3.9-6.1 million tons of CO2 produced per year (based on low and high estimates provided by the EIS). The Keystone Project attempts to indicate that the impacts of these increases would not be significant, relying on “the potential for reductions in GHG emissions elsewhere, consistent with developing regulatory frameworks in the U.S., Canada and Worldwide.”	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.
2090	003	Loorz	Alec	Kids vs. Global Warming	Allowing more fossil fuels to be developed and burned through the Keystone Project will cause further harm to earth’s energy balance, and authorizing this pipeline will make it even harder for us to prevent runaway global heating.	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.
2090	004	Loorz	Alec	Kids vs. Global Warming	THE SCIENCE UNEQUIVOCALLY SHOWS THAT ANTHROPOGENIC CLIMATE CHANGE IS OCCURRING AND IS THREATENING THE STABILITY OF THE GLOBAL CLIMATE. THE SEIS MUST FULLY DISCLOSE ALL OF THESE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND EVIDENCE OF GLOBAL 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.
2090	005	Loorz	Alec	Kids vs. Global Warming	THERE IS A REASONABLE ALTERNATIVE THAT IS NOT CONSIDERED AND SHOULD BE.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2090	006	Loorz	Alec	Kids vs. Global Warming	THE PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE DEMANDS THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ACT TO PRESERVE THE ATMOSPHERE AND PROVIDE A LIVABLE FUTURE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF AMERICANS.	Comment acknowledged.
2090	007	Loorz	Alec	Kids vs. Global Warming	If the federal government, as the trustee of the atmosphere does not take immediate and extraordinary action to protect, preserve, and bring the Earth’s atmosphere back into balance, then children and countless future generations of children, will	The commenter’s opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					all suffer continually greater injuries and damaging consequences. If we, as a society, want to protect and keep the world safe for our children, the federal government must immediately accept its fiduciary responsibility as mandated by its trustee obligation and start by denying any approval for the pipeline project.	
2090	008	Loorz	Alec	Kids vs. Global Warming	The government's fiduciary duty in this instance is defined by scientists' concrete prescriptions for carbon reductions. Scientists have clearly expressed the minimum carbon dioxide reductions that are needed, and requisite timelines for their implementation, to restore Earth's climate equilibrium. The State Department may not disclaim this fiduciary obligation, and is subject to an ongoing mandatory duty to preserve and protect this atmospheric trust asset.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3199	001	Loos	Jerry		Second, I'm not opposed to the pipeline if higher safety standards are mandated.	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.
3199	002	Loos	Jerry		Third, move it out of the Sandhills, for God's sake. Putting it there is just plain stupid. Fourth, TransCanada submitted an alternate route that parallels it's earlier pipeline. Okay that one, not the one that crosses the Sandhills.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
0658	001	Lopez	Virginia		If the Oil companies could promise there would not be nay leaks or damage, then I would say it would be Ok. But they can't and there will be leaks.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
2073	001	Lopez	Mario	Hispanic Leadership Fund	With Hispanic unemployment substantially higher than that of the general population, it is worth noting that studies conducted by independent economist Dr. M. Ray Perryman concluded that development of the Keystone XL pipeline will stimulate some 118,000 jobs during construction, in addition to the direct jobs that the Department of State references in its report. This project is important to Latino businesses and families, which, as you know, constitute the fastest growing segments not only of the U.S. population, but also of U.S. businesses. Dr. Perryman's studies also noted that the Keystone XL project will provide significant contracting opportunities for Hispanic-owned firms, most of which are small businesses that constitute our nation's job engine. Latino workers will likely hold nearly 23,000 of the jobs created.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2073	002	Lopez	Mario	Hispanic Leadership Fund	The Keystone XL pipeline would also have a positive effect on U.S. energy security. Keystone XL will deliver large supplies of U.S.-produced and Canadian crude oil to Gulf Coast refineries, where it will play a critical role in stabilizing U.S. gasoline markets. This oil comes from much more reliable sources than many of our current imports. U.S. and Canadian oil would allow a reduction of up to 40 percent of America's imports from less stable, less reliable suppliers like Venezuela and those in the Middle East.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2073	003	Lopez	Mario	Hispanic Leadership Fund	Pipelines are the safest, most environmentally sound way to transport crude oil. The Department of State's Draft EIS concluded that it would have only minimal impact and the recent, year-long Supplemental DEIS found nothing to alter that conclusion.	Comment acknowledged.
107	1	Low	Harold	Low Construction Group	The delay in the permitting phase is costing hundreds of jobs to be cut from the project. Moving the project ahead thru the permitting stage will turn the table to start creating thousands of jobs for project construction. Upon project completion the new system will still employ people.	Comment acknowledged.
247	1	Low	Chelsea		TransCanada has taken many steps to ensure that this project is the best for as many as possible. The information given describes the minimal risk. In 2011 we need to look forward and use all the positives that this pipeline will bring.	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.
544	1	Lowe	Patsy		Humanity must stop using oil and coal and nuclear. The survival of us as a species depends on clean energy. Stop killing us.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2189	001	Lowen	Virginia		This pipeline and the horrific tar sands oil that will fill it is a perfect example of the psychopathic greed that's going to take us all down. You can't change everything today but right here, right now, you can take a small step for mankind and say "No". P.S. Has anyone submitted a benefical environmental impact comment?	The commenter's opinion is noted. Comments have been received that extol proposed Project benefits.
1482	001	Loxterkamp	Joe		I would like to see what the impacts to the project would be to move the pipeline path to the east, outside of the Nebraska Sandhills. Protection of our groundwater supply, as well as surface water, should be a primary concern before approval of this 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.
3249	001	Loy	David		It is imperative that such projects not be undertaken. Instead, we need to focus on renewable sources of energy and make that our main priority.	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.
3496	1	lrandallhome@gmail.com			While I am glad that the State Department released a much-needed supplemental draft environmental impact statement for the Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline, I was disappointed to learn that the document overlooked major concerns raised by local communities and concerned citizens like me. Moreover, I am dismayed to learn that the State Department is not giving impacted communities an opportunity to attend local public hearings and ask that this oversight be immediately corrected.	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.
3496	2	lrandallhome@gmail.com			I further ask that the State Department stop pandering to foreign pipeline companies and protect American interests by doing a better job at analyzing the risks of Keystone XL. This analysis should include a serious look at the global warming consequences of spreading tar sands throughout the United States, a better review of alternate routes that avoid the fragile and beautiful Sandhills and major aquifers such as the	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 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
					Ogalalla and the Carrizo-Wilcox, actual scientific analysis on the corrosive nature of tar sands oil, which impacts pipeline safety and increases the risk of spills; and real consideration of the environmental justice impacts of expanded refinery operations in American communities.	and the Sand Hills area. 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, 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.
3496	3	lrandallhome@gmail.com			Keystone XL would be a massive mistake. Instead of continuing our dependence on dirty oil, America should be investing in green transportation solutions. Please consider these comments and reject the proposed Keystone XL pipeline.	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.
3498	1	lu29bm@local29.arcoxmail.com			Please support the Trans-Canada Keystone XL Pipeline Project. This Project will produce 13,000 high paying jobs for the United States and will also help reduce our dependence on foreign oil. We need this project for the jobs it will produce, and to try to curb the $4.00 a gallon at the pump. Many people are having a tough time just getting to work at that ridiculous price.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
263	1	Lucas	Rhett	AAA Safety, Skiatook OK	I believe the Keystone XL is extremely necessary for the United States of America as we strive to lessen our import of oil from the middle east. As a safety proffessional, I have worked with many pipeline companies across this country and have found TransCanada to be the true leaders in regards to their efforts to minimize hazards related to personnel and the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
263	2	Lucas	Rhett	AAA Safety, Skiatook OK	I feel confident the Keystone XL will be constructed with health safety and environment as top priority. The environmental impact I have personally witnessed on the TransCanada pipeline systems has been an improvement. TransCanada generally leaves the environment in better shape than it was before.WE NEED THIS!	Comment acknowledged.
1441	001	Lucas	Andrea		If this pipeline is approved, you are giving a greenlight to taking land rights from hundreds to thousands of people. Don't take away jobs and livelihoods that already exist. Our economy can't afford it and I don't want to rely on fast food to feed me. If more land is taken away, there will be less natural, fresh food on mine and other's table.	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.
3177	001	Lucchesi	Greg	ConocoPhillips	The development of this pipeline presents a unique opportunity to strengthen our national security and provide greater energy security for American consumers. In addition, it	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
					provides a means to ensure access to heavy oils necessary for U.S. refineries to remain globally competitive. Canada currently exports more than 99 percent of its oil to the United States; about half comes from the oil sands. Keystone XL is an essential project that will bring a safe and stable supply of crude oil from the oil sands to refineries throughout the central U.S. Approving the pipeline permit will also provide significant economic benefits. The $7 billion to be spent developing Keystone XL will stimulate 118,000 jobs, offering important job and contracting opportunities. An independent review of the Keystone XL's potential economic impact finds that during the construction period the pipeline will stimulate more than $20 billion in new private sector investment in the U.S. economy and generate more than $585 million in new state and local taxes in states along the pipeline route.	
2219	001	Ludington	George		This project benefits the USA and reduces our dependence on OPEC.....Leaks are reparable.....Causing the pipeline to be shifted to the West coast to benefit China is idiotic.	Comment acknowledged.
4	1	Luebbe	Susan		Please do not issue the Keystone XL permit.	Comment acknowledged.
4	2	Luebbe	Susan		We do not wish to have the pipeline people on our ranch or the possibility of a leak on our property. This is not crude oil we are dealing with. Any leak into our water supply would be devastating to our cattle and horses on our ranch.	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 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. 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.
4	3	Luebbe	Susan		After the threats of eminent domain on our property and all the lies and harrasement we the voters wish for this company to leave our land alone.	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.
4	4	Luebbe	Susan		Our ground has a large amount of alkali soil that would eat up the outside of the pipeline. There are parts of our ranch the windmill pipe gets so corroded with the type of soil that any metal will be full of holes in a matter of months. There needs to be more intense studies done.	As noted in Sections 2.3.1 and 3.13.1.1 of the EIS, the pipeline would have an external epoxy-fusion coating applied and would have a cathodic protection system to protect against corrosion. The Project would also have to comply with the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) related to corrosions protection in 49 CFR 195, subpart F, and with the corrosion protection requirements of the PHMSA Project-specific Special Conditions presented in appendix U.
2830	002	Luebbe	Susan		My main concern about this pipeline is the chemicals that run through it. With all the numerous spills that have occurred on the first keystone pipeline it is hard to have any confidence with Transcanada building a safe and bigger pipeine through any part of the nation let alone at the deepest part of the 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 Consolidated 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.
2830	003	Luebbe	Susan		The company is very shady on the components of the	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					chemical mixture of the tar sands to make it flow the long journey to the gulf coast. I have heard that Bitumen and Arsenic are two of the main liquids. But how can we trust anything that TrancCanada tells us?	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 to other heavy crude oils.
2830	004	Luebbe	Susan		TransCanada and their land agents have harassed my father, mother and me. Helicopters have flown over and spooked our cattle through fences: we have had numerous phone calls and visits threatening eminent domain and court proceedings that would surely leave us with no money or protection. The land agents have repeatedly told us that all our neighbors have signed even knowing that these land agents were not even allowed on the property of some of these landowners. They even went as far as showing us a copy of the checks they have given some neighboring landowners.	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. 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.
2830	006	Luebbe	Susan		How would we even clean up the cancer causing agents that are mixed in with these tarsands?	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.
2830	007	Luebbe	Susan		How could we raise clean beef cattle on this rach? There have been so many leaks. As a businesswomen of rarity in the Sandhills I would not allow my children or any hired help near a contaminated site.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time.
1100	001	Lundquist	Paul	IUOE local 49	This pipeline is a good project for our area! It will give the local economy a huge boost in todays that is severily needed. This line is designed to be a safe and reliable for our future.	Comment acknowledged.
1968	001	Lundy	Matt	REI Promos	We ALREADY use Canadian crude from oil sands in our energy mix and this will be a huge job creator from a very friendly nation.	Comment acknowledged.
2453	001	Lusk	Gene		We need to do what we can to help reduce our energy costs and we can start by reducing the price of fuel	Comment acknowledged.
354	1	Lussier	Sophie	TransCanada Pipelines	The economic growth that this pipeline will bring to the US, as well as the benefits that the country will get from a safe, reliable supply of oil should be more than enough to support	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the construction of this pipeline. As for any safety concers, being an employee at TransCanada, I can be assured that our company goes above and beyond the safety standards required to safely construct and operate an oil pipeline.	
2211	001	Lutas	T.Michael	Lake County Indiana Republican Liberty Caucus	It is in the national interest for politically stable foreign partners to increase the percentage they contribute to meeting US energy needs. The US has no better energy partner than Canada. Expanding the Keystone pipeline with Keystone XL is an important contribution to US energy security. The economic needs of the American people are also served by going forward with this project. While the age of oil seems to be ending, prematurely ending it by cutting off practical efforts like Keystone XL to extend oil usage for transportation will rush halfbaked, expensive alternative energy vehicles onto market impoverishing us all and locking us in to expensive decisions that, given the time that Keystone XL would give us would be made better. The more time research scientists and engineers have to improve the price and performance of hydrogen, battery, and supercap electrical vehicles, the more likely that a clear winner will emerge and we can transition without any messy, and expensive, false starts in changing over to something else.	Comment acknowledged.
2211	002	Lutas	T.Michael	Lake County Indiana Republican Liberty Caucus	The energy ecosystem needs to work with a minimum of government interference beyond the traditional roles of assuring honesty, enforcing contracts, and policing for fraud. By limiting government efforts to its core competencies, the chance of the best choice emerging from a economic evolutionary pressure is maximized. No matter how large the regulatory task force, any government review will be dwarfed by the decision making power of the market.	Comment acknowledged.
162	7	Luttich	Stu		One plausible scenario would have some rancher/farmer living along the route of the pipeline going out to check cattle watering tanks some fine morning only to discover an oily sheen having developed on top of the water, and, thirsty cattle standing idly by wanting for a drink. Of course, as the leaks and breaks develop, most of the current proponents and spokespersons supporting the pipeline and currently proposed route of the pipeline will be most likely retired and gone on to other pursuits, or sitting with one-leg, if not the whole body, hanging in the grave, much like problems with the pipeline. They, of course, will no longer be doing the caring or having the need to care. The problems will now belong to another generation, while those of today can blissfully carry-on with what remains of their lives and livelihoods. Those depending on the water tomorrow will not be equally as fortunate.	Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on the potential impacts of a spill that reaches the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and spill response scenarios. 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. That liability is a corporate responsibility that extends for the life of the Project.
162	1	Luttich	Stu		Re: TransCanada Ltd. Pipeline Re-Routing Reticence One has to question the real reason why TransCanada Ltd. refuses to modify the routing of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline to avoid intersecting with 110 miles of the sandy water-saturated Ogallala Formation of the High Plains Aquifer. Apparently, their reluctance is not about jobs, money or technical difficulties; since, they openly admit they have the technical expertise for constructing pipelines anywhere and repeatedly advertise their enthusiasm for creating jobs, and adding	The EIS presents the DOS analysis of the proposed Project and alternatives that would meet the purpose of and need for the proposed Project. DOS is responsible for identifying the preferred alternative in the EIS, not Keystone, and that decision will be based on the environmental analyses presented in the final EIS. However, the identification of a preferred alternative does not mean that DOS would issue a Presidential Permit for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					money and taxable property, and, paying taxes into the local economies. None of these objectives will be compromised and all will only be further satisfied by re-routing the proposed pipeline to avoid the High Plains Aquifer-Ogallala Formation. There must be something more, some reason of even more fundamental importance, than technology, jobs and money; and, one wonders what the real reason is. What is the unstated, the unacknowledged explanation, for their refusal to budge on the issue? I suggest real reason is ideological. TransCanada Ltd. simply believes they can build pipelines anywhere where they want without regard to any over-riding objections and concerns being expressed by members of the public, political representatives or anyone else.	routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
162	2	Luttich	Stu		They are all powerful, and, more powerful than to permit the will of the people to interfere with their decisions. Their pipelines transport the oil that satisfies the cravings and addictions of the people, society and the economy. They believe people want that oil, and, want that oil more than they want mere and simple water. TransCanada Ltd. believes the oil flowing through their pipelines has a value greater than water or the entire Ogallala Water Formation. This whole issue is founded on power and values; and, if TransCanada Ltd. is allowed to violate the Ogallala Formation in Nebraska, the act will symbolically serve to reinforce their perception of themselves and the intrinsic value of oil in contrast to water in the minds of the people and their political representatives. This proposed pipeline is a test of wills and will power, and, what we – the people – believe is of fundamental importance in our lives and livelihoods – water or oil.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the DOS environmental review process and the determination of national interest. Keystone is not a part of that process. Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
162	3	Luttich	Stu		One major 36" diameter fossil-crude oil pipeline being allowed to "punch through the Ogallala Formation" only eases the potential for others to follow.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
162	4	Luttich	Stu		People do not appreciate what they do not earn and what they have not invested hard labour and earned money to have. Water and the Ogallala Formation and High Plains Aquifer were freely given to Nebraska, were only free for the taking. We did not earn the right, and, we invested little, if anything, to have it. The water was a gift of nature! However, as scholars of human history and nature amply reveal, this flippant perception has only too often proved to be the Achilles ' heel in the history of world civilizations. Water is never important until you do not have it, until there is not enough of it. Then water proves to be the necessity that it really is. Then the fights begin and civilizations begin to crumble.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
162	5	Luttich	Stu		All crude oil pipelines, and, particularly pipelines carrying corrosive and abrasive tar sands bitumen, can be expected to eventually develop leaks and ruptures. The question is not one of "if", but, rather when and where. Perhaps, when the pipelines are new and being carefully tested, the leaks will be few and of minor significance. However, with the passage of time, and continued use and corrosion, the resulting deterioration will find and exploit weaknesses in the structural integrity of the pipeline and, perhaps, even more importantly, the pipeline management and monitoring commitments and	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 SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project, including requirements for monitoring of corrosion. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					procedures.	Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
162	6	Luttich	Stu		In the beginning, the pipeline will likely be strong and the management procedures carefully alert and watchful; but, time has a way of eroding both. Both the pipeline and the pipeline managers become tired; and, that is when the leaks and ruptures will become more expected. Diligent maintenance and monitoring costs money, and, costs are often rising, even as budgets are becoming more restraining. In response, costcutting measures are imposed, risks are taken and maintenance inconveniences are compromised or ignored. The TransAlaska Pipeline System (TAPS) continues to be used, despite the life expectancy of the pipeline being considered by some to have expired. Leaks and breaks are becoming more common, and, maintenance costs are rising. Suggestions have been to replace the whole system with another new pipeline; but, costs, however exorbitant when the original pipeline was built, will be multiple times greater today. Furthermore, is sufficient fossil crude oil available to justify the costs for replacing? So we continue to patch-up the leaks and continue using the old. Much the same policy will apply to the proposed Keystone XL pipeline, with one important difference. The TAPS was built above ground for all to see and ease repair should leaks and fractures develop. The proposed Keystone XL pipeline will be primarily buried beneath the surface of the ground and detecting breaks will rely upon electronic and mechanical sensors, which are not 100% reliable.	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.
162	8	Luttich	Stu		The most critical issue does not involve TransCanada Ltd. trusting in their technological expertise and prowess; since, they quite probably know, although are unprepared to openly admit, that, yes, the pipeline will eventually develop leaks and breaks. They know that the technology and infrastructure are not 100% perfect, and, if breaks and leaks develop where the pipeline passes through the Ogallala Formation, they will come in to patch-up and repair the pipeline, create another bigger mess in cleaning-up the mess, throw a few million dollars at the feet of the people, and, go on continuing business as usual. They really do not care how permanent or irreparable the damage will be to water and the aquifer; since, they are expediting the flow of oil to serve society; and, judging from the values being expressed by the actions of the majority of the Nebraska Natural Resources Committee and political representatives for the State of Nebraska, neither does the State of Nebraska. The people are not invested in the creation of the aquifer; but, they will be when attempting to repair the damage.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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. 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 Consolidated Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Consolidated 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.
2031	001	Luttich	Stu		I would appreciate a perfectly clear and simple explanation for	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					why a relatively permanent 110-mile scar and malignant wound across the eastern edge of the Nebraska Sandhills and through the Ogallala Formation of the High Plains Aquifer for piping the flow of relatively highly corrosive bitumen crude oil from the tar-sands oil fields of northeastern Alberta CANADA to the Gulf shore refineries of western Louisiana and eastern Texas in southern USA is even remotely, much less imperatively, necessary, when the same ultimate transportation objectives could be accomplished by simply moving the proposed route of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline to the east to conform more with the currently existing Keystone I pipeline through eastern Nebraska. What is the TransCanada Ltd. proponent for the Keystone XL pipeline not publicly revealing that causes the currently existing proposed route for the pipeline to be immutable to change and being unable to avoid generating permanent damage to both the Sandhills land and water?	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 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 to other heavy crude oils.
2031	003	Luttich	Stu		Furthermore, each pipeline spill, break or rupture, irregardless how minor or significant, and, attempt to repair or mitigate the same, will only enlarge the wound and spread the damage to both prairie land and the water flowing or laying within and above the same. Any promises being made to the contrary are promises that will not be kept. This is the simple pragmatic reality of the issue. What has required millennia to be created, once damaged, cannot and will not be fully remedied within a few short days, months or years; and, anyone claiming to the contrary does not understand Nebraska Sandhill soil and water ecology. Furthermore, contrary to the TransCanada Ltd. assurances, leaks, breaks, ruptures and spills from the pipeline will occur, and, the incidents will become increasingly more common with age and use of the pipeline. Not unexpectedly, the recently constructed TransCanada Ltd. Keystone I pipeline is already developing leaks and spills.	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.
2031	004	Luttich	Stu		No obvious and apparent reason has yet emerged to explain the sanctity of the proposed route and why this damage and destruction are necessary to facilitate the transport of the crude oil to the refineries, to foster continuing friendly relationships with Canada or to meet the needs for supplying crude oil energy to the USA, Canada and the World.	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 and system alternatives.
2975	001	Luttich	S.N.		I would appreciate a perfectly clear and simple explanation for why a relatively permanent 110-mile scar and malignant wound across the eastern edge of the Nebraska Sandhills and through the Ogallala Formation of the High Plains Aquifer for piping the flow of relatively highly corrosive bitumen crude .oil from the tar-sands oil fields of northeastern Alberta' CANADA to the Gulf shore refineries of western' Louisiana 'and eastern Texas in southern USA is even remotely, much less imperatively, necessary, when the same ultimate transportation objectives could be accomplished by simply moving the proposed route of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline to the east to conform more with the currently existing Keystone I pipeline through eastern Nebraska. What is the TransCanada Ltd. proponent for the Keystone XL pipeline not publicly revealing that causes the currently existing proposed	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route. 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					route for the pipeline to be immutable to change and being unable to avoid generating permanent damage to both the Sandhills land and water?	
2975	003	Luttich	S.N.		Furthermore, contrary to the TransCanada Ltd. assurances, leaks, breaks, ruptures and spills from the pipeline will occur, and, the incidents will become increasingly more common with age and use of the pipeline. Not unexpectedly, the recently constructed TransCanada Ltd. Keystone I pipeline is already developing leaks and spills.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time.
2167	001	Lycett	Ed		Please approve the pipeline! Canada is one of our best and closest allies. We need them. Please be nice to them.	Comment acknowledged.
2257	001	Lyons	Denise		Please DO NOT approve the pipeline to carry tar sands oil to Texas refineries! This is a dangerous proposition and better alternatives exist.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
2147	001	Lyons	Barry		Approval of this project would be a disaster, making it nearly impossible to prevent catastrophic climate change. For the sake of our children, please stop it.	Comment acknowledged.
428	1	Maas	Ronald		This communication is submitted in opposition to the routing proposed for the Keystone XL Pipeline across 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.
428	2	Maas	Ronald		A large portion of those who have made comments recognize and accept the benefits that will accrue to the United States economy when this pipeline is able to transport the Canadian petroleum to refineries in the south. However, there is considerable opposition from knowledgeable people about having the pipeline cross the highly fragile environment in the Nebraska Sandhills. It only takes a short drive across the area to observe the many blowouts --a blowout results from wind erosion when grass cover is removed-- created by small man made incursions in the natural grass cover. It does not take much effort to visualize the tragic conditions that would exist when Mother Nature's blanket over the sandy soil is disturbed in a continuous strip hundreds of miles long. To make it much worse the intended right of way for the pipeline runs in a Northwest to Southeast direction, which is the prevailing wind direction of the area. There is no way the lost grass cover can be prevented or recovered for such a large area in this sensitive environment. The losses from wind erosion would be horrific to local residents and the Nebraska economy.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
428	3	Maas	Ronald		Another major potential problem is related to the fact that Ogallala Aquifer recharge system occurs from the Nebraska Sandhills. If this pipeline were to experience a major leak there is no past occurrence on which to draw to evaluate the extent of contamination that would follow. The dependence on this water resource in Nebraska, and other adjoining states, is overwhelming. It is the source of drinking water for thousands	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 people across the state, and is a major factor in Nebraska having the highest extent of irrigated crops in the nation.	
428	4	Maas	Ronald		A solution to this potential disastrous damage to society can be alleviated by moving the right of way just a short distance to the east and follow an existing right of way that the Keystone Pipeline currently has for another pipeline already moving oil from the same region in Canada. The proposed route joins this former route at Steele City, Nebraska and follows it to Cushing, Oklahoma. There is no justifiable reason that the routing could not be revised to merge the routes farther north and avoid the exposure to the Nebraska Sandhills. The soils in such a routing are much more conducive to restoring nature's ground cover and does not expose the Ogallala Aquifer to the possible contamination.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing Keystone Mainline route. The existing Keystone route extends through land that overlies the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPQ) system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer and also extends through about 3 miles of the Sand Hills. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the NHPQ system. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
0787	001	Maccambridge	Barbara		Please think of our children and their children and don't allow the Keystone Tar Sands Pipeline to bring such highly polluting fuel to the U.S.	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 to other heavy crude oils.
132	1	Macdonald	Anthony	Universal Field Services	I believe this is an important energy source that we are going to need in the near future. I also believe it is important to make sure it is done with every precaution possible. Canada is our friend and it would be best to do it right and remain our good friends. The Americans on that pipeline and those who could be affected deserve the upmost in oversight. The bottom line is if we don't accept Canada's oil then China will.	Comment acknowledged.
0650	001	Maceda	Dan		Find other means to improve our energy situation. Ask them to use the money for construction of the pipeline to fund renewable 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.
2296	001	Macfarlane	Christopher		I strongly believe that the analysis related to supporting this project is fundamentally flawed and insufficient, failing to account for important current information regarding human-made climate change. I have carefully read and considered the science. Consequently I consider prior government targets for limiting human-made global warming as substandard - indeed now known to be inadequate. Specifically, the target to limit global warming to 2°C, rather than being a safe "guardrail", is actually a recipe for global climate disasters.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1270	001	Macinerney	Buckley		The main purpose of this pipeline is to bypass midwest oil refineries and raise gas prices to benefit the oil companies. According to TransCanada, the proposed Keystone XL pipeline can be used by Canadian oil shippers to add up to $4 billion to U.S. fuel costs. Is this the "public use" that allows the government to exercise eminent domain? The other purpose of this pipeline is to allow tarsands oil to be exported to other countries like China which has invested heavily in the Canadian development. Even if the oil is refined in the US, it will be for sale to the highest bidder. According to TransCanada, the proposed Keystone XL pipeline can be used by Canadian oil shippers to add up to $4 billion to U.S. fuel costs. What is the benefit to the public? Existing pipelines will not reach full capacity for another 10	The reference to TransCanada's own documents is apparently a reference to submissions by Purvin and Gertz to the NEB on behalf of TransCanada regarding potential economic impacts of the proposed Keystone XL Project. These reports were reviewed by DOS. That analysis noted there existed a discount on the price of Canadian heavy crude in PADD II and PADD III to the benchmark heavy crude. The report concluded that the discount was largely attributable to transport constraints for Canadian crude, and that if those constraints were eliminated (by construction of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline) then Canadian producers could obtain higher prices and higher netbacks. The report estimated that this price benefit could last for three to four years. The EnSys (2010) analysis included, among other things, a quantitative

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					years.	assessment of the same economic phenomena described in the Purvin and Gertz report, and did so over a twenty-year time period for seven different scenarios of pipeline construction. The EnSys report included information on the potential effects of those different scenarios on delivered prices for WCSB crude oil, value of WCSB crude oil production to Canadian producers, U.S. crude oil prices, U.S. refined product prices (such as gasoline), and crude oil and refined product prices specifically in PADD II and PADD III. The EnSys report also included information on the potential impacts on the different pipeline scenarios on U.S. crude oil and refined product exports. Relative to proposed Project purpose and need, several comments reference a report prepared by Professor Phillip Verleger (2011) assessing economic effects associated with the pipeline, including the potential for the pipeline to impact crude oil exports. DOE prepared a memorandum analyzing that assessment. The DOE memorandum noted that Verleger's paper significantly overestimated the volume of WCSB heavy crude oil likely to be delivered by the proposed Project, that supplies from existing suppliers of heavy crude are declining, and stated that: "There is no reason to believe, as Verleger asserts, that PADD III refiners would not use the Canadian oil shipped in the Keystone XL pipeline (450-630 thousand barrels/day."
1270	003	Macinerney	Buckley		Why did the Texas Railroad Commission give Trans Canada permission to expropriate private land before they had the necssary permits to build the pipeline? Ordinarily, a government can only if its taking will be for a "public use".	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.
1971	001	Macinerney	Buckley		This pipeline is not necessary because existing pipelines will not reach full capacity for another 10 years. The main purpose of this pipeline is to bypass Midwest oil refineries and raise gas prices to benefit the oil companies.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
1971	002	Macinerney	Buckley		According to TransCanada, the proposed Keystone XL pipeline can be used by Canadian oil shippers to add up to $4 billion to U.S. fuel costs. Is this the "public use" that allows the government to exercise eminent domain?	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.
1971	003	Macinerney	Buckley		The other purpose of this pipeline is to allow tarsands oil to be exported to other countries like China which has invested heavily in the Canadian development. Even if the oil is refined	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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					in the US, it will be for sale to the highest bidder.	
146	1	Mack	Bernard	UPI	Transcanada is committed to the goal of making Keystone XL one of the safest pipelines ever built. Our team has worked diligently and thoroughly for several years to ensure that impacts to the environment and neighboring communities along the route will be minimized.	Comment acknowledged.
0796	001	Mackay	W.A.		Surely we're not shipping the "crude" by pipe all the way down to Louisiana just to refine it into gas, turn it around and re-distrubute it back around the US for cheaper gas? We have refineries in the northern United States for that.	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.
3088	001	MacKrell	Chris		The State Department recently released a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL pipeline. I am disappointed that the obvious environmental and other dangers of the pipeline are not included in your analysis. I am sure you already know what these dangers are, so I will not take up your time detailing them.	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.
3088	002	MacKrell	Chris		In my opinion, it's time to stop playing pattycakes with the profit maximizers of legacy industries, make a clean break and get our collective butts in gear for clean energy and energy conservation.	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.
501	1	Macomber	William		The Keystone XL Pipeline is a great idea and much needed, I might add. The amount of American jobs that will be created by its construction and completion are invaluable for this country right now. In addition, using energy resources from our friendly neighbor to the north is crucial in reducing our dependence on other suppliers.	Comment acknowledged.
501	2	Macomber	William		When I think about the potential of the Keystone XL Pipeline, I know that America needs this kind of growth in order to ensure our energy security now and in the future. I hope you will support this project.	Comment acknowledged.
2670	001	Macvey	Mary	Sustainable Woodstock	Please, rethink the pipeline! Stop the pipeline project to carry tar sands. The environmental damage - globally - is too great to risk.	Comment acknowledged.
2670	002	Macvey	Mary	Sustainable Woodstock	Spend the money funding alternative energies. If you are following world news, the U.S. is far behind other countries in developing fossil-free technologies.	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.
3216	001	Macy	Joanna		The impacts of the Tar Sands are already disastrous in terms of climate change and rivers. The pipeline would extend the catastrophic effects into the heartland of the United States and would make it much more difficult to close down this huge, misbegotten project. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HoKW771tG_Q	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 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.
3576	1	Madeley	Linda		The Keystone XL Pipeline is just what we need to get the economy moving again., In Dallas, we need money to stimulate people spending at the stores, at nearby malls, and at the movies. Energy security is crucial to assist in providing that money and keeping that money within our borders.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3576	2	Madeley	Linda		We must have energy. Wind or energy alternatives cannot fly	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					airplanes or run buses, so it is critical that we obtain real energy. The Keystone XL Pipeline will keep money in our country and provide the energy we need so America can keep operating at its best.	alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2857	001	Madsen	Jesse		Exploitation of carbon-intensive fuels such as tar fuels is not something that should be encouraged or expanded. This is the wrong path to take to meet the energy needs of growing populations in a warming climate. Expanding extraction of the tar-sands will doom our children and their children to unnecessary disruption and death due to its irreversible negative effects on biodiversity, natural environment, water quality, habitat loss.	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.
2857	002	Madsen	Jesse		The US Department of Transportation recently shutdown the oil-sands pipeline operated by a Candaian oil company because it "would be hazardous to lives, property, and the environment."	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.
2857	003	Madsen	Jesse		While I support transitions from conventionally produced oil to a variety of substitutes, we should be deploying environmentally acceptable energy technologies to replace conventional oil production not with processes and sources that exacerbate environmental and human health problems associated with carbon-intensive energy sources.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
0903	001	Magee	Shawn		Until a more viable alternative can be found, oil is an extremely important part of our lives. To keep up with the demand, it is necessary for oil to be pouring into the refineries in Texas. The Keystone XL pipeline brings that oil from Canada right to where we need it the most. Approval of the Keystone XL expansion project is vital to enhance and complete this journey. The oil and gas industry needs the boost that the pipeline will provide.	Comment acknowledged.
3448	001	Maggio	Brenda		Your analysis endorses the need for this pipeline, citing the need for domestic oil. This ignores the fact that real investments in clean cars and public transit would save far more oil than this pipeline would provide.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3448	002	Maggio	Brenda		As your analysis indicates, tar sands oil produces more global warming pollution than conventional oil. The Keystone XL pipeline would drive further development of this dirtiest source of oil, which in turn would generate more global warming pollution. Your analysis claims that these higher emissions do not need to be considered. However, if the true global warming implications were considered, an honest assessment of the impact would compel the administration to reject the 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. 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.
3448	003	Maggio	Brenda		Finally, the Keystone XL pipeline and the tar sands oil it would carry would also increase dangerous air pollution in minority communities who live near these oil refineries. The State Department is doing a disservice to the American people by ignoring these 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 refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						impacts to minority and low-income populations.
1965	001	Maguire	John		Any project that brings more oil into the country and provides jobs for the UYS and Canada is a good idea. We need oil and gasoline, and we certainly need jobs.	Comment acknowledged.
576	1	Mahar	Don	Union of Concerned Scientists	No Fracking wanted in the USA! Only Environmentally safe technology in the USA. Billionaires take note, we the people are not going to stand by and take it anymore!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3312	001	Mahoney	Bill		Before any increase in oil or coal production and burring, a serious scientific study needs to be concluded concerning the effect on planet warming.	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.
1276	002	Mainland	Edward	Sierra Club California	The Department of State, as a national security institution, should immediately block and cancel construction of this pipeline and urge that that the nation undertake an emergency security preparedness effort to create a low-carbon, sustainable energy economy before it's too late.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1586	001	Maitenyi	Alex		Expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline is another very viable way to stabilize our energy and help to lower costs. In fact, with just a part of this pipeline in place, many jobs have already been created. Expansion of this pipeline would enable us to transport crude oil safely and efficiently from Canada, one of our most staunch allies. This is something I support wholeheartedly. Although so many "green" supporters are looking to wind and solar power, the Keystone Pipeline is proving to be just what this country needs.	Comment acknowledged.
1341	001	Majthenyl	Alex		With the Middle East in turmoil and Venezuela selling oil to Iran we should get as much oil as possible from our friends in Canada. Please approve the pipeline as soon as possible.	
2198	001	Maley	Kevin		I would like to submit my opposition to the approval of the Keystone XL Project. Understanding that oil from the tar sands is being developed in large part to satisfy US consumer demands; and hearing the argument that it is better to be sourcing petrol from stable, non-Mid East sources, the project is misguided for many reasons including the following: - Oil is traded on a world market, whether the US is developing massive oil fields on its own, or importing large amounts from Canada, events elsewhere would cause price spikes. During the Arab Oil Embargo the US imported 12% of its oil from the Middle East and was still crippled. And this was before the advent of major speculators - The continued dependence on fossil fuels in general, whether they are domestic, Canadian or from any other source, is detrimental to US security because it is a finite supply. Keeping the price low is an artificial incentive to burn more and introduce more carbon into the atmosphere and pushing the globe to the breaking point in terms of the resulting climate changes. This will be the #1 national security concern, will cost the global economy 5% of GDP annually, and rise, according to the Stern Review on the Economics of Global Climate Change.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2467	002	Mancini	Mario		Let's get this project going quickly. Americans need relief from the ever-increasing prices of fuel.	Comment acknowledged.
477	1	Mandinach	JoAnn		Stop the Kochs from profiting off a pipeline that would hurt	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					American communities and safety.	
2685	001	Mann	Mary		The SDEIS is based on an outdated target of 2°C for limiting human-made global warming. According to James Hansen, PhD, the nation's leading scientist on climate change, "the target to limit global warming to 2°C, rather than being a safe 'guardrail', is actually a recipe for global climate disasters.' Dr. Hansen states further, in an article written on June 3, 2011, entitled, "Silence is Deadly", that "exploitation of tar sands would make it implausible to stabilize climate and avoid disastrous global climate impacts." IMPLAUSIBLE to stabilize climate and avoid DISASTROUS global climate impacts. These are compelling reasons for terminating this hugely dangerous 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.
3223	001	Manning-Brown	Helen		This analysis is flawed and insufficient, failing to account for important information regarding human-made climate change that is now available	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.
1401	001	Manuel	Melissa		I ask for your approval of Keystone XL Project. We cannot afford to dismiss such a good chance to increase jobs and help the economy. Please, do not turn this down.	Comment acknowledged.
1686	001	Manuel	Mark		As a project manager in the energy industry, I have become very knowledgeable and experienced when it comes to the issues that affect my field. One thing that seems crystal clear to me is that our country needs to take advantage of the plentiful resources that abound right here in North America. To this end, I am asking that the Department of State go ahead and grant the permits needed to allow the Keystone Pipeline to be expanded.	Comment acknowledged.
1686	003	Manuel	Mark		Now you need to grant the permits for the Keystone Pipeline expansion. This will not only create .new jobs in the energy field, but also it will help to lower our energy costs and will move us toward energy independence.	Comment acknowledged.
1709	001	Marcantonio	Ralph		We need more oil and delivery systems to fuel our needs, not fewer. The expansion of the Keystone Pipeline will provide more than just oil to our country. Jobs will be created, our economy will be stimulated and American dollars will find their home here again. There is no reason why the TransCanada Pipeline should not be built in our country.	Comment acknowledged.
2044	003	March	B.H.	Imperial Oil Limited	Canada offers a secure, stable supply of energy from a friendly, trusted neighbour committed to responsible development.	Comment acknowledged.
2044	004	March	B.H.	Imperial Oil Limited	The Keystone XL pipeline will provide the United States an energy security that cannot be achieved from other countries.	Comment acknowledged.
2044	006	March	B.H.	Imperial Oil Limited	While some opponents have claimed that pipeline transportation of a diluted bitumen oil sands crude quality poses increased corrosion risk, this claim has no basis in fact. Neither the draft EIS for Keystone XL nor other similar permits recommended any specific Modifications or identified any specific concerns related to the safety and environmental performance of the pipeline.	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 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 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.
2044	007	March	B.H.	Imperial Oil Limited	Canadian oil sands crude is no different in material respects from other oils safely transported by other pipelines.	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 to other heavy crude oils.
1718	003	Marchell	Karla		Energy security is of utmost importance. It is necessary that we try to stick to domestic or at least near-domestic oil production to heighten national security. This pipeline will ensure that there is less oil to import, which will be less costly to the United States. To deny ourselves this resource would make no sense. It is my hope that you approve the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline and that it begin without delay.	Comment acknowledged.
3492	1	marewarskow@ wowway.com			I would like to express my disapproval of the TransCanada Keystone Pipeline. Besides the damage that building a pipeline of that magnitude will create across the length of the United States and the potential for devastating leaks, the very nature of tar sands oil processing is extremely dirty and contributes 17% more greenhouse gas emissions than lighter crude. Your own Environmental Impact Statement details the devastating impacts this pipeline will have on the environment. I ask you please to reconsider this venture and look for less harmful alternatives.	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 Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
2475	001	Mariana	Michael		Not only will it give us more oil from our friendly northern neighbors, it will create American jobs, economic growth and tax revenue.	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.
2475	002	Mariana	Michael		By expanding our sources for oil, we will create competition and keep prices down. This will spur economic growth and get our country back on track	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3050	001	Maricle	Kenneth		Canada is already our leading source of foreign oil. Canada is an excellent neighbor and ally. Canada has huge oil reserves. The oil companies have developed economical ways of extracting this oil and also remediating the impact of the extraction on the environment. This pipeline is necessary because it will help us reduce our dependence on less reliable oil-producing countries and provide more secure sources of petroleum in case of an escalated conflict with. who know who? You know better than I, I am sure. China is already lining up to buy Canadian petroleum, even though she will pay a premium because of transportation costs. We cannot afford to lose access to this essential commodity	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.
3293	002	Mark	Jonathan		The environmental impacts of tar sands development include: irreversible effects on biodiversity and the natural	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
					environment, reduced water quality, destruction of fragile pristine Boreal Forest and associated wetlands, aquatic and watershed mismanagement, habitat fragmentation, habitat loss, disruption to life cycles of endemic wildlife particularly bird and Caribou migration, fish deformities and negative impacts on the human health in downstream communities.	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.
3293	003	Mark	Jonathan		An overwhelming objection is that exploitation of tar sands would make it implausible to stabilize climate and avoid disastrous global climate impacts. The tar sands are estimated (e.g., see IPCC Fourth Assessment Report) to contain at least 400 GtC (equivalent to about 200 ppm C02). Easily available reserves of conventional oil and gas are enough to take atmospheric C02 well above 400 ppm, which is unsafe for life on earth. However, if emissions from coal are phased out over the next few decades and if unconventional fossil fuels including tar sands are left in the ground, it is conceivable to stabilize earth's climate.	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.
3293	004	Mark	Jonathan		I am submitting a comment that the analysis is flawed and insufficient, failing to account for important information regarding human-made climate change that is now available. I note that prior government targets for limiting human-made global warming are now known to be inadequate. Specifically, the target to limit global warming to 2°C, rather than being a safe" guardrail," is actually a recipe for global climate disasters.	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.
1944	001	Markowitz	Laura		I'm against approval of the tar sands pipeline that is being considered right now. The pipeline will only encourage more mining of the tar sands, already greatly destructive to the Canadian environment in countless ways.	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.
2168	001	Marlowe	Robert		Please do NOT do anything to slow down or block this project. We need the energy from a friendly and reliable source, and our allies the Canadians could use the revenues and jobs!	Comment acknowledged.
312	1	Marmor	Robert		Having retired after fifty years as an oil and gas engineer and operations manager, I am always interested in energy news. I was excited to hear about the proposed Keystone Pipeline that would transport oil sands from Canada to Houston. This would benefit both the United States and our neighbor to the north.	Comment acknowledged.
312	2	Marmor	Robert		It is important that the Keystone Pipeline be built. The jobs created wil be a huge economic boost as the effect spreads across the country. Energy security wil be enhanced. Combining the production of this pipeline with natural gas would go far toward bringing energy independence to America.	Comment acknowledged.
3387	002	Marrington	Lindy	Sierra Club Membership Services	Instead of continuing our dependence on dirty oil, America should be investing in green transportation solutions.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
242	1	Mars	Jessie		The landowner has the right to say yea or nay on their property. Just ask yourself, how would you feel if a foregin company came to your homestead and wanted to put in a civil	As noted in Section 1.0, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					war museum in your occupied house? Telling you "it's in the best interest of the U.S. to put this museum in your house". As a landowner myself, I feel the landowner has the right to say no. Please DON'T give this company a permit.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
2973	001	Marshall	Peter		Ensuring our energy security should be one of the highest priorities of our current Administration. That is why the Keystone XL Pipeline should be built. As a consultant for off-shore drilling, I know firsthand the poor state of our energy security and independence. The more sources we can obtain, the better off we will be. The moratorium that was put on off-shore drilling has really been a disaster for Texas and Louisiana. Because of the moratorium, off-shore drilling was shut down almost totally for about a year. Currently, it is only at about one-third of what it was before. We need to reverse the damage done from that by allowing off-shore drilling to proceed, and by getting more oil supplies from viable sources such as the Keystone XL Pipeline. In addition to my consultant position, I travel to Singapore once a year as a visiting professor. What I see when I travel there is that their economy is going like gangbusters in comparison to ours. They are manufacturing oil drilling equipment and selling it to all of the other countries except ours. I once heard the Energy Secretary state that he doesn't believe our energy independence is his job. If that is the case, then the buck lands on your desk, Secretary Clinton. I have been impressed with your work thus far, and hope that you will take action on this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
3132	001	Marshall	Pete		Tar sands oil is the worst kind of oil and deserves no part in our energy future. Please do everything you can to stop the Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline from ever being built.	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.
3173	001	Marshall	Robert		We do need the TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline for the improvement of our economy and the security of our country.	Comment acknowledged.
3181	001	Marshall	Pete		Tar sands oil is the worst kind of oil and deserves no part in our energy future. Please do everything you can to stop the Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline from ever being 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 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.
2194	001	Mart	Sj		Notwithstanding the environmental importance of making	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					certain that system leakage is minimized the Keystone XL project should be allowed to proceed due to the employment, environmental and economic costs of the alternatives (shipping oil via tankers is certainly not cheap nor is it completely safe), along with the strategic implications of supporting economically our staunchest ally, Canada. A better way to approach a no leak scenario is through economic disincentives such as fines and the cost of remediation. NOT thorough roadblocking this worthwhile and strategically valuable pipeline.	
38	1	Martin	Pamela		I cannot believe that this project is even being considered as the environmental impacts of such a endeavor could be substantial.	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.
38	2	Martin	Pamela		Taking land of American citizens by eminent domain to profit private corporations is an outrage.	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.
50	1	Martin	Tom		The pipeline should not be allowed to cross the Ogallala aquifer. This is one of the most delicate natural resources in the world and, from past experience, the land cannot be reclaimed to original once the top soil is disturbed.	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.
1104	001	Martin	Jesse		I am in support of this pipeline and urge you to move forward with approving this project. Montana is in need of projects like this to boost the currently lagging oil and gas industry.	Comment acknowledged.
1221	002	Martin	Scott	OK House of Representatives	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure. In addition to Canadian crude oil, the Keystone XL pipeline will also transport domestic supplies of crude oil to refineries along the Gulf Coast. In Oklahoma, is expected that the pipeline will create $1.2 billion in new spending for the Oklahoma economy and provide an additional $25 million in tax revenue to state and local governments.	Comment acknowledged.
1221	003	Martin	Scott	OK House of Representatives	Because the pipeline will travel through Oklahoma, the safety of the pipeline is a top concern. TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1221	004	Martin	Scott	OK House of Representatives	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry. However, in the unlikely event of a spill or incident, the company will promptly and thoroughly execute its Emergency Consolidated Response Plan. [language omitted] Based on these determinations, I believe that the TransCanada has demonstrated that it is ready and able to react quickly and thoroughly if necessary.	Comment acknowledged
2324	001	Martin	Gretchen		fossil C oils cannot be burned for the sake of the climate lower the CO2 Charcoal to the soil please for heaven's sake and ours and our children's lives, don't do this	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.
2489	001	Martin	Patsy		Expanding the Keystone XL Pipeline will help to bring	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					expenses down as oil is poured into Texas refineries where it belongs. This project needs to start as soon as possible.	
2489	002	Martin	Patsy		With increased refining in the US, we will become less dependent on others to meet our needs. Your approval of the Keystone XL pipeline is necessary to bring the jobs we need and provide the energy we all crave. Please place your seal of approval to get this project moving forward.	Comment acknowledged.
2889	001	Martin	Beverly		The Keystone XL Pipeline is one way that we can potentially boost the economy. The extension to this pipeline will bring in 700,000 more barrels of crude oil per day. If we were to proceed with construction of this plan, it would create jobs for people in America, hopefully lower gas prices, and raise the overall economy.	Comment acknowledged.
3024	001	Martin	Doug		As a union pipe fitter, I have seen the benefits of laying a pipeline fom Canada to refining centers in the us. MAintenance on pipelines create new jobs, but pipelines are efficient, and also the safest, most environmentally responsible way to transport energy liquids over long distances. Construction of Keystone XL also will have a positive economic impact along its route. According to independent studies, the Keystone XL Pipeline will add more than 250,000 permanent jobs for u.s. workers and add more than $100 billion in annual total expenditures to the u.s. economy. During the construction phase of the expansion, Keystone will generate more than $585 million in state and local taxes for the states along the pipeline route and stimulate more than $20 billion in new spending for the u.s. economy. I urge you to expeditiously approve the cross-border permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3208	001	Martin	James		The SDEIS executive summary concludes, "Although DOS received thousands of comments on a wide variety of topics addressed in the draft EIS during the comment period, no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received." I support this finding and agree that the Department of State has thoroughly analyzed the project's environmental impact and that the SDEIS properly concludes that there are no new substantial environmental findings. In light of this, I would like to express my support for a prompt and favorable decision from the DOS for the Keystone XL project. {Organization) believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states. Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDIES finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada' s strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	
3382	002	Martin	William	Sierra Club Membership Services	This analysis should include a serious look at the global warming consequences of spreading tar sands throughout the United States,	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.
3382	003	Martin	William	Sierra Club Membership Services	a better review of alternate routes that avoid the fragile and beautiful Sandhills and major aquifers such as the Ogallala and the Carrizo-Wilcox,	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
3382	004	Martin	William	Sierra Club Membership Services	actual scientific analysis on the corrosive nature of tar sands oil, which impacts pipeline safety and increases the risk of spills;	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.
3382	005	Martin	William	Sierra Club Membership Services	and real consideration of the environmental justice impacts of expanded refinery operations in American 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.
1542	001	Martinez	Grace	Galveston Bay Area Sierra Club Houston	Let us as a nation take a first step at discontinueing investing in technologies that keep us tied to fossel fuels. Building a massive pipeline that transfers contaminated dregs such as tar sands clear across the US is investing in the past. Instead our nation needs to facilitate and encourage the use of energy developed from wind or solar sources. Issuing a permit for Keystone XL is not in the national interest. Clean energy is our economic future.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
3526	1	mary@wellington farm.com			Do not permit this pipeline. It is an environmental disaster at every level. Do not give in to the Koch brothers greedy spin.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
338	1	Mashburn	Wade		I have been a Field Inspector on the TransCanada Keystone and Bison Projects, building Meter and Pumping stations, as well as mainline pipeline in Missouri, Illinois, and Wyoming. My part of the Keytone Project, of which the Keystone XL would be an extension, was build with the highest degree of craftsmanship and safety. TransCanada as a client is strict in their concern to the environment and safety of the surrounding population.The safety of the pipeline and the construction workers, during the project is paramont. As a Safety Coordinator, and in my enviromental inspection duties, we	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					would strive to exceed the standards of the industry. I would place TransCanada above average in the way it conducts business with concern to safety and the environment.	
338	2	Mashburn	Wade		In a time whereby our economy has reached a moment of great struggle, it is most important that we as a people be forward enough, to keep our economy moving. Granted after last years difficulties in the Gulf, we must be cautious, but I can attest that the Keystone XL will be a quality built pipeline. I believe that TransCanada will assure that safety, the environment, and the peoples of the United States, will have a pipeline that will provide many years of productive service. Our demand for oil and gas has not lessened. It is a time to keep our nation employed, productive, and moving forward. This pipeline, along with hopeful others, will help the demand of our Countrys dependent nature on Middle Eastern oil. Until we can develop alternate sources of energy, let us move forward in being able to help our Country stay great, and gain it's repective footing. I impore your office to consider the benefits, that pipelines like the Keystone XL, will have to our Countries infilstructure.	Comment acknowledged.
258	1	Mason	Nora		Being a land owner myself, I could see where this oil company is over stepping its bounds. THEY ARE NOT EVEN A US OWNED BUSINESS. What has happened to this country, we will allow anything as long as big business and the government can make a buck.	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 negations 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.
1842	002	Mason	Shirley		I have read the argument that "oil floats on water": but toxic elements from the Gulf oil spill have sunk, not floated.	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.
3123	001	Mason	Joe		Real investments in clean cars and public transit would save far more oil than the Keystone XL pipeline would provide.	As discussed in Section 1 and Section 4 of the EIS, 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.
3123	002	Mason	Joe		The pipeline and the tar sands oil it would carry would also increase dangerous air pollution in minority communities who live near these oil 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
3272	001	Mason	Eleanor		Please save our environment. Do not put a pipeline to transfer the oil from shale. We need you to put your money and energy into all other sources of alternative energy.	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.
181	1	Matejka	Michael	Great Plains Laborers District Council	In a time of economic recession, the United States needs two things: jobs and affordable energy. The Keystone XL pipeline will provide both of these. Skilled building trades workers are already enlisted to complete the project. Energy resources from Canada will help offset oil prices currently subject to the whims of Middle Eastern outrage and outage.	Comment acknowledged.
181	2	Matejka	Michael	Great Plains Laborers District Council	The proposed Keystone XL pipeline will join more than 20,000 miles of pipeline that already crosses through the Ogallala Aquifer, more than 2,000 of which are hazardous liquid pipelines. These pipelines have operated successfully for decades and are the safest, most reliable way to transport crude oil. The Keystone XL pipeline will join this infrastructure in the Aquifer, contributing to a vital network that delivers our country's energy. Regarding environmental concerns, Professor Jim Goeke, a hydrologist at the University of Nebraska testified before the Nebraska Legislature: "A leak of the Keystone XL Pipeline would not affect the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer...those who think that a leaking pipeline will destroy the aquifer in Nebraska need to understand that it would be localized to an area of 10's or 100's of feet around the pipeline. When people say the whole Ogallala Aquifer is at risk, they're wrong.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
181	3	Matejka	Michael	Great Plains Laborers District Council	There are no need to have carrier fleets in Lake Superior to protect America's energy connections with Canada, risking young Americans and their lives. The proposed Keystone XL pipeline would be a secure energy lifeline for America.	Comment acknowledged.
267	2	Matejka	Michael	Great Plains Laborers District Council	The proposed Keystone XL pipeline will join more than 20,000 miles of pipeline that already crosses through the Ogallala Aquifer, more than 2,000 of which are hazardous liquid pipelines. These pipelines have operated successfully for decades and are the safest, most reliable way to transport crude oil. The Keystone XL pipeline will join this infrastructure in the Aquifer, contributing to a vital network that delivers our country's energy. Regarding environmental concerns, Professor Jim Goeke, a hydrologist at the University of Nebraska testified before the Nebraska Legislature: "A leak of the Keystone XL Pipeline would not affect the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer...those who think that a leaking pipeline will destroy the aquifer in Nebraska need to understand that it would be localized to an area of 10's or 100's of feet around the pipeline. When people say the whole Ogallala Aquifer is at risk, they're wrong."	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
441	1	Matelson	Teri		Increase real investments in clean cars and public transit and save more oil than this pipeline would provide.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2541	002	Mathisen	Mark		With the high prices of fuel, this expansion only makes sense. We need to move this nation forward and take down all of the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					roadblocks.	
3384	002	Matthews	Jonathan	Sierra Club Membership Services	Also, please stop pandering to foreign pipeline companies and protect American interests by doing a better job at analyzing the risks of Keystone XL. This analysis should include a serious look at the global warming consequences of spreading tar sands throughout the United States,	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.
3384	004	Matthews	Jonathan	Sierra Club Membership Services	actual scientific analysis on the corrosive nature of tar sands oil, which impacts pipeline safety and increases the risk of spills;	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.
3384	005	Matthews	Jonathan	Sierra Club Membership Services	and real consideration of the environmental justice impacts of expanded refinery operations in American 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.
2985	001	Mauer	June		From what I have heard about the Keystone XL Pipeline project, it sounds as though it will be great for our country. Not only will it create essential jobs, but also it will help us regain much-needed energy security. In times like these, there is much to be said for achieving those two feats. Since my husband and I are now both retired, we are not as affected as some people are by the high gas prices. Thankfully, there is lots of industry here in Tyler, so most of our community is able to work locally. Personally, I feel that Texas as a whole is in pretty good shape these days, thanks to the tireless efforts of our state government. However, much can be said about the fact that the high gas prices make it difficult for everybody. Something must be done in order to drive these prices back down. In short, my main reason for supporting the Keystone Pipeline expansion is that it is going to make it easier to distribute oil nationally. This is necessary in order to get the fuel where it needs to go as quickly as possible. In addition, it will increase our oil availability and lower today's high gas, prices. These are lofty goals, but are well within reach with the creation of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2241	001	Maunder	Frances		I urge you not to let the Keystone XL be routed through the Ogallala Aquifer. I don't think any amount of assurances TransCanada can give us will matter when the drinking water and livelihood of those of us who live in Nebraska is gone.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2241	002	Maunder	Frances		I don't feel that any amount of money or jobs is worth taking the chance of destroying the water we all need. Nor are any of TransCanada's promises worth anything when their pipeline leaks-- as it will.	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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
351	1	Mawby	Howard	Mawby & Associates	i support this valuable addition to the energy supply to the united states. Time is money and it has been studied and studied. It is time to move forward with this project	Comment acknowledged.
3352	001	May	Kenneth		I want you to support and facilitate the processing of the permit for the Keystone Pipeline Project. As my friend is currently in Iraq helping to protect the free flow of oil, we should welcome a new supply of crude oil for our country. The Canadian people have long been great allies for America and will give us a new supply of oil, without the uncertainties of other governments. Pipelines are very safe and effective ways of transporting crude oil the vast distances necessary to reach Southern refineries. Our country can also benefit from the thousands of good paying construction and servicing jobs this project will contribute to the U.S. economy. I believe that by shifting our oil supplies from the Middle East to those in North America, we can begin to have some consistency in our Energy Policy. When we begin to reduce our dependency on Middle Eastern oil, I think that the members of O.P.E.C would have to begin to realize how important our business is to their own economies. It is time we utilize the proven oil reserves closer to home. While I ultimately wish for more exploration and production here in America, the Keystone Pipeline Project is a great first step towards preserving the supply of oil which is crucial to the American way of life. Thank you for your time in this most important matter. I urge you to expeditiously approve the cross-border permit for 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.
393	1	Mayer	Bill		My community that I currently represent, has two companies that refine Oil and would benefit from the Keystone XL Pipeline. I strongley support this program not only because we can help put people back to work, but it will also help us reduce our dependence on oil from the Middle East. We can no longer depend on the Middle East to be our main supplier of oil, but we know that our neighbors to the north in Canada will provide us a steady, secure supply of oil to help us generate affordable energy here in the U.S.. I believe that the issues has been addressed to make sure that our ground water supply will be protected from any kind of breech. This is a world class pipeline that I feel is ready to help us more forward in becoming more regionally dependent on oil. Please approve the Keystone XL pipeline before the end of 2011	Comment acknowledged.
1476	001	Mayer	Robert	Tucson Tea Party	The Keystone Pipelines is an important step toward securing an independent energy future. We need to increase domestic sources of oil and natural gas, but we won't have it available to use unless we can transport it. With gas prices so high these days, anything to increase domestic supply and decrease the price for American families is an important venture.	Comment acknowledged.
1720	001	Mayforth	George		The State Department should not stand in the way of beginning construction of the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline. Increased chaos in the Middle East could lead to disruption of oil supplies from there. As long as we are dependent on supplies from there, such disruption would bring more agony to many who are already feeling the pain.	Comment acknowledged.
2656	001	Mayo	John	Landowners	This DilBit has never before been transported by pipeline in	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Rights Alliance	Texas, and has been pipeline transported for only a short time in other parts of the US. (Up to this time the sandy bitumen has been upgraded to lighter, less abrasive oil for pipeline transport.) Very disturbingly, a one year old pipeline running through Michigan has spewed toxic oil 12 times! The most serious spill of 840,000 gallons of this toxic sludge laid waste to 30 miles of the Kalamazoo River and adjoining wetlands. There are serious technical voids in their plan to prevent corrosion and leaks in their thin walled pipe as well as valves and other controls. Add to that their use of standard thickness pipe (.465") which is made in India and not subject to quality control safety standards in place here in the US.	the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity 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 PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project.
2656	003	Mayo	John	Landowners Rights Alliance	For the few jobs that will be created (most of them temporary, and no new jobs at refineries), it will not be worth the risk. For the land that will be taken from citizens for pennies on the dollar, it will not be worth the risk. For the increased air and water pollution along the gulf coast it's not worth the risk. There are really no benefits to Americans with this pipeline, in fact there is really only risk and a possibility that gas prices in the US may actually increase do to bypassing Midwest refineries. Keep in mind, there is plenty of pipeline space in US at this time. This pipeline is for Canadian use only and their dirty oil is not for our profit, it's for Canadian (and their Chinese partners) profit. We don't make any royalties off this pipeline or the seriously scary goo they propose to pass through it. Please stop this Tar Sands pipeline project in its tracks. It permanently takes property away from US citizens for foreign profit, and leaves us with dangerous and potentially catastrophic environmental consequences. There is no upside for Americans in this scheme.	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 OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity 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 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.
2682	001	Mayo	Becky		The SDEIS ignores the obvious dangers of the proposed scheme to transport toxic and highly abrasive oil through America's heartland, and stands in support of a foreign oil company (Trans-Canada) trying to bully us into becoming a conduit for their highly toxic bitumen (chemical and oil sludge), pumped at high temperature and even higher pressure.	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 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.
2682	002	Mayo	Becky		Twelve leaks in one year along 1700miles of new pipeline proves to us that pipeline technology currently in use (compressing, heating and flowing) is not capable of carrying this highly abrasive, deadly substance.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
2682	003	Mayo	Becky		So serious is the danger from piping this toxic bitumen, Canada won't allow pipeline transport either to their east or west coast. They know something we should know. It is too costly and dangerous to allow it to be piped across their country, so Trans Canada want to plumb it through the U.S. It's not our typical crude oil.	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 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.
2682	004	Mayo	Becky		Trans-Canada's planned pipeline will transport heated and pressurized heavy toxic oil through our farmland, across our rivers (Red River, Sabine, Sulfur, Angelina, Neches, just to name a few in Texas alone), over three aquifers (including the Carrizo –Wilcox which supplies water for 10-12 million people in 60 counties), and even active faults in the Mount Enterprise Fault zone which is in the immediate vicinity of the outcrop area of the Carrizo-Wicox aquifer. It will pass dangerously close to Lake Nacogdoches. I know a lot of people who drink that water and want it to stay clean! Keep in mind, there is plenty of pipeline space in US at this time.	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 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. Issues related to the Enterprise Fault zone and faults in the Houston area are addressed in Consolidated Response GEO-2.
2682	005	Mayo	Becky		This pipeline is for Canadian use only and their dirty oil is not for our profit. We don't make any royalties off this pipeline and there is no tax money levied to help pay for American school districts or anything else for that matter. For the few jobs that will be created (most of them temporary), it will not be worth the risk. For the land that will be taken from citizens for pennies on the dollar, it will not be worth the risk.	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 ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
2579	001	Mazzeo	Victor		Transcanada has had twelve (12) spills in the last year. A pipeline through the Midwest that spills will turn farmland into toxic swamps. It will destroy lives, the environment and negatively impact the economy. This company has proven over the last year that they are incapable of operating in a safe, spill free manner. The Keystone Pipeline should not be built.	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).
1775	001	Mcalister	Roy	American Hydrogen Association	The Keystone XL Project is not needed, it would increase the fossil hydrocarbon burn rate, and it would cause great harm to the environment. Far greater environmental benefit and progress on overcoming the million-year fossil carbon burn rate along with sustainable economic development can be provided by converting engines to interchangeable operation on renewable hydrogen, methane, and fuel alcohols made from sewage, garbage, farm wastes and forest slash	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.
2649	001	McAlister	Mike		I firmly oppose development of tar sands for extracting oil as it is a very flawed strategy for stabilizing our country's energy needs in this era of rapid climate change and global warming. It contributes significant CO2 emissions, which if developed on	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
					a large scale, would put us well over any safe cap to emissions, further strenghtening runaway warming and a disastrous environment for generations to come.	
2649	002	McAlister	Mike		Coal must be phased out, and tar sands not utilized as a strategy for energy needs. Research and money need to go to developing new "green" technologies.	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.
2067	002	McAllister	Rick	Florida Retail Federation	The project will certainly enhance national energy security and will subsequently benefit Florida's recovering economy.	Comment acknowledged.
2067	003	McAllister	Rick	Florida Retail Federation	Building the Keystone pipeline will provide the infrastructure necessary to expand oil imports from a trusted, secure neighbor while supporting U.S. job growth associated with oil sands development	Comment acknowledged.
2067	004	McAllister	Rick	Florida Retail Federation	The Keystone XL pipeline will provide another reliable source of oil to Gulf refineries, the same refineries that supply Florida, to ensure transportation fuel will be available for a sustained economic recovery in Florida.	Comment acknowledged.
2067	006	McAllister	Rick	Florida Retail Federation	As our nation and Florida experiences a fragile economic recovery, it is imperative that we utilize our long-standing trading partnership with Canada to bring new energy sources to market. The Keystone XL Pipeline represents an important opportunity for economic growth and job creation..	Comment acknowledged.
1706	001	McAlpine	George		As someone who works in the oil industry, I have very positive opinions about the proposed expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline. My area (West Texas & SE New Mexico i.e. "Permian Basin") produces 26 percent of the USA's oil resources. As Americans, we should make a strong effort to support allies such as Canada. The building of this pipeline will benefit both countries, and we should act quickly.	Comment acknowledged.
1706	003	McAlpine	George		Some may worry about how this pipeline will affect the environment, but I believe that these factors have been carefully considered and that safeguards will be put in place. At this point, we need to be geared towards generating more jobs and revenue. Allow the construction of this pipeline and let us reap the benefits.	Comment acknowledged.
2488	002	McArthur	Patsy		Now, I know the oil company has declared that no leaks would occur, but similar pipelines in Michigan and Minnesota have had spills and leaks. They cannot guarantee that no leaks or spills would happen. The Sandhills and Ogallala Aquifer are fragile eco-systems that need to be preserved.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. 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, 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 Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
2357	001	Mcbride	Maeve	SEEDS	In my opinion, the EIS for the Keystone Pipeline does not sufficiently consider the adverse impact of GHG emissions	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					that will result from burning the oil made available by this pipeline. The EIS should complete a full life cycle analysis of the project, especially incorporating the latest scientific understanding of abrupt climate change. In light of the current extreme weather in the US and worldwide (attributed to climate change), it would not seem prudent to proceed with this project on any environmental, economic, or social grounds.	alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
2863	001	Mccaffery	Kevin		As just an average U.S. citizen with moderate political opinions, I am vehemently opposed to the proposed Tar Sands Pipeline project. Aside from adverse environmental impacts, it clearly goes against much more appropriate emphasis on alternative energy resources including straightforward conservation.	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.
543	1	Mccain	JohnPaul		No! Do not let a foreign company run pipeline through the heartland!	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.
3463	1	McCain	Dave		It is clear that this country needs to come up with more viable alternatives for bringing in crude oil. Canada, who is inarguably one of our strongest allies, has the Keystone pipeline that stands poised to help bring crude oil to us. This resource is unquestionably the right thing for this country to depend on. More jobs for Americans would result as well, which, as you know, are not in terribly large supply these days. Ask yourself the next time you put gas in your car whether you are happy with the status quo, or whether you want to see a change. My guess is that you shake your head in dismay each time you hand over your credit card. For you, for me, and for all of us in this great nation, I ask that you provide your support in making the Keystone pipeline a reliable resource for us all.	Comment acknowledged.
1877	001	Mccall	Benjamin		The process of mining tar sands and converting them into crude oil is perhaps the most environmentally destructive process for "producing" crude oil. There is direct environmental impact at the mining site, as well as concomitant pollution of, and depletion of, water. This alone should be enough to justify cessation of tar sand mining, and in particular should justify denying this project, which will facilitate tar sand mining.	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.
0680	001	McCallops	Richard		This oil line won't benefit any American.	Socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.10 of the EIS.
1490	001	McCarty	Ray	Associated Industries of Missouri	In light of the Keystone XL project Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, we would like to draw attention to the following: • The Keystone XL pipeline will be monitored 24/7 by staff at the Keystone XL Operations Control Center. Trained operators will respond in the unlikely event of	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					a leak; • According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, oil and natural gas will continue to supply more than 50 percent of U.S. energy needs in 2030. Crude oil within the Keystone XL pipeline will be vital to meeting such needs; • The pipeline will create American jobs and will transport crude from democratic Canada, which has strong environmental standards and supports much business and many jobs in the United States. The government of Canada has written, "Stewardship of our shared environment is a key element of the Canada-U.S. relationship as our countries work together to anticipate and address environmental challenges." The Keystone XL pipeline will be environmentally sound and good for business. For the sake of jobs and energy our country's industries and people strongly need, we advocate for the approval of the Keystone XL pipeline.	
1719	001	McCary	Martin		I recognize that the Keystone XL Pipeline needs to be expanded because we need cheap, reliable energy as well as jobs to boost our economic recovery. At the same time, we need to increase our energy independence and reduce our fuel prices. The expansion of the Keystone pipeline from Canada to Texas will accomplish these things.	Comment acknowledged.
1719	002	McCary	Martin		We should keep in mind that if we do not expand this pipeline and get the Canadian oil, it would likely go to China. I would much prefer it stay in North America and supply jobs that we badly need.	Comment acknowledged.
3234	001	McClaine	Andrew		The risks to our environment of burning and transporting tar sands oil are too great	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.
3234	003	McClaine	Andrew		With only 1 degree rise in temperature so far, we are already seeing disastrous effects of global warming.	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.
1983 A	001	Mcclellan	Mark		Please allow pipeline. Economic and energy security benefits outweigh possible environmental risks.	Comment acknowledged.
3402	001	McClennen	Michael		We have already seen the waters of the Gulf of Mexico fouled by oil, and enough is enough.	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.
3402	002	McClennen	Michael		Overland pipelines leak. That is the plain fact, and TransCanada's pipelines have already leaked thousands of gallons of oil into our soil and groundwater.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project. While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time.
3402	003	McClennen	Michael		Furthermore, the oil that this pipeline would be transporting is some of the dirtiest on the planet.	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.
1638	001	McCleskey	Jimmy		It will be the best way to utilize the oil sands in Canada to our advantage. Hopefully, it will bring down the prices at the pump.	DOE has noted that: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
462	1	McCollough	Robert		The existing TransCanada pipeline across eastern Nebraska has experienced leaks so there is absolutely no reason to believe the proposed pipeline through the Ogalalla Aquifer will not also experience leaks. Some scientists postulate that at some point, water will be a more critical resource than oil in the world. Why take a chance on contaminating a vital resource like the Ogalalla Aquifer? How much more can it really cost TransCanada to run the new pipeline on the same route as the other existing pipeline and bypass 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 and the Sand Hills area. 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.
2267	001	Mccollum	Annie		It's time we take global warming seriously. It threatens all life on this planet. Don't allow the pipeline for tar sand oil to be built.	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.
1395	002	McConnell	Steve		Let's put our resources into developing wind and solar energy...natural resources that we have in abundance here in Nebraska and the Great Plains.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1910	001	Mccroskey	Robert	Easter Planet	It is imperative to the survival of life on this planet that the tar	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Environment	sands are not "developed" - that material must be left in the ground and certainly neither processed nor burned for fuel.	concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
233	1	Mccullough	Kate		Whether the land owners are right or wrong is irrelevent. At no time should the US grant imminent domain to a foreign country, friendly or not.	As noted in Section 1.0, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
233	2	Mccullough	Kate		Further, if you open that gate to Canada, you will let OPEC in also and you'll witness the fastest transition from a free country to a country dependent on non-friendly countries for our survival. One more point, allegiances change all the time. Who's to say that a friendly country today will continue to be friendly tomorrow.	Comment acknowledged.
160	1	Mcdonell	Vera		I support the Keystone XL Project	Comment acknowledged.
2795	001	Mceachem	Gillian	Environmental Defence Canada	NEPA requires the Department of State (DOS) to take a hard look at the reasonably foreseeable impacts of the Keystone XL pipeline. However, SDEIS currently fails to do that. It is false to assume that approving Keystone XL will not have upstream impacts in Canada. The expanded tar sands production that would be needed to fill the pipeline will cause a significant increase in greenhouse gas pollution, impact migratory birds, increase water and air pollution and further jeopardize First Nations rights.	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. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
2795	002	Mceachem	Gillian	Environmental Defence Canada	The tar sands are already the fastest growing source of greenhouse gas emissions in Canada, and their expansion will make it very difficult for Canada to meet its national target for emissions reduction.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
2795	003	Mceachem	Gillian	Environmental Defence Canada	The assumption that tar sands production will expand with or without the construction of Keystone XL is wrong.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
2795	004	Mceachem	Gillian	Environmental Defence Canada	We urge you to delay finalizing the environmental impact statement for TransCanada's proposed Keystone XL pipeline until the full cumulative impacts, including those resulting from increased tar sands production in Canada, are considered.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State’s environmental review process and the National Interest Determination process that will be conducted to determine whether the Presidential permit for the proposed Project should be approved or denied.
1318	001	Mcfadden	Steve		I strongly urge you to NOT approve the Keystone XL Pipeline. The pipeline may provide a short term energy boost for our country (and short term economic windfall for a few). It has the potential to create a serious environmental disaster.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1318	003	Mcfadden	Steve		Why not put all our efforts into building infrastructure to tap into the cleaner energy source that our planet has given us in abundance-- wind and solar?	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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
389	1	McFarland	Jim		As an elected Official in Will County I wanted to write to support of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Here is Will County we already refine Oil from the Middle East, but with the opportunity to refine more oil here it would mean more jobs to our local economy here in Illinois.With the unemployment nearing 10% percent in Illinois it is important to create as many well paying jobs as we can.	Comment acknowledged.
389	2	McFarland	Jim		As for someone who is concerned about safety and the possible concerns for spills, I know that by reviewing the EIS and the SDEIS that this is a top of its class pipeline and would be safe to build and operate her in the United States. Please approve the Keystone XL pipeline before the end of 2011	Comment acknowledged.
2602	001	McFeeters	David		Not to mention the environmental damage in building the proposed pipeline, this project assumes an economy dependent on oil. The CO2 emitted to extract oil from tar sands then refine and burn the oil in vehicles will keep us well over our 350 ppm limit. We are currently at 389 ppm. Which way are we headed?	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.
122	1	Mcginn	Therese		Please do not permit the Keystone XL pipeline project to proceed. Construction of this pipeline is a short sighted move -- there is no amount of money or oil that can bring back the Sandhills or the aquifer if and when a spill happens.	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.
2435	001	Mcgrail	Richard		Please stop Keystone XL dead in its tracks. Tar sands are not healthy for children and other living things.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2716	001	McGrew	Ralph		In 1971 I was teaching students about overuse of energy in this country, pointing out that colossal transfers of wealth to despotic governments in the Middle East would have colossally bad effects for the world and for the United States itself. I was right. Now the plan to tap the Alberta tar sands to provide petroleum for our cars is an even worse idea. By releasing a huge amount of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, it will ruin great swaths of the planet for human habitation.	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.
2878	001	Mcguffin	Beverly		Why is this pipe line even being built in the U.S. since the oil is coming from Canada? Couldn't it be build directly West to the Pacific, then shipped south if needed. Seems like it would have saved a lot of money for the Koch brothers.	A study commissioned by the Department of Energy (EnSys 2010) provided analyses referenced in the EIS. That report acknowledged potential projects for delivery of WCSB crude oil to the Canadian West Coast. It also acknowledged the opposition to these proposed projects and the regulatory obstacles they faced. The EIS, based on the EnSys report, therefore made conservative assumptions about the ultimate availability of additional transport capacity to the Canadian West Coast.
2490	001	McGuire	Ruth		Gasoline may not cost as much in the United States as it does in other countries, but that does not mean that we do not want cheaper gas. On a mission trip to Africa in 1986, I saw that the cost of gas was seven dollars per liter. I certainly do not wish to see those kinds of prices here. One way to help ensure that this does not become a reality would be to build the Keystone XL Pipeline to get Canadian oil sands to the refineries in Texas. Doing so would be an efficient way to transport fuel, and it would have other benefits as well.	Comment acknowledged.
2490	002	McGuire	Ruth		As someone who lives in one of the "oil" states, I am aware	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					that oil wells are not being drilled or pumped. I would certainly like to see more done with oil in this area. If the Keystone XL pipeline is built maybe the oil refinery in Cushing, Oklahoma, could be revamped and brought back to production levels. This, in turn, would definitely stimulate financial growth in the area and provide more Energy security for our nation. The pipeline would help to boost the local economy by putting dollars in our pockets. The excellent jobs that the pipeline would create would help our citizens, our local businesses, and the economy.	socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
589	1	Mcgurk	Floyd		Have the members of the Koch families, all of those between the ages of 18 and 42, put on a military uniform and serve in combatonly slots for four years. My combat-vetted sons are serving. So should the bloodlines of the Koch families be serving. That way the Kochs can affirm their belief in America, rather than just be "Ayn Randers" who are just fascists in drag.	Comment acknowledged.
1894	002	Mchugh	Thomas		We must phase out the burning of fossil fuels and prevent the extraction of tar sand crude oil because it, like coal, is one of the dirtiest forms of energy.	Comment acknowledged.
1319	001	Mcintyre	LD		I am for the pipe line ---as l;ong as it passes far to Nebraska's East boundry and stays away from the only thing Nebrasak has, and that is the Ogallala Aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
2392	001	Mckay	Paul	EPIC	I strongly oppose the proposed pipeline on the basis of the fact that it creates a health hazard for all future generations including my 6 grandchildren. This costly project is being undertaken because it will result in the production of large quantities of oil. The burning of this fossil fuel would, in turn, lead to a very large increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. I urge you to not allow tar sands to be exploited and used in the United States.	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.
1606	002	McKenery	Suzanne		When the expansion is completed, the United States can depend on Canada for a larger portion of our imported oil.	Comment acknowledged.
1804	001	Mckeon	Andrew	BusinessClimate	The successful exploitation of Canadian Tar Sands (which the Keystone XL Project would enable) will make it very nearly impossible to stabilize climate and avoid disastrous global climate impacts. The United States must be encouraging new forms of energy development with the greatest urgency and not enabling the development of energy sources with such potentially disastrous climate impacts.	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 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. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
2293	001	Mckinney	Amanda		I am writing in opposition of the Keystone XL II pipeline. The first Keystone XL pipeline comes through our area and has recently been shut down because of a spill on May 29th.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						incidents resulted from internal corrosion or erosion issues (PHMSA Pers. Comm. 2011).
2293	003	Mckinney	Amanda		Despite what TransCanada and others say, these pipelines do not supply a steady stream of jobs for the people in our region. The jobs are temporary and unskilled. The workers doing the real, permanent work are travelers coming from other states.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2293	004	Mckinney	Amanda		Recently, Beatrice, Nebraska (in Gage county) was one of four cities in the state being considered for the site for a solar panel manufacturing company. These are the kind of sustainable, long-term jobs that we need here.	Comment acknowledged.
115	1	Mckivor	William	The Copper Corner	Having read over the EIS, and the comments from both professionals in the field and the comments of the public, I shall agree that the Keystone XL project ought to be permitted. It appears it is good for both Canada and the USA, and I cannot find an objection to it strong enough to not allow it to go through to completion.	Comment acknowledged.
1974	001	Mclucas	Aaron		At a time when jobs are scarce and gasoline is over $4.00 a gallon in most places, shutting down the Keystone XL line would be detrimental to both. Oil leaks are serious, but so is energy security and job creation.	Comment acknowledged.
1488	003	McMahon	Jean	Oklahoma Green Party	The farmers and ranchers think "oil" is going thru the pipes on their land..It is bitumen.If bitumen is spilled in their skin farmers and Oklahoma doctors do not know it must be surgically removed.The bituman will increase Oklahoma's electrical need by a factor of 3,the cost us bad enough ,but the increased Greenhouse gasses produced will further degrade 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 Consolidated 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 EIS.
2891	001	McManus	Charles		Our family is in agreement that the Keystone XL Pipeline should be constructed immediately. Innovations such as this that will work to decrease energy costs across this country are long overdue.	Comment acknowledged.
366	1	Mcmillan	Bain		It is my belief that if Keystone XL pipeline meets the current standards for design, construction and maintenance of major transportation pipelines, this will be a secure and safe conduit for crude oil. It is my belief that new pipelines when properly designed, constructed and maintained, have no substantive impact on groundwater. I also believe that alternatives to crude oil transportation such as rail and truck are far less safe and secure as pipelining.	Comment acknowledged.
346	1	Mcmurray	Steve		I believe that it is in the best interests of the USA to support a non-mid east source of oil and by supporting keystone you are supporting NA oil, not mid east oil.	Comment acknowledged.
359	1	Mcmurray	Alex		I would like to let the Obama administration know that my full support is behind the Keystone Pipeline Project, and the recent SDEIS only serves to solidify my support.	Comment acknowledged.
359	2	Mcmurray	Alex		The analysis of American crude oil demand and supply included in the Ensys appendix of the SDEIS, makes it glaringly clear that the US needs alternative sources of crude oil, and Canada is the closest, cheapest, and most democratic source that this oil can come from.	Comment acknowledged.
359	3	Mcmurray	Alex		So not only are the Canadian oil sands a democratic and	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					environmentally progressive source of crude oil, it is also a marketplace in which all Americans can participate in and benefit from. I would also like to address the issue of environmental progress in the oil sands, by saying that it is happening, and it is happening at a rapid pace. Since 1990, GHG intensity per barrel has been reduced by 39%. In situ drilling now recycles 80-95% of water used. The drain on the massive Athabasca river has been deemed safe at 2%, and has never yet exceeded 1% of flows. Furthermore, Canada has a $15/ tonne carbon tax, which is put in a carbon research fund; not one OPEC country has such a tax. So while the oil sands are a more intesive industry than drilling for light sweet crude in the Middle East, Canada is a technologically and socially interested country, whose citizens will continue to agitate for better and more innovative environmental practices in the oil sands.	concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
359	4	Mcmurray	Alex		So for the reasons listed above, and for the re-affirmations made in the SDEIS regarding pipeline safety, crude oil composition and the lack of alternatives, I would like to state my full support of this infrastructure.	Comment acknowledged.
2601	001	McNallen	Steve		The environmental impacts of the project are just too high a price to pay - negative impact on human health including but not limited to water quality, habitat destruction, and much more. Worst of all, this is very "dirty" oil in terms of the amount of carbon produced per unit of energy obtained. As Dr. James Hansen has pointed out, exploitation of these resources will make it exceedingly difficult to keep global atmospheric carbon at a manageable level.	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 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.
448	1	McNichols	Thomas		Stop the Keystone XL and make a real environmental impact. Clean water and healthy children are more important than the profits of oil companies like TransCanada.	Comment acknowledged.
2911	001	McNutt	Norma		It is hard to get by, especially given the high price of fuel and the other prices that have gone up as a result. Many of us living on fixed incomes have to cut back and I am no exception. What is frustrating is that there is plenty of oil in North America that we currently are prevented from accessing. This oil, if tapped, could resolve the issues we are having with the high prices. This is why I feel the Keystone Pipeline expansion project, which will bring 700,000 more barrels per day of crude oil from our friendly Canadian ally, is a good idea.	Comment acknowledged.
0910	001	McRee	Carol		It is encouraging to learn that our government is considering approving the Keystone XL Pipeline, which will bring more affordable oil into our country. Another plus is that the oil will be brought via the pipeline right into Texas. Furthermore, many additional jobs will be created in our state as a result. There does not seem to be any reason why our government should place any delay on getting to work on this project.	Comment acknowledged.
2216	001	Mcroberts	Bryan		I think the Keystone XL Project sounds like a good idea. Canada is a trusted and valued ally - acquiring more of our nation's energy supply from an ally is far more preferable than acquiring it elsewhere. Not only would this Keystone XL project increase the economic ties between our two countries,	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					it would increase economic activity in both countries. This would allow us to consider reducing our energy imports from less desirable countries, many of whom seem intent on repressing their own citizens, which is anathema to what the United States stands for. Our sources of energy are of vital import in our national security. Having more of our energy imports come from a friendly country increases our security situation, and should be encouraged. We should be looking for more domestic sources of energy to further decrease our dependence on foreign sources that are not friendly to our great nation. Since we cannot currently produce all the energy that we require ourselves, furthering our imports from a great country like Canada is a clear cut good choice from both an economic and security perspective.	
1750	002	McSpadden	Vance	Oklahoma Petroleum Marketers & Convienience Store Association	OPMVCA believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth	Comment acknowledged. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1750	004	McSpadden	Vance	Oklahoma Petroleum Marketers & Convienience Store Association	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards	Comment acknowledged.
3505	1	mdaharsh@lps.org			I know you are a very busy person. But I must appeal to your good sense of reason in this very urgent matter. Please consider not allowing TransCanada to place their Keystone XL pipeline in the fragile Sandhills region of Nebraska. It would be a terrible tragedy if the pipeline were to leak into the aquifer. Many communities and families will be put at risk. The aquifer is our life blood. Without it, we would not exist. I am not opposed to foreign oil, but I do not want a pipeline that already has leaks to destroy our way of life.	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 and response actions.
3505	2	mdaharsh@lps.org			TransCanada can simply place it next to their existing pipeline further east and protect our groundwater from pollution. You know in your heart what is right for our State. In this big huge complicated world, please don't forget us little folks in the heart of the nation. We need your help. Please don't let us down. Thank you for all of your hard work.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
0921	001	Meade	Ronald		The fact that our government has done little to fight back against these skyrocketing gas costs is even more upsetting. What needs to be done is for our leaders to encourage companies to engage in more exploration and transport of oil resources from North America. Projects like the Keystone Pipeline expansion will bring this country the additional oil it needs at affordable prices	Comment acknowledged.
1594	002	Meehan	Dennis		We need to develop affordable fuel sources that are close to home. If this can be done, perhaps we can slowly climb out of the economic doldrums we are stuck in, and the people I care about can find employment in suitable jobs. Thank you for your attention to this important matter and your immediate	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					approval of the expansion of the Keystone pipeline.	
1424	001	Meeks	Annette		Recent high oil prices in Minnesota have shown the need for our country to have diverse, dependable and affordable energy resources. That's why it makes good sense to expand our energy relationship with our largest supplier of imported oil: Canada. The Keystone XL pipeline, which will deliver Canadian energy to American refineries, will ensure continued access to reliable supplies.	Comment acknowledged.
1201	001	Mehrtens	John		We need to start developing and accessing resources within our part of the world in order to ensure that oil is available and affordable for future generations. The Keystone Pipeline expansion project is a good step in this direction. While I would prefer that we drill for oil in states like North and South Dakota, importing more oil from Canada seems like a good idea for the time being.	Comment acknowledged.
2897	001	Meier	Glen	Valley County Sheriff's Office	Valley County believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth.	Comment acknowledged.
2897	002	Meier	Glen	Valley County Sheriff's Office	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDIES finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3. 1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada' s strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	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.
3117	001	Meier	Craig	Sunland Construction, Inc.	In addition to strengthening our national security and energy security, the economic benefits of Keystone XL are substantial. One study estimates that Keystone XL's contributions to the U.S. economy could total more than $20 billion. At a time when many Americans are still struggling to find employment, this massive $7 billion project is expected to create 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs. Once operational, the project is expected to provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the states along the pipeline route. Keystone XL would be a significant economic stimulus when the country needs it most. We at Sunland Construction pride ourselves in our expertise and innovative construction techniques designed to work in environmentally- sensitive areas and are committed to protecting the safety and health of all associates, clients, and the public at all times. We have worked with TransCanada (Keystone XL) for many years and know that they are equally committed to the same goals regarding protecting the environment and the public. These are key reasons why we value them so much as a client and proudly support Keystone XL.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
310	1	Melander	Harry	MN Building & Construction Trades Council and MN	Collectively, our organizations represent more than 2,400 businesses and 50,000 members of the Minnesota State Building and Construction Trades Council. We are very concerned about energy security issues that	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Chamber of Commerce	affect businesses, jobs and the well-being of the people of Minnesota. Sometimes, these shared concerns lead us to get involved in issues that at first glance might not appear to impact our state. The Keystone XL pipeline is just such a project. The completion of this vital pipeline will enhance our nation's ability to provide for a safe - stable supply of petroleum.	
310	2	Melander	Harry	MN Building & Construction Trades Council and MN Chamber of Commerce	In response to the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement, we believe the following to be true: * According to Professor Jim Goeke, a hydrologist at the University of Nebraska, ". ..a leak of the Keystone XL Pipeline would not affect the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer... .When people say the whole Ogallala Aquifer is at risk, they're wrong."	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
310	3	Melander	Harry	MN Building & Construction Trades Council and MN Chamber of Commerce	The wells-to-wheels greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Oil Sands crude, which will flow through the Keystone XL pipeline, are comparable to crude oil imported into the United States from Venezuela and Nigeria. * American refineries and pipelines are also among the safest and most highly regulated in the world, especially in terms of GHG emissions.	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.
310	4	Melander	Harry	MN Building & Construction Trades Council and MN Chamber of Commerce	For the sake of our skilled craft workers and businesses in Minnesota, we urge you to support the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
608	1	Melby	George		This petition should be self-explanatory. Please conside signing it.	No petition was included with the comment.
0700	001	Melio	Michael		We don't need another pipeline nor another environmental disaster like the Exxon Valdez or the Gulf Horizon devastation.	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.
0700	002	Melio	Michael		What we need is the political will to say NO to the corporations who fund your campaigns, and the moral integrity to push aggressively for RENEWABLE (NON-FOSSIL FUEL) ENERGY SOURCES like wind, solar, geothermal.	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.
2787	001	Mellberg	Bruce	Wachiska Audubon Society	This routing makes poor sense for the expense involved to landowners who may not be fully reimbursed for damages to their land, should a spill occur, even though our State Legislature passed an inadequate bill, LB 629 for this purpose.	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.
2787	004	Mellberg	Bruce	Wachiska Audubon Society	A more comprehensive assessment is needed in order to proceed, if at all, I believe. Perhaps rerouting along existing pipelines would suffice the needs, if it is to be constructed through our prairies.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would use the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
2787	005	Mellberg	Bruce	Wachiska Audubon Society	There have been recent problems with pipelines constructed and managed by the parent company for this project, including erosion, subsidence of land and costly and messy pollution from leaks and spills, not to mention horrific destruction of wildlife habitats and agricultural resources. The project seems to have been conceived and begun in haste as well as structured to favor oil corporations at the expense of	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					powerless constituents in Nebraska.	incidents resulted from internal corrosion or erosion issues (PHMSA Pers. Comm. 2011).
2787	006	Mellberg	Bruce	Wachiska Audubon Society	The Canadian tar sands that would be piped through our state require devastating, irreversible industrial processes that ravage the environment where they are extracted.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2787	008	Mellberg	Bruce	Wachiska Audubon Society	I therefore question the ultimate worth of such measures to solve our energy needs. Much of the mining products from these reserves will be slated for overseas shipments to benefit shareholder profits, not domestic use, I understand.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: “Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast).”
2787	009	Mellberg	Bruce	Wachiska Audubon Society	I further urge you to lend your support for more comprehensive monitoring and control of industrial projects like this one, proposed for our state. The effective jurisdictional regulation seems truly lacking for guiding this kind of development at either the State or Federal levels. Please review our regulatory protection for this and other pipeline and industrial projects, especially in view of our threatened and endangered wildlife.	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.
3192	001	Mellberg	Bruce		This routing makes poor sense for the expense involved to landowners who may not be fully reimbursed for damages to their land, should a spill occur, even though our State Legislature passed an inadequate bill, LB 629 for this purpose. I also feel that it's possible that our precious groundwater in the fragile Sandhills could be irreversibly compromised, not if, but when a spill happens.	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. 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,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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. 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.
3192	003	Mellberg	Bruce		Perhaps re-routing along existing pipelines would suffice the needs, if it is to be constructed through our prairies.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
3192	004	Mellberg	Bruce		There have been recent problems with pipelines constructed and managed by the parent company for this project, including erosion, subsidence of land and costly and messy pollution from leaks and spills, not to mention horrific destruction of wildlife habitats and agricultural resources. The project seems to have been conceived and begun in haste as well as structured to favor oil corporations at the expense of powerless constituents in Nebraska.	Consolidated Responses OIL-1 and OIL-2 address the likelihood of large spills from the Project. While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time.
3192	005	Mellberg	Bruce		Today is the deadline for commenting on the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, ordered by the State Department. I feel that the findings of this study have done little to address the urgent concerns of those whose natural and traditional heritage may be at stake with yet another profit-oriented venture by Big Oil.	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.
3192	006	Mellberg	Bruce		The Canadian tar sands that would be piped through our state require devastating, irreversible industrial processes that ravage the environment where they are extracted.	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.
3192	007	Mellberg	Bruce		Powerless indigenous peoples have little recourse to cope with the destruction of their traditional lands and lifeways, since their homes lie in the pathways of these mammoth undertakings.	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.
3192	008	Mellberg	Bruce		Much of the mining products from these reserves will be slated for overseas shipments to benefit shareholder profits, not domestic use, I understand.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: “Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain

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						U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast).”
3192	009	Mellberg	Bruce		I urge you to take protective action on behalf of wildlife, ranching traditions and energy conservation to reject the proposed Sandhills route of the Keystone XL pipeline. I further urge you to lend your support for more comprehensive monitoring and control of industrial projects like this one, proposed for our state. The effective jurisdictional regulation seems truly lacking for guiding this kind of development at either the State or Federal levels. Please review our regulatory protection for this and other pipeline and industrial projects, especially in view of our threatened and endangered wildlife.	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 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.
1524	001	Melnychuk	Jason		It's far too risky to have a long pipeline project for the very small benefit of cheap, dirty oil.	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 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.
1524	002	Melnychuk	Jason		Energy efficiency causes fuel savings which are more effective than looking for new oil markets. Leave the oil in the soil and plan for our clean energy future by investing our energy dollars there.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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
2008	001	Menard	Kevin		Opposition to this pipeline ignores the fact pipelines are safer and easier to repair than the damage done by oil tanker spills. In addition, this oil would be not be coming from an unstable and possibly unfriendly country. Considering the current state of the economy, safer oil and more jobs is a necessity.	Comment acknowledged.
235	1	Mendenhall	R.Miles		Given the safety record of oil tar pipelines in Canada, especially the recent massive spill, I oppose the expansion of this one, the Keystone XL Project.	Comment acknowledged.
235	2	Mendenhall	R.Miles		From the map it appears to be slated for some of the most beautiful and relatively pristine land left in the central and northern plains states.	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 of the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
235	3	Mendenhall	R.Miles		And will cross through or near many Indian reservations.	The proposed Project would not cross any Indian reservation lands.
235	4	Mendenhall	R.Miles		Shale and Tar Sands Oil has proven to be environmentally devastating, and piping it to the refineries on the Gulf Coast of Texas will only add to that devastation.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-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.
235	5	Mendenhall	R.Miles		We need to find alternatives to oil (and nuclear and coal are not any such thing). Wind, Solar, Tidal would be a start.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies and Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses alternative energy sources and technologies.
1375	001	Mercer	Billy		I fully support this pipeline and am very disappointed that it has been delayed so long. We need to replace our oil from hostile countries with friendly oil from Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
1811	001	Mercer	Richard		We should be directing our efforts at reducing reliance on fossil fuels and developing renewable energy as fast as humanly possible. If we completely ceased to emit CO2 today, the effects from the current level of CO2 in the atmosphere would still mean another 1 C warming above pre industrial termperatures. This is already dangerous and extremely expensive.	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 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. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1811	002	Mercer	Richard		Further dependence on the dirtiest oil in the world makes no sense.	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 to other heavy crude oils.
468	1	Meredith	Michael		please stop the Kochs from profiting off a pipeline that would only hurt American communities and safety.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
222	1	Merksick	Kara	Laborers International Union of North America Local #1140	In a time of economic recession, the United States needs two things: jobs and affordable energy. The Keystone XL pipeline will provide both of these. Skilled building trades workers are already enlisted to complete the project. Energy resources from Canada will help offset oil prices currently subject to the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					whims of Middle Eastern outrage and outage.	
222	2	Merksick	Kara	Laborers International Union of North America Local #1140	The proposed Keystone XL pipeline will join more than 20,000 miles of pipeline that already crosses through the Ogallala Aquifer, more than 2,000 of which are hazardous liquid pipelines. These pipelines have operated successfully for decades and are the safest, most reliable way to transport crude oil. The Keystone XL pipeline will join this infrastructure in the Aquifer, contributing to a vital network that delivers our country's energy. Regarding environmental concerns, Professor Jim Goeke, a hydrologist at the University of Nebraska testified before the Nebraska Legislature: "A leak of the Keystone XL Pipeline would not affect the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer...those who think that a leaking pipeline will destroy the aquifer in Nebraska need to understand that it would be localized to an area of 10's or 100's of feet around the pipeline. When people say the whole Ogallala Aquifer is at risk, they're wrong."	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
222	3	Merksick	Kara	Laborers International Union of North America Local #1140	There are no need to have carrier fleets in Lake Superior to protect America's energy connections with Canada, risking young Americans and their lives. The proposed Keystone XL pipeline would be a secure energy lifeline for America.	Comment acknowledged.
2734	002	Merrell	Jeff		Even more worrisome is the fact that the US a Canada would even consider moving forward with a project that will add noticeably to the signal of human-caused climate change. I don't think we need (or want) additional warning signs to change course than the spate of extreme record breaking heatwaves, precipitation, floods, fires, droughts, severe storms, etc. that have been recorded around the globe in recent months.	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 ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project.
2734	003	Merrell	Jeff		We can't afford to trade a livable world for a few decades of dirty energy. Now is the time for our governments and citizens to think "outside of the box" and embrace efficiency, conservation, and clean energy technologies (both existing and new).	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3578	1	Merrell	Jesse		I STRONGLY SUPPORT THE PIPELINE! WE NEED ALL THE ENERGY WE CAN GET. DRILL! DRILL! DRILL! PIPE IT! PIPE IT! PIPE IT!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
125	1	Merrill	Robert		The USA imports a very large percentage of oil from Canada. This oil is critical to our national security. Oil from Canada is more secure than any other source outside of the USA. I would like to encourage all of the governmental agencies to take a positive approach to this application. Approval of this project is of great importantce to our nation.	Comment acknowledged.
2089	2	Merritt,Jr.	James	Indiana State Senator	This pipeline is necessary for our national security as it will lessen our dependence on oil from unreliable foreign sources and it will also lead to job creation and economic growth.	Comment acknowledged.
2089	3	Merritt,Jr.	James	Indiana State Senator	The Keystone Pipeline project will be a tremendous benefit to our communities	Comment acknowledged.
2089	4	Merritt,Jr.	James	Indiana State Senator	At a time of lingering economic turmoil here at home and increasing political instability worldwide, the benefits of a major energy project like this cannot be overstated.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2089	5	Merritt,Jr.	James	Indiana State Senator	Rather than delay construction of the pipeline with further studies, I urge you to issue a final environmental impact statement on the project as expeditiously as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
2256	001	Methvin	Tony		The US already imports oil from Canadian oil sands. The environmental concerns can be addressed while construction proceeds. The alternative outcome, stoppage of the project simply would mean the US would use more coal creating worse environmental consequences or have to import more Middle East oil. The pipeline companies have decades of experience from Alaska on how to operate safely and responsibly. The US needs the energy and Canadian oil is ethical oil. The State Department should facilitate the continuation & completion of the Keystone XL Project. Our economy and security depends on this decision.	Comment acknowledged.
165	1	Meunier	Patrick		Realistically, we all know the pipeline will not affect the developmental of the Canadian oil sands and the emissions that come from 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.
165	2	Meunier	Patrick		If the pipeline was not approved, that oil would go to the Asian markets on hundreds of boats a year and more would need to be imported to the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
165	3	Meunier	Patrick		Not to mention the recent series of leaks in pipelines on our continent. They are getting old and at the very least will need major renovations or be replaced with pipelines like Keystone XL which will obviously have much better technology than those that were built shortly after WWII.	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.
165	4	Meunier	Patrick		APPROVE KEYSTONE XL.	Comment acknowledged.
1503	002	Meunier	Lydie		Because of the devastating impacts of the pipeline that are detailed in your Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, I strongly urge the Department of State to deny approval for this pipeline and to support efforts to build a clean energy future.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are provided in Section 3 of the EIS.
193	1	Meyer	Roger		YES, go forward with this project. This is a NO brainer. We receive an abundant amount of oil from Canada now and the extension of the pipeline will only improve the flow to our refineries. YES, make it happen.	Comment acknowledged.
567	1	Meyer	Christina		Please say NO to the Keystone xp pipeline. It will leak and pollute our underground water. It puts more money into the Koch Brothers pockets and they do not need any more illegal money.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) 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.
2081	1	Meyers	Cindy	private citizen	Because of the disastrous rate of leaks from the first Keystone pipeline, which has been in operation for only a year, we know a significant volume oil leak on this pristine Sandhills meadow covered in aquifer waters is very likely.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. 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.

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1801	001	Michener	Walter		The effort to encourage conservation and alternative energy sources will be further inhibited if our government policy is to continue to supply oil into a system that has detrimental economic and environmental effects.	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-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
2045	001	Mick	Jay	Sinclair Oil Corp.	These comments focus on need to add to the DEIS-among the Decision Alternatives-the option to approve the southern segment of the KXL Project (Cushing, Oklahoma to the Gulf Coast) if the DOS feels more time is needed to study, evaluate, and decide issues connected with the northern pipeline segment (Hardisty, Alberta to Steele City, Nebraska).	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and system alternatives.
2045	002	Mick	Jay	Sinclair Oil Corp.	While we believe GHG impacts may be the most concentrated on the northern pipeline segment, clearly the other two topics of interest to the DOS primarily relate to the northern pipeline segment (Hardisty, Alberta to Steele City, Nebraska). Since the issues surrounding this northern segment (e.g., spill impacts, groundwater aquifers, pipeline routing, sensitive lands, new pipeline connections, etc.) are numerous and controversial-they are likely to be more difficult to address and require more time to resolve-than issues with the southern segment (Cushing to the Gulf Coast). Since the issues between the two pipeline segments are different, this situation raises a legitimate question of whether Section 4 of the DEIS should contain a formal Decision Alternative giving the DOS the option of issuing a decision once the Department has concluded evaluation on a certain segment. In this instance, if the DOS is ready to issue a decision on the southern segment but believes further valuation is warranted on the northern segment, the DEIS should afford the Department the option to bifurcate its decision.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the 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. Section 4.2.2 of the EIS addresses alternatives, including alternatives that would move WCSB crude oil from PADD II to PADD III.
2045	003	Mick	Jay	Sinclair Oil Corp.	The surplus pipeline capacity suggests there is no compelling, near-term urgency to decide the hard issues involved with the northern pipeline segment. Time is available for the DOS to make sure the best decisions are made on the Hardisty to Steele City pipeline segment.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses concerns about the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS.
2045	004	Mick	Jay	Sinclair Oil Corp.	Despite the excess capacity situation noted above, there is currently inadequate pipeline capacity to transport crude oil from Cushing, Oklahoma (PADD II) to the Gulf Coast (PADD III)	Comment acknowledged. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives.
2045	006	Mick	Jay	Sinclair Oil Corp.	Construction of the southern pipeline segment is urgently needed to enable surplus quantities of crude oil at Cushing to move to the major U.S. refining facilities located in the Gulf Coast region.	Comment acknowledged. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives.
2045	007	Mick	Jay	Sinclair Oil Corp.	...the most compelling component of the KXL proposal that needs to be constructed in the near term is the southern pipeline segment	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses concerns about the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS.
2045	008	Mick	Jay	Sinclair Oil Corp.	In view of these national energy factors, we believe the public, the refining sector, and U.S. interests would be best served if the DOS approved the KXL project. It is important to note that from a timing perspective, there is much greater urgency,	Comment acknowledged. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					need, and reason to approve the southern KXL pipeline segment (Cushing to the Gulf Coast) than the northern segment (WCSB to Steele City).	
2045	009	Mick	Jay	Sinclair Oil Corp.	Since the proposed KXL project involves two separate segments, with two separate sets of issues, sound reason exists to give DOS the option of making two separate decisions. This is a common sense option that should be included in the range of Alternatives in the DEIS that the DOS should have the option to select.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses concerns about the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS.
2123	001	Micke	Den		Recently it has been discovered that burning fossil fuels for these many years is causing the World's atmosphere to retain large quantities of CO2 causing many weather disturbances as well as increasing the personal intake by citizens of excessive pollutants which can be found in the delicate tissues of all life forms here on the planet. Through this constant burning we are ever so slowly suffocating in our own pollution.	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.
2123	002	Micke	Den		Tar sand oil extraction is a last ditch effort for some to recover oil needed to keep the oil industry viable. This will be introducing more unnecessary risk to the planet as well as increasing the health hazards to humans by the continuous burning of fossil fuels and transport accidents.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2123	003	Micke	Den		This project is unnecessary and a danger to all occupants of America and should not be allowed to continue, instead the focus should be to move away from fossil fuels and into safe, clean energy source projects, many of which are currently underway and in need of Governmental support.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
3419	001	Mika	Norman	Sierra Club	I am counting on your office to take the necessary steps to virtually assure Americans that the pursuit of tar sand oil will not come back to further harm our 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 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.
3419	002	Mika	Norman	Sierra Club	Additionally, I do not understand why we would take additional steps to pursue fossil fuels, unless of course we do not believe the scientist's concern over global warming.	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.
1661	002	Miller	Leo		This pipeline is important because it would bring oil from Canada. That would make us more energy-secure, and we could cut back on the oil we import from more distant countries.	Comment acknowledged.
2329	001	Miller	Cathleen		Rather than taking a short-sighted view by constructing this pipeline, the US Department of State should consider robust investment into renewable energy technologies, which would create jobs and allow our country to weather the storm when peak oil becomes an undeniable reality to everyone in this country.	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.
2329	002	Miller	Cathleen		It would be a great service to all Americans and future generations to reduce CO2 emissions rather than increase them as would inevitably happen when the CO2 in tar sands are unleashed.	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
2630	001	Miller	Peggy	Highland Winds	I am writing to object to the State Department supporting a pipeline to Texas using Tar Sands oil. Consider it the same as lighting a cigarette just after diagnosis of lung cancer due to tobacco inhalation. Global warming needs to be curtailed and Tar Sands Oil is not the way. It will make matters worse. As one scientists, Jim Hansen, has pointed out: "The analysis is flawed and insufficient, failing to account for important information regarding human-made climate change that is now available. I note that prior government targets for limiting human-made global warming are now known to be inadequate. Specifically, the target to limit global warming to 2°C, rather than being a safe "guardrail", is actually a recipe for global climate disasters."	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.
2934	001	Miller	Iris		Fortunately, there is a positive solution on the horizon in the form of the Keystone XL Pipeline. This expansion project would bring an additional 700,000 barrels of oil daily into our Texas refineries. Once this pipeline is in place, it will help to ensure that we get more of our fuel from North America. Instead of getting oil from distant places, we can get it from our friendly neighbor and close ally, Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
2978	001	Miller	Lynn&William		The Keystone XL Pipeline is essential to bring down the cost of fuel. It is a simple concept of supply and demand. The more fuel that we have at our disposal, the more control we have over the prices. It is time that we take control of fuel prices and help American consumers. Please act immediately and approve expansion of the Keystone Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
3424	001	Miller	William	Sierra Club	Let's stop finding ways to stay on the fossil fuel teat and start looking seriously toward the sustainable energy solutions of the future.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
0828	001	Milloy	Amy		With gas prices on the rise and continued instability in the Middle East, I am concerned for our country's national security and energy security. Our nation's reliance on oil from politically volatile regions of the world threatens our way of life, and America should be working with our neighbors and allies to secure our fuel supply. The Keystone XL pipeline is a clear way to do this, and I urge the Department to consider the benefits this pipeline will have for our national security, energy security, and economic growth.	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.
0828	002	Milloy	Amy		Furthermore, I believe the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement thoroughly examines all the environmental risks and properly concludes that the potential hazards this pipeline presents are minimal.	Comment acknowledged.
1869	001	Mills	Yukimi		I don't agree with it. I think the funds for this project would be best served investing in new, cleaner technologies.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1335	002	Milner	Maribeth		I also oppose the overall project. Tar sands mining has already destroyed the local environment and compromised the health of those in the area.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.

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2494	001	Minich	Bev		By allowing the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline to commence, there is a good possibility that people such as my friends could obtain good paying employment.	Comment acknowledged.
2567	001	Mintz-Woo	K		Oil from Canadian tar sands is among the world's dirtiest, most polluting and environmentally destructive oils. The EPA estimates carbon pollution from tar sands is "82% greater than the average crude refined in the U.S., on a well-to-tank basis." That difference is equal to the emissions of seven coal-fired power plants.	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 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 Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
2567	002	Mintz-Woo	K		Strip mining the ore that contains the bitumen which is refined into oil has also damaged vast areas of Canada's boreal forest. Processing the ore consumes large quantities of water and yields large waste ponds that can harm and kill waterfowl and other birds.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2662	001	Miranda	Michelle		Tar sands are dirty and expensive to extract petroleum.	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.
2662	002	Miranda	Michelle		We need to develop clean energy and the technologies to utilize them.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3096	001	mirilovich	kathleen		Let's be sensible, doesn't it serve us better to purchase oil from an ally. Our foreign dependence is why we're in some of the mess we're in right now. Lets use North American oil!!!	Comment acknowledged.
3319	001	Miserez	Deb		We already know that the underground Pipelines aren't safe Look at the one that already goes through Neb. There has been several leaks already.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. 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.
0678	001	Mishler	Doug		I'm sure you are aware that this "project" is to drill a tar sand pipeline, using technology for normal petroleum, which does'	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
					have nearly the viscosity or the abrasivness of normal petroleum.	proposed Project. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1396	001	Mitchell	Douglas	Magellan Midstream Partners (FORM LETTER, SEE ABOVE, LTR 1383)	I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S. • Nearly 1,000 U.S. companies in 47 states are already at work providing services, materials or equipment to Canadian oil sands development.	Comment acknowledged.
1404	001	Mitchell	David	Former Commissioner of Safety and Director of Homeland Security for Tennessee	I fully support the Keystone Excel Project as an American citizen, taxpayer, and career public servant with over 25 years experience investigating international and domestic terrorism. In 2003 I was deployed to Saudi Arabia as the On-Scene-Commander representing the FBI to investigate Al-Qaeda bombings in Riyadh. During this assignment I recognized first hand America's dependency on Middle Eastern oil/energy and how oil was a main stake for terrorist groups. For too many years we, as Americans, have become too dependent and somewhat obligated to Middle Eastern countries who provide a great deal of our petroleum needs and these same countries sponsor terrorism and hatred towards our American way of life and free enterprise. I believe increasing our production of petroleum resources with our partners in Canada will directly help eliminate our dependency on the Middle East. Supporting the Keystone Project will enhance our Homeland Security efforts.	Comment acknowledged.
2228	001	Mitchell	Phil		I am strongly opposed to the Keystone XL pipeline project. It is an environmental disaster in the making. By moving forward with tar sands development, we are guaranteeing the acceleration of climate change and climate disruption.	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.
2744	001	Mitchell	Peggy		The dangers and incompatibility of transporting unconventional diluted bitumen by using conventional pipeline technology have become abundantly clear. The new Keystone I pipeline has had 12 leaks in less than a year, two have been substantial. This far exceeds TransCanada's spill estimate of 1.4 over a ten year period. The diluted bitumen is highly corrosive, highly acidic, highly toxic, and must run at dangerously high pressure and temperature.	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 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. 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

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						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).
2744	003	Mitchell	Peggy		The State Department's Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) reveals that their conclusions are limited, due to proprietary information, based on data available only in the public domain. This includes the proportion, amount, and concentration of the key toxic fraction known as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The proprietary information also limit's the State Department to language that says "what is likely to be running through the pipeline." The State Department analysis acknowledges that the Keystone XL pipeline system could spill as much as 1.7 million gallons of diluted bitumen a day without triggering the real-time leak detection system. This is absolutely unacceptable.	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 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 TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism and the need for confidentiality of certain information.
2744	004	Mitchell	Peggy		The U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration has not done a thorough safety review.	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.
2744	005	Mitchell	Peggy		Regulations that govern diluted bitumen pipelines need to be put in place before using conventional pipeline technology for the transport of unconventional, non-upgraded diluted bitumen. There is a high concentration of abrasive sediments in tar sands, as well as an explosive risk of volatile natural gas condensate in diluted bitumen, along with toxic levels of Hydrogen Sulfide gas.	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 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.
2744	006	Mitchell	Peggy		TransCanada's own funded report shows that the Keystone XL pipeline will cause an increase in the price of gas, is not currently needed, and that it will not decrease imports from "unfriendly sources." The State Department acknowledges the fact that there is no guarantee that any of this product would stay in the U.S. This pipeline would open up the world market for landlocked tarsands and provide China's tarsands investors with a port, while putting our lives and water supplies at risk.	The reference to TransCanada's own documents is apparently a reference to submissions by Purvin and Gertz to the NEB on behalf of TransCanada regarding potential economic impacts of the proposed Keystone XL Project. These reports were reviewed by DOS. That analysis noted there existed a discount on the price of Canadian heavy crude in PADD II and PADD III to the benchmark heavy crude. The report concluded that the discount was largely attributable to transport constraints for Canadian crude, and that if those constraints were eliminated (by construction of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline) then Canadian producers could obtain higher prices and higher netbacks. The report estimated that this price benefit could last for three to four years. The EnSys (2010) analysis included, among other things, a quantitative assessment of the same economic phenomena described in the Purvin and Gertz report, and did so over a twenty-year time period for seven different scenarios of pipeline construction. The EnSys report included information on the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						potential effects of those different scenarios on delivered prices for WCSB crude oil, value of WCSB crude oil production to Canadian producers, U.S. crude oil prices, U.S. refined product prices (such as gasoline), and crude oil and refined product prices specifically in PADD II and PADD III. The EnSys report also included information on the potential impacts on the different pipeline scenarios on U.S. crude oil and refined product exports. Relative to proposed Project purpose and need, several comments reference a report prepared by Professor Phillip Verleger (2011) assessing economic effects associated with the pipeline, including the potential for the pipeline to impact crude oil exports. DOE prepared a memorandum analyzing that assessment. The DOE memorandum noted that Verleger's paper significantly overestimated the volume of WCSB heavy crude oil likely to be delivered by the proposed Project, that supplies from existing suppliers of heavy crude are declining, and stated that: "There is no reason to believe, as Verleger asserts, that PADD III refiners would not use the Canadian oil shipped in the Keystone XL pipeline (450-630 thousand barrels/day."
2763	001	Mitchell	Peg		Given that tar sands produce the dirtiest oil possible, given that we are well beyond any reasonable CO2 ppm levels right now and fast approaching if not already over the tipping point, given TransCanada's track record of leaks and spills, and given the environmental damage it will otherwise cause, there is no justification for approving this project. It is not needed, it is a give away to the oil industry and those who bankroll dirty energy. Have Canada keep their tar sands oil and pipeline behind their own borders if they insist on keeping it at all. You are wasting time and taxpayer money to work on this 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 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 P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
3564	1	mmwells1@cox.net			I'm writing to support a decision to deny permission for the Keystone XL Pipeline to cross the state of Nebraska. As you may be aware, the original Keystone Pipeline was closed down by the Dept. of Transportation because of the many leaks that are spilling oil on our land. The proposed XL Pipeline will be even more hazardous to the soil and water of Nebraska and the Midwest.	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). Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
3564	2	mmwells1@cox.net			Our Ogallala Aquifer is our most precious resource, especially for the future. I hope that you will not allow the pressure for current consumption to outweigh the need for preservation of pure water, which will be the most valued commodity of the future. Please throw you considerable influence toward the development of renewable resources, instead of allowing this pipeline to foster the destruction of environment in the United States and Canada	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 emergency response actions. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
473	1	Mock	George		This and other North American opportunities to alleviate dependence from oversea Fuels is important for several reasons but seem pretty obvious to the general public. Alternative Auto/Transportation and Clean burning Natural Gas should be combined to wean the world from the	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					dependence of all sorts of "dirty" gas and liquids. This Pipeline would give North America the opportunity to start the weaning process and to concentrate on developing the technology of the future in which we can end the process of burning dangerous gaseous material in lieu of breakthrough through R & D to "drive" us into the future. Working together through the diligent process (and if followed correctly and across the next decade or so) would create a landslide of job opportunities in addition to having North America take the lead all over the world as the Country that "had the balls" to make the change and care about our worlds health while still keeping the level of luxury, comfort and the ease that driving vehicles brings to us, all while thriving Industrially and Commercially through new methods of locomotion inspired and created by North Americas best and brightest. Let's start that process, let's build this and other transportation methods for Oil & Gas, drill appriately and safely to develop North American resources for the goal of using it to get us through the transition together.	
2966	001	Moffett	Donald & Irene		Why have you not included where Trans-Canada is going to get the electricity to run the pump stations and heat the crude to flowing temperature? You only included how some pumping stations in South Dakota will get their electricity. (Baason Electric building a coal fired planet for electricity and a Big Bend to Walter 230KV transmission line. Where is all the electricity for all the other pumping stations coming from? How many more coal fired electric plants are going to be needed to pump this crude to Texas? Will you be using more energy with much more pollution than you will gain? This crude will not flow without heating it. Will the suppliers of our electric co-ops need to build plants. Who is going to pay for these plants. It looks to use that the cost of electricity will be going up for everyone. More pollution, more cost, more damage to land and water with Trans Canada (in the easements) they have offered putting the liability of spills of these pipelines onto us the landowners.	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 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 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 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.
3205	001	Moller	Susan		The coal sands project is having a hugely negative effect on Canada, and there is always a danger of leaks and spills with any 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 OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project.
3205	002	Moller	Susan		Why not spend the money on the development of renewable energies to replace the finite oil supplies?	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
3205	003	Moller	Susan		With tornados everyday and record breaking heat worldwide, now is the time to acknowledge that global climate change is here and our energy policies MUST 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2872	001	Monahan	Gregory		The impact of consuming the oil in the Canadian tar sands will most likely increase the temperature of the Earth to the point that our culture will be destroyed.	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.
229	1	Moore	Anita		I'm sending this in regards to TransCanada's Keystone XL pipeline going through Oklahoma and attempting to gain access to property through Eminent Domain. THIS IS WRONG! I fortunately am not one of the people affected by what they are trying to do, but this is land bought and paid for by hard-working, tax-paying AMERICAN Citizens. The use of Eminent Domain is bad enough when it's our own country taking land bought and paid for by a private individual....but to have a FOREIGN land come in and think they have the right to do that is absurd, insulting, and corrupt! I don't care how much money Oklahoma thinks they will make by allowing it, IT'S WRONG! Morally and ethically...WRONG! If our country will allow this...then what is the point of working so hard to buy land or property privately?! It would be America saying "screw you, you really don't matter" to the American citizens who own this property...if they allow this. Aside from how wrong this is to do to private citizens, should this Canadian company be allowed to do this...where does it stop? If you allow Canada to do this to us, then it would stand to reason Mexico would also be allowed...and the potential of having The United States of America slowly taken over by foreign countries bit by bit (basically giving it away because they certainly are not paying the market value for the property) is only a matter of time	As noted in Section 1.0, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. 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.
264	1	Moore	Mark	Gulf Coast Multi State Pipe Trades District Council #1	we need job	Comment acknowledged.
1645	002	Moore	Jeffery		We need to do everything we can to strengthen our supply of energy until we can use our own naturally occurring underground resources	Comment acknowledged.
2970	001	Moore	Roy		The Keystone XL Pipeline is a capital idea as it will do much more than help strengthen our energy security; it will also create jobs and boost local economies in the process. I am excited to learn that this project is on the table and hopeful that you will grant the permits that will allow construction to begin. My family is fortunate, as we are able to maintain a comfortable lifestyle. My wife and I are enjoying retirement and remain active within our community. The Texas economy is stable, candidly speaking, because we are a conservative state. Nevertheless, I am concerned that inflation and fuel costs are mounting obstacles to struggling families everywhere. When you couple these problems with the added burden of unemployment, it is disastrous.	Comment acknowledged.
2970	002	Moore	Roy		I support the Keystone XL Pipeline primarily because it will enrich our nation's oil reserves and pave the way in establishing ourselves as energy independent. Furthermore, the creation of thousands of needed jobs in our Midwestern states, as well as in Texas, can only enhance our economy as a nation. Please support this effort, as it is truly worthwhile.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2984	001	Moore	Randy		The Keystone XL Pipeline expansion project that the State Department has proposed is a step in the right direction, given the ever increasing oil and gas requirements of our country. The project will provide a large infusion of Canadian crude oil into the U.S. The huge construction project will also be a boon for residents who work in the oil industry and to those who live in the surrounding states. Each and every day, I feel the pain of the high gas prices. I work as a self-employed accountant and must drive hundreds of miles to meet with my many clients. My income has been reduced as a result, and it has been difficult on my family. My wife manages to work part-time to bring in some income. However, we have three children at home to care for, making our expenses quite high. Stillt we have done what we can to reduce our expenditures, including cutting back on entertainment and eliminating all vacation trips. There is really not much more that we can do, other than hope that the government will take swift action to address our nation's current energy crisis. You can do this by expanding our access to Canadian oil resources and to those within our national boundaries. To this end, it is essential that the State Department approves the Keystone XL Pipeline project.	Comment acknowledged.
3006	001	Moore	Bryan		This is an important and badly needed energy infrastructure that has many benefits for our nation. The Keystone XL Pipeline will deliver an additional 830,000 barrels of oil per day, create 20,000 plus jobs for U.S. workers and add $34 billion in government revenues. The pipeline has gone through a comprehensive analysis and review over the past two years and performed well demonstrating that the Keystone XL Pipeline is a crucial and safe project. The time to start is now. I hope I can count on the State Department's support for this vital project that will help American families by providing jobs, revenues and a more secure energy supply.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of 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.
3080	001	Moore	Jake		The pipeline's plan has only benefits. It increases our supply of oil; it reduces our dependence on overseas oil. The plan has been subject to numerous environmental rigours and passed them all.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3080	002	Moore	Jake		Lastly, the production of the pipeline means U.S. jobs in the construction and maintanence of this project.	Comment acknowledged.
1759	002	Moorman	Kenneth	Lake of the Woods County	Of the petroleum consumed by our state, over 80 percent comes from Canada, with over half that amount from the Oil Sands. Over the past few years, our legislature carefully examined the issue of GHG and the Oil Sands, resulting from debate over low carbon fuel standards legislation. This legislation was defeated in large part because the Minnesota legislature determined that GHG emissions were similar to those of the oil we are already importing from other less stable nations like Venezuela and Nigeria.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS.
1759	003	Moorman	Kenneth	Lake of the Woods County	Keystone XL promises to expand access to Canadian Oil Sands which will greatly enhance our national energy security	Comment acknowledged.
3224	001	Moran	Margaret		There are already too many dangerous leaks from other Tar Sands pipelines	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
1224	002	Morgan	Danny	OK House of Representatives	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					infrastructure. In addition to Canadian crude oil, the Keystone XL pipeline will also transport domestic supplies of crude oil to refineries along the Gulf Coast. In Oklahoma, is expected that the pipeline will create $1.2 billion in new spending for the Oklahoma economy and provide an additional $25 million in tax revenue to state and local governments.	
1224	003	Morgan	Danny	OK House of Representatives	Because the pipeline will travel through Oklahoma, the safety of the pipeline is a top concern. TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1224	004	Morgan	Danny	OK House of Representatives	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry. However, in the unlikely event of a spill or incident, the company will promptly and thoroughly execute its Emergency Consolidated Response Plan. [language omitted] Based on these determinations, I believe that the TransCanada has demonstrated that it is ready and able to react quickly and thoroughly if necessary.	Comment acknowledged
2295	002	Morgan	Julia		By far the greatest threat, however, is the increase of global warming which it will bring; we cannot get back to a safe CO2 level if all coal is used without carbon capture or if unconventional fossil fuels, like tar sands are exploited.	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.
3019	002	Morgan	Danny	Oklahoma State House of Representatives (FORM LTR)	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure. In addition to Canadian crude oil, the Keystone XL pipeline will also transport domestic supplies of crude oil to refineries along the Gulf Coast. In Oklahoma, it is expected that the pipeline will create $1.2 billion in new spending for the Oklahoma economy and provide an additional $25 million in tax revenue to state and local governments.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3019	003	Morgan	Danny	Oklahoma State House of Representatives (FORM LTR)	Because the pipeline will travel through Oklahoma, the safety of the pipeline is a top a concern. TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in 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.
3019	004	Morgan	Danny	Oklahoma State House of Representatives (FORM LTR)	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry. However, in the unlikely event of a spill or incident, the company will promptly and thoroughly execute its Emergency Response Plan...Based on these determinations, I believe that the TransCanada has demonstrated that it is ready and able to react quickly and thoroughly if necessary.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
3297	001	Morgan	Richard		In the name of God- Stop this DEADLY Project. The unsequestered, and therefore added 400 GtC (equivalent to about 200 ppm C02) would have Deadly effects.	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.
100	1	Morris	Catherine		There is grave concern over a pipeline that could, if it were	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					damaged, spill its contents, which would be very harmful, into our only water source. That water source not only provides vital water for our livestock but for the many people, plants, crops and huge numbers of wildlife that depend on this treasured resource.	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
100	2	Morris	Catherine		After the recent BP oil spill that not only did so much damage to the oceans bounty but also the long term economic disaster it caused our Nation especially the residents of the Gulf, we are not wanting to jeopardize the Sandhill's environment nor it's economy over the possibility of such a disaster happening to the Ogallala Aquifer. Another consideration is that there would be NO access to such an underground water source for cleanup like you have in the open space of an ocean.	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 High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 and AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
100	2	Morris	Catherine		After the recent BP oil spill that not only did so much damage to the oceans bounty but also the long term economic disaster it caused our Nation especially the residents of the Gulf, we are not wanting to jeopardize the Sandhill's environment nor it's economy over the possibility of such a disaster happening to the Ogallala Aquifer. Another consideration is that there would be NO access to such an underground water source for cleanup like you have in the open space of an ocean.	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 AQF-3 provides information on the potential impacts of a spill that reaches the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer, and spill response scenarios. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
100	3	Morris	Catherine		An ALTERNATE ROUTE around the Aquifer for the pipeline is the ONLY SOLUTION to prevent such a tragedy. I ask that you seriously pursue an alternate route around the Ogallal Aquifer and not one that goes over it or near it.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
166	1	Morris	William		I completely oppose the Keystone oil pipeline going across Nebraska's Sand Hills.	Comment acknowledged.
436	1	Morris	Lynn		I just finished reading the children's story, "The Lorax" to my kindergarten students. Do you realize how long we have been debating the issue? It doesn't seem to matter and it is worse today. There is nothing we can do and one day all of us will wake up coughing (already are). Our animals will disappear. The story comes true and we are educated and have knowledge. Dr.Suess spelled it out years ago. One day we will have to talk to the Onceler and ask why. I see the orange streams and hear the hollow land under me everyday. A power plant (dead) is in my town close to my backyard. My young daughter has had asthma her entire life and I have almost lost her. I live in the land of the WV coal mine. But, how can we take jobs away? There is no easy answer.	Comment acknowledged.
2368	001	Morris	Jared		I wholeheartedly oppose tar sand oil extraction as I believe the environmental cost outweighs the energy reward.	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.
2484	002	Morris	Dale		The expansion of the pipeline will allow more Canadian oil to flow through the U.S., keeping our energy costs at a more reasonable level.	Comment acknowledged.
2484	003	Morris	Dale		As I have stated above, the economy is good in Texas right now. However, the expansion of the pipeline and the	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					construction involved in it can only add to that. Local businesses will thrive with the influx of workers from other states. Help America get back on its feet by allowing the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline to begin.	normal operation of the proposed Project.
2783	001	Morris	Carla		The Keystone XL project is vital to the economies and energy security of both Canada and the United States. It is a beneficial project for the whole of North America - creating jobs, security and enabling the use of North American energy sources in North America instead of exporting them to Asia. Approving this project would be a big step forward in regaining self sufficiency for the entire continent	Comment acknowledged.
604	1	Morrison	Pat		We need more money put into renewable energy resources which would create more jobs.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1124	001	Morrison	Dan		I support this project. It will bring many benefits to the United States - mainly a reliable source of energy from a country that shares the same values as the US. Canada has a great human rights record, is democratic and has tremendous environmental regulation. This cannot be said of many of the other countries that the US relies on for oil imports.	
174	1	Morrissey	Shannon		This proposed pipeline running through Nebraska is a bad idea. The state has a precious source of water, the Ogallala Aquifer that is imperative to the states well being and if that were to be compromised it would be devastating.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
174	2	Morrissey	Shannon		Running a pipeline from Canada down to the Gulf is ridiculous and I find it hard to believe the cost of building a refinery up north would cost much more than running pipe across the U.S. I would think that North Dakota would jump at the chance just for job creation alone.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 provides information regarding shipment of Canadian crude oil to refineries closer to the oil sands production areas.
174	3	Morrissey	Shannon		Maybe if that was the case then TransCanada wouldn`t be dealing with the oil spill near Cogswell,ND that happened on Saturday.	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).
174	4	Morrissey	Shannon		WE DO NOT WANT THIS PIPELINE RUNNING THROUGH OUR STATE !!!	Comment acknowledged.
2543	001	Mortensen	Stephen		The cheaper the price of gas is, the better it is for the rest of us. Something needs to be done to help with these continually rising costs.	Comment acknowledged.
2308	001	Moses	Paul		The Keystone XL project is blatantly destructive and unnecessary. Global warming is established fact in the literate international community. We need less oil, not more.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. 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.
2193	002	Motl	Julie		The false job claims of the company are of far less worth than the ecomomy already in place, and their record of safety in terribly lax.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. According to PHMSA technical staff (2011), the incidents experienced on

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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).
1255	001	Motley	Michael		As a property owner near the proposed route, a union pipeline worker, an energy consumer and an American, I am writing to express my strong support for construction of the Keystone XL pipeline currently being reviewed by the Department of State. Our nation's reliance on oil from politically unstable regions of the world threatens our way of life, and America should be working with our neighbors and allies to secure our fuel supply. The Keystone XL pipeline is a clear way to do this, and I urge the Department to consider the benefits this pipeline will have for our national security, energy security, and economic growth. Furthermore, I believe the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement thoroughly examines all the environmental risks and properly concludes that the potential hazards this pipeline presents are minimal. Every day we balance risks of action versus the benefits of those actions. I believe the benefits the Keystone XL will provide far outweigh the risks involved in its construction.	Comment acknowledged.
2523	002	Mott	Joe		Pleas do what is necessary to create jobs and stimulate our economy. Approve expansion of the Keystone Pipeline.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3516	1	mrtzhome@comcast.net			What this country needs right now is cheap energy to jump start our industrial base that has been ravaged by decades of absurd regulatory overkill, decimating this country's ability to build anything the rest of the world wants to buy. This, of course, means trade deficits, which result in budget deficits, debt, recession, depression, devalued dollars, and on and on. This is not the time to screw around with silly hysteria-building lies and half truths about carbon dioxide, intended to legitimize the regulation and control of carbon, and profits derived from that control. That Al Gore decided to sell what most rational citizens see as fraudulent, ponzi scheme carbon credits, should not be reason to buy into the regulation of carbon dioxide, in order to attempt to protect him from the scrutiny that is just now starting to build momentum. Worse, in the process, block the utilization of our abundant energy resources here, thereby importing foreign oil, funding our enemies abroad, increasing our national debt, and ultimately, threatening our national security. If we can't be strong economically, we will at some point become completely defenseless against an often hostile world that doesn't like what we are supposed to represent...freedom, independence, government of, by, and for the people. So, please support the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline from Canada to the United States. I, for one, feel much less threatened by Canada than the forces in the middle east. Maybe Canada will take pity, and also sell us their oil on credit. I would feel much	Commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					better if we would also explore the frozen tundra of Alaska, the Bakken reserves of the Dakotas and Montana, the Gulf, and all of our natural resources that have been placed off limits for reasons that look more like internal assaults on this country's economic viability than environmental concerns.	
2225	001	Mulawka	Lara		I strongly oppose the Keystone XL Project. This project would be extremely detrimental to the environment and the basic resources we all depend on for our very existence. Not only would it contaminate the ground water but the exploitation of the tar sands would make it impossible to stabilize climate and avoid disastrous global climate impacts. The tar sands are estimated to contain at least 400 GtC (equivalent to about 200 ppm CO2).	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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.
1690	001	Mulbery	Rose		What we need now is better access to cheaper oil that can be found right here in North America. The proposed Keystone Pipeline expansion will provide us with much more oil from Canada and should be approved by the State Department as soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
2075	001	Mulcahy	MaryEllen		I am asking you to NOT grant a permit to Trans Canada. As you know the new 1,070 miles Keystone has had one major leak and ten smaller leaks since May 21, 2010 – May 7, 2011. 1. Bituminous [tar sands] is the most toxic oil to push through 1,700 miles – under my pasture – to Houston, Texas. The steel pipe material from a foreign country has broken carrying the hot diluted [from water/steam at exceedingly high pressure] bitumen. Risks associated include internal corrosion, abrasion and stress corrosion cracking which weakens the pipe over time. What happens in 40-50 years or less if a crack occurs?? Please answer my questions. The Department of State has not addressed spills at a pumping station which is only 10 miles north of my pasture. I do NOT want the pipeline under my pasture. I do not have electricity on my pasture so why would I allow a seven foot hole [running from the N.W. corner to S.E. 50 feet wide] dug containing corrosive oil???	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 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. 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).
2075	002	Mulcahy	MaryEllen		Emergency Consolidated Response: Planning for emergency Consolidated Response is developed and reviewed only between the industry and the federal government. Greeley County should know where the emergency responders are located, where the equipment is, what kind of equipment, what is the training? As the landowner I want to know the emergency Consolidated Response process.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency Consolidated Response plans for the proposed Project.
2075	004	Mulcahy	MaryEllen		Again, I do NOT want the Trans Canada pipeline on my property.	Comment acknowledged.
2578	001	Muller	Christine		Dear Government Officials: Please do not approve the huge pipelines that carry tar sand oils from Canada to refineries in Texas. The greenhouse gases emitted by this project would make it impossible for humankind to avert run away climate change. What is at stake is the survival of our civilization, of a majority of plant and animal species, and possibly of humans as well. This decision is a matter of life and death. Allowing	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
					such a project would be immoral in the highest degree. Thank you for helping humankind survive.	
2823	001	Mulligan	Casey	Mulligan & Mulligan	The staggering and utterly unjustifiable impact from this project on climate change has apparently been completely disregarded for the sake of short-term corporate profits and political gain. The Department of State has a duty to protect the global human population and near-term future generations from the devastating impacts of human-caused global heating.	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.
3194	001	Mullis	Vicki		I want the pipeline to start being built now, so 300,000 jobs can be created, and allow for America to buy more oil from Canada instead of foreign dictators.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
0899	001	Munsterman	Al	American Council of Engineering Companies	We believe the Keystone XL project will enhance our lives, bringing increased energy security, increased supply of crude oil from democratic Canada, and jobs for America's hardworking men and women. In response to the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, we believe the Keystone XL project to be a positive advancement due to the following and many more reasons: o Our country's engineers have already helped develop more than 21,000 of miles of pipelines through Nebraska, including thousands of which cross Ogallala Aquifer. o The Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement stated, "....the information provided in this SDEIS does not alter the conclusions reached in the draft EIS regarding the need for and the potential impacts of the proposed Project." o America's has some of the highest environmental in the world. Our refineries and pipelines will reflect our high environmental standards, standards our country's engineers will assist in implementing.	Comment acknowledged.
0899	002	Munsterman	Al	American Council of Engineering Companies	Our country's has some of the finest engineers in the world who will dedicate themselves to ensuring the Keystone XL project is as safe as possible, meeting and surpassing safety and quality standards.	Comment acknowledged.
344	1	Muralt	Ione		I want to support the Keystone XL Project EIS. Please register my opinion.	Comment acknowledged.
2332	001	Murdoch	John	Wind Gap Data, LLC	I write in support of the Keystone XL project--it makes sense economically, in that it will boost American and Canadian employment; it makes sense politically, in that it strengthens our relationships with our largest trading partner; and it makes sense environmentally, in that oil--even oil sands oil--is dramatically better for the environment than the oft-wished-for wind, solar, and tidal energy.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
1998	001	Murphy	Charles		We need to allow construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Better to get oil from Canada than other foreign sources.	Comment acknowledged.
218	1	Musselman	Marsha		I have read the information about the proposed pipeline and consider this to be one of the best ideas I've heard thus far concerning ways to lower our gas prices and provide jobs and taxes for the states shown on the map.	Comment acknowledged.
128	1	Myers	Cindy		We drink our water straight from the aquifer, unfiltered and untreated. The Keystone XL pipeline will be submerged in waters of the aquifer throughout Holt County, and these waters are connected to the deeper waters just below where	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					we all get our drinking water. Our well driller told us that there are no containing layers from the surface down to our water supply, only sandy soil that any contaminants can leach through easily. The underground water here moves west to east and experts do not know how far and fast the contaminants spread, but we do know that once down in the aquifer it is permanent. There was a contaminant plume near the Holt County city of Atkinson a few years back and it spread well over 1-2 miles. I live 2 miles east of the pipeline route and we have our own private well. I am in fear of ever drinking my water again if the pipeline is placed because of the unknown pinhole leaks that are not detected and could be releasing toxins gradually into my water supply. I can't afford to be testing and treating my water. I don't even know what chemicals to be testing for.	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.
128	2	Myers	Cindy		PLEASE COME VISIT HOLT COUNTY AND DRINK THE PURE WATER I HAVE DRANK FOR 50 YEARS AND HOPE THAT MY DESCENDANTS CAN STILL DRINK. I will give you a tour of Holt County and show you the many flowing wells, wildlife, and beauty of the unspoiled Sand Hills.	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.
128	3	Myers	Cindy		I beg you not to sign the Presidential Permit.	Comment acknowledged.
129	1	Myers	Cindy		I, like so many people here, have grave concerns about our drinking water which is supplied directly from the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
129	2	Myers	Cindy		At a pipeline informational meeting held in Stuart April 17th, 2011, 150 people attended, and many told me that this was the first pipeline information they had received.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
129	3	Myers	Cindy		All through this part of Holt County, the water level is at or near the surface. The oil pipeline with this toxic tar sands oil will be buried at least 7 feet down and totally submerged in the waters of the aquifer which saturates the soil, and connects to the deeper drinking water supplies.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
129	4	Myers	Cindy		Our acreage is 2 miles east of the pipeline route. Our private well draws water from 54 feet below the surface. We drink this water that comes straight from the Ogallala Aquifer, untreated and unfiltered. The only pollutant I have previously tested for is nitrates, and that level was well within the safe limit. The well-driller told me there is no containing layer to stop toxins spilled on the surface from leaching through the sandy soil down to our drinking water. My concern is that the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement only takes into consideration locations/wells/water located within a mile of the proposed pipeline route.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
129	5	Myers	Cindy		The EPA was involved in a widespread groundwater contaminant plume near the city of Atkinson, approximately 10 miles to the east of the pipeline route that was documented to have spread well over a mile. Water experts have voiced concerns that there are many unknowns as to how far and fast pollutants will spread in this complex aquifer system. Other documented sites of ground water contamination in Nebraska include the old Grand Island Ammunition Plant. Contaminants from the plant have migrated to the east under the city of Grand Island and have made drinking water wells on the other	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 Consolidated Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					side of town undrinkable. Also serious is a contamination plume from the Mead Rocket Motor assembly site that has now migrated half way to the Lincoln city well field. Who will be testing my private drinking water well or Stuart's city water for migrating contaminants from an undetected leaky pipeline that could gradually release fatal toxins into our drinking water? How do I know what toxins to test for since we are not privy to that information? Who should be routinely testing all the innumerable water supplies? Who will be responsible for the cost of testing?	Consolidated 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.
129	6	Myers	Cindy		Why should I have to have all these worries when it is a foreign company that is building this pipeline and making all the profit from it? What the communities will receive in tax revenue will never make up for the loss of our drinking water.	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 negations 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.
129	7	Myers	Cindy		How will I be able to drink my water without hesitation since I will not know if the pipe just to the west of our well is leaking? If it does leak, it is too late because there is no possible means to clean it out of the ground water, and it will continue to spread to unknown water supplies just like the before mentioned well-documented cases. I am appalled that the SDEIS takes into consideration ONLY the areas within a mile of the pipeline, when there are documented cases of ground water pollutants migrating further than a mile. Were these sites of ground water contamination taken into consideration when the analyses were done for the SDEIS? One leak into our aquifer and it is permanent. The most chilling thought is that we don't really know how far and where the toxins will insidiously reveal themselves in future years. The city of Stuart is just to the east of the pipeline route. Who will be responsible for supplying the entire town with bottled drinking water forever into the future? Will TransCanada supply the drinking or agricultural water to remediate the situation?	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 Consolidated Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Consolidated 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.
129	8	Myers	Cindy		Currently there is not one single law in Nebraska that would hold TransCanada accountable.	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. 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.
129	9	Myers	Cindy		TransCanada has only had experience building one other tar sands oil pipeline. That pipeline has had 11 confirmed leaks and the last reported was 3 barrels (42 gallons). 3 barrels of oil migrating into the city of Stuart's water supply or any water supply would be enough to permanently obliterate the current lifestyle.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time.
129	10	Myers	Cindy		Tar sands oil pipelines are 16 times more corrosive than conventional crude oil because of the particulate composition, including quartz particles which have a hardness factor greater than the steel of the pipe, obviously making the pipeline more prone to leakage/rupture.	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. DOS has not seen any evidence that crude oil derived from the Canadian oil sands projects is more corrosive than other heavy crude oils or that quartz is a component of the crude oil.
129	11	Myers	Cindy		I strongly feel your study is grossly inadequate since there is no mention of migrating contaminants that can reach water supplies beyond the distance of a mile indicated by your studies.	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.
129	12	Myers	Cindy		I feel the drinking water for humans should be the primary deciding factor, but did the analyses take into consideration water sources for livestock? Herds of cattle depend on the aquifer supplied water, whether from a windmill, creek or pond.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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.
129	13	Myers	Cindy		Why should a foreign company be allowed to destroy our land and water for their financial gain? Who is this pipeline benefitting?	As noted in Section 1.0 of the EIS, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project. 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. 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.
129	14	Myers	Cindy		I invite you to visit me in Holt County. I would like to show you the flow wells and let you drink the water I enjoy.	Comment acknowledged.
321	1	Myers	Cindy		TransCanada's first experience building an oil pipeline is Keystone 1 which crosses eastern Nebraska and has had 12 leaks and has only been in operation less than a year. The last leak was discovered by a landowner in ND when he walked outside early that morning and saw a geyser of oil shooting 60 feet in the air, above the cottonwood trees. Newspapers reported that 500 barrels of oil spilled. With 12 leaks in the Keystone 1 pipeline during its first year of operation, how can we believe it would be safe for TransCanada to build their 2nd oil pipeline, Keystone X-L across our state's most valuable natural resource, the Ogallala Aquifer? Holt County is most vulnerable to oil leaks, particularly through southwest Holt County where the aquifer	In the case of the May 7, 2011 Ludden spill, the time from 3:51 to 4:26 pm MST was used to verify flow imbalance trends detected by the SCADA system. At 4:26 pm the Keystone Oil Control Center (OCC) received visual verification of a leak from a local farmer, thus confirming that a leak had occurred and system shutdown was immediately initiated. Shutdown was completed by 4:35 pm MST. The elapsed time from leak confirmation through visual verification to complete system shutdown was 9 minutes. The incident emphasizes the importance and difficulty of leak verification in some instances. The incident confirms that the uncertainty in time to shut down for any leak is primarily a function of the time required to verify that a leak has occurred. According to PHMSA technical staff

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					is saturated at or near ground level and the 36 inch pipeline carrying the world's most toxic type of oil will be submerged in water only feet above our drinking supply. Contaminants from the old Grand Island Ammunition plant have migrated to the east under the city of Grand Island and have made private drinking water wells on the other side of town undrinkable. Another major contamination plume resulted from the Mead Rocket Motor assembly site that has now migrated half way to the Lincoln city well field.	(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). Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS provides information on releases that occurred on the Keystone Mainline. As noted in that section, the releases were accidental and were associated with equipment at pump stations or valve stations and most of the oil released was contained within the facility boundaries. 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 Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPQ) system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on the potential impacts of a spill that reaches the NHPQ system and spill response scenarios.
321	2	Myers	Cindy		The recent Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) issued by the Dept. of State takes into consideration only the area within a mile of the pipeline route and does not take into consideration the potential of contaminants spreading in our groundwater. Were these sites of ground water contamination taken into consideration when the analyses were done for the SEIS?	Section 3.3 of the supplemental draft EIS addressed the aquifer systems, and Section 3.13.6.3 addressed the potential impacts to aquifers due to a spill. Also see Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1198	001	Myers	Miriam		The Keystone Pipeline, projected to span from Canada across the Midwest to Texas, would improve our energy security	Comment acknowledged.
1198	002	Myers	Miriam		Thousands of jobs will be created during construction of the Keystone Pipeline. These employment opportunities will prove to be vital as we work toward economic recovery	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1198	003	Myers	Miriam		I have great confidence that the pipeline company will follow strict guidelines to ensure that no harm is done	Comment acknowledged.
1199	002	Myers	David	Oklahoma State Senate	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure. In addition to Canadian crude oil, the Keystone XL pipeline will also transport domestic supplies of crude oil to refineries along the Gulf Coast. In Oklahoma, it is expected that the pipeline will create $1.2 billion in new spending for the Oklahoma economy and provide an additional $25 million in tax revenue to state and local governments.	Comment acknowledged.
1199	003	Myers	David	Oklahoma State Senate	Because the pipeline will travel through Oklahoma, the safety of the pipeline is a top concern. TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1199	004	Myers	David	Oklahoma State Senate	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry. However, in the unlikely event of a spill	Comment acknowledged

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					or incident, the company will promptly and thoroughly execute its Emergency Consolidated Response Plan. [language omitted] Based on these determinations, I believe that the TransCanada has demonstrated that it is ready and able to react quickly and thoroughly if necessary.	
2209	001	Myers	Mike		It is far safer to pipe in from Canada, than getting from people who don't like us on a ship. To stop this pipe line, only shows that the PM economic and energy needs of this nation are not supported by this government.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
2338	001	Myers	Kathee		This project would be an environmental disaster and is not the direction this country should be going. Instead renewable energy forms need to be promoted and developed along with energy conservation.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2636	002	Myers	Sandy		As for going over the Aquifer, why can't Canada move their pipeline so it doesn't go over our precious water. We have all seen how the disaster in the Gulf played out and other leaks as well. They can keep telling us there will be no leaks or they will clean up everything but what happens before things are cleaned up (because there will be leaks). Is our water not important enough to make the pipeline move it course.	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. Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
184	1	Mykyte	Dustin		Today's pipelines are built with the upmost care and concern for safety, environmental protection, and efficiency. This project would employ thousands of out of work AMERICANS and stimulate economies all over the nation. This one single pipeline can reduce the need of foreign oil demand by upwards of 20%. That is 20% less income for un friendly, terrorist supporting nations such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, etc. This would further cement a resource trading relationship with a FRIENDLY nation (Canada), and help both our Nation and their's grow.	Comment acknowledged.
204	1	Najeeb	Arfeen		The project should go ahead. It is good both countries. Transcanada has demonstrated professionalism in Maintaining and building pipelines , I don't know why it should not ahead with the project.... Oil extraction from oil sands is expensive and industry is putting in efforts to identify and mitigate the issues. May be more regulations can be enforced.	Comment acknowledged.
2778	001	Nakagawa	Jenna		Less dependency on foreign oil does not vindicate greater destruction to our home lands. The American people are ready and willing to accept alternative energies and safer consumer products (ie. electric cars and American-made goods), which would significantly benefit our economy, to combat the destruction that short-term planning has caused.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1501	002	Namuth-Covert	Deana		Let's put our children's future first and oil companies second. I think we can do better at creating alternative energy jobs and sustaining our energy economies, while becoming an international role model.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
3521	1	nancylee@kc.rr.com			We urge you to approve the Keystone XL Pipeline—which would bring an extra 830,000 barrels of Canadian oil per day	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					to the U.S.	
2012	001	Nantkes	Stephanie		In opposition to or AGAINST this in every form going anywhere close to our WATER. Re ROUTE if it must come to 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.
1138	001	Napier	Todd		I do not understand why the Keystone pipe line people want to spend all that money to bury pipe underground in a very sensitive land area to send raw oil down to the Texas coast to be refined and then turn around and send the finished products back north to be used. Wouldn't it make much more sense to build a refinery in the north.	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.
2040	005	Naranjo	Vladimir	NAMC, Inc. Greater Houston Chapter	Keystone XL is important to improving our nation's energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
2040	006	Naranjo	Vladimir	NAMC, Inc. Greater Houston Chapter	that Keystone XL will allow the United States to reduce reliance in oil from the Middle East and Venezuela by as much as 40 percent – replacing those imports with our own U.S. produced oil and oil from Canada, our nearby, friendly, reliable neighbor.	Comment acknowledged.
2040	008	Naranjo	Vladimir	NAMC, Inc. Greater Houston Chapter	Transporting crude oil via pipeline is the safest, most environmentally sound manner to move oil to refineries. Every day, more than 200,000 miles of pipelines in the U.S. move oil and energy products safely to their destinations.	Comment acknowledged.
1543	001	Nascimento	Ian	JRN, Inc.	WHAT IS THERE TO THINK ABOUT? EITHER BRING THE FUEL FROM CANADA OR START DRILLING OR OWN SUPPLIES. THERE IS NOTHING IN OUR ENVIRONMENT THAT WE CAN'T DO WITHOUT THAT SHOULD STOP US FROM BEING INDEPENDENT OF THE REST OF THE WORLD FOR FUEL.	Comment acknowledged.
407	1	nasunape@yahoo.com	Kat		I am AGAINST Keystone XL Project. It SHOULDN'T go through the Nebraska Sandhills and it SHOULD be rerouted.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
216	1	Nation	Kathy		I am writing on behalf of the Oklahoma landowner's fighting Trans Canada. Due to the fact that a forgein government should not have the right to eminent domain on hard working citizens. This is their land and they have lived in for most of their lives. We still live in America, we still have the constitutional right to own our property and do as we see fit with it.	As noted in Section 1.0, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
216	2	Nation	Kathy		This oil could be re routed with little effort, proofing that we do have reserves of oil in our own country.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Response P&N-1 describes the purpose of and need for the proposed Project.
3242	001	Nation	Ralph		If the world is to avoid an absolute climate disaster it is imperative that nothing be done to encourage the use of fuels that have a large carbon release to the atmosphere per unit of energy produced. Tar sands are among the worst fuels in this regard	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.
1496	001	Naugle	Gretchen		Please, please do not build the pipeline in or near our prime water source.	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.
3246	001	Naumer	Tenney		I am extremely concerned with the massive carbon emissions	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					that will be emitted in the extraction and refining of dirty tar sands oil from Canada. We need to stop emissions of C02 not add to them.	concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
526	1	Navickas	June		The Keystone XL Pipeline has many benefits attached to its creation, but the biggest one that I can think of is the benefit of having a near-domestic resource for our country's energy. Of course, I am always optimistic of gleaning our own domestic resources as well, but it is easy to see that Canada is definitely the second-best alternative to that. In order to get our economy back to where it needs to be, we have to use every available avenue to gain energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
526	2	Navickas	June		As I mentioned before, I realize that there are many advantages to building the Keystone XIL Pipeline, and our country needs all of them right now. Whether it is job creation, lower fuel prices, or energy security, they are all of the utmost importance. My support to begin construction on the pipeline expansion is apparent, and I am convinced that we just simply cannot afford to wait.	Comment acknowledged.
564	1	Neff	John		The Koch Brothers Keystone XL Project is an environmental disaster about to happen. It rewards the fat cats while punishing the poor, putting environment at great risk, and costing taxpayers at every turn. I implore you to reject it outright.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
303	1	Nelson	Max		How many people realize the major impact on their water supply if this crude oil gets in the sand of our water supply? All of the towns in some areas could be affected and if it got in the Loup and Platte Valley basins, it would affect even Omaha and Lincoln for they get their water out of the Platte River and the Loup River merges with the Platte in the Columbus area. It would affect all irrigation for you could not pump oil polluted water on your ground. It would affect all industrial plants that use fresh water. What about our ethanol plants that use fresh water and we are making clean fuel for our country.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
303	2	Nelson	Max		Why doesn't Canada build its own refinery for the finished product would probably go to the east and west coasts anyway?	Consolidated Response P&N-8 provides information regarding shipment of Canadian crude oil to refineries closer to the oil sands production areas.
303	3	Nelson	Max		If we pollute the greatest asset the State of Nebraska has we would have to rely on rain water. The underground sand is why we have such good water. If we lost our pure water supply, would the pipeline company build many pipelines from eastern Wyoming and Lake McConnahay to supply the areas with fresh water for the towns, packing companies, feed lots and livestock currently in all the area of the aquifer? If this is not stopped, I think we will have an uprising of the people in the state of Nebraska.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
303	4	Nelson	Max		There is no reason at all to even chance a leak or spill when it can be completely avoided and if they process the oils in Canada, we could then buy it from them instead of overseas.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 provides information regarding shipment of Canadian crude oil to refineries closer to the oil sands production areas.
303	5	Nelson	Max		I urge you to NOT approve the building of this Keystone XL pipeline through the state of Nebraska.	Comment acknowledged.
1188	002	Nelson	Nina		please seriously consider forcing TransCanada to move their route further east to avoid this pending danger to one of 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
					largest and cleanest water sources in the entire United States.	High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
1288	001	Nelson	Patriciaq		Tar Sand is corrosive and will leak. Not a matter of will, a matter of when it will leak.	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 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-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
2197	002	Nelson	Rita		The farmers who's land this will be built on our not being protected by the very government they appoint to protect 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. 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 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.
2197	003	Nelson	Rita		We have had enough oil spills and I don't want what has happened in other areas to happen here. For any politician to think building this over the aquifer is a good idea shows that lessons have not been learned. We have seen time and time again no number of safety measures and no amount of paperwork will make this safe. You will not be able to guarantee that a break and spill won't happen and we the citizens are the ones who will have to pay for your mistake	Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-1. 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 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.
2829	001	Nelson	Summer		Please include in the analysis alternatives for expanding renewable energy - particularly distributed energy - as an alternative to the Keystone XL pipeline and importing oil from Alberta's tar sands	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2829	002	Nelson	Summer		Please also be sure to include analysis and disclosure of impacts of the project on tar sands expansion, the associated human rights abuses and environmental degradation, and the profound contributions to accelerated human-caused climate change.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						assessment of GHG emissions.
2951	001	Nelson	Teresa		We should do whatever it takes to expand the Keystone Pipeline. We need fuel prices to come back down to something more realistic and affordable, and the pipeline is the answer. It already traverses most of the Midwest, and we might as well get more use from it.	Comment acknowledged.
2951	002	Nelson	Teresa		The pipeline expansion will also create numerous jobs and be good for businesses in the expansion areas. We hope that you say yes to this project, as it can really help our economic state. Canada has always been a good neighbor to us, which is even more reason to utilize oil from them.	Comment acknowledged.
2275	001	Nemish	Eugene		Why even think about blocking oil from Canada? They are good friends who live next door. The United States & Canada have the knowledge to expand local production in our own part of the world and we can do that in a manner that does not destroy the environment. IDEA!!! Instead block the oil coming in from the mideastern countries and do not continue supporting countries that preach hate for us.	Comment acknowledged.
3238	001	Nerin	William		My readings have convinced me that the inhabitants on this planet earth are heading for a disastrous outcome if we do not control carbon emissions in the atmosphere within the next 30 years, reducing it to 350 parts C02 per million from its present state of 390 parts	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.
3586	1	Ness	Ron	North Dakota Petroleum Council	This letter is to support the approval of the Keystone XL pipeline. The final approval of Keystone XL is important to our nation's energy security. It will allow our domestic oil production to continue to increase by providing crucial export capacity for the Bakken and other North American energy resources.	Comment acknowledged.
3586	2	Ness	Ron	North Dakota Petroleum Council	Development of our nation's domestic oil resources is important to our nation's security and it also creates jobs, wealth, and generates tremendous economic activity and tax revenues for our state and nation. The Bakken in North Dakota and the Williston Basin has a minimum four billion barrels of recoverable oil. The USGS recently announced they will re-evaluate the Bakken and Three Forks Formations and the recoverable barrels will likely increase substantially. North Dakota has tripled its oil production over the past five years from 100,000 barrels of oil per day to 360,000 barrels of oil per day. We have gone from producing 1% of the daily US oil to 6% and we expect the production to continue to increase. The oil industry in North Dakota has increased our workforce over the past six years from 4,000 employees to more than 30,000. The average wage in the industry is $90,000 per year. Keystone XL will help the Bakken in North Dakota continue to expand, create jobs, and produce more American energy. We support the comments of the North Dakota Pipeline Authority, "The Keystone XL Bakken Marketlink project is a major step in increasing take away capacity for crude oil production from the rapidly developing U.S. Williston Basin. The project's interconnection near Baker, MT could provide in excess of 100,000 BOPD of high quality, light sweet crude oil with direct access to major	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin. See Sections 3.14.2 and 3.14.3 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					downstream refining markets.	
3586	3	Ness	Ron	North Dakota Petroleum Council	Our nations' pipeline infrastructure is one of the safest, most efficient and effective means of transporting oil and gas to the consumer. This pipeline would ensure more product would be available to be refined and, therefore, increase supply and benefit to the consumer." We urge you to approve the Keystone XL. Our nation needs the energy to power our economy.	Comment acknowledged.
399	1	Nevins	Diana		The Sand Hills in Nebraska are an environmentally delicate region, and the ground soil there is quite porous. Any leakage from the pipeline poses a direct threat the the Ogalalla Aquifer, which is a major source of drinking water for the people of Nebraska. I therefore oppose this project.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
17	1	Newell	James		After reading this statement it's clear that the interests of a foreign oil company, which produces and distributes the dirtiest oil on the planet, is preferred to the people of this country.	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 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.
17	2	Newell	James		The risk of destroying the Ogallala Aquifer is worth the potential reward in the State Department's eyes because the revenue can be measured.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
0887	002	Newell	William		Aren't we supposed to be looking for ways spend money on renewable energy?	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1210	001	Newman	Russell		What is our-country thinking when it continues to purchase crude oil from the same distant nations it has turned to for so long? While drilling on our own soil would be the most ideal solution, I realize this may not occur right away. Supplying our country with affordable crude oil is still necessary, and we need to find resources now that will help to lower fuel costs. Why not turn to a nearby, stable neighbor for help? Alberta, Canada is just such a neighbor, and expanding its Keystone Pipeline throughout our country could very well be the means to do this.	Comment acknowledged.
2971	001	Newman	Norma		The proposed Keystone Pipeline Expansion is something that the United States cannot pass up. When this expansion occurs, it would be a major improvement to my local economy in Mission, Texas, as well as throughout the United States. It would definitely provide good paying jobs to many people in the construction and energy sector, who have been struggling to support their families.	Comment acknowledged.
1647	002	Nicholl	Jeremiah		Nothing will change regarding the unemployment rate here in Indiana -unless businesses can have some assurance that	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					they will have access to affordable and plentiful energy resources in the future.	
306	1	Nichols	Debby		Any project that makes us less dependent on oil from around the world is a good idea. The Keystone XL Pipeline definitely fits the bill. It would bring in massive amounts of oil sands to our refineries and provide a boost to our energy infrastructure. Better still, it would create jobs. Therefore, it seems like a winning solution worthy of your support.	Comment acknowledged.
306	2	Nichols	Debby		After eight years as a land analyst in the oil and gas industry, I understand that the country runs on oil. That is unlikely to change in the near future. Building the Keystone XL Pipeline is a major step in assuring our energy security. Please support its construction.	Comment acknowledged.
566	1	Nicholson	Gary		It is time to take the power away from the Oil Industry. You run under the Democratic ticket. There should be a bigger and stronger Democracy in the Future but we need to build one. Let's stop U. S. Military aggression and stop Pandering to the Oil Companies and other big business End the Oligarchy and Start Building DEMOCRACY	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1406	001	Niemack	Judy		I am requesting you re-consider the location of the Keystone XL project. Thousands of people depend on the Ogallala Acquifer for daily life. One small leak would mean disaster for years to come.	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.
1352	001	Nightengale	Bahia		As a former NPS Ranger I have seen first hand the devistation that tar-sands extraction creates.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1352	002	Nightengale	Bahia		We must hold ourselves to a higher standard and support modern, cleaner, less devestating energy sources.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2626	001	Nino	Jose	Hispanic Alliance for Prosperity	The Keystone XL project is important to Hispanic families and businesses. Keystone XL, once approved, will pump $7 billion in private sector spending into the economy. It's a shovelready project that will not require one-cent of tax payer money and awaits only your department's approval. We urge you to let this project move forward. After many months of study and public comment, your recent Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) found no new issues to alter your original finding that the project involved only minimal environmental impact. Balanced against the many economic and energy security benefits, it's time to move forward and approve the KXL permit. A study by Nobel-nominated economist, Dr. M. Ray Perryman, concluded that the Keystone XL project will stimulate: more than $20 billion in new spending, $1.5 billion of it likely with Hispanic workers and businesses; some 118,000 new jobs during the period of construction, almost 23,000 of those likely going to Hispanic workers; and "notable opportunities to Hispanic-owned firms."	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2626	002	Nino	Jose	Hispanic Alliance for	It is troubling that the Keystone XL permit has not already been granted. Pipelines are the safest way to transport oil,	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Prosperity	and Keystone XL would replace 200 tankers a year, improving safety and environmental performance.	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.
2626	003	Nino	Jose	Hispanic Alliance for Prosperity	Opponents mostly seem to oppose Canadian oil sands, but Canada has made it clear oil sands development will continue, regardless. If we don't want it, the oil will go to China – by tankers which add to greenhouse gasses – where Chinese refineries lack the emissions controls of U.S. refineries … even more greenhouse gasses. The Hispanic Alliance for Prosperity Institute urges you to grant Keystone XL its permit without allowing further delays in the process. We need the economic benefits now, and Keystone LX provides the safest and most environmentally sound way for the U.S. to get the oil needed to keep our country moving in the right direction.	Comment acknowledged.
2964	001	Nino	Jose	Hispanic Alliance for Prosperity Institute	We are writing to express the support of the Hispanic Alliance for Prosperity Institute (HAPI) for the Keystone XL Pipeline, a project that is critical to the United States' securing our national energy security and infrastructure. We cannot emphasize enough the importance of you granting the Keystone XL (KXL) Pipeline its permit.	Comment acknowledged.
2964	002	Nino	Jose	Hispanic Alliance for Prosperity Institute	So understandably, we are dismayed that the Department of State has delayed such a large infrastructure project that could significantly and positively impact so many. The Keystone XL project is important to Hispanic families and businesses. Keystone XL, once approved, will pump $7 billion in private sector spending into the economy. It's a shovel-ready project that will not require one-cent of tax-payer money and awaits only your department's approval. We urge you to let this project move forward.	Comment acknowledged.
2964	003	Nino	Jose	Hispanic Alliance for Prosperity Institute	A study by Nobel-nominated economist, Dr. M. Ray Perryman, concluded that the Keystone XL project will stimulate: more than $20 billion in new spending, $1.5 billion of it likely with Hispanic workers and businesses; some 118,000 new jobs during the period of construction, almost 23,000 of those likely going to Hispanic workers; and "notable opportunities to Hispanic-owned firms." Once in operation, Dr. Perryman conservatively estimates that the stability Keystone XL brings to U.S. oil markets will add 250,000 new permanent jobs to the economy, almost 38,000 of those likely for Hispanic workers. Those numbers could double if oil prices continue to climb.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2964	004	Nino	Jose	Hispanic Alliance for Prosperity Institute	It is troubling that the Keystone XL permit has not already been granted. Pipelines are the safest way to transport oil, and Keystone XL would replace 200 tankers a year, improving safety and environmental performance.	Comment acknowledged.
2964	005	Nino	Jose	Hispanic Alliance for Prosperity Institute	Opponents mostly seem to oppose Canadian oil sands, but Canada has made it clear oil sands development will continue, regardless. If we don't want it, the oil will go to China – by tankers which add to greenhouse gasses – where Chinese refineries lack the emissions controls of U.S. 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. 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
					even more greenhouse gasses.	level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
2319	001	Nishman	Alan		Tar sands oil is a dirty source of energy, and the pipeline is dangerous due to the possibility of leaks.	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 to other heavy crude oils. 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.
2319	002	Nishman	Alan		But the amount of carbon that tar sands oil would release into the atmosphere is the most intolerable and dangerous of the effects that the Keystone Pipeline will have it is allowed to be built. Please do not permit this 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.
1305	001	Noland	Nat	Indiana Coal Council	Petroleum supplies from friendly, stable governments is critical to our energy future across all energy sectors. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1338	002	Nollette	Neal	Diocese of Grand Island Rural Life Office	Please deny the request to build this pipeline through the Nebraska Sandhills. There are other routes that Keystone can take to allow their tar sand oil to pass through our country that will have a far less environmental impact should a leak or catastrophe happen. The only reason that Keystone is proposing that their pipeline go through the Nebraska Sandhills is to reduce their construction costs.	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.
484	1	Nomikos	Larinda		Please stop this corporate power-grab.	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.
2513	001	Nortz	Steve		If the Keystone Pipeline can be expanded to connect to our refineries in Texas, we would be less dependent on oil from more distant sources. It will be the first step in the right direction toward bringing down the prices of fuel. This pipeline expansion will also create many jobs and boost the economy in surrounding towns and cities. Several years ago, they built a 195-turbine wind farm in my town, which brought a lot of money to the community. The workers spent quite a bit of their income here in Lowville. With expansion of the pipeline, surrounding communities would see similar benefits.	Comment acknowledged.
2276	001	Norwood	Russ		We should support the Keystone XL Project. It would bring thousands of needed jobs to the US and secure oil imports from a reliable neighbor, decreasing the oil we import from unreliable Middle Eastern sources.The leaks that already	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					occurred are relatively small and have been well contained. This is a small price to pay for the benefits we would obtain.	
0879	001	Novak	George		Do not approve the dirty canadian tar sands pipeline. This "oil" is environmentally bad and takes vast amounts of water and natural gas to process and is poisonous and corrosive to ship.	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 to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2416	001	Nutter	Edward		Fuel shipped from thousands of miles across an ocean from unstable nations vs. from across the border of a stable neighboring friendly nation. Environmental problems in nations who don't care much about how they affect humans and wildlife vs. environmental problems in a nation that does care, plus has the wealth and expertise to deal with them. Another supply on this continent of the fuel that must be supplied to run a robust economy vs. dependence on the aforementioned distant unstable nations. These choices are what they call "no brainers." Approve the pipeline or demonstrate a lack of brains.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3433	003	Nygarrd	Diane	Sierra Club	I ask that public hearings be held in the local communities- and that further technical studies be done to analyze global warming impacts and seriously consider alternative routes that avoid sensitive areas like Sandhills and major aquifers like the Ogallala and the Carrizo-Wilcox.	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 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 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 ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
173	1	O'haver	Judith		I urge you to support the building of the Trans Canada Keystone Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
173	2	O'haver	Judith		I believe it's past the time to begin supporting those endeavors that will provide jobs and allow the western world to become independent of enemy regimes who now control our oil supplies.	Comment acknowledged.
450	1	O'Malley	Elaine		I oppose the Keystone XL pipeline because of the dangers it poses to people and the environment. As your analysis indicates, tar sands oil produces more global warming pollution than conventional oil. Your analysis ignores the fact that real investments in clean cars and public transit would save far more oil than this pipeline would provide. It also claims that these higher emissions do not need to be considered but if they were, an honest assessment of the impact would compel the administration to reject the pipeline.	The analysis of greenhouse gas emissions in Section 3.14 of the EIS does not state that the emissions do not need to be considered. Those emissions will be considered by DOS as a part of the decision-making process. 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.
450	2	O'Malley	Elaine		Finally, the Keystone XL pipeline and the tar sands oil it would	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					carry would also increase dangerous air pollution in minority communities who live near these oil refineries.	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.
450	3	O'Malley	Elaine		The State Department should allow public hearings and not limit the comment period to just 45 days so the people impacted by this pipeline have the opportunity to voice their opinions.	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.
434	1	O'Rourke	S.Mary		While the State Department is not acknowledging the looming problems, it is also not allowing the American people an opportunity to speak up about the project. By refusing to allow for public hearings and limiting the comment period to just 45 days, the State Department is denying people impacted by this pipeline the opportunity to voice their opinions.	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 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.
2693	001	Ochenski	George		The chances of a spill are not infinitesimal, as Big Oil would have you believe, they are certain. EVERY other pipeline has leaked massive amounts of oil, or other petroleum byproducts, that have contaminated ground and surface waters and leached into the groundwater where it will never -- repeat, NEVER, come out.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project.
2693	003	Ochenski	George		The EA also seems to ignore the impacts on populations along the route and at the terminus, where "environmental justice" issues are paramount because you will undoubtedly load more pollution on those least able to afford to fight back in court.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2693	004	Ochenski	George		This is not "domestic oil" -- it's from Canada. And hate to say it, but Canadian mining and energy companies have a VERY BAD ENVIRONMENTAL TRACK RECORD here in the U.S. and, as anyone who has tried to clean up their pollution knows, it is VERY difficult to obtain environmental justice from foreign national corporations.	Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS addresses the operating history of TransCanada and Keystone. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project.
2693	005	Ochenski	George		What we need is some common-sense conservation to REDUCE our energy demand -- not phony analyses that immediately leap to the conclusion that we "need the oil." We don't. We need smaller cars. We need more efficient appliances. We need mass transit that works. And we desperately need some leadership from the White House to get us there.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
0677	001	Odell	Yvette		If my opinion matters...and I hope it does...I say no. Yes it will be really, really hard to wean away from oil but the sooner we DO then sooner we will be on the other side of this dependency. This is NO good for Canada and it is NO good for us in the U.S. We must not use Canada's environmental rape to free us from mid-east oil. We must find other alternatives and it IS up to our government to spearhead this quest NOW.	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.
2323	001	O'dell	Christopher	Colorado State University,	I am writing to oppose the Keystone XL Pipeline project on grounds related to climate change. We cannot practically	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere	exploit the approximately 400 Billion Tonnes of carbon contained in the Canadian tar sands which disastrous climate impacts. Burning a even half of this will add another 100 parts per million (ppm) of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere, pushing our climate into the realm of what many would call disastrous climate change; ie, much more than 3.8 deg Fahrenheit (2 deg C) increase in the globally-averaged surface temperature.	alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
370	1	Oden	Michael		Plainly, it is a project of urgent National Security.	Comment acknowledged.
370	2	Oden	Michael		However, I beleive a re-route around Aquifers is mandatory to mitigate any potential disaster ... the Exxon Valdez and the BP Oil Rig explosion has, in the least, taught us that. Those who don't learn from History, sadly, are condemned to repeat it. Some wiseass said that, but I don't remember who.	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.
3085	001	O'Flinn	Chris		I am writing to suggest that you do everything you can to bring about a Presidential Permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline in the near future. In doing so, I believe you will be helping to ensure that Canadian oil will continue to play a significant role in meeting U.S. demand for fuels for the foreseeable future. Facilitaing an ample supply of Canadian Oil to meet US demand in the future will help hold down fuel prices and also lessen our dependence on foreign, and therefore less secure, sources of oil supply. Building the pipeleine will also provide much needed jobs in areas that have been hard hit by the recession. I've heard that the favorable economic impact would include creating 20,000 jobs and billions of dollars in expenditures.	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 ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1231	001	Ohl	Debbie		Thousands of Americans are out of work and the Keystone XL Pipeline will create sorely needed jobs for these people and their families. The additional oil that we receive from the pipeline expansion will also help decrease our constant demand for more oil. We need to keep a steady supply of oil to help decrease the cost of our oil and gas products.	Comment acknowledged.
2125	001	O'keefe	Kathie		It's important for US security to have access to energy from friendly nations Please do not block this pipeline and increase our dependency on unfriendly nations and unstable areas	Comment acknowledged.
2177	001	Olemberg	Robert		Please continue to expedite the project to bring Canadian oil to the US. As long as we must import oil, better to do so from our friend and neighbor than from other less friendly nations.	Comment acknowledged.
1252	002	Olsen	Marilyn	Big Wild Advocates	We need to focus our energy needs on clean, safe, renewables like wind and solar, not oil, gas, coal, tar sands or nuclear. In the face of uncertainties like global warming and species extinction, it is our responsibility to proceed with extreme caution.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2628	001	Olsen	Arthur	Rhode Island Interfaith Power and Light	I am in favor of a plan to reduce our CO2 emissions. Bringing high co2 tar sands oil to refineries for refining will not help reduce our co2 output. I am against the proposed pipeline.	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 refinery operations in Gulf Coast refineries.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2107	001	Olsen	Randy	Local 370 Operating Engineers	Keystone XL will: * Create over 10,000 jobs for construction workers, including about 4,000 IUOE jobs * Reduce America's dependence on foreign oil * Deliver nearly 700,000 barrels per day of North American crude from Alberta, Montana, and North Dakota to the Midwest and Gulf Coast refineries * Reduce waterborne tanker shipments of imported crude from Venezuela and the Mideast. Most importantly it will help the us economy and create jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2525	001	Olson	Lee&Lou		The pipeline will create many jobs in many different lines of work. We need these jobs for the people.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2525	003	Olson	Lee&Lou		We need to build more refineries, instill an energy policy, and pass permits to drill.	Comment acknowledged.
2877	001	Olson	Leonard		Please take immediate action to stop this project. The grave changes taking place in the world's climate are very apparent.	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.
1178	001	O'Neill	Susan		One of the more important advantages would be the fact that it would help reduce our dependence on our other energy suppliers, thereby reducing the cost of fuel.	Comment acknowledged.
3107	001	Ong	Richard		Democrat hostility to and foot dragging about fossil fuels are bizarre and will kill Democrats as a serious party when the chimera of "alternative" energy flits away into the ether. As well as tout sand as an "alternative" fuel. We have vast resources of it and surely further research will prove it to be a rich energy source. Admit it. That's the essence of what we hear about wind and solar power. Heck, let's explore gravity as an alternative energy source. There's lots of it around and it sure is energetic. I can't put "if only" or "in the distant future" in my gas tank.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3464	1	Ortiz	Marybel		As a stay-at-home-mom of three, I am very concerned about energy security and the cost of rising gas prices. Beginning immediate approval and construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline will ease some of my concerns. It will decrease gas costs, bring jobs into the area, and allow our country to tap into our own, near-domestic oil supply.	Comment acknowledged.
3464	2	Ortiz	Marybel		We need to take energy security seriously and exhaust all means to develop as many domestic (and near-domestic) oil-producing methods as possible. Utilizing the oil supplied by our Canadian neighbors would help meet our nation's growing demand for more oil. We cannot live without it. Not only should we expand the Keystone XL Pipeline quickly, but we also need to do this with safety measures that keep the American people in mind. I strongly support this effort and admonish the State Department to do the same.	Energy security is addressed in Section 1.4 of the EIS and will be considered in the determination of national interest as described in Section 1.3 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response P&N-9.
2793	002	Osborn	G.W.		I would offer that there will indeed be pipeline leaks (Keystone's current record supports this) and this would not be like other major leaks, because it is very likely to quickly filter down the fresh water base.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
3049	001	Osborn	Louise		A pipeline similar to the TransAlaska Pipeline would reduce the transport by oil tankers and lessen the possibilities of oil spills in the ocean. The TransAlaska pipeline has been extremely safe and spill resistent. Going through Canada, our closest ally and friendliest neighbor would be a boon to Alaska, Canada and the Lower 48.	Comment acknowledged.
113	1	Osborne	Lauren		I believe in American energy security and support the Keystone XL. I think America needs this oil to ensure the we can live the same lifestyle, dependent on oil, as we currently do.	Comment acknowledged.
2790	001	Osborne	Nancy		I am a lifelong resident of Nebraska and am 71 years young. I have grown up in central Nebraska which sits on the Ogallala Aquifer. Nebraskans have learned to protect that water and treasure it as if it were gold. Water is man's most precious natural resource. None of us can live without it. I am not opposed to the pipeline going across Nebraska. I am opposed to it crossing over the aquifer. I suggest moving the pipeline east, which wouldn't be very far, so that it does not cross the aquifer. An aquifer spill differs from other environmental spills in that ONE spill could spoil the aquifer forever, particularly the contents of the proposed pipeline.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor 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 use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
1740	001	O'Shields	Richard		The Keystone XL Pipeline would provide a valuable new resource of oil sands from Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
2134	001	Ost	John		This includes immediate impacts on human and nonhuman life. This includes cumulative impacts from how this project adds to other projects that impact the human and non-human life. Among the impacts that need to be evaluated are the damage to downstream water quality at the site of extraction and along the pipeline route, the effects on aquatic, terrestrial life, and migratory bird 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.
2134	002	Ost	John		Also needed to be evaluated are effects on farming and other human activities along the pipeline route.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
2134	003	Ost	John		Cumulative impacts needing evaluation are (1) effects on the atmosphere and (2) near and long term effects on life on earth through the addition of CO2 to the atmosphere and the destruction of CO2 capturing forest both at the extraction site and along the route of the 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.
2191	001	Ostaffe	Michael		Please restart Keystone XL immediately. The security of the United States depends on it.	Comment acknowledged.
1403	001	Oster	Leo		The people and industry that will benefit from this project in a time of economic hardship has unmeasurable impact. Secondly, the impact of having pipeline access for the Bakken Shale oil development is crucial to continued responsible development of our nation's resources. The pipeline means greater efficiency for resource development and less negative impact to roads and infrastructure that are strained by the current growth.	Comment acknowledged.
3005	001	O'Toole	Keoni		I am writing to urge you to oppose the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Exploitation of oil shale is a filthy,	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
					reprehensible act performed for solely for the benefit of unethical multinational corporations. It destroys the environment, ruins precious water supplies for local people, requires enormous amounts of energy input per unit of energy output, and produces more carbon emissions than any other energy source.	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.
2699	001	Ott	Barbara		I am in favor of allowing the Keystone XL Project to proceed. Our economy is in desperate need of additional local (not Middle Eastern) oil, and the environmental impact will not be that bad.	Comment acknowledged.
2307	001	Otter	John		Tar sand oil production will release enough CO2 to threaten that viability. It must not be permitted. Our children's children's lives are more important than oil. This is the overriding consideration, even though the other environmental effects and risks are quite enough by themselves to reject the alternative of a pipeline to transmit tar sands oil across the U.S.	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.
87	1	Otwell	Leslie		Please approve the Keystone project. This project will promote financial improvement in the areas affected and create a lot of much needed jobs.	Comment acknowledged.
1875	001	Ouwehand	Margaret		I object to this project as I do Enbridge's Northern Gateway Project. Both of these endeavours will enable more development of the tarsands 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.
0688	001	Overholt	Kathy		I cannot believe for a second that they would have the ability to contain a spill.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
0688	002	Overholt	Kathy		We need to spend the money on green energy not a new pipeline.	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.
0688	003	Overholt	Kathy		Did the lesson in the gulf teach us nothing?	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.
625	1	Overlin	Don		I am dreadfully worried that the proposed 1700 mile long oil pipeline across one of our largest aquaifers is another BP type oil spill waiting to happen	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.
625	2	Overlin	Don		truck or train this oil across the U.S. as it will allow for more jobs and taxes that will bring much needed revenue to our country , at the same time the potential for a catastrophic oil spill will be eliminated.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to system alternatives, including the use of trucks or trains to transport the crude oil from Canada to delivery points in Texas.
1693	001	Owen	Burley		The Keystone Pipeline in Canada needs to be allowed to expand further into the United States. This advancement can help the U.S. gain energy independence. Please sign the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					necessary permits for the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	
1693	002	Owen	Burley		The Keystone XL Pipeline is desperately needed so that Americans can have the energy we need. This pipeline will also create the jobs that our economy needs. The State Department needs to give the go-ahead and sign the permits so this project can begin.	Comment acknowledged.
1952	002	Packard	Nancy		Furthermore, I am against carrying Canada's petroleum anywhere through my fair country. It continues the illusion that there is limitless petroleum and it delays humanity from discovering (as we inevitably must do) new ways to power ourselves.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses concerns regarding the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
3018	003	Paddack	Susan	Oklahoma State Senate (FORM LTR)	Because the pipeline will travel through Oklahoma, the safety of the pipeline is a top a concern. TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in 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.
3018	004	Paddack	Susan	Oklahoma State Senate (FORM LTR)	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry. However, in the unlikely event of a spill or incident, the company will promptly and thoroughly execute its Emergency Response Plan...Based on these determinations, I believe that the TransCanada has demonstrated that it is ready and able to react quickly and thoroughly if necessary.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
2645	001	Page	James		I believe the nation's focus should be on developing cost effective renewable energy projects rather than continuing to build infrastructure that reinforces our reliance on fossil fuels.	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.
1197	002	Pahs	Jim		This project is a perfect way to start us on the road toward a stable energy future	Comment acknowledged.
2434	001	Paine	Thomas		I Thomas Paine am for any pipeline that brings oil and gas from any location to the USA that is not from the Middle East. It is my opinion that pipelines are one of the safest and most efficient ways of moving oil products to needed markets in the USA. The greater good of the majority of the people in Cherokee County will be served by this project going to completion.	Comment acknowledged.
2802	001	Paine	Mitch		The EPA declared the initial Draft Environmental Impact Statement inadequate to consider all aspects of the potential environmental liability that could become of the Keystone XL pipeline. I hoped, at that point, that the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) would be a more thorough analysis of the issues at hand.	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.
2802	005	Paine	Mitch		I am concerned about TransCanada's ability to respond to a pipeline incident, spill or explosion. According to testimony in	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					December of 2010, the company will locate the largest spill response in Omaha, at least 4.5 hours from Holt County. If a spill would occur in the winter, travel time could be seriously impeded by harsh winter weather. Additionally, the flooding that occurs almost annually could leave roads washed out and access difficult. Due to the remote locations, especially in the Nebraska segments, I am concerned about the lengthening of response time, during which a significantly larger amount of petroleum product could be released into the fragile area ecosystem. In section 3.13.5.5 of the SDEIS, topic title, "Response Time," I would be concerned with the company's ability to meet these time frames.	plans for the proposed Project. 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. In the case of the May 7, 2011 Ludden spill, the time from 3:51 to 4:26 pm MST was used to verify flow imbalance trends detected by the SCADA system. At 4:26 pm the Keystone Oil Control Center (OCC) received visual verification of a leak from a local farmer, thus confirming that a leak had occurred and system shutdown was immediately initiated. Shutdown was completed by 4:35 pm MST. The elapsed time from leak confirmation through visual verification to complete system shutdown was 9 minutes. The incident emphasizes the importance and difficulty of leak verification in some instances. The incident confirms that the uncertainty in time to shut down for any leak is primarily a function of the time required to verify that a leak has occurred.
53	1	Palmer	Michael		This pipeline will have huge effects on Oklahoma Ecosystems for generations.	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.
53	2	Palmer	Michael		How is it possible to comment on environmental effects in only 45 days? Please lengthen the time for official comments on the SDEIS.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
1471	001	Palmer	Neil		The SDEIS clearly demonstrates that this project is in the public interest and benefits derived from constructing and operating KXL outweigh any negative impacts. Specifically the SDEIS demonstrated that: * No new issues of substance were uncovered by the SDEIS despite the DEIS comments studied and issues reconsidered. *The additional study and information outlined in the SDEIS does not change the conclusions regarding need or potential impacts reached in the DEIS. *Canadian oil sands development will continue whether KXL is built or not; the only question is whether this vital north american supply will be available to US refineries. *The EnSys Study (App. A) clearly shows the economic and security benefits for the US from increased usage of crude oil from Canada versus any available alternative supply.	Comment acknowledged.
1371	001	Palomo	Juan		I am writing in support of the Keystone XL Pipeline project, which could yield significant returns for our nation, including greater energy security and more jobs. As our economy grows, we need all the energy we can get from all sources.	Comment acknowledged.
2870	001	Panek	Jeanne		The proposed project is fundamentally flawed. The EIS is about the impact of the BUILDING of the pipeline, when it is the OPERATION of the pipeline that proposes the significant environmental risk. The No Action alternative is the only reasonable alternative, although the EIS falsely states "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." In fact it is believed that the entire world's energy needs could be met by energy conservation and renewables (World Wildlife Fund	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. 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
					Report Feb. 2011).	
2870	002	Panek	Jeanne		The proposed pipeline poses enormous environmental and human health risks in the event of a breach.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
2870	003	Panek	Jeanne		The consequences of including these tar sands in our energy budget is to increase CO2 in the atmosphere beyond a "no-return" point, so that global warming will become a fait accompli, endangering humans and the environment.	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.
2870	004	Panek	Jeanne		Finally, the energy policy that includes 1,380 miles of unsecured pipeline in a time of heightened global security concern is poorly conceived at best, and ridiculous at face value.	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism.
485	1	Pankoke	Jamey	Perennial Public Power District	I support the Keystone XL project because it will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil to the United States every day, which ultimately will improve our energy security by reducing our dependence of oil from Venezuela and Middle Eastern countries. The pipeline project will also provide significant economic benefits to the U.S., through the creation of approximately 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs, and the generation of more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue.	Comment acknowledged.
485	2	Pankoke	Jamey	Perennial Public Power District	With respect to safety, the Keystone XL pipeline will be constructed and operated to the highest industry standards. TransCanada's 24 hour per day computerized monitoring and control system will allow for immediate response, should any event occur along the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1991	001	Paquelet	Tom		This project should be approved on energy security grounds, job creation grounds and just plain commonsense. Failure to approve this project that is proposed by a friendly neighbor just doesn't make sense. We are already using the oil sands oil, so shipping it by pipeline makes more sense than trucking it from an energy and environmental standpoint. Approve this project for a more secure America.	Comment acknowledged.
330	1	Paragas-Knott	Leanne		I would like the pipeline proposed by Trans-Canada to be re-routed away from the Ogallala Aquifer. Do not want Nebraska's most important water source compromised due to any accident involving oil. CHOOSE AN ALTERNATE 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.
117	1	Parfitt	Jim		We must do everything we can to remove the control of forein oil for our energy supply	Comment acknowledged.
3277	001	Parkan	John		By the time this pipeline is built the money spent on it could have produced tens of thousands of new and existing home construction with solar power thus eliminating the need to build coal fired power plants and subverting the necessity of ones already in the market.	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.
1227	003	Parker	Jerry		The Keystone XL Pipeline is the most effective way to get oil to Texas in a safe manner. With thousands of miles of maintained pipeline safely weaving across the country, I rest assured that the environmental impact of this expansion will not be felt. Please give your approval so work can begin.	Comment acknowledged.
1364	001	Parker	Tom		I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S.	
1777	001	Parkerson	George		At a time, TransCanada has got to be at the top of their game to gain access to run a new pipeline across the Ogallala Aquifer instead of from Alberta to Manitoba and then south across the Dakota's and Nebraska well east of the Aquifer is very disturbing. I don't object to another pipeline across Nebraska but not across the Ogalla Aquifer that provides potable fresh water from western Nebraska to Texas. It is just too great a risk for such an important natural resource. Have TransCanada spend a few more bucks to run the new Keystone pipeline near their other Keystone pipeline.	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.
3121	001	Parkins	Stuart		The State Department recently released a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL pipeline. I oppose this pipeline because of the dangers it poses to people and the environment. I am disappointed that these dangers are not included in your analysis.	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.
3121	001	Parkins	Stuart		I am profoundly disappointed with the current administration's failure to try hard to fulfill the climate change promises that President Obama made during his campaign.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
2945	001	Parks	Tommy		Approving this expansion will prove to be a positive step in improving this dwindling economy. Oil supplies will pick up, and it will create plenty of much-needed jobs. We should get started on expanding the Keystone Pipeline immediately.	Comment acknowledged.
1851	001	Parrino	George		I think it important that a project this large and destructive be looked at as too exactly how much "energy security" it actually brings to America. The energy derived from oil shale is less than break even in btus. When the impacts to both water resources and air, oil shale becomes even more undesireable.	The WCSB crude oil that would be transported on the proposed Project is derived from oil sands, not oil shale.
1164	003	Parrott	Tom	Plumbers & Steamfitters Local Union No. 146	We believe that the SDEIS finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" (SDEIS, Section 2.3.1) is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship.	Comment acknowledged.
3311	001	Parry	Ronald		The mining of the tar sands is creating an environmental disaster of major proportions. It is polluting groundwater at the site and it is a major emitter of C02.	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.
1578	001	Parsley	Rick		The high price of gasoline is not only hurting Americans at the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pump, but also it is having a terrible impact on businesses and our economy. Unless something is done to get these skyrocketing prices under control, I fear that this country will face a severe decline in the standard of living. Already, many of us are starting to cut back on things because gasoline is becoming unaffordable. We need to find better oil resources that are cheaper and closer to home. The Keystone XL Pipeline expansion, which will funnel about 700,000 more barrels of crude oil into our nation from nearby Canada, seems like a good solution to our current oil problems. It truly makes sense for the State Department to approve this pipeline expansion.	
2033	003	Paschke	William		We don't need the despoliation of the Canadian wilderness at the northern 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. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS has been revised to add information on environmental impacts and regulation of oil sands development in Canada.
170	1	Patel	Parikshit	Oil, Gas & Chemical	Keystone XL Pipeline is an excellent project and will be a good source of oil for US citizens. This project is very huge, very organized, well developed pipeline route and absolutely more work for US citizens in this bad economy. i really want to have this project to be succeed. Oil prices have been very high since last few months and we need to stop rely on gulf countries.	Comment acknowledged.
610	1	Patel	Jerry		Please stop the Keystone XL Project to save the environment	The commenter's opinion is noted.
0662	001	Patheal	Jeff		This pipeline is not in our national interest!!!	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	Patterson	Edward		Now responding specifically to the EIS supplement's adlib contention that, "experience from previous oil line releases in shallow groundwater areas with conditions similar . . ." to the Ogallala resources in the Sand Hills "indicates that the impacts from even large spills would likely be limited to localized groundwater contamination that would not threaten the regional viability of the aquifer system," The High Plains starting from an elevation for example of about 5,000 feet above sea level in Denver as the South Platte River leaves the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains, descend eastward to for example to around 1,150' in the Malone Neighborhood, and southward all the way to sea level at the Texas Gulf Coast. There is no localization of the sand and gravel deposits through which these descents occur, so the Ogallala Aquifer water contained within them, is more of a continuous and annually cyclical flow, than a static lake. I would like to see the State Department's computational fluid dynamic modeling of this flow pattern, with inevitable slow injection of tar sands oil and solvents from pin hole corrosion leaks beginning about two decades from now.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
44	1	Patterson	Edward		[comment is continuation of online discussion between 'dlm' (a geologist) and commenter] o 'dlm' - "I can tell you from 20	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
					years experience that an OIL SPILL will not travel far because the oil is thick and can't move much. Believe it or not there are quite a few pipelines in this state that are crossing the sands of the Ogallala. There have been spills and releases, however, the contamination does not travel more than a mile at most. Granted there would be some impact to the aquifer, but it sure won't impact the whole aquifer as you seem to suggest. ? OIL SPILLS are the STRAW MAN of this debate: Petroleum is a lighter than water, highly viscous fluid with a high surface tension, and an OIL SPILL by definition is a single isolated point source of such a fluid. # Petroleum has a lower density that Water, …. Oil floats on water. # Occurring in clay or loam overlying the sand and gravel of the aquifer, the PERMEABILITY to flow of any fluid, water, solvent, or petroleum, could be considerably lower than permeability down below in the aquifer. # Petroleum, having a much higher viscosity than water, would experience much lower PERMIABILITY than water, regardless of soil type. #Petroleum surface tension, would not only retard its mixing with, or emulsification in water, but also cause it to tend to lock up with sand and gravel, just as it has with the so called "tar sands" from which it is being extracted for the pipeline in Canada. Walla!!!	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.
44	2	Patterson	Edward		Even a major oil spill resulting from a ripping fracture of the pipe wall, isn't going farther than a mile from the site, before all the material not recovered by clean up crews, ultimately gets bound up in a mini 'tar sands' site, maybe at most a mile long. Nasty, but manageable. 'Straw Man' disposed of, … full speed ahead, right through the aquifer! ? Except, the by definition leak event, a single site pipe wall rip, located in a day or less, in soils isolating it from widespread contact with the aquifer, … is not what is out there in the real world. The principal mode of failure of any pipeline is internal corrosion, spread throughout the interior wall, from one end to the other, not the by definition 'act of god' inexplicable single site wall rip, that is impossible to cover up, and therefore makes it onto the evening news. This Keystone XL oil pipeline is actually just plain ole cold rolled steel tubing of the same type as thousands of buried filling station tanks across the country with corrosion induced slow leaks, some abandoned, some still in use. But, unlike the leaking filling station tank, the REAL WORLD Keystone XL PIPELINE # represents tens of thousands of such filling station tanks, strung end to end farther than the eye can see, # contains a highly corrosive petroleum tar sands extract that will accelerate interior steel pipe wall corrosion rates well above those experienced by steel filling station tanks, # contains solvents used to extract the petroleum from the Canadian tar sands to which it was originally bound, making it more mobile and more interactive with water, in a sand and gravel strata like the Ogalla Aquifer, than mere petroleum would have been, # will cross not just some, but many surface water features whose water flows, coming into contact with the petroleum, will transport contamination far beyond the immediate area of the petroleum soil contamination plume. # is pressurized while in use, to	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses the concern relative to comparisons of Alberta and U.S. pipeline transmission systems leak frequencies. 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 OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pressures over a thousand pounds per square inch, # has no practical way to detect daily leakage of less than 1% of total flow into the vessel, a cross country pipeline in this case.	
44	3	Patterson	Edward		o 'dlm' - "People who do know about these things are really more concerned about getting the ecosystem restored (meaning replanting the grass and such so the dunes don't start migrating) than they are about a leak." No they are not, admittedly that is a major concern to the property owners along the path through the sand hills, but in the eyes of pipeline industry engineers, absolutely unavoidable, and progressive, internal pipe wall corrosion, is by far and away the main concern, and I will be quoting some of the experts on this in my next comment.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. 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 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.
46	1	Patterson	Edward		[comment is continuation of online discussion] But of course this will be a buried pipeline, not up on stilts above the surface as the Alaska Pipeline cited above, and could leak for years into the gravel of the Ogallala Aquifer without ever producing a visible pool on the surface. o Keep in mind that Dr. Pike is talking about acceptable levels of loss of product by the investors, and tolerable levels of cleanup expense for contamination of the oceans, not impossible to remove admixture of petroleum to the drinking and agricultural water reservoir for several states. So the rest of his questions should be pretty much irrelevant once realization of what is going on in "Corrosion Management Process" sets in. Conclusions: o A route across the Ogallala Aquifer should be avoided whether or not builders are willing to go to the kind of expense entailed in the elevated construction used in the Alaska Pipeline, which does make leak detection possible. o A buried installation across the Ogallala Aquifer should be ruled out entirely, since it makes leak detection close to impossible.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system 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.
89	1	Patterson	Robert		Given the current outrageous price for gasoline and the detrimental effects these high gasoline prices will have on our economy, this pipeline project is important currently and for the future of our country. We NEED a stable soource of energy from a friendly country.	Comment acknowledged.
1382	001	Patterson	Gary	Delaware Petroleum Council	Please support the development and construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline which will create badly needed jobs and insure safe and affordable energy to America.	Comment acknowledged.
3460	1	Patterson	Thomas		I would like to see resources like the Keystone Pipeline, out of Alberta, Canada, be more fully utilized throughout North America. After all, it's the obscene amount of money this country pays for its crude oil that is jacking up the price for gasoline in the first place. If we could find closer, more affordable means to get crude oil into our borders, then the ordinary consumer would not be forced to pay these exorbitant	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					prices....We need viable solutions that will address the high cost of gasoline. To this end, allowing the Keystone Pipeline to expand its reach throughout North America would be a smart move. I ask you to throw your full support behind it.	
3544	1	pattysis@juno.com			Please support the Keystone XL pipeline to bring oil from Canada to U. S. refineries. Also get busy getting the vast oil reserves under the ground in Montana, the Dakotas, etc., out so we can meet our own energy needs and not have to pay through the nose for gas as speculators cause the prices to inflate.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
2170	002	Patzloff	Michael	Hanscom Park United Methodist Church	TransCanada has had TWELVE spills in the last year! They've repeatedly proven themselves incapable of building and maintaining a safe pipeline.	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).
495	1	Paul	Mark		This pipeline would allow our country to get some of its fuel from our friendly northern neighbor. The cost to bring in crude oil via the Keystone Pipeline would be far less, and the jobs that would result would be invaluable. For this reason, I urge you to support this project.	Comment acknowledged.
2673	002	Paul	John	Golden Triangle Sierra Club	Keystone so-called risk analysis as reported in the EIS has yielded results that would be laughable, if not so serious, and undermines the credibility of the entire EIS. For example, Keystone has determined that the spill occurrence interval for their process to be 0.22 incidents per year even though actual historical data for conventional crude processes as reported by PHMSA suggests an 18 times higher spill rate at 3.86 incidents per year. Indeed, actual experience with the Keystone I pipeline has resulted in a spill incidence of one per month (that is 12/year) and has prompted PHMSA (within the past two days of this letter) to issue a Federal order preventing Trans-Canada from restarting Keystone I until a failure analysis is completed and corrective actions taken. The DOT letter states "the continued operation of the pipeline without corrective measures would be hazardous to life, property and the environment."	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
2673	003	Paul	John	Golden Triangle Sierra Club	The tenor of the EIS and the SDEIS is that this is just another conventional crude oil to be transported; however, this material is unlike any other crude oil we normally see transported through or around Texas; it is highly acidic, contains abrasive particulates(sand) due to the nature of the recovery processes and must be transported at significantly higher temperatures and pressures than conventional crude oil (presumably due to high viscosity). Interestingly, Keystone	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 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.

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					has asked for a permit seeking relief from Federal pipeline safety regulation 49CFR 196.106 to allow a reduction in the safety design factor for maximum operating pressure of their pipeline even in the face of operating at much more extreme conditions than with conventional crude. While the EIS speaks to design criteria for conventional pipelines, no recognition is given to the unusual operating stresses that may be encountered in a process operating at extreme conditions; for example, in the chemical industry, to ensure proper material selection and subsequent process integrity, both static and dynamic corrosion and abrasion studies are undertaken covering the full range of process conditions as well as unexpected process deviations and it is not uncommon to select designs using exotic metals such as monel or hasteloy for maximum safety even though such selections substantially increase construction costs. I can find no reference to material selection other than vague comments as to carbon steel and low alloy steels; any part of this pipeline using carbon steel in a highly acidic environment is a prescription for short term pipeline failure and disaster. Trans-Canada has reported that the transported crude "may" have a specific gravity of less than .93. The specific gravity is extremely important in the event of a spill, for sp.gr greater than 1, the crude sinks to the bottom in the event of a spill over water making cleanup all but impossible and creating the potential to completely destroy the ecology of a river system; the Consolidated Response plan as outlined in the EIS includes allowing spilled oil to evaporate(which is one of the primary Consolidated Responses for most light oil spills); however, that plan is totally useless for sp. gr crude >1; Keystone needs to be forthcoming as to the density of this crude along the projected pipeline route and plan accordingly.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Relative to acidity, as discussed in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS, the total acid number (TAN) a crude oil does not indicate the corrosion potential of the crude oil to steel piping at temperatures below approximately 450 degrees Fahrenheit (PHMSA 2011). This is because the primary acids being measured by TAN are naphthenic acids which are not active below those elevated temperatures (Norman Kittrell Merichem Company 2006). The maximum operating temperature of the proposed Project pipeline would not exceed 150 degrees Fahrenheit. In light of the above, it appears that a relatively higher TAN number is not indicative of increased corrosion potential in a crude oil transmission pipeline. In addition, while the TAN for WCSB dilbits is higher than for most conventional Canadian crude oils, the dilbit TANs are generally in the midrange of heavy crude oils that are transported to and refined in PADD III, as presented in Table 3.13.5-7. Also, several California crude oils are noted for TANs that are more than double the TANs of the majority of the WCSB dilbits (Sheridan 2006). These California crude oils have been produced and transported by pipeline throughout California for several decades. Relative to specific gravity, as discussed in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS, a specific gravity of less than 1.0 means the unweathered oil will float on fresh water. In the discussions of crude oil within that section of the EIS, API gravity is used rather than specific gravity. If a crude oil has an API gravity greater than 10, it is lighter and would float on water. If a crude oil has an API gravity less than 10, it would sink in water. The API gravity of crude oils that would be transported on the proposed Project would range from approximately 21.6 to 35.8 as shown in Tables 3.13.5-1 and 3.13.5-2 in the EIS.
2673	004	Paul	John	Golden Triangle Sierra Club	Sorry safety records in process industries usually reflect inadequacy of design (cost cutting), poor training and lack of oversight or commitment to safety by top management. Interestingly, the EIS makes reference to TransCanada lack of experience operating crude oil systems and as a consequence, at least in the original EIS, stated that no comparison could be made of accident and oil spill incident rates specific to TransCanada with industry averages. That has now changed with the recent DOT action shutting down Keystone I following its "spill of the month" activity. Residents of Pt. Arthur/Houston and Nederland, where this material will be refined, will be exposed to increased pollution as tar sands oil is reported to contain nearly 11 times more sulfur and nickel, six times more nitrogen and five times more lead than conventional crude.	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. 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 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.
2673	005	Paul	John	Golden Triangle Sierra Club	The recovery of tar sands oil in Canada is akin to a strip mining process and is enormously destructive to the environment, including the destruction of Alberta's pristine boreal forest. By encouraging this process, the U.S. becomes an enabler of a recovery process that would not be tolerated in our own country.	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.

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2673	006	Paul	John	Golden Triangle Sierra Club	The pipeline is not needed. The SDEIS incorrectly assumes there is a need for a pipeline. However, there is more than enough existing pipeline capacity to meet our needs as we move to cleaner sources of energy. In fact, there is so much excess capacity that without the Keystone XL project, the current pipeline system would not be filled for at least ten years. Only the oil companies truly need this pipeline, as it would allow them to bypass Midwestern refineries, spreading out their distribution and charging Americans more at the pump. The SDEIS states that the purpose and need for the pipeline is to provide the infrastructure necessary to transport heavy crude oil from Canada to refineries in the Gulf. In its analysis, the State Department ignores the Department of Energy's finding that if the United States adopts more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled, our Gulf refineries will not need an expansion of tar sands pipelines.	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.
2673	007	Paul	John	Golden Triangle Sierra Club	By setting a goal to reduce our oil imports by 2020, the Obama administration has directed our country toward a future that does not include the Keystone XL pipeline.6 Energy security will be found in clean energy options, not on a continued reliance on oil.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2673	008	Paul	John	Golden Triangle Sierra Club	The SDEIS did not adequately analyze pipeline safety issues of diluted bitumen (raw tar sands) pipelines. While the analysis acknowledges that the Keystone XL pipeline system could spill as much as 1.7 million gallons of diluted bitumen a day without triggering the real-time leak detection system, it then glosses over other concerns raised in a recent pipeline safety report. The analysis includes a number of diluted bitumen. The SDEIS compares diluted bitumen to corrosive crudes brought to U.S. refiners by tanker rather than the conventional oil most often found in U.S. pipelines, glosses over high spill rates due to internal corrosion in Alberta where pipelines often carry diluted bitumen, doesn't analyze what it admits is a high concentration of abrasive sediments in tar sands, and ignores the explosive risk of volatile natural gas condensate in diluted bitumen. The State Department should allow sufficient time for a thorough safety review done by technical experts.	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 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. It is incorrect to state that Mexican and Venezuelan crude oils are not transported through pipelines in the Gulf Coast. For instance, crude oil received at the Louisiana offshore oil port (LOOP) is received at three offshore single-point moorings and transported to shore through a 56-inch external diameter submarine pipeline. Similarly, oil received at terminals in Texas is transported from the terminal to the refineries by pipeline. Spill frequencies in Section 3.13 of the EIS are provided for all onshore hazardous liquid pipelines as well as for onshore crude oil pipelines. Direct comparisons between spill frequencies in the Canadian NEB/ERCB incident database and the PHMSA spill frequency database are complicated by differences in spill reporting requirements in the two jurisdictions. In Canada, spills of any size are reported. In the U.S., spills of 5 gallons or more are reported at this time. However, it is noted that PHMSA reported that in the U.S. from 2002 to 2009 internal corrosion accounted for approximately 26.5 percent of spill incidents (PHMSA 2011). The NEB/ERCB reported that in Alberta from 1990 to 2005 internal corrosion accounted for approximately 24.8 percent of spill incidents (Alberta Energy and Utilities Board 2007). In a briefing to the U.S. Senate on June 8, 2011, PHMSA

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						presented statistics comparing total failures, internal corrosion related failures, and external corrosion related failures in the U.S. crude oil pipeline transmission system from 2002 to 2010 with similar failures in the Alberta crude oil pipeline transmission system over the same time period (see Table 3.13.5-3). The quantity of oil sands derived crude oil in the Alberta system over this time period was likely much higher on a percentage basis than the quantity of oil sands derived crude oil in the entire U.S. system. Nonetheless, the internal corrosion related failures in the Alberta system over this time period per 1,000 pipeline miles per year were approximately 24 percent lower than in the U.S. system. The combined internal and external corrosion related failures in the Alberta system over this time period per 1,000 pipeline miles per year were approximately 13 percent lower than in the U.S. system. Therefore, there is no evidence that the transportation of oil sands derived crude oil in Alberta has resulted in a higher corrosion related failure rate than occurs in the transportation of the variable-sourced crude oils in the U.S. system.
2673	010	Paul	John	Golden Triangle Sierra Club	The SDEIS fails to address alternate routes for the pipeline. Nebraska Senators, legislators, farmers and citizens have urged the State Department to consider alternate routes that would avoid the Nebraska Sandhills and the Ogallala Aquifer – the source of freshwater for over 2 million Americans. Yet, the SDEIS does not analyze reasonable alternate routes, as required by NEPA. Instead, the SDEIS identifies several unreasonable routes and declines to fully review them. This lack of analysis seems calculated to protect the interests of the pipeline company TransCanada at the cost of the main source of agricultural and drinking water in America's heartland. Reasonable alternatives do exist and include routes that are shorter and would avoid the Nebraska Sandhills.	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.
3228	001	Paul	John	Golden Triangle Sierra Club	I can find no reference to material selection other than vague comments as to carbon steel and low alloy steels; any part of this pipeline using carbon steel in a highly acidic environment is a prescription for short term pipeline failure and disaster	Relative to acidity, as discussed in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS, the total acid number (TAN) a crude oil does not indicate the corrosion potential of the crude oil to steel piping at temperatures below approximately 450 degrees Fahrenheit (PHMSA 2011). This is because the primary acids being measured by TAN are naphthenic acids which are not active below those elevated temperatures (Norman Kittrell Merichem Company 2006). The maximum operating temperature of the proposed Project pipeline would not exceed 150 degrees Fahrenheit. In light of the above, it appears that a relatively higher TAN number is not indicative of increased corrosion potential in a crude oil transmission pipeline. In addition, while the TAN for WCSB dilbits is higher than for most conventional Canadian crude oils, the dilbit TANs are generally in the midrange of heavy crude oils that are transported to and refined in PADD III, as presented in Table 3.13.5-7. Also, several California crude oils are noted for TANs that are more than double the TANs of the majority of the WCSB dilbits (Sheridan 2006). These California crude oils have been produced and transported by pipeline throughout California for several decades.

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3228	002	Paul	John	Golden Triangle Sierra Club	Keystone needs to be forthcoming as to the density of this crude along the projected pipeline route and plan accordingly.	Relative to specific gravity, as discussed in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS, a specific gravity of less than 1.0 means the unweathered oil will float on fresh water. In the discussions of crude oil within that section of the EIS, API gravity is used rather than specific gravity. If a crude oil has an API gravity greater than 10, it is lighter and would float on water. If a crude oil has an API gravity less than 10, it would sink in water. The API gravity of crude oils that would be transported on the proposed Project would range from approximately 21.6 to 35.8 as shown in Tables 3.13.5-1 and 3.13.5-2 in the EIS.
3228	003	Paul	John	Golden Triangle Sierra Club	Residents ofPt. Arthur/Houston and Nederland, where this material will be refined, will be exposed to increased pollution as tar sands oil is reported to contain nearly 11 times more sulfur and nickel, six times more nitrogen and five times more lead than conventional crude.	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 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.
3228	004	Paul	John	Golden Triangle Sierra Club	The pipeline is not needed. The SDEIS incorrectly assumes there is a need for a 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.
3228	005	Paul	John	Golden Triangle Sierra Club	The SDEIS did not adequately analyze pipeline safety issues of diluted bitumen (raw tar sands) pipelines	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 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. It is incorrect to state that Mexican and Venezuelan crude oils are not transported through pipelines in the Gulf Coast. For instance, crude oil received at the Louisiana offshore oil port (LOOP) is received at three offshore single-point moorings and transported to shore through a 56-inch external diameter submarine pipeline. Similarly, oil received at terminals in Texas is transported from the terminal to the refineries by pipeline. Spill frequencies in Section 3.13 of the EIS are provided for all onshore hazardous liquid pipelines as well as

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						for onshore crude oil pipelines. Direct comparisons between spill frequencies in the Canadian NEB/ERCB incident database and the PHMSA spill frequency database are complicated by differences in spill reporting requirements in the two jurisdictions. In Canada, spills of any size are reported. In the U.S., spills of 5 gallons or more are reported at this time. However, it is noted that PHMSA reported that in the U.S. from 2002 to 2009 internal corrosion accounted for approximately 26.5 percent of spill incidents (PHMSA 2011). The NEB/ERCB reported that in Alberta from 1990 to 2005 internal corrosion accounted for approximately 24.8 percent of spill incidents (Alberta Energy and Utilities Board 2007). In a briefing to the U.S. Senate on June 8, 2011, PHMSA presented statistics comparing total failures, internal corrosion related failures, and external corrosion related failures in the U.S. crude oil pipeline transmission system from 2002 to 2010 with similar failures in the Alberta crude oil pipeline transmission system over the same time period (see Table 3.13.5-3). The quantity of oil sands derived crude oil in the Alberta system over this time period was likely much higher on a percentage basis than the quantity of oil sands derived crude oil in the entire U.S. system. Nonetheless, the internal corrosion related failures in the Alberta system over this time period per 1,000 pipeline miles per year were approximately 24 percent lower than in the U.S. system. The combined internal and external corrosion related failures in the Alberta system over this time period per 1,000 pipeline miles per year were approximately 13 percent lower than in the U.S. system. Therefore, there is no evidence that the transportation of oil sands derived crude oil in Alberta has resulted in a higher corrosion related failure rate than occurs in the transportation of the variable-sourced crude oils in the U.S. system.
3228	007	Paul	John	Golden Triangle Sierra Club	The SDEIS fails to address alternate routes for the pipeline	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.
3260	001	Paust	Anne		There is no need to facilitate the use of oil sands. Oil is dirty and probably contributes to climate change.	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

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						composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. 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.
317	1	Pavuk	Dana		I grew up on the western edge of the Nebraska Sandhills. I am asking you: please do not allow the Keystone XL pipeline to go through the Nebraska Sandhills. One small leak will spell disaster on the delicate environment of the Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer. I live in Grand Island, NE, and a spill into the aquifer would be very destructive to our city. We are a fast-growing city that has contributed much to the economy in this area. Please stand with the citizens, landowners, and environmentalists of Nebraska, and deny access to the pipeline. Our money should be going to clean energy, not a destructive pipeline by a company with a sketchy track record.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
554	1	Payne	Priscilla		I urge Secretary Clinton to say no to this proposal, Keystone XL Project, to run a pipeline over an aquifer and through precious agricultural lands. We need to step up and begin to protect this country from the people who want to continue to pollute our environment and make millions and billions of dollars doing it. I urge Secretary Clinton to be brave and courageous and take the stand that protects these valuable resources from pollution and the possibility of a disaster that could ruin good productive lands.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2679	001	Payne	Sarah		This project is environmentally destructive and would make meeting our CO2 emission reduction targets impossible.	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.
2846	001	Pearce	Timothy		Using tar sands oil will put control of climate change beyond reach.	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.
555	1	Peavler	Mark	L-Con Engineers & Constructors	We have reviewed the information provided by Keystone and feel the project is well contemplated, planned and prepared for a safe, effective and quality manner. Keystone has gone to extensive measures to assure the project is completed and operated in a safe manner with minimal, if any, impact to related to environmental concerns. We offer our strong support in favor of this project moving forward.	Comment acknowledged.
427	1	Pecchioli	Vicki		Please put a moritorium on the Keystone XL pipeline project pending investigation of devastating environmental effects.	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.
2317	002	Pecha	Denise		There have been leaks to the existing pipeline and it is guaranteed there will be leaks in any new pipeline, especially given the information that the pipeline will be thinner and that this tar sand oil is more corrosive than traditional.	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

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						(PHMSA Pers. Comm. 2011). 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 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.
1258	001	Peery	Jennifer		I understand the Keystone XL pipeline would carry the dirtiest oil on Earth through one of America's most important aquifers, six states and almost 2,000 miles of American homes and farmland. While oil billionaires like the Koch brothers stand to gain from your approval of such a project, it puts the American people's safety 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 Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. 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 the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2205	001	Pelletier	Judy		Canada is a friendly neighbor. Aside from drilling for more of our own, I'd rather concentrate our efforts on buying oil from Canada than Venezuela and the Middle East. Piping this resource seems like the most logical distribution method	Comment acknowledged.
2622	001	Pelzer	Katharine		The Keystone XL Pipeline has proved itself to be unsafe--construction has happened hastily and already several spills have occurred.	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).
2622	002	Pelzer	Katharine		We want large-scale investment in clean energy, such as offshore wind, electric vehicles and energy efficiency.	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.
2882	001	Pendergast	Mary	sisters of mercy	Please consider the future. We need clean energy!	Comment acknowledged.
1205	001	Peplinski	Linda		The Keystone Pipeline expansion will provide a good steady supply of crude oil for our future. An added benefit would be job creation and an improved economy.	Comment acknowledged.
2627	001	Perce	Marianthe		I believe that the exploitation of tar sands will have disastrous global climate impacts. Please consider safer, more responsible options when looking for alternative energy sources.	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.
2449	001	Perez	Melody		Our little company, as well as every other small establishment in this country, deserves to be given an economic climate in which it can thrive. My family is tired of getting knocked down by the economy. The Keystone Pipeline expansion may give	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					us the boost we need.	
3483	1	Perkins	Frank	Teamsters Local Union No. 657	Teamsters Local Union 657 believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states...	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
619	1	Permut	Susan		Please don't let the Koch brothers profit at the expense of our beautiful land. Their record on environmental protection is terrible. Please don't let this horrible pipeline go through	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
2847	001	Perreault	Ray		I would like to see the time and effort being put to use on tar sands and fracking and other dangerous and polluting technologies put toward renewables.	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.
2847	002	Perreault	Ray		The pipeline itself, if damaged by natural disaster or terrorism, could be a the source of a greater disaster than the BP spill.	Consolidated Response GEO-1 addresses landslide potential along the proposed route. Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards. Consolidated Response GEO-3 addresses potential geologic hazards. Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism. 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.
1374	001	Perschon	Lutz	Cypress County	The Keystone XL Project is a vital part of continued economic sustainability between two allies whose economies are highly dependent on one another. These types of projects keep the economies of both countries strong, which helps us keep our favored status in the world economy. In addition this pipeline project represents a huge step in minimizing oil imports from mid east countries who are, if not hostile, certainly not friendly to our culture. Everyone understands there are environmental risks, but then every major project has risks.	Comment acknowledged.
356	1	Peterkin	Wayne		We support these pipelines as we support all efforts to reduce energy costs and increase energy quantities, especially domestic quantities. A growing population and a growing economy will always require more energy, not less. Efforts to restrict energy growth are largely misguided and are detrimental to the entire nation. I strongly encourage the State Department as well as the EPA and other government agencies to approve these projects now.	Comment acknowledged.
1560	002	Peters	Ron	OK House of Representatives	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure. In addition to Canadian crude oil, the Keystone XL pipeline will also transport domestic supplies of crude oil to	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					refineries along the Gulf Coast. In Oklahoma, it is expected that the pipeline will create $1.2 billion in new spending for the Oklahoma economy and provide an additional $25 million in tax revenue to state and local governments.	
1560	003	Peters	Ron	OK House of Representatives	Because the pipeline will travel through Oklahoma, the safety of the pipeline is a top concern. TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - -making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1560	004	Peters	Ron	OK House of Representatives	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry. However, in the unlikely event of a spill or incident, the company will promptly and thoroughly execute its Emergency Consolidated Response Plan. [Language omitted] Based on these determinations, I believe that the TransCanada has demonstrated that it is ready and able to react quickly and thoroughly if necessary.	Comment acknowledged.
1732	002	Peters	Dave		It has already been proven to be environmentally safe. We have the Alaskan pipeline and it works great. Technology has come so far since the Alaskan pipeline was built.	Comment acknowledged.
2680	001	Peters	Jane	Research Into Action and Oregon Interfaith Power and Light	The effects of burning fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions need to be consiered in the Keystone XL Project. As explained by Dr. James Hansen, the draft SEIS fails to consider the proposed project's total greenhouse gas emissions and the risks the proposed project presents to human health, the environment, and the climate. The proposed project should not be allowed to proceed unless and until the environmental impacts of the proposed project's total greenhouse gas emissions are considered and persuasive scientific evidence is presented demonstrating that the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the proposed project do not present unacceptable risks to human health, the environment and the climate.	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.
274	1	Peterson	Dwight		We should proceed with the pipeline because as Americans we use oil for many things and we shouldn't have to outsource as much as we do for oil.	Comment acknowledged.
2005	001	Peterson	Dan		This pipeline is an integral part of any coherent energy policy that the Obama administration has utterly failed to define. If we refuse to develop our own sources of energy we should at least import our energy from ally/neighbors rather than tin pot dictators or other despotic regimes. The economic benefits of this project in both short and long term goals demand that this pipeline move forward immediately. It is paramount that the State Department be seen as a part of the solution, not the problem.	Comment acknowledged.
3465	1	Peterson	Roger		I am in favor of any oil project that will bring more oil into our nation. The Keystone XL pipeline expansion will filter oil directly into our state from Alberta. The State Department needs to approve this pipeline as soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
2864	001	Petrie	Lisa		I strongly oppose the Keystone Pipeline project. Extraction of oil from the tar sands is an environmentally devastating process, and the burning of the oil would raise atmosheric	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
					CO2 by about 200 parts per million, locking us into a nightmare scenario of runaway climate change.	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.
105	1	Petty	Jane		TransCanada and Keystone have done everything legally mandated for this project. They have even gone above and beyond that which is mandatory. It is time to approve the project.	Comment acknowledged.
2497	001	Pety	Gerald		We should expand the Keystone XL Pipeline, as that would be a step to improve our economy, lower gas prices, and give us a bigger supply of oil from a friendlier source.	Comment acknowledged.
2175	001	Pevey	Nancy		I cast my vote in favor of the Pipeline Project to continue and expand. Until we have enough of our own Gulf of Mexico oil and nuclear power to supply our country's needs, we need to import from the Canadians, who are a friendly power that does not destroy our country and its constitution	Comment acknowledged.
3450	1	Pfalzgraff	Beverly		In the United States, we need to have more oil that is domestic. I am opposed to Obama converting corn to ethanol because there are famines in other parts of the world and we need to consider that before using corn for alternative fuel. The Keystone XL Pipeline will help reduce our dependency on foreign oil, and every bit helps. We are paying entirely too much for our gasoline.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
3450	2	Pfalzgraff	Beverly		We need oil for everything -- not just gasoline. It is a vital part of our every day lives, whether we use it to produce cosmetics, petroleum, or packaging materials. Our military and airline companies also use it frequently. For the benefit of our entire nation, I want to encourage you to support the expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
413	1	Pfeifer	Clayton		The proposed path of this pipeline threatens some of the world's most fertile farm ground and the nation's largest underground water resource, the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
413	2	Pfeifer	Clayton		A spill from this proposed pipeline wouldn't be a matter of "if", but "when?" TransCanada's safety record isn't satisfactory when thousand's of Nebraskans livelihood is at stake. A leak such as the recent on in North Dakota would be unacceptable in Nebraska's sand hills.	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 provides information on the potential impacts of a spill that reaches the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and spill response scenarios. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
413	3	Pfeifer	Clayton		TransCanada's dirt is filled with tar so they want to sell it; our dirt is filled with life giving water so we want to protect and preserve it. Who's interests should be held in highest regard? A foreign company or America's bread basket?	The proposed Project would transport crude oil from Canada, not dirt. 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.
3506	1	pherbert@gmail.com			Just say NO! The environmental impact relative to the additional supplies of fossil fuel from this project is, in a word, minuscule. In more words it's like a mouse turn on a big	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					beach. We don't need to engage in environmental havoc - we need to use less fuel. Please do NOT approve this pipeline. Just say no to the Koch brothers. For one thing, what have they ever done for you? Or for me? And for another - this is a high impact, high risk project that provides very little benefit.	assessment of GHG emissions. The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
1344	001	Phillips	Sally		I feel this pipeline would reduce our dependence on foreign oil, which I believe is EXTREMELY important to both our domestic economy and our safety.	Comment acknowledged.
1887	001	Phillips	KyleAndrew		Perhaps we should invest our funds to start looking into alternative fuels. It is clear that these shifts do not happen over night; and clearly we (the royal we, the public of the United States of America) will need to continue to use oil in the meantime. But to continue to develop more infrastructure will only prolong the time it takes to make the inevitable shift to sustainable resources. Instead, let us invest these funds to research and develop the fuels of the future and in the meantime continue using the infrastructure already in place to fuel us today. This way we can later minimize the potential costs of climate effects on the environment (and the economy which is so dependent upon it) while freeing up our dependency on both foreign and domestic oil and the potential politics involved.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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 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.
1926	001	Phillips	Allen		Our country cannot continue to pay the high prices, we need a suply line that can benefit our country and our allies that will save billions of dollars and help secure a future for our children.	Comment acknowledged.
2925	001	Pichot	Claude		In addition to the economic growth and new jobs that would be created, I am also optimistic that the expansion could help to make the cost of living more in line with the incomes of average Americans.	Comment acknowledged.
2989	001	Pierce	Larry		The Keystone XL Pipeline should be expanded to create jobs and lower our prices at the pump. We need to utilize the abundance of resources that are to be found in Canada. Our neighbor to the north has always been one of our staunchest allies, and we should do all we can to enhance the relationship by partnering with them on this project.	Comment acknowledged.
2989	002	Pierce	Larry		Everyone is feeling the pain of higher fuel costs, including me. I have had to cut way back on driving, and no longer use my travel trailer because of the cost to run it. It now stays parked most of the time.	Comment acknowledged.
3271	001	Pierson	Jan		Fossil fuel carbon will only be increased if Tar sands are developed. We must stop Global Warming and continued reliance on fossil fuels will only speed the demise of the planet as we know it.	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.
207	1	Pilgreen	Wade		This country is in big demand for more oil. Using this oil from a friendly country is a very easy decision to me. For ever gallon we use from Canada is one less gallon we need to buy from places that do not have America at there best interests. Also if we do not ship and refine this oil in America it will be shipped to China or Japan and refined there in a far less eviromental matter. Then shipped back here and we will pay double what it would cost to do here. Also it will provide several thousand	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					construction jobs and hundreds of permanent jobs. This is also something this country needs NOW!	
1361	001	Pillen	Leslie		Please don't approve the Keystone XL Pipeline. It may provide a short term energy boost for our country (and short term economic windfall for a few), but it has the potential to create a serious environmental disaster.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1361	003	Pillen	Leslie		So, why not put all our efforts into building infrastructure to tap into the cleaner energy source that our planet has given us in abundance--wind and solar?	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1223	001	Piotrowski	Judy		So many people in this country right now are unemployed and cannot find work anywhere. This is why it is extremely important that you allow the Keystone Pipeline expansion to take place. Many people will finally be able to work, and as a result, our economy will be strengthened. We should not allow environmental concerns to prevent this pipeline from expanding, either. progress.	Comment acknowledged.
325	1	Pittma	Neil	Lake Superior Consulting	As I am intimately involved in the design, application and quality control/assurance of the coatings used for corrosion control of these pipelines I can say with confidence that these are among the safest pipelines ever constructed. The most technologically advanced coatings are being used and the application is being monitored by third party inspection. I've spent considerable time in the field during construction and I am satisfied with the asset that is being delivered to the American people.	Comment acknowledged.
325	2	Pittman	Neil	Lake Superior Consulting	Please sign permit as fast as possible. This American wants to go to work bringing safe and stable Canadian oil to our refineries.	Comment acknowledged.
368	1	Pittman	Victoria		The pipeline is dangerous. It crosses pristine land in six states and the Ogallala aquifer, endangering the drinking water of 2 million Americans2 and 30% of our agricultural water.3 The pipeline will cross several rivers in Oklahoma including the Deep Fork, North Canadian, Little River, Canadian, and Red River as well as two already sensitive aquifers that are important drinking water sources for Oklahomans.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Potential impacts related to river crossings are address in Section 3.3 of the EIS.
368	2	Pittman	Victoria		Oil companies are exploiting landowners. TransCanada is threatening local residents and dismissing legitimate concerns about spills, causing even pro-oil Texans to oppose Keystone XL.	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 and has no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement.
368	3	Pittman	Victoria		The pipeline would come within 300 feet from some Oklahoma landowners' homes putting their lives and their land in serious danger.	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.
368	3	Pittman	Victoria		The pipeline would come within 300 feet from some Oklahoma landowners' homes putting their lives and their land in serious danger.	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns related to the proximity of the proposed Project to existing structures and facilities.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
368	4	Pittman	Victoria		The pipeline accelerates climate disruption. Keystone XL is the carbon pollution equivalent of building 12 new coal plants or putting 6.5 million new cars on the road.	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 oils sands of Canada will continue to increase if the proposed Project is not implemented. Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS addresses greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada through combustion in cars and trucks.
368	4	Pittman	Victoria		The pipeline accelerates climate disruption. Keystone XL is the carbon pollution equivalent of building 12 new coal plants or putting 6.5 million new cars on the road.	Greenhouse gas emissions associated with the use of heavy crude oil from Canadian oil sands projects are addressed in Consolidated Response GHG-1 and in Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS.
2913	001	Pizzini	Patricia		The Keystone XL Pipeline should be allowed to be built in order to help bring gas prices down. We need to be reasonable in our approach to energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
3248	001	Plants	Darrel		We have an opportunity here to reduce that reliance on oil form beyond North American shores and put people to work at the same time.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2625	001	Pleune	Ryan		Tar Sands is not a viable energy source. It is too energy intensive and threatens our atmosphere with increased CO2 emissions. The atmosphere is a public trust resource that we depend on for our climate which controls our access to clean water, healthy food, and security.	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.
2335	001	pnitsch@carolina.rr.com	Charlie		To whom it may concern, I am strongly opposed to the tar sand pipeline because it is already leaking and it will leak into the ground even more.	At this time, the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline is not approved, has not been constructed, and is not operating.
2335	002	pnitsch@carolina.rr.com	Charlie		More carbon will be released and climate change will be even worse than what it is now. Is anybody in the government paying attention to what happens to the American People by following through with this pipeline. Sick people, polluted water, air and soil.	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.
0922	002	Poe	Sue		The pipeline expansion would be a safer and more cost-efficient means to transport oil, as opposed to trucks or ships. This could help reduce the price of fuel, which would mean people would have more money to spend on dining out. The family-owned business is an important part of the history of the United States, and my business is no different. Please support the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline and help our country's family-owned businesses.	Comment acknowledged.
3418	001	Poe	Hannah	Sierra Club	Please protect the people who would exploit the people and the land with this risky pipeline "Keystone XL". This endangers many pristine areas , dismissed environmental concerns of spreading these tar sands about.	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.
3418	002	Poe	Hannah	Sierra Club	What happened to the development plans for green alternatives.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2996	001	Pohl	Henry		Although I am now a widower, groceries for one still add up, more than one would think. The price of gasoline has taken so	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					much from my budget that extra commodities have to be put on hold sometimes. The Keystone pipeline will help so many people, including me, as gas prices will surely drop with increased supply. It will allow my dollar to stretch a little farther and help the farmers who will be paid for the right-of-ways. It will help Texas unemployment by adding construction jobs and long-term maintenance jobs on the pipeline. Furthermore, doing business with a country that is our friend makes more sense than doing business elsewhere. For these reasons, I hope to see the pipeline permits granted and the construction start soon.	
1510	001	Pollard	Sabrina		We are terribly afraid of what the corrosive tarsands will do to the untested pipeline. These tarsands are extremely corrosive. They have deadly materials in them for the purposes of dilution. And they must be run at dangerously high pressure and temperature. Please DO NOT GRANT a permit for this dangerous pipeline. Our water supplies are at grave risk.	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 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.
1273	002	Pollock	Robert&Jean		These vulnerable areas cannot stand the very real possibility of oil spills.	Section 3.13 addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
2327	001	Pollock	Robert		Listen to the scientists, James Hansen, in particular, when he says that drilling to extract oil from tar sands is a "game over" scenario in terms of checking the increase of CO2 in our atmosphere, now already at dangerously high levels.	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.
2327	002	Pollock	Robert		We need self-sustainable renewable, clean energy from Sun, Wind, Geothermal, Tidal and other Natural forces in the planet.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2900	001	Pomeroy	Janice		We need real solutions if we are going to achieve our energy goals. The Keystone Pipeline expansion is one such solution to increase our oil independence and create true energy security for our future generations.	Comment acknowledged.
2164	001	Poole	Thomas		We seem to be at a turning point, one in which we can exercise common sense and make decisions which would likely relieved the unemployment rate in reasonably near term, or conversely, one in which the people who would "save the world" for the two "spotted skinks" in Canada and the U.S. despite the impact on the economy. President Obama is unfortunately, in the latter group, and his policies are now causing significant impact on fuel costs, which in turn impact every function of the economy. You can't grow corn unless you plow, you can't plow without affordable fuel. Gasoline at my corner station is $3.999/gal. but my car gets 25 MPG. The tractor I drove as a boy got around 5MPG. It is obvious that it cost more. Yes there was a leak, even two. In a pipeline several hundred miles long it would be surprising if there were not. But the key thing is, let the owner repair his leak and get on with it.	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).
557	1	Pope	Glenn		I am sending this information out to thousands of my fellow Realtors so that they can see the devastating impact this will have to our environment just to fill the pockets of the Koch brothers. It costs more then 1 gallon to refine this filthy oil in order to receive 1 gallon. THAT IS PLAIN STUPID.	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. 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.
1368	001	Pope	Joanna		I am writting in opposition of the Keystone XL pipeline. This project may provide a short term energy boost for our country (and short term economic windfall for a few), but it has the potential to create a serious environmental disaster.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1368	005	Pope	Joanna		So, why not put all our efforts into building infrastructure to tap into the cleaner energy source that our planet has given us in abundance--wind and solar?	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
3543	1	popflew@yahoo.com			Approve the permit for the Keystone XL pipeline	Comment acknowledged.
3058	001	Popovich	Bob		I wish to send my comments supporting the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline. I believe this project is important to our energy supply and security and will help to stabilize ever increasing energy costs.	Comment acknowledged.
51	1	Porter	Chris		Please stop the Keystone XL Project from running through Nebraska and disrupting our natural aquifers that are key in not only irrigating the farm land, but also as our drinking water source.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
3087	001	Porter	Steve		I am writing to encourage your support for the proposed Keystone XL pipeline and to support a Presidential Permit for the project. It will be years before renewables lessen our dependence on foreign oil, so taking this step would increase our energy security in the interim. It would also create needed jobs.	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.
2545	001	Porterfield	Jan		The high gasoline prices are leading to economic disaster for our country, and it is imperative that we fight back by importing more oil from our friendly North American neighbor, Canada. As an added benefit, this project will be funded by TransCanada and bring many new jobs into our country	Comment acknowledged.
3079	001	Potma	Ken		Successful completion of this pipeline will ensure a high quality and reliable source of energy for u.S. consumers. Crude oil will continue to be important to the US economy for decades to come.	Comment acknowledged.
3079	002	Potma	Ken		Despite recent incidents, oil has been safely transported into and within the United States by pipeline for decades relative to other energy sources.	Comment acknowledged.
3079	003	Potma	Ken		Given that the findings of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement are positive, I suggest that the State Department finalize its environmental review and issue a	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Presidential Permit for the proposed pipeline.	complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1728	001	Powell	Roy		The Keystone XL Pipeline will do much more than help strengthen our energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
2426	001	Powell	Mark		I urge that the State Department carefully study the objections to this project raised by James E Hansen, a well known expert on Climatology, and consider the disasterous effect this project could have on the environment.	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.
2890	001	Powell	Blou		It is vital that the State Department allows the needed permits for the Keystone Pipeline in Canada to continue into the United States. In my opinion, building and maintaining the pipeline can be done responsibly. We need to move away from energy dependence and focus on a solution that will help the American people, and this pipeline makes a great deal of sense.	Comment acknowledged.
2402	001	Powers	Julian		The most critical global problem is Climate Change, nee Global Warming. To commit to this oil-from-sands project is to accelerate the climate-changing now becoming more obvious. It is like placing nails into the coffin of human environment. BELIEVE the environmentalistehts before it is too late. DO NOT approve this 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.
2804 A	002	Powers	William		The pipeline is just not worth it. There is no need for the pipeline at all, but if there just has to be one it should go around the Aquifer.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
2540	001	Prater	Joel		The Keystone XL Pipeline will mean both short-term and long-term jobs in our country, in addition to lower gas prices and greater energy security	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1321	002	Preister	Don		The large number of leaks that have already happened in pipe lines by this developer demonstrate reason for opposition. The high pressure nature of moving this sludge laced with thinners of benzene and other hazardous flammable toxins is a recipe for disaster.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent 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 of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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.
2549	001	Preston	Carl&Kay		Approval of the Keystone Pipeline Expansion can benefit America's economy in several respects. The process of executing the project itself will produce jobs and stimulate industrial production	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2549	002	Preston	Carl&Kay		As a continuing benefit, broadening and increasing sources of energy by means of the pipeline expansion, along with increased domestic exploration and drilling, will reduce America's dependence on unreliable trading partners for petroleum resources.	Comment acknowledged.
3042	001	Preston	Dale		the Keystone Pipeline project is very critical to America's poor and lower middleclass. With gasoline prices approaching four dollars a gallon, many minimum-wage or near-minimum-wage workers are spending a week's wages or more every month on gasoline to get to and from work, too and from school, and other mandatory transportation requirements.	Comment acknowledged.
3042	002	Preston	Dale		Second, the Keystone Pipeline project is critical to the safety of the environment. Without using oil from North America, including the oil sands of Canada, then America must bring more oil in from across the oceans. This can only be done by more ships and more offshore drilling. More ships and more offshore drilling only increases the risk of environmental damage. Accidents at see, as we have learned from the BP spill in the Gulf and the Exxon Valdez, have huge and widespread environmental impact. Although a spill anywhere is not a good thing, spills from a pipeline are at least localized to the spill area and stay contained in the spill area where cleanup and restoration efforts are more easily managed.	Comment acknowledged.
2220	001	Price	Kenneth		The refining should be done in Canada where the material the pipeline is to carry is generated, thus letting Canada shoulder the buden of protecting the environment from the inherent dangers of transport.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
2724	001	Price	Aaron	Gracie Creek Ranch	The Keystone XL pipeline as proposed is not good rural development or energy policy for many reasons, and I believe it could have been done well and easily.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts and compensation for lost crops. Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
2724	002	Price	Aaron	Gracie Creek Ranch	The TransCanada lobbyists gutted the liability legislation at the last minute and to the best of my understanding, TransCanada can relax about not having to be financially liable for spills. That's one less question they have to worry about and more that we as landowners have too worry about on top of uncertain commodity markets and other rural issues. Who will buy the oil? Who is responsible for spills? Will it cross my land or neighbor's land? How will the trench be restored? There are many questions that come to mind that I feel could have been addressed properly.	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. Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
2724	003	Price	Aaron	Gracie Creek Ranch	But the pipeline does not have to transverse some of the most pristine and deepest part of the aquifer. I'm totally stunned by how our national and local leaders have all sat on their hands	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					with the placement of this pipeline. Recently, I've traveled to Southern Africa for work and I have seen what poor regulator policy and hands off energy development does to communities, especially rural communities like here in the Sand Hills. We have the opportunity to make better policy and management decisions about where the pipeline goes, and reports state that Nebraska can dictate where the pipeline can go. As best I can estimate, the Keystone XL pipeline would run about 40-50 miles from my family ranch. That is still too close for comfort especially in a fragile ecosystem like the Sand Hills.	Consolidated Response ERO-1.
2724	005	Price	Aaron	Gracie Creek Ranch	I'm worried spills and what could happen to our water supply, even in the state of abundant water. In Nebraska, our senators failed to provide liability protection for landowners and future landowners like myself and I'm not confident my state has the emergency Consolidated Response resources or plans in place to handle spills. This legislative session has been a dark one for Nebraska and I fear the new election cycle and other pressures like a horrible economy will still push a quick signature from Secretary Clinton to allow business to continue as usual. But I know from my policy training you need to have clear management, liability, and Consolidated Response plans in place and none of this currently exists.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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 RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency Consolidated Response plans for the proposed Project.
2724	006	Price	Aaron	Gracie Creek Ranch	One of my good friends is a National Geographic photographer who resides in Nebraska and recently was one of the main photographers to cover the feature story regarding the BP oil spill. His pictures and the news stories remind me of the poor policy and management structure that existed before the BP spill, and I feel we're almost in the same type of pre-BP spill stage with this XL pipeline expansion that will run "hotter" with more oil and pressure.	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.
2724	007	Price	Aaron	Gracie Creek Ranch	Nebraska and the USA can make better energy decisions. We have many more energy options here in the US that won't have to give sovereign authority for a foreign cooperation to buy up land at will and lay a pipe where they'd like.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3072	001	Price	Steve		There is no significant danger from the proposed pipeline. It should be built, and I urge you to support it. Stopping the pipeline will increase our depedence on Middle Eastern oil.	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.
0665	002	Prior	Michael		Pipelines have proven to be the safest, least environmentally damaging method of transporting crude oil to refineries. Crude oil is a product that is vital to the economic prosperity of the world. The Keystone XL pipeline allows crude oil supply from Canada where we share the environmental and economic climate with the US. Canada has a record of environmental stewardship and responsibility that is among the best in the world. This cannot be said for most countries that currently supply the US. From a purely environmental stand point, Keystone XL is a good positive solution to supplying the US with part of its crude oil needs.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2154	001	Profitt	Dale		We should encourage all of the petroleum production possible from any source that is within the bounds of North America. Canada is a friendly nation that not only shares a long border, but also shares and values freedom. If they have oil and are willing to sell it to us, then more power to them. In the long run, it will benefit both countries.	Comment acknowledged.
1786	002	Proulx	Chris		We need to invest in new, clean, renewable sources of energy. We cannot afford to burn every last ounce of fossil fuels in the ground. By transitioning our economy to renewables, we are creating both am ore stable climate and a more stable economy jn the decades ahead.	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-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
248	1	Provencal	Aimee		I think that the Keystone XL Project would be very beneficial to the economy in both the US and Canada. Oil and Gas are a very large driving force in North Americas economy and we need to support these types of projects. The jobs that wll be created for the construction of this pipeline alone is worth all the effort	Comment acknowledged.
1556	002	Pruett	RC	OK House of Representatives	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure. In addition to Canadian crude oil, the Keystone XL pipeline will also transport domestic supplies of crude oil to refineries along the Gulf Coast. In Oklahoma, it is expected that the pipeline will create $1.2 billion in new spending for the Oklahoma economy and provide an additional $25 million in tax revenue to state and local governments.	Comment acknowledged.
1556	003	Pruett	RC	OK House of Representatives	Because the pipeline will travel through Oklahoma, the safety of the pipeline is a top a concern. TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1556	004	Pruett	RC	OK House of Representatives	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry. However, in the unlikely event of a spill or incident, the company will promptly and thoroughly execute its Emergency Consolidated Response Plan. [language omitted] Based on these determinations, I believe that the TransCanada has demonstrated that it is ready and able to react quickly and thoroughly if necessary.	Comment acknowledged.
502	1	Pruitt	Carlin		I am writing to urge you to support the building of the TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline from Canada to Texas. I believe the ready access of this crude from a close and friendly ally to the United States is both prudent and necessary. The United States needs access to dependable and affordable energy supplies whether in our own country or imported from other countries and these opportunities should be sought domestically and abroad. Canada should fit into our nation's broad energy plan. Until our country is able to develop and create affordable and sustainable energy from renewable sources, we need to continue finding and safely bringing to market proven natural resources where they exist. From what I understand about pipeline transportation, it is	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					economical, efficient and safe way to move product. I realize there are local issues to be resolved as this pipeline is constructed but these types of issues have been resolved in the past which now allow pipelines to crisscross the country and provide crude and finished products to refineries and to the consumer. I urge you to quickly approve the cross-border permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline.	
3178	001	Pruitt	Tom		Most Americans are not aware that during World War Two there was huge 'rush effort' to build the trans-Canada Alaska highway .... as there was no effective land route allowing rapid deployment of tanks, artillery, troups etc. The Keystone XL pipeline is just as critical for National Defense as it help ensure that Canadian oil make their way to the US. If we have another conflict - we might expect Mid-East shipments to be disrupted. One hears numbers from 1/4 to 1/3 or more come through an narrow Mid-East zone. A recipe for a strategic attack. The Alaska highway took many years to complete .... The Keystone XL pipeline also will take many years .. For the love of America, please have the State Department complete its environmental review and authorize a Presidential Permit	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.
475	1	Psomas	Marios		Safety and health comes as a common good,before profits for an individual.	Comment acknowledged.
3502	1	psredich@juno.com			I understand that Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has the power to allow or deny Americans access to the Canadian oil sands by developing the Keystone XL Pipeline. Ask Secretary Clinton to support this vital project. I know that Obama has stated that he wants gas to be "$7.00 a gallon so get used to it." I can/will support $1.75 a gallon.	Comment acknowledged.
230	1	Pufahl	Todd	Laborers District Council of MN & ND	May 11, 2011 To Whom It May Concern, On behalf of over 11,000 Construction Laborers and their families who live and work in Minnesota, North Dakota and North Western Wisconsin I write in support of the Keystone XL pipeline proposal and in response to the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.	Comment acknowledged.
230	2	Pufahl	Todd	Laborers District Council of MN & ND	These pipelines have operated successfully for decades and are the safest, most reliable way to transport crude oil. The Keystone XL pipeline will compliment this infrastructure in the Aquifer, contributing to a vital network that delivers our country's energy. Regarding perceived environmental concerns, Professor Jim Goeke, a hydrologist at the University of Nebraska testified before the Nebraska Legislature that: "A leak of the Keystone XL Pipeline would not affect the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer...those who think that a leaking pipeline will destroy the aquifer in Nebraska need to understand that it would be localized to an area of 10's or 100's of feet around the pipeline. When people say the whole Ogallala Aquifer is at risk, they're wrong." Furthermore, America's skilled craft workers will build this pipeline with the most up-to-date technology, exceeding standards for safety and quality.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
230	3	Pufahl	Todd	Laborers District Council of MN & ND	Pipeline opponents often object to Oil Sands resources based on environmental impact. However, the wells-to-wheels greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Oil Sands are	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					comparable to crude oil imported into the United States from Venezuela and Nigeria (Oil Sands Developers Group). Regarding emissions at the production sites in Alberta, Oil Sands production is about 5% of Canada's overall GHG emissions and approximately 0.1% of the world's emissions (http://www.energy.alberta.ca/OilSands/791.asp). Moreover, skilled trades in the United States are the finest in the world at building environmentally sound refineries and pipelines that limit impact on landowners and neighbors. Operationally, American refineries and pipelines are also among the safest, most environmentally friendly in the world, especially in terms of GHG emissions.	assessment of GHG emissions.
230	4	Pufahl	Todd	Laborers District Council of MN & ND	Pipelines continue to play an important role in our energy network. Recently, the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Keystone XL project from the U.S. Department of State (DOS) repeated the need for the Keystone XL pipeline. The EIS reads: "Although DOS received thousands of comments on a wide variety of topics addressed in the draft EIS during the comment period, no new issues of substance emerged…the information provided in this SDEIS does not alter the conclusions reached in the draft EIS regarding the need for and the potential impacts of the proposed Project." The Laborers District Council of Minnesota and North Dakota agrees with this assessment and urges approval of the Keystone XL pipeline in the interest of the environment, jobs, energy independence and our national security.	Comment acknowledged.
536	1	Pugsley	Wally		Our country needs to develop alternative energy sources. Unfortunately, that will take decades. In the meantime, we have no choice but to continue importing massive amounts of oil. The logical choice would be to build the Keystone XL Pipeline and import oil sands crude from Canada, our friendly neighbor.	Comment acknowledged.
536	2	Pugsley	Wally		We must build the Keystone XL Pipeline for the energy security of our nation. It will also be a step toward energy independence. The construction jobs will only be temporary, but will provide a short term boost to our state budget and perhaps provide monies to restore education and other state services. Approving this pipeline is the correct action.	Comment acknowledged.
2722	001	Purdon	Liam		The DSEIS on the Keystone XL pipeline ignores the potential environmental impact a crude oil pipline of the sort proposed may have upon the Sandhills topographic region and the Ogallala aquifer. While the statement dismisses this potential for harm to the environment as being inappropriate "screening criteria for the identification of alternate routes," the assumption behind this dismissal is erroneous since it is based on the faulty notion that the shorter the pipeline, the less overall impact the pipeline can have. This sort of thinking, if it can be termed that, sounds like something coming from Sarah Palin, not the US State Department. The potential for contamination of the Ogallala aquifer, Nebraska's most precious and valuable natural resource, can be realized if only three to ten feet of pipeline ruptures when the line is pumping at maximum. Taking a short cut with the pipeline through the	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 use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Sandhills to reduce TransCanada's investment may be something bureaucrats in Washington and legislators in Lincoln favor, but the shortsightedness of both these groups is nothing new. If a new pipeline is needed, then it should follow the same pipe detour that's been previously used to go around the Sandhills.	
333	1	Purves	Andy	Cimarron Engineering Ltd.	In these volatile times in our world, is it not prudent for the USA to work with a long term and stable partner in meeting national energy demands for today and for the future? Canada has been and will continue to be a long term ally to the USA, and through TransCanada is providing a vital crude oil artery to supplement the depleted volumes in the Cushing and Texas refineries, that will optimize production, add jobs and generally enhance economic recovery.	Comment acknowledged.
333	2	Purves	Andy	Cimarron Engineering Ltd.	Our crude oil supply is both secure and environmentally safe. Allegations of "dirty oil" are unfounded and our industry would welcome US visits to the Athabasca area in northern Alberta to view the environmental conservation methods used to restore vast quantities of land to their former status. We respectfully ask that the DOS approve this project for the general betterment of our two countries.	Comment acknowledged.
2553	001	Pyzik	Roger		Rising gas prices in a nation dependent on oil means it is critically important that we pursue all of our natural resources. We should also take advantage of those in Canada	Comment acknowledged.
2553	002	Pyzik	Roger		The pipeline expansion should also improve our economy. Thousands of construction jobs will help much of the country.	Comment acknowledged.
308	1	Quattlebaum	Gary		The Keystone XL Pipeline must be expanded in order for more oil to flow into the United States. This would not only benefit our supply and demand for oil, but also our unemployment rate. Thousands of men and women would welcome the jobs that a new pipeline would create.	Comment acknowledged.
308	2	Quattlebaum	Gary		It is my hope that everyone, including you, will support the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
2621	001	Qubain	Nancy		In the long run we should develop renewable energy like China, Germany and other countries, while keeping our own oil in the ground as a reserve.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2621	002	Qubain	Nancy		Exploitation of the tar sands is already an ecological disaster in Canada and exacerbates global warming. Building and operating a pipeline all the way from Canada to Texas would be very expensive to build and maintain, plus it would have its own environmental 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. 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.
2621	003	Qubain	Nancy		In fact the whole policy to develop American oil and gas, so we will control our own energy, is bogus. Both oil and gas are nonrenewable resources. Once extracted, they are gone. So we need to keep our oil and gas in the ground as a reserve, while consuming cheaper foreign petroleum imports. The energy market of which oil and gas are a part is global in	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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					nature. The price of oil production, the ease of extraction, and the reserves determines where the most production is. More expensive oil sources such as the Athabasca tar sands are only considered when the international price of oil rises extensively. The recent increase in oil prices will probably not continue, so there is no need to consider exploiting this petroleum resource, which could take years to develop.	
0842	001	Quick	Melode		The Keystone XL Project will not lower gas prices or bring the United States any closer to energy independence.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
0842	004	Quick	Melode		America must invest in renewable energy not dirty oil.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2593	001	Quinn	Barbara		As a grandmother, I am very concerned about the impact of atmospheric carbon on the climate now and in the future. I also understand the catastrophic consequences of energy shortages but the solution has to take into consideration the catastrophic consequences of extreme 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.
2593	002	Quinn	Barbara		There is so much we could be doing to conserve energy while we reinvent our technology. Our resources should be going toward conservation and redesign. It will require uncorrupted government leadership.	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.
3574	1	racerphil@comcast.net			The proposed Keystone XL pipeline from Canada to the U.S. Gulf Coast would expand the supply of Canadian oil to U.S. refineries. Oil from the Keystone XL pipeline would strengthen America's energy security and increase economic growth. Development of the pipeline is expected to create 20,000 construction and manufacturing jobs, and related economic activity would also add billions of dollars of growth to the U.S. economy. Maintain America's strong energy partnership with Canada please support the permits for the Keystone XL pipeline.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
3571	1	rachelpelone@ya			As to the keystone xl pipeline, why don't we drill our own oil	The commenter’s opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
		hoo.com			and be independent and have cleaner oil ????????? I would rather not be dependent on friends either	
5	1	Radillo	Edward	Stop Tarsands Oil Pipeline	I told him Mr. Stuart, how important it was to include the Lawrence G. Dunbar, Hydrology Report, March 2011, as a source document in the SEIS for the Keystone-XL project. I read the SEIS, throughout the weekend, and noticed this extremely vital and important hydrology report was missing in the SEIS. b. I told Michael that in our region of East Texas, the issues concerning our aquifers were just as important, as those of Nebraska, and that we Texans, who are against this pipeline endangering our drinking, and agricultural waters, should not be treated any differently in our concerns, than Nebraska. Mr. Dunbar's hydrology report shows that it is possible, that Lake Fork, Texas, a reservoir, providing drinking water to Dallas, Texas, and habitat to migrating birds, domestic wildlife, and fish, could be put off limits, as is the 30 miles, of the Kalamazoo, river and tributaries, if there was a leak/rupture over the aquifer outcrop which Lake Fork Texas sits on. c. Mr. Dunbar, provides clarification, beginning on page 6, of his hydrology report. It is quite clear, even for the layperson, to see by Exhibit 7, same report, that Keystone XL pipelines path, crosses over an aquifer outcrop, whose, flow, if contaminated would and could reach Lake Fork, (which also contains underground artisan wells) which could therefore infiltrate Lake Fork. (NOTE: regardless of the amount of time any flow would occur, the underground contamination would be unreachable and the devastation of its path of toxcity, would be virtually impossible to determine, only that it is despicable to think that one would allow such a risk to begin with. d. Please see that I am now following Mr. Stuart's instructions, on the proper procedure for inclusion of Mr. Dunbar' Hydrology report into the case file SEIS.. e. I am basing my request on the following premises. 1. Mr. Dunbar is a Professional Engineer, and a lawyer. He is licensed, and a trusted source of information. 2. As it is fit to include new evidence which may have surfaced or caused the reopening of public comments, as with this Keystone XL, SEIS, and because, this hydrology report was published, after the initial public hearing period closed, and for the reasons mentioned above, known and read, and understood, throughout all of our communities and beyond. I respectfully, request that Lawrence G. Dunbar P.E., Hydrology Report, March 2011, be amended into the SEIS.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards. Issues related to the Enterprise Fault zone and faults in the Houston area are addressed in Consolidated Response GEO-2. Safety history of onshore hazardous liquid pipeline operations is addressed in Section 3.13.2
18	2	Radkey	Donald		We need to supply our nation with needed energy. The pipeline will also allow our nation to: 1) rely less on Middle Eastern oil for our energy needs, 2) provide us with more cost efficient energy, and 3) provide an opportunity for good jobs in the state of Nebraska and elsewhere in our nation.	Comment acknowledged.
1155	003	Radzak	Patrick	Teamsters General Local Union No. 346	We believe that the SDEIS finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - articularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2137	001	Raetsch	Peter		The pipeline is another road to USA energy independence. ALLOW THE CONSTRUCTION TO CONTINUE WITHOUT ANY FURTHER BUREAUCRATIC DELAYS. There are thousands of pipelines in this country already. No major catastrophes. The balance between environmentalists and those of us who cherish our freedom and independence tilts heavily toward us.	Comment acknowledged.
195	1	Ragley	Jay	South Carolina Department of Education	I am writing in support of the Keystone XL Pipeline and urge that it be approved by the end of 2011, if not sooner. In my home state of South Carolina, gas prices are crippling consumers and small businesses. Furthermore, the increase in diesel prices for school buses is impacting the Department of Education's budget. Every dollar extra spent on transportation fuel is a dollar that cannot be spent on teacher salaries, teacher supplies, textbooks, or technology in the classroom.	Comment acknowledged.
195	2	Ragley	Jay	South Carolina Department of Education	Having reviewed the Environmental Impact Statement and the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement, I believe that the SDEIS does not alter conclusions reached in Draft EIS, including need for the Keystone XL Pipeline and the proposed route. From a global perspective, the Keystone XL Pipeline is not likely to result in incremental GHGe missions. The Keystone XL Pipeline would be state-of-theart and have a degree of safety over any other, and the crude oil to be shipped from Canada is similar to crude oil refined in U.S. today. In conclusion, no new issues of substance emerged in the SDEIS in my opinion. Respectfully, I urge that the Keystone XL Pipeline be approved by the end of 2011, if not sooner.	Comment acknowledged.
201	1	Raiburn-Willis	Lisa		getting our oil from Canada is much better than from overseas- we want this pipeline	Comment acknowledged.
529	1	Raikes	David	Laborer's International Union of North America, Laborers Local 393	On behalf of the 1000 members of Laborers' Local Union 393 we would like to encourage full support for the Keystone XL Pipeline which will run from Canada to Texas. In this tough economic climate which we are facing along with the high unemployment in our Country we are in desperate need of these good living wage jobs with benefits for these union workers, with which this construction project would create.	Comment acknowledged.
529	2	Raikes	David	Laborer's International Union of North America, Laborers Local 393	In regards to environmental concerns Professor Jim Goeke a Hydrologist at the University of Nebraska has went on record that a leak of the Keystone XL Pipeline would not affect the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer. If a leak occurred it would be localized to an area of 10's or 100's of feet around the pipeline. We would never stand for anything that would risk our precious resources in our Country. The pipeline industry has operated in a safe and successful operation for decades. In fact the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline will join more than 20,000 miles of pipeline which already crosses through the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
529	3	Raikes	David	Laborer's International Union of North America,	Laborers' Local Union 393 encourages full approval of Keystone XL Pipeline in interest of jobs for American Union Workers, energy independence and security along with protecting our environment in the United States.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Laborers Local 393		
2852	001	Ramsay	Bruce		I don't want the Keystone XL Pipeline Permit provided to anyone. It's not necessary and it's sacrificing our environment in the near future.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
2898	001	Ramsey	James		We need to be working toward lowering the cost of energy. Expanding this pipeline would give us more domestic oil, which should really help to lower those costs.	Comment acknowledged.
3500	1	rangie1980@sbcglobal.net			I am in support of TransCanada's efforts to expand its Keystone Pipeline to bring Canadian oil to the U.S. Since the pipeline will cross the Canadian-U.S. borders, the State Department must determine whether issuing a permit to construct the pipeline is in the nation's best interest.	Comment acknowledged.
614	1	Ransom	Barbara		I'm sure the Kochs will be happy to bribe you. Let's see if you can do the honorable thing.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
3273	001	Ransom	Don		I object to the use of tar sands as a source of petroleum due to the inefficiency of the process and it's environmental impact which is disastrous and irreversible.	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.
18	1	Raskey	Donald		I am in favor of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline route.	Comment acknowledged.
3356	001	Rathgeb	Timothy		I urge you to expeditiously approve the cross-border permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline. Even though I firmly believe that our Country MUST build towards the use of alternative fuels the Canadian Keystone XL Project will be a major step towards separating us from our addiction to the mideast and help us move to a more self sufficient Country	Comment acknowledged.
3580	1	Rathmann	Dan	Sierra Club Membership Services	Extend the comment period and grant field hearings for Keystone XL!	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.
3580	2	Rathmann	Dan	Sierra Club Membership Services	Please, the problem is not a pipeline. The problem is the unmitigated environmental damage, continuing, by the tar sands project in the Province of Alberta. And that project continues because we in the USA are the customer for that petroleum product. If we in the USA are to continue purchasing that product, then we must insist that the tar sands technology and practice be improved to 21st Century standards!	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 ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2771	001	Rauh	Jeff		Rising gas prices and continued instability in the Middle East underscore my concern for our country's national security and energy security. Our nation's reliance on oil from politically volatile regions of the world threatens our way of life, and America should be working with our neighbors and allies to secure our fuel supply. The Keystone XL pipeline is a clear way to do this, and I urge the Department to consider the benefits this pipeline will have for our national security, energy security, and economic growth.	Comment acknowledged.

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2771	002	Rauh	Jeff		Furthermore, I appreciate the detailed information in the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement regarding the unprecedented commitment to safety associated with this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2771	003	Rauh	Jeff		Keystone XL will transport oil from the United States and from Canada – one of our most loyal and long-standing allies – to U.S. refineries to help meet U.S. demand. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil per day to US markets; this is roughly the equivalent to the oil we import from countries like Venezuela and Saudi Arabia. By reducing our reliance on imports from these countries, we will strengthen our position in the global energy market and improve our national security.	Comment acknowledged.
2771	004	Rauh	Jeff		In addition to strengthening our national security and energy security, the economic benefits of Keystone XL are substantial. One study has found that Keystone XL's contributions to the US economy could total more than $20 billion. At a time when many Americans are still struggling to find employment, this project is expected to create 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs. Once operational, the project is expected to provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the states along the pipeline route. Keystone XL would be a significant economic stimulus when the country needs it most.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2590	001	Raybould	Clare		The carbon-heavy extraction of oil from Canadian tar sands is a ridiculous practice in itself when it constitutes one of the most energy-intensive and dirtiest fossil fuel operations to date and there are cleaner alternatives.	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.
2674	001	Recchia	Eric	Humboldt State University	Oil pipelines are not safe. They never had been and they never will be. Even the oil companies admit this publicly. There were already two spills of oil on the current Keystone line just in the last month. [See article: http://ca.news.yahoo.com/transcanadas-keystonepipeline-system-leak-time-kansas-120037047.html] The US DOT has ordered the Keystone line to be shut down because of safety concerns [http://www2.canada.com/calgaryherald/iphone/news/latest/story.html? id=4890436]. If TransCanada can't handle the line they already have, what makes us think it can handle an extension?	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. While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations.
2674	002	Recchia	Eric	Humboldt State University	Do we need a disastrous repeat of the scale that occurred with BP 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.

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2674	003	Recchia	Eric	Humboldt State University	In addition, the extraction of oil from tar sands in Alberta has a terrible environmental impact. CO2 emissions from tar sands is 5 to 15% higher than that from standard crude oil extraction [http://www.reuters.com/article/2009/05/18/us-oilsands-carbonidUSTRE54H6C220090518]. While the possible exploitation of the tar sands may yield many more decades of crude oil use, at what cost will this come? Greenhouse gas emissions are already at an incredible historic high, do we want to keep betting against the evidence and making the future effects worse, all for a "cheap" energy source? It's not cheap, tar sands are incredibly expensive to extract, even when you don't consider the high costs to air pollution, destruction of the arboreal forests and native species, and water pollution.	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.
2674	005	Recchia	Eric	Humboldt State University	The US needs to take a stand and contribute to the efforts to lead the world into an era of clean energy and environmental responsibility. Our current ways of life are NOT sustainable, the sooner and greater our efforts are to change, the greater our future will be.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
313	1	Record	David		As energy concerns gain prominence in our national consciousness, we can no longer ignore the need for more oil to make its way to U.S. refineries. Since safety and environmental concerns are very real, it makes sense for us to pursue energy options that are closer to home. The Keystone XL Pipeline is the answer to an ever-growing problem. Extending the pipeline into Texas will bring oil to where it is needed most, at the refinery.	Comment acknowledged.
313	2	Record	David		Working for an oil field servicing company, I know very well the importance of oil. We've been in business for more than thirty years. Currently, we have thirty-two employees. I want to keep them working and the business thriving. While we are more concerned with getting oil out of the ground, the industry as a whole flourishes when something as positive as this pipeline becomes a reality. The jobs alone that it will bring will provide an economic boost to many local areas.	Comment acknowledged.
313	3	Record	David		The hard work has been done and the pipeline is ready for expansion approval. Please help to boost the industry and bring jobs to hard-hit areas. Approve the Keystone XL Pipeline so construction can begin.	Comment acknowledged.
2765	002	Reddig	Alyson	Two Rivers Economic Growth and Glasgow Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture	We believe that Keystone XL is in our country's best interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, create jobs, and spur economic growth. Specifically, the pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil each day to US markets, reducing our dependence on oil imports from politically unstable countries, and strengthening both our national security and energy security by importing oil from our ally Canada. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States, which, given our current economic condition, is what America deserves. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.

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2765	003	Reddig	Alyson	Two Rivers Economic Growth and Glasgow Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture	Furthermore, we agree with the SDEIS finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1]. We know that Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards, especially considering TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship.	Comment acknowledged.
515	1	Redmon	Len		The advantages of building the Keystone XL pipeline are numerous and too many to be ignored. First of all, we have to consider the fact that the construction of the pipeline will create several thousand American jobs. With the unemployment rate such as it is, this is a huge benefit in itself. Secondly, the United States has to look for ways to be more secure when it comes to our energy resources, and oil from Canada helps to provide that kind of stability. Finally, our economy is in great peril, and anything that we can do to reduce the cost of a necessity such as fuel is imperative.	Comment acknowledged.
515	2	Redmon	Len		The Keystone XL pipeline is a wonderful idea, and I cannot wait to see it come to fruition. It is time to enhance our energy commerce with our friendly neighbor to the north and drive down the cost of energy in this country. I support the construction of the pipeline and, in my opinion, the sooner the better.	Comment acknowledged.
551	1	Reed	Robert	Sierra Club	we already have enough weapons to target every major city in the WORLD...don't need one more!!!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
497	1	Reese	Linda		As I understand it, if this country relies more on methods such as the Keystone Pipeline, the benefits to us would be numerous. Fuel costs would become more affordable. This alone would be a good thing for us. For this reason, I ask you to support the Keystone Pipeline's development and advancement.	Comment acknowledged.
492	1	Reeves	Wesley		In a tarnished economy, nothing and no one should stand in the way of creating jobs. The Keystone XL Pipeline will bring thousands of much-needed jobs to the Midwest and the South. The industry has been burdened during the downturn in the economy, and jobs have suffered. Layoffs were industry-wide. It is time to repair that damage and expand the Keystone XL Pipeline to resurrect jobs that were lost and create new ones.	Comment acknowledged.
492	2	Reeves	Wesley		I urge you to approve the Keystone XL Pipeline so we can get oil flowing and prices dropping.	Comment acknowledged.
75	1	Regan	Rosalie		I do not understand why the United States would want to run the risk of losing the Nebraska Aqufier by letting this pipeline go thru. To many States depend on it for water. We, the people of the United States are better than this. We are not stupid. The only benefit from this is more money for the oil company. This oil will not be used in the United States. Seems to me that the State Department is "hell bent" on destroying this great country. Please do not allow this to go through.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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.
2728	001	Reid	Taylor	Oasis Petroleum, LLC	Clearly there is a tremendous need for new crude oil pipeline capacity out of Williston Basin of which the Keystone XL	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
					project should be a vital part. In addition to Canadian oil, the proposed Keystone XL pipeline will be designed to transport 100,000 barrels per day of Williston Basin, Bakken crude oil. When pipeline capacity is full, the alternative routes for Bakken oil production are via truck and or rail. Truck and rail transportation options are significantly less efficient and more costly on a per barrel basis than pipeline transportation. As a result, without this transportation option, the economics of drilling projects in the Williston Basin are negatively impacted. The negative impact on economics could have a significant impact on development and employment in the states of North Dakota and Montana.	Montana that would transport oil produced in Montana and North Dakota, including the potential for induced growth in the Bakken oil field in the Williston Basin.
1702	001	Reilly	Bonnie		Since we need more oil, expanding the Keystone pipeline would provide that for us and would reduce our energy prices. Like many people, I would like to see more of our oil come from a country such as Canada and this would be the perfect opportunity. The additional oil from this pipeline would help make living more affordable for many families.	Comment acknowledged.
2754	001	Reimer	Paul		I am concerned at the implications of this pipeline for net carbon emitted into the atmosphere. We have not yet figured out an economical way to capture carbon and store it when it's emitted at power generating stations. But the carbon from tar sands oil is destined largely for transportation, and the problem of capturing and sequestering carbon from millions of moving vehicles is much harder to solve.	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.
2869	001	Reine	Kathleen	Cambridge Climate Emergency Action Group	Developing new sources of fossil fuels will hasten climate disaster.	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.
2869	002	Reine	Kathleen	Cambridge Climate Emergency Action Group	Only stopping these efforts and plowing a great deal of our resources into clean energy can revive our economy and, hopefully, save us and our children from a dreadful future of suffering and perhaps even more wars.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2695	001	Reinkordt	Jane		As a lifelong rural Nebraskan, I find the environmental impact of the Keystone XL Project an unacceptable risk. Particularly, there is no good reason why the pipeline has to cross the fragile sandhills.	Consolidated Response ENV-1 addresses concerns related to sensitive and fragile environmental and ecosystems. 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.
376	1	Reinsch	Bev		With all the problems Keystone has had recently with leaks, etc. I see no good reason to have this pipeline run through our state of Nebraska. We don't need our sandhills region destroyed or our aquifer contaminated. I am surprised that the United States would even give one thought to allow this knowing the pitfalls and destruction that could be done. Keep it away from our State!	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). Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2103	001	Reiss	Christopher		The other Keystone Pipeline has had several leaks already and there is talk of shutting it down so it is fixed.	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).
577	1	Reithel	Barb		I do want you to know that I and many people I know are against the pipeline that the Koch Brothers want to build across the United States as I fear for the safety of our water. Please do not allow this to happen. Being from Wisconsin, the Koch Bros. have interfered too much with our lives.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
2050	002	Rengar	James	General Electric Company	Canada also has in place one of the most rigorous regulatory and safety regimes of the major oil exporting states.	Comment acknowledged.
2050	004	Rengar	James	General Electric Company	The Keystone XL project offers a significant opportunity to enhance American energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
2182	001	Rennick	Chris		Canada is one our nation's greatest friends and strongest allies. Our energy security as well as the wellbeing of both Canadians and Americans will be greatly enhanced with Keystone XL project. The environmental concerns expressed to date are being raised for the sole purpose of denying us the opportunity to obtain safe, cost effective crude oil. The misguided belief is that the additional pressure on the economy by blocking this resource will somehow result in new solar or wind power projects. The irony is that these same environmentalists will then attempt to block these new projects because the solar farms will block the light on some dessert flora or the windmills will make too much noise, harm the birds, or create unsightly vistas off of Nantucket. The point is that any effort to maintain a standard of living or level of energy production that does not comport with the green vision of Rousseauian noble savages living in harmony with the earth will be fought in the courts and in bureaucratic forums such as this commentary process. The State department should not halt this project. The costs for society are far greater if our energy must come from sources that are less reliable, less clean, and less friendly. When we are hostage for our national survival on nations that support terrorism and whose interests are inimical to our own, then we must take steps to reduce our dependence on these sources of energy. Furthermore, when attempts to obtain oil from the Gulf have proved so problematic due to the technical difficulties of deep water operations it makes no sense to deny access to a source that relies on well understood and accessible pipelines.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
2182	002	Rennick	Chris		Of course pipelines of the magnitude of the Keystone XL project will occasionally leak but the magnitude of such spills is absolutely miniscule in comparison with the risks of deepwater drilling or tanker transport. The Keystone XL project should move forward.	Comment acknowledged.
626	1	Renstrom	Rodger		The Keystone XL Project goes against the basic premise for "change" that encouraged me to vote for President Obama.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2751	001	Rentschler	Randy		Is there a need for this pipeline? It is in question if we will even be able to use this oil. If we do, it would be a direct conflict with President Obama's goals to reduce oil imports and reduce GHG emissions.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
2751	002	Rentschler	Randy		We need to focus on creating energy here at home in our country, such as corn ethanol and especially 2nd generation bio-fuels such as cellulosic ethanol.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2751	003	Rentschler	Randy		Tar sands oil extraction is a highly energy intensive way to produce energy and would definitely increase carbon dioxide emissions with more deforestation in the Boreal Forest, Alberta Canada. Signs of climate change are taking place so it seems to make so sense to encourage development on this destructive path.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
2751	004	Rentschler	Randy		If this pipeline is allowed to be built, it needs to be re-routed. A very big environmental concern is the plan for it to be built over the Qgallala Aquifer in Nebraska. The water in the aquifer is very close to the surface in many areas across Nebraska. A leak could poison all water for Nebraskans and their livestock.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
2751	005	Rentschler	Randy		Trans Canada has only one other tar sands oil pipeline. The pipeline has had 12 confirmed leaks. The last report was 3 barrels (42 gallons) of oil leaked into the environment. That much in our water migrating east could permanently ruin our livelihood.	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).
3052	001	Rentz	Drew		• gasoline prices are hovering around $4 a gal • the economy nears a tail spin • food prices increasing • unemployment at high levels • dependence on foreign oil from countries that are not friendly to the us .. Given these situations the completion of the project will improve improve these as well as reduce our dependence on Foreign Oil.	Comment acknowledged.
2507	001	Rerich	John		In bringing the Keystone Pipeline into Texas, not only will you be bringing jobs here but also it will lower gasoline prices.	Comment acknowledged.
2953	001	Resendiz	Asusena	Irving Hispanic Chamber	As president of the Irving, Texas Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, I am writing in support of the Keystone XL Pipeline project and to compliment your very thorough Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and Supplemental DEIS. Pipelines are widely recognized as the safest, most environmentally sound way to transport crude oil, and Keystone XL will deliver U.S.- and Canadian-produced crude oil that is very much needed to improve U.S. energy security and reduce our reliance on imports from less stable, less reliable suppliers overseas.	Comment acknowledged.
2953	002	Resendiz	Asusena	Irving Hispanic Chamber	Major infrastructure projects like the Keystone XL project have the significant, added benefit of providing a major economic boost which is very much needed in our current economy. The developer will spend some $7 billion in private capital to develop and build the pipeline. This $7 billion will stimulate $20 billion in new spending in the U.S. economy, much of it in my home state but much of it in other areas of the U.S. The	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
					manufacturing and construction sectors of our economy will benefit from the 20,000 direct jobs required to manufacture and build the pipeline. However, the billions spent on the project will also stimulate some 118,000 new spin-off person-years of employment. When unemployment is high, and Hispanic unemployment is even higher, a big, new source of jobs like this is extremely important to both Hispanic and general population workers and families. The economic impact study conducted by Dr. Ray Perryman not only concluded that these economic benefits would accrue from the construction of the pipeline, but also noted that there will be significant business opportunities for Hispanic and general contracting firms. As you know, most of the firms that subcontract work to projects like these are the kinds of small businesses that are at the heart of America's job engine. Beyond that, the stable supply of oil Keystone XL will deliver sells at a lower price than other typical imports — recently, the price differential was $25 per barrel. Dr. Perryman's study also concludes that the stability Keystone XL will add to the U.S. oil market will stimulate creation of at least another 250,000 permanent jobs for the economy.	
2953	003	Resendiz	Asusena	Irving Hispanic Chamber	Equally important, U.S. energy security will be significantly strengthened and our reliance on imports from unstable regions can be reduced.	Comment acknowledged.
1585	001	Reviere	Mary		Our country's main objective today should be to lessen the dependence that we have on foreign oil resources. With the creation of the Keystone XL Pipeline, this goal can be realized. Gaining more of our energy from Canada is an excellent alternative to our current suppliers and must be done in order to increase our oil availability and make us more energy independent.	Comment acknowledged.
2871	002	Reynolds	Jeffrey		Aside from environmental devastation, this ultimately also affects the future for humans whom also depend on an intact and functioning natural environments, in order to thrive or survive... This project does not serve the people, the production of energy, nor does it meet significant environmental standards for water quality and habitat preservation.	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-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.
1521	001	Rice	Terry	Arkansas State Legistlator	Please accept this as my strong support for the Keystone XL Pipeline to be approved this year. With the destablization of foreign producing countries it is imperative we act now! With state of the art technology this can be done with a high degree of safety. Critical jobs, revenue, economic stability, steady supply and most of all security will be improved by this project. Our 61 year old family businesses have weathered numerous concerns over the years, however, this is the most critical issue I have ever expressed the need for.	Comment acknowledged.
3270	001	Rice	Megan		Oil and coal have polluted our atmosphere more than can be purified by diminishing trees and grass lands You surely are well aware of this also, and will never be forgiven by peers, children, grand-children and all life forms by this dangerous	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
					waste of money which could well be used in harnessing clean and sustainable sources.	
1136	001	Rich	Patti	calif. department of public health	stop the keystone XL pipeline !!! we do not need to continue fossil fuels. invest in renewable energy and not these environmental damaging projects.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
570	1	Richard	Preston		At this point America needs to expand it's refining capacity and buy oil from a friendly neighbor instead of a country with a tyrant fueling the hate Americans movement. We have refineries that are using crude with sulphur content as high or higher than the Canadian oil which the Keystone XL would transport.	Comment acknowledged.
214	1	Richards	Charles		I would like to see the Keystone XL project be authorized for construction. This will lessen our need for mid east oil. It will also create many jobs that are needed in the midwest. The revenue generated in the communities along the pipeline would be a much needed boost to their economies.	Comment acknowledged.
214	2	Richards	Charles		The safety of TransCanada and their operating pipelines should be taken into consideration and used for further developing lines for the safe construction and operation by other pipeline operators.	As noted in Consolidated Response SAF-1, crude oil pipelines must be constructed and operated in accordance with the regulations of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.
0855	001	Richardson	Virginia		We in the clean air, clean water, clean world community are counting upon you to stop this filthy pipeline from going though and probably contaminating Canadian and U.S. wild places. We've learned enough from spills, ravaged purity and endless clean-up work to know that this is not a solution to anything in our rapidly deteriorating 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. 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 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.
2610	001	Richardson	Jeremy		I am writing to urge the State Department to reconsider its support of the Keystone Pipeline project. This pipeline will promote the development of the Canadian tar sands, which will not only devastate the landscape there, but more importantly, will produce large amounts of GHG emissions during its lifetime. These emissions will burden the U.S. for decades to come and will contribute to ever-worsening impacts due to climate change.	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.
3405	001	Richardson	Karola	Sierra Club	Please, Instead of continuing our dependence on dirty oil, America should be investing in green transportation solutions.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2719	001	Richart	Pamela	Eco-Justice Collaborative	PLEASE invest in safe clean, non-carbon based fuels. tar sands are destroying sensitive ecosystems, causing cancer	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					for populations who live near by, contaminating our water and contributing to climate change. It's time to put people and our environment - our home - first and foremost over corporate profits.	conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2129	001	Richert	Barbara		The dangers and incompatibility of transporting unconventional diluted bitumen by using conventional pipeline technology have become abundantly clear. The new Keystone I pipeline has had 12 leaks in less than a year, two have been substantial. This far exceeds TransCanada's spill estimate of 1.4 over a ten year period. The diluted bitumen is highly corrosive, highly acidic, highly toxic, and must run at dangerously high pressure and temperature. The SDEIS fails to address the Mt. Enterprise fault zone in Rusk County, which coincides with the outcrop of the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer. Tar sands oil is heavier than water and in the likely event of a spill will sink into the water column and endanger the drinking water for 60 Texas counties. ME, MY CHILDREN The State Department's Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) reveals that their conclusions are limited, due to proprietary information, based on data available only in the public domain. This includes the proportion, amount, and concentration of the key toxic fraction known as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The proprietary information also limit's the State Department to language that says "what is likely to be running through the pipeline." The State Department analysis acknowledges that the Keystone XL pipeline system could spill as much as 1.7 million gallons of diluted bitumen a day without triggering the real-time leak detection system. This is absolutely unacceptable. In Alberta, where pipelines often carry diluted bitumen, the spill rates are 16 times greater than the U.S. pipeline system.	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 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. 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). Issues related to the Enterprise Fault zone and faults in the Houston area are addressed in Consolidated Response GEO-2. Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the proposed Project.
2129	002	Richert	Barbara		The U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration has not done a thorough safety review. Regulations that govern diluted bitumen pipelines need to be put in place before using conventional pipeline technology for the transport of unconventional, nonupgraded diluted bitumen. There is a high concentration of abrasive sediments in tar sands, as well as an explosive risk of volatile natural gas condensate in diluted bitumen, along with toxic levels of Hydrogen Sulfide gas.	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 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 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.
2129	003	Richert	Barbara		TransCanada's own funded report shows that the Keystone XL pipeline will cause an increase in the price of gas, is not currently needed, and that it will not decrease imports from "unfriendly sources." The State Department acknowledges the fact that there is no guarantee that any of this product would stay in the U.S. This pipeline would open up the world market for landlocked tarsands and provide China's tarsands	The reference to TransCanada's own documents is apparently a reference to submissions by Purvin and Gertz to the NEB on behalf of TransCanada regarding potential economic impacts of the proposed Keystone XL Project. These reports were reviewed by DOS. That analysis noted there existed a discount on the price of Canadian heavy crude in PADD II and PADD III to the benchmark heavy crude. The report

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					investors	concluded that the discount was largely attributable to transport constraints for Canadian crude, and that if those constraints were eliminated (by construction of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline) then Canadian producers could obtain higher prices and higher netbacks. The report estimated that this price benefit could last for three to four years. The EnSys (2010) analysis included, among other things, a quantitative assessment of the same economic phenomena described in the Purvin and Gertz report, and did so over a twenty-year time period for seven different scenarios of pipeline construction. The EnSys report included information on the potential effects of those different scenarios on delivered prices for WCSB crude oil, value of WCSB crude oil production to Canadian producers, U.S. crude oil prices, U.S. refined product prices (such as gasoline), and crude oil and refined product prices specifically in PADD II and PADD III. The EnSys report also included information on the potential impacts on the different pipeline scenarios on U.S. crude oil and refined product exports. Relative to proposed Project purpose and need, several comments reference a report prepared by Professor Phillip Verleger (2011) assessing economic effects associated with the pipeline, including the potential for the pipeline to impact crude oil exports. DOE prepared a memorandum analyzing that assessment. The DOE memorandum noted that Verleger's paper significantly overestimated the volume of WCSB heavy crude oil likely to be delivered by the proposed Project, that supplies from existing suppliers of heavy crude are declining, and stated that: "There is no reason to believe, as Verleger asserts, that PADD III refiners would not use the Canadian oil shipped in the Keystone XL pipeline (450-630 thousand barrels/day."
3514	1	richmanjoe@gmail.com			Please do not allow Koch Industries to build the Keystone XL pipeline. The oil sands in Canada are an ecological disaster - I have listened to too many documentaries of how they are carbon intensive and also polluting the groundwater. Also, supporting Koch Industries is neither supporting the people of this country nor Canada.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. 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.
3514	2	richmanjoe@gmail.com			I monitor the Obama administration's environmental actions and I am greatly dismayed to the point that I may not vote for Obama again - I know this could lead to disaster, but at some point one has to not support bad policy. You have a chance to make a stand and your actions are being monitored by those who care about the earth. We will no longer be swayed by rhetoric, it is time to stand up for the future of the world.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2148	001	Riddell	Geg		Here in Denver, we use Canadian oil almost exclusively. Thus, we pay lower prices for gasoline and all oil derived products than you do in Wash DC. To not approve the Horizon XL would be a betrayal to all the generations of politicians and regulators who have espoused energy independance. NORTH AMERICA acts as a whole in its energy usage and extraction. To turn this down would further reinforce your opponents also. And do not think the Consolidated Response is transitory. Lastly, I work in the energy field and Transcanada is one of	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the best companies of its type. They are not only a top performer, but also in it for the long haul on responsibility.	
2944	001	Ridings	Mignon		The Keystone XL Pipeline represents an important opportunity toward achieving energy access and security, as well as creating jobs and economic stimulus to our nation. I hope I can count on State Department support for this critical project.	Comment acknowledged.
404	1	Rieke	Judith		I urge you to deny the permit. There are too many environmental resources at jeopardy with this pipeline including the vulnerability of the Ogallala Aquifer in the Sandhills of Nebraska.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
404	2	Rieke	Judith		Why can't the oil be refined at the point of extraction? Why does it have to be transported as crude thousands of miles across the United States? How does that make economic sense?	Consolidated Response P&N-8 provides information regarding shipment of Canadian crude oil to refineries closer to the oil sands production areas. Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project.
372	1	Riemer	Daniel	Marathon Oil Company	The Keystone XL Project will bring significant economic benefits to Americans during construction and operations. It will promote energy security by transporting oil to the US that might otherwise flow to China. This project should be approved without further delay.	Comment acknowledged.
2020	001	Riemersma	Jeffrey		If our leaders on high nixes this project for whatever reason then I find their leadership questionable, to say the least. It shall provide needed employment and reduce energy cost to my fellow citizens. I say expedite this project and show us citizens you truly care about us.	Comment acknowledged.
2516	001	Rienstra	Peter		With the drastic increase in gasoline prices, many Americans have been put at a severe disadvantage. Those of us who have only a fixed income to live on are finding it to be very hard on our finances. We definitely need some relief from the pressure of skyrocketing costs. Therefore, I am in favor of expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2516	002	Rienstra	Peter		As far as I am concern, the Keystone XL Pipeline is a great idea. I would rather see us get oil from Canada, one of our closest allies. Furthermore, the jobs that it will create will help us to reduce the numbers of jobless workers. It will certainly help stabilize our economy. Who knows, once construction is completed and the oil is flowing, we may see lower fuel prices. However, first we need you to approve the Keystone XL expansion project.	Comment acknowledged.
1563	001	Rigato	Lou		There is a proposal to construct an expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline that will terminate in Texas. I am one hundred percent in support of this pipeline. For that matter, I am enthusiastic about almost any project which would enhance our energy security. Our nation continues to struggle with increasing energy prices, and the job market in this economy is deplorable. That's why something needs to be done.	Comment acknowledged.
461	1	Rinne	Diana		There is no valid reason to endanger not only the largest natural water aquifer in the US, nor the sandhills wildlife....neither of which can be 'replaced' by any bill that is passed regarding a leak	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
461	2	Rinne	Diana		it should be moved further east, and follow the same 'safer' route already established. The oil can be sent to other	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					refineries...not requiring crossing so many miles of land	Keystone Mainline route. Consolidated Response P&N-8 provides information regarding shipment of Canadian crude oil to refineries closer to the oil sands production areas.
0634	002	Ritchie	Virginia		It is time that we spent time and effort on decreasing our dependence on oil, investing instead in research on alternative energy sources.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1530	002	Ritter	Allan	Texas House of Representatives	Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets – reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
1530	004	Ritter	Allan	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. Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. The SDEIS states "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 High Consequence Areas (HCAs) as defined in [the DOT regulations]" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1]. Given TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship, it is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the perceived environmental risks associated with it.	Comment acknowledged.
3537	1	rmkuper@comcast.net			Support the Keystone XL Pipeline: Our Energy Security is On The Line and is critical to our energy future! We must make every effort to stop our dependence on foreign sourced of oil.	Comment acknowledged.
297	1	Robb	Carol		The idea of the Keystone Gulf Coast Expansion Project is welcome and long overdue. It will help to lower some of the high prices I currently endure for fuel and other necessities, while adding to economic growth for our country. Since there is such an abundance of oil in Canada, we need to get it down to the refineries in Texas where it can be utilized to our benefit.	Comment acknowledged.
297	2	Robb	Carol		In summary, the expansion will really help to boost our economy by providing numerous jobs. It will also be beneficial to the local businesses, since the influx of workers will need to eat, shop, and live in the areas of expansion. Please approve the expansion to help our economy.	Comment acknowledged.
35	1	Roberts	Bob		Please let common sense win out over greed. We can live with higher oil prices, but we need clean water to live. Please do not put a pipeline through Nebraska's Sandhills.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1225	002	Roberts	Dustin	OK House of Representatives	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure. In addition to Canadian crude oil, the Keystone XL pipeline will also transport domestic supplies of crude oil to refineries along the Gulf Coast. In Oklahoma, is expected that the pipeline will create $1.2 billion in new spending for the Oklahoma economy and provide an additional $25 million in tax revenue to state and local governments.	Comment acknowledged.
1225	003	Roberts	Dustin	OK House of Representatives	Because the pipeline will travel through Oklahoma, the safety of the pipeline is a top concern. TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1225	004	Roberts	Dustin	OK House of Representatives	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry. However, in the unlikely event of a spill or incident, the company will promptly and thoroughly execute its Emergency Consolidated Response Plan. [language omitted] Based on these determinations, I believe that the TransCanada has demonstrated that it is ready and able to react quickly and thoroughly if necessary.	Comment acknowledged
1451	001	Roberts	Wayne	FORM LETTER (see above, LTR 1383)	I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S. • Nearly 1,000 U.S. companies in 47 states are already at work providing services, materials or equipment to Canadian oil sands development.	Comment acknowledged.
1451	002	Roberts	Wayne	FORM LETTER (see above, LTR 1383)	As your recent environmental analysis found, there are "no new issues of substance." In fact, the pipeline has performed well on every analysis and review over the last two years, proving that the Keystone XL Pipeline is a safe and essential project.	Comment acknowledged.
1976	001	Roberts	Eddie		I believe that American national security demands that this pipeline be approved. We cannot risk increasing our dependence upon Middle Eastern sources of oil. Additionally, we must ensure strong regional relations. Failure to approve this pipeline could damage our relations with a critical friend-Canada. Approval of this pipeline will send a strong signal around the world that the United States is serious about its energy policy.	Comment acknowledged.
3354	001	Roberts	Linda		We've been fortunate for several decades to get oil and gas so quickly and cheaply for our energy needs. Those days are over due to EPA mandates on biodiesel, political unrest in oil-producing countries and needs by other industrial countries, and our own U.S. laws against offshore drilling and land drilling. We have created an energy sucking pit that is taking energy without replacing it with (quick, environmentally clean	The commenter’s opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and cheap) energy. The U. S. now has to depend on Canadian oils sands to supply America's daily oil needs. ConocoPhillips, along with the other oil sands producers, needs a transportation system to safely and efficiently move the crude oil to U.S. refineries. (Especially in light of May 11 Wall Street Journal article on "Shrinking Oil Supplies put Alaskan PIpeline at Risk".) WAKE UP PLEASE and consider the Keystone Pipeline construction project, two phases of it are already complete. Phases III and IV are under regulatory review. The Department of State must approve a Presidential Permit before construction can commence.	
2086	2	Robertson	William	Quintana Minerals Corporation	Quintana filed a Letter of Intent with the North Dakota Public Service Commission to permit and construct a pipeline that will transport and deliver crude oil production from North Dakota and Montana to a proposed interconnect with KXL in Montana for further deliveries to refining markets downstream of Cushing, Oklahoma and Nederland, Texas. It is therefore vital to the commercial success of our project to have certainty as early as possible, ideally during 2011, with regards to KXL's permit and construction schedule and ultimate in-service date.	Comment acknowledged.
2086	3	Robertson	William	Quintana Minerals Corporation	Quintana's proposed pipeline development would maintain and potentially accelerate the development of the Bakken formation. Via the KXL interconnect in Montana, it will provide anticipated new transportation capacity and alternative for producers in the region.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to a potential pipeline connection to the proposed Project in Montana that would transport oil produced in Montana and North Dakota, including the potential for induced growth in the Bakken oil field in the Williston Basin.
2086	4	Robertson	William	Quintana Minerals Corporation	Securing Canadian supply for US demand is a fundamentally sound idea. Iithe US rejects KXL's permit application, there is a strong likeliness that the oil sands projects will continue to move forward and the volume of production will find its way to demand centers in other regions, specifically Asian economies. Over the long-term, this outcome would place us in greater exposure to Middle Eastern supply. Ifthe US rejects KXL's permit application, the environmental concerns are not mitigated at all. Quite simply, America needs this oil from our friendly neighbour and vital trading partner.	Comment acknowledged.
82	1	Robine	Joseph		I would like to request that you deny the permit request of TransCanada to build a pipeline through the Nebraska Sandhills. The Sandhills is a pristine ecosystem of our state and can be used for ecotourism and to help educate the people of our state about the environment. The Sandhills also sits above one of the states most precious resources the Ogallala Aquifer. As a state that depends on irrigated agriculture this ground water source is probably the most important natural resource that we have.	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. Also see Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
82	2	Robine	Joseph		Even a small leak in the pipeline may cause the aquifer to be polluted and affect the lives of the many farmers and ranchers that depend on the Sandhills and Ogallala Aquifer as part of their way of life.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
154	1	Robinson	Brenda		The Keystone XL Project needs to be approved for many reasons but most importantly the fact that the US will be less reliant on OPEC.	Comment acknowledged.
339	1	Robinson	Randy	LIUNA Local	In this day and age it is almost criminal to not build a pipeline	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				154	that is safe, efficent, and the best way to transport the product. The nation needs the jobs this would create not only in the construction of the pipeline but in the processing procedure. This is an ideal way to help slow the dependency on oil from countries overseas that haven't proven to be our friends. Build it soon.	
1509	001	Robinson	Joseph		It is time for our country to make a commitment to become energy independent. Wind and solar power are great, but there just isn't enough available to meet our needs. Fossil fuel is going to be around for a long time to come. I support building this pipeline as soon as possible.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses concerns regarding the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
2500	002	Robinson	Sandra		If you bring the Keystone Pipeline into Texas, our community would be grateful. This would create job opportunities and hopefully bring down fuel prices.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3404	002	Robinson	Natasha	Sierra Club	Why isn't the State Department investigating clean, renewable energy resources that won't ruin the environment	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1994	003	Rock	Consuelo		We, the US, need to put our finances, technology, effort toward developement of safe alternate energy, instead of continuing to feed the fossil fuel beast.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
3338	001	Rodberg	Leonard		I strongly urge the fullest environmental impact of the proposed pipeline, including especially the climate change impact.	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.
1423	001	Roden	Robert		Please do not allow this dangerous pipeline to be built, and to threaten the farmlands of so many of our great states. With the Koch Organizations' record of over 100 oil spills, it's simply unwise, and dangerous to put them in charge of, or even just involved with such a project. Please: No Pipeline!	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses risks and consequences of a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1410	002	Rodgers	James		Our nation would benefit HUGELY by improving our "energy security" via a steady, secure supply of oil from our close and friendly neighbor to the north...Canada!	Comment acknowledged.
1410	004	Rodgers	James		The Keystone XL Pipeline will be state-of-the-art and have an extremely high degree of safety over any other transportation method or fuel source otherwise available to us, except internal USA oil fields.	Comment acknowledged.
1410	005	Rodgers	James		As a veteran and retiree from our nation's military (USAF, 25 years active duty), I am positive that the Keystone XL Pipeline is needed to protect our nation's security.	Comment acknowledged.
2896	001	Roelofs	Florence		It is imperative that we expand the Keystone XL Pipeline in order to reduce gas prices in the United States. Furthermore, the influx of oil that will come through the pipeline will help secure an even better relationship with our Canadian neighbor. Getting oil from closer to home is a smart idea, from	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					both an economic and a safety perspective.	
583	1	Rogan	Sue		Now, YOU are associating with the right wing in the name of the Koch family, et al, to [expletive deleted] us over even more.	Comment acknowledged.
623	1	Rogan	Sue		For Hillary to have ANY contact witht the Koc family should be grounds for her dismissal	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
0768	003	Rogers	Tammy		Safety concerns for emergency disaster detection and response in remote locations	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-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
601	1	Rojeski	Mary	Citizen of the US	The koch brothers are narrow minded self centered and lacking any morality whatsoever. They plan to profit off the Worlds dirtest oil to the detriment of all people. They do not care who they hurt. Do not let them make money by harming the American People.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
2301	001	Roman	Bill	Sustainable Loudoun	I believe building this pipeline is not in the best interests of the United States or the world. 'Tar sands' oil is the dirtiest oil on the planet. Mining it is an environmental disaster.	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 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 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.
2301	002	Roman	Bill	Sustainable Loudoun	The local environmental impacts of tar sands development include: irreversible effects on biodiversity and the natural environment, reduced water quality, destruction of fragile pristine Boreal Forest and associated wetlands, aquatic and watershed mismanagement, habitat fragmentation, habitat loss, disruption to life cycles of endemic wildlife particularly bird and Caribou migration, fish deformities and negative impacts on the human health in downstream 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.
2301	003	Roman	Bill	Sustainable Loudoun	Additionally, in the long term the climate impact of tar sands oil will be extreme. Tar sands oil has a much higher carbon footprint that conventional oil. Also, there is no technology in the foreseeable future that could capture and sequester the CO2 emissions from motor vehicles. So in that regard it is even worse than coal (which has at least a theoretical chance at CCS).	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
2301	004	Roman	Bill	Sustainable Loudoun	Rather than continuing to chase ever dwindling and more expensive supplies of oil, this county needs a real national strategy to reduce oil use. This can be best accomplished by further increasing the CAFE standards for vehicles, encouraging more electric and alternative fueled vehicles, and increasing the gasoline tax to fund alternative technology development.	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.
1830	001	Roods	Karla	Pipeliners Local 798	The positive economic impact of this project would ripple across multiple states, and industries providing critical economic stimulus with out any assistance of governmental funds of any kind. Tax revenues are estimated to be more than $ 5,2 billion dollars in the pipeline corridor states. should this project procced, Montana certainly would benefit from the jobs.	Comment acknowledged.
2892	001	Roos	Charles		Now more than ever, energy independence should be a high priority. Expanding the Keystone Pipeline will support our friends in Canada and benefit the U.S. greatly. Please allow this expansion to start right away.	Comment acknowledged.
2943	001	Roppolo	Anthony		By allowing the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline, you will ensure thousands of short-term construction jobs as well as many long-term jobs in the oil business in Texas and other areas of the country. It will give our country an economic boost and lower gas prices. Please allow this expansion to go forward as soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
2074	001	Rose	Thomas	Geometric Strategies	As an engineer who has spent a lot of my career involved in planning and development of energy infrastructure and other projects, I am aware that pipelines are the safest and most environmentally responsible methods of transporting crude oil. As long as Keystone meets the requirements in the permit, I see no reason to continue delaying authorization of this badly needed 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.
2074	002	Rose	Thomas	Geometric Strategies	35 years of experience in the energy industry has taught me the importance of having a reliable, domestic supply of energy. Since the Middle East oil embargos in the 70s, America has been and continues to be too reliant on unreliable supplies of oil from unfriendly nations around the world. We must do more to lessen our reliance on imported oil!	Comment acknowledged.
2074	003	Rose	Thomas	Geometric Strategies	I have noted that your Draft Environmental Impact Statement concluded that the project would have only minimal environmental impact, and your Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement found no new issues of concern. I want to make it clear that I fully support these findings.	Comment acknowledged.
25	1	Ross	Philip		Why is the company's concern of such high priority and little attention is given to a study of the natural resource threatened (the Oglala Aquifer) and what a leak would mean? A real EIS must include more than a rubber stamp for a project: "In addition, the fewer line miles of construction that are necessary would typically translate to lower overall construction capital costs and lifetime operating costs of the system." Are you serious? I think the farmers who rely on that water source, indeed much of our state, and 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
					generations will depend on the aquifer.	
25	2	Ross	Philip		Please do a real EIS or reject the proposal!	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.
37	1	Ross	Kris		I do not want the Keystone project running thru Nebraska or anywhere else at this time. Please do not make this about money and greed.	Comment acknowledged.
2350	001	Ross	Evan		With the overwhelming majority of scientists in agreement over the existence and causes of climate change, and with the Administration recognizing the need to mitigate the effects of climate change to avoid the numerous associated detrimental impacts, I believe the Keystone XL project works against our national interest. The amount of carbon stored in the tar sands themselves is of such an enormous quantity that making them available for consumption would serve to derail efforts to tackle climate change. As your analysis indicates, tar sands oil produces more global warming pollution than conventional oil. None of the mitigation efforts would offset these emissions. NASA scientist James Hansen states that meeting our target CO2 concentration to avoid devastating climate-related impacts requires that we not develop unconventional fuels such as tar sands. By allowing a large quantity of unconventional tar sands to enter the US, the project directly conflicts with our national interest in addressing climate change and transferring to a low-carbon economy. Because the EIS does not the higher emissions of tar sands compared to conventional oil, and mitigation efforts can not offset the carbon stored in the tar sands, I believe the EIS is inadequate.	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.
2145	001	Ross	William		I have looked at the 'spill' data and the benefits WAY outweigh the risk. Further, we ALREADY use Canadian crude from oil sands in our energy mix and secondly, this will be a huge job creator from a very friendly nation.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
3434	001	Rosser	Michael	Sierra Club	The State Department released a supplemental draft environmental impact statement for the Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline, and I am disappointed that the EIS overlooked major problems. Also, the State Department is not giving impacted communities an opportunity to attend local public hearings.	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 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.
3434	002	Rosser	Michael	Sierra Club	Please consider the global warming consequences of spreading tar sand pollution throughout the USA.	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
3434	004	Rosser	Michael	Sierra Club	A better solution, (not a band-aid solution) is green transportation and renewable energy development.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
197	1	Roth	Erin	Wisconsin/ Minnesota Petroleum Council	The keystone xl project has already undergone extensive environmental review. There is already thousands of miles under the aquafer in question in NB operating safely. This new pipeline will be built by skilled workers and the latest technology. This line is necessary to create more energy security for our nation. It also will create many shovel ready jobs providing much needed economic development in communities now struggling. Alberta and the Canadian government are committed to reducing the GHG evern further. This crude is very similar to other crude oil we import and cleaner then CA crude. There is really nothing new to require that hasn't already been looked at. The Council strongly supports this important energy project.	Comment acknowledged.
2462	001	Roth	Charles		The Keystone XL Pipeline would not only mean lower gas prices for Americans, but would also mean jobs in our country	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2462	002	Roth	Charles		Our country needs to increase the availability of energy in our country, and this expansion is a great way to begin doing that.	Comment acknowledged.
3457	1	Roth	Lydia		When considering the expansion of the TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline, we need to consider the environmental and economic effects first. TransCanada has already proven to us that they have what it takes to keep the environment safe with the existing infrastructure that is in place today.	Comment acknowledged.
3457	2	Roth	Lydia		The jobs that expansion will create are exactly what the United States needs. The more jobs that we can create, the better off America will be. Having been in the oil industry for the past fifteen years, you could say I have a bias toward any new creation of jobs in the oil industry--especially ones that allow us to have more energy resources readily available to us. At this time, I work primarily on the financial reporting end of the oil industry. Given the current state of our economy, we cannot go wrong with the Keystone Pipeline expansion.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1986	001	Rothman	Michael		Don't build the Keystone pipeline. We need water and Cree indians. Much of the refined product will go to China and not benefit the US	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.
402	1	Roupas	Elaine		I write to urge the approval of the Keystone XL pipeline before the end of 2011. The Keystone XL pipeline will bring jobs to Illinois, reduce our dependency on unreliable oil suppliers, and generate an increase in government revenues. Overall, this project is a common sense investment in America's energy security. In addition, having reviewed the EIS and the SDEIS, I believe the Keystone XL pipeline is perfectly safe. Please approve the Keystone XL pipeline before the end of 2011.	Comment acknowledged.
0712	001	Roupas	Michael		I write to urge your approval of the Keystone XL pipeline in 2011. As someone who works in finance, I know what this economy is doing to families. This pipeline will produce jobs and help us get closer to achieving energy independence from unreliable providers. Having reviewed the SDEIS, I believe it is a safe and reliable project for America's future energy needs.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1020	001	Rourke	Marie		Oil sands are a dirty, risky, way to extract oil.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1020	003	Rourke	Marie		Please do not allow this pipeline to cross any part of the Ogalla Aquifer. Don't let this area be ruined by this careless, dangerous oil pipeline. Every pipeline leaks. With our weather and the recent resurgence of earthquakes in the plains this is extremely unsafe.	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 GEO-1 addresses landslide potential along the proposed route. Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards. Consolidated Response GEO-3 addresses potential geologic hazards.
1301	001	Rowden	Ryan	Missouri Petroleum Council	Regarding the aquifer, Missouri recently experienced the construction of the Keystone pipeline across the northern tier of the state, encompassing hundreds of miles, much of which crossed Missouri aquifers. This pipeline was built utilizing similar methods and, in some cases, even the same skilled tradespeople that will be used to build Keystone XL. These are proven technologies that are safe and represent a very limited negative impact to the aquifer. Keystone XL promises to expand access to Canadian Oil Sands which will greatly enhance our national energy security. We urge you to approve the Keystone XL project.	Comment acknowledged. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2359	001	Rowell	Warwick	Rowell Consulting Services	Officials who do not take a precautionary approach to the assessment of projects' impact on climate change are being derelict in their duty, and could and should face legal challenge and damages assessment.	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.
1457	001	Rowland	Lyle	Missouri State Representative, District 143	I filed a resolution this past session, HCR 53, that addresses the need to do whatever the United States can to help address the high price of fuel. It appears to me that this pipeline would be a step in the right direction. I feel that if we don't do everything in our power to get the cost of fuel down to a level our people can afford the recovery efforts are not going to succeed.	Comment acknowledged.
126	1	Roznicki	Peter		I support the Keystone XL project. I believe it will transport oil safely, create jobs in both the United States and Canada. The envitonmental impact, I believe has been greatly overblown. The oil will go somewhere, shipping far east oil by ship to the gulf, then the Canadian oil to China by boat, how can that be more efficient and have that much more of an environmental impact, plus the inherent risk of another Valdez incident. I think the choice is clear,	Comment acknowledged.
3368	001	Rubert	Darrell		I am concerned about our nation's dependence on Middle East Oil given they fractious relationships with each other and the U.S. The Keystone XL Pipeline would be a stable source of oil for the U.S. and would ease our significant reliance on Middle Eastern oil.	Comment acknowledged.
3368	002	Rubert	Darrell		I am also concerned for our fragile economy and the unemployment. Construction of Keystone XL will have a positive economic impact along its route. According to independent studies, the Keystone XL Pipeline will add more than 250,000 permanent jobs for U.S. workers and add more than $100 billion in annual total expenditures to the U.S. economy. During the construction phase of the expansion,	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 will generate more than $585 million in state and local taxes for the states along the pipeline route and stimulate more than $20 billion in new spending for the U.S. economy.	
2049	005	Ruccolo	Domenic	John Deere	and reduce our nation's dependence on overseas energy sources.	Comment acknowledged.
2049	007	Ruccolo	Domenic	John Deere	The development of Keystone XL will provide a stable, long-term supply of oil from Canada, one of our strongest and most loyal allies, to refineries in the United States. The Pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil per day to U.S. markets, reducing our need to import oil from overseas.	Comment acknowledged.
3197	001	Ruedy	Reto		Importing more tar sands oil exacerbates climate change and its disastrous consequences. The supporting analysis does not deny those consequences but makes them appear unavoidable arguing that if this project is not carried out, a much worse one will replace it. This seems very short sighted: Fossil fuel will become more expensive in the long run any way and the sooner we are forced to switch to other energy sources, the more likely is it that the costs of dealing with the consequences of continued fossil fuel usage (sea level rise, requiring the building of levies/sea walls to avoid loss of coastal areas, or loss of glaciers resulting in floods after the cold season and droughts in the warm season) may be reduced or eliminated. Please deny support for any such projects,	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 ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3002	001	Ruggeri	Salvatore	Valvitalia SpA	Our Company, Valvitalia SpA, supplied valves and fittings for the previous Keystone project and is very much interested to supply this new project, which will guarantee a job to many employees during this time of global crisis.	Comment acknowledged.
3002	002	Ruggeri	Salvatore	Valvitalia SpA	In addition, we think no issue exist in relation with environmental, as all the modern techniques have been adopted to reduce the impact.	Comment acknowledged.
3002	003	Ruggeri	Salvatore	Valvitalia SpA	Last but not the least, the reduction in the nuclear power generation after the Fukushima disaster requires more production throu Oil & Gas and Keystone represent a good opportunity.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3298	001	Rushforth	Alan		I implore you to NOT proceed with the pipeline project to carry oil from Canadian tar sands to Texas. Long term climate impacts of this high carbon energy must be taken into account. Top climate scientists are saying that exploitation of tar sands will make it IMPLAUSIBLE to stabilize climate and more disastrous global climate impacts.	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.
3298	002	Rushforth	Alan		Please DO proceed with an increasing price on carbon emissions. and encouragement of energy conservation and clean renewable energy.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1195	002	Russ	Todd	Oklahoma House of Representatives	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure	Comment acknowledged.
1195	004	Russ	Todd	Oklahoma House of Representatives	TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	Comment acknowledged.

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1195	005	Russ	Todd	Oklahoma House of Representatives	TransCanada ha s gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to-be the safest in the industry.	Comment acknowledged
3494	1	russ101mos@yahoo.com			Only a Texan could come up with a plan like the Keystone XL pipeline that would carry tar sands oil straight across the Canadian border from Alberta and across the width of the United States to the Gulf of Mexico, home of the hurricane belt. Every time there's a storm down there oil shoots through the roof, so why would you upset all these people putting a pipeline through their backyard. A processing plant at the point where the oil crosses the northern border would do more to lower and stabilize the price of gas and the other byproducts. The savings from not building the pipeline would pay for the plant with increased EPA standards to protect the environment from this deadly, dirty, fuel source.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
3395	001	Rutgers	Barbara	Sierra Club Membership Services	As I watch more and more people around me fall victim to this epidemic of cancer and environmental illness, I am scared. The numbers are rising rapidly and the science is conclusive in so many areas. The area that is surprisingly absent in the push for change is Governmental Oversite and Protection. It doesn't matter the direction I search, oil, gas, chemical, food, and even water, our governments agencies are erring on the side of economic protections as opposed to the interests of human health. I am sure you are aware that no amount of money in the bank can buy quality of life when a persons life is drained by illness. I believe our country is on a very destructive course, and we are selling our way of life to other nations who want better for themselves as well. Please look at the big picture when you make decisions that can, and most likely will, make the Land of the Free a more toxic place for our loved one's children. I am willing to carpool, and do. People will learn to do without the quantities they believe they now need. Please put us first, before corporate growth, and send a clear message to the rest of the world that we are no longer for sale. This is our home.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3395	003	Rutgers	Barbara	Sierra Club Membership Services	I further ask that the State Department stop pandering to foreign pipeline companies and protect American interests by doing a better job at analyzing the risks of Keystone XL. This analysis should include a serious look at the global warming consequences of spreading tar sands throughout the United States,	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.
3395	005	Rutgers	Barbara	Sierra Club Membership Services	actual scientific analysis on the corrosive nature of tar sands oil, which impacts pipeline safety and increases the risk of spills;	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.
3395	006	Rutgers	Barbara	Sierra Club Membership	and real consideration of the environmental justice impacts of expanded refinery operations in American 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
				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.
3395	007	Rutgers	Barbara	Sierra Club Membership Services	Keystone XL would be a massive mistake. Instead of continuing our dependence on dirty oil, America should be investing in green transportation solutions.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2457	001	Rystad	Gregory		Approval of the Keystone XL Pipeline will be the catalyst needed to drive oil markets down and help ease the pockets of everyday citizens.	Comment acknowledged.
1299	001	S	Heidi		I believe the Keystone XL pipeline is an important project for our future oil demands. The pipeline will be managed under strict environmental standards and oil will be a part of our lives for many years to come. It is also providing jobs for labor; I advocate the approval of the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2190	001	S	Catherine		The leak can be fixed - the Keystone XL Project must continue - Canada is an ally - better than getting oil from countries that hate us. You have blocked coal, blocked natural gas, blocked nuclear - now this	Comment acknowledged.
2190	002	S	Catherine		XL would provide jobs	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2190	003	S	Catherine		You worry about a small leak as China and India spew toxins into the air.	Consolidated Responses OIL-1 and OIL-2 address the likelihood of large spills from the Project.
2511	001	Sabins	Joanna		The United States really needs to focus on expanding drilling and exploration domestically. While we are battling to do that, the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion would be our best choice for a secure source of oil. We would also be less dependent on other oil sources.	Comment acknowledged.
2511	002	Sabins	Joanna		The oil supply from the Keystone Pipeline may not reduce our gas prices, but we need these jobs. Thousands of people will be hired to build the pipeline throughout the Midwest and Texas. The economic benefit should spread across the country and hopefully into Ohio. Maybe some foundry jobs will open up to help our local situation. Please approve this project, as it has great potential to improve our energy situation and our economic recovery.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
243	1	Sadberry	Ed		I live in Oklahoma and just read were this company from Canada called TransCanada is trying for eminent domain on farmers and ranchers lands here in our state and I guess other states as well. I for one do not like this, that a foreign company could even dream of doing such a thing here in our own back yard.It is bad enough when our own government does this now we are allowing another country to do this?	As noted in Section 1.0, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
243	2	Sadberry	Ed		Also the impact this pipe line could have on our environment is to great in my opinion. If this pipeline was to break it could be devastating to our state in more ways than one. Like one of the ranchers that has land involved, the pipeline could cause problems to drinking water as well as stock ponds that they raise cattle on.	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 of 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
243	3	Sadberry	Ed		I say stop this Keystone XL pipeline and do it now. It is not worth any more risk than there all ready is.	Comment acknowledged.
444	1	Saladino	Pamela		The State Department recently released a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL pipeline. I oppose this pipeline because of the dangers it poses to people and the environment. I am disappointed that these dangers are not included in your analysis. The State Department is not acknowledging these problems, and appears to be failing to allow the American people an opportunity to speak up about the project. By refusing to allow for public hearings and limiting the comment period to just 45 days, the State Department is denying people impacted by this pipeline the opportunity to voice their opinions. This is not conducive to democracy and causes people to distrust.	Section 3.13 of the supplemental draft EIS addressed reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. That information is also included in Section 3.13 of the final 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.
444	2	Saladino	Pamela		Tar sands have no place in your promotion and belief in clean energy for America!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2658	001	Salus	Penny		I urge you to please reconsider the tar sands project from Canada. Our atmosphere is already suffering from the amount of pollution we pump into it it daily. Please do not dump ever more load by mining and burning this tar.	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.
1181	001	Salyer	Joe		When it comes to gaining energy security, the fact is that we need to get more fuel into this country. Even though the advantages of the Keystone XL Pipeline are many, this is the first thing that comes to my mind.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
2809	001	Samuel	Timothy		It is unconscionable that this pipeline has been given the consideration that it already has. How many more leaks from existing pipelines built and operated by TransCanada does there need to be to convince the U.S. Department of State that this pipeline was ill-conceived from the start, and is beyond folly if it is allowed to be built.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
571	1	Samuelson	Joan		You need to be working on alternative forms of energy and preserving the environment before we destroy our home.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses alternative energy sources and technologies.
3416	001	Samura	Gary	Sierra Club	We need to invest in alternative fuel so we don't continue to poison our planet.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2957	001	Sanchez	Able	Camara de Empresarios Latinos de Houston	This project is an important stepping stone in securing a reliable energy supply for the country. At the same time it gives the economy a major shot in the arm, stimulating creation of hundreds of thousands of badly needed jobs. Studies conducted by independent economist Dr. M. Ray Perryman concluded that development of the Keystone XL pipeline will stimulate some 118,000 jobs during construction, above and beyond the direct jobs that DOS references in its report — and an important fact for Latinos — nearly 23,000 of those jobs are likely to be held by Latino workers. Also noted by Dr. Perryman, Keystone XL will provide significant contracting opportunities for Hispanic-owned firms, most of them the kinds of small businesses that are America's job engine.	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
2957	002	Sanchez	Able	Camara de Empresarios Latinos de Houston	While Latino businesses and families would consider this pipeline a blessing, an even more important result of the project is its impact on U.S energy security and for the U.S. economy overall. This privately funded, $7 billion injection of private capital during a time when the economy is struggling would provide the opportunity for the hundreds of thousands of Americans who are still trying to find work, earn income and make ends meet. In addition,, the oil this pipeline delivers will be from U.S. and Canadian producers. The benefits of delivering more U.S. oil are obvious. Canada is our largest and most reliable supplier, and securing of our imports from our most stable supplier would be an important energy security milestone. Keystone XL would reduce America's dependence on oil from Venezuela and the Middle East by up to 40 percent, as confirmed by a U.S. Department of Energy study.	Comment acknowledged.
2957	003	Sanchez	Able	Camara de Empresarios Latinos de Houston	Transporting crude oil by pipeline is the safest, most environmentally sound method to move oil to refineries, It is safer than tankers, trucks or rail.	Comment acknowledged.
2224	002	Sandeen	Mark		Burning tar sands oil will have a much larger impact on our environment than burning conventional crude due to its massive carbon footprint.	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.
2224	003	Sandeen	Mark		As Secretary of State, you must understand that burning tar sands oil will accelerate climate change with direct effects on our national security.	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.
3176	001	Sanders	Shirley		I am writing to urge you to support the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will yield significant returns for our nation. As your recent environmental analysis found, there are 'no new issues of substance.' In fact, the pipeline has performed well on every analysis and review over the last two years, proving that the Keystone XL Pipeline is a safe and essential project. As our nation experiences a fragile economic recovery, it is imperative that our nation utilize our long-standing trading partnership with Canada to bring new energy sources to market. The State Department has gone above-and-beyond in conducting a thorough analysis of this project--now it's time to let American workers start work, and help American families realize the benefits of an increasingly secure energy supply.	Comment acknowledged.
3456	1	Sanders	Billye		Expanding the Keystone Pipeline into Texas is a great idea. The Department of State needs to go ahead with the required permits so that construction on this project can get underway. The pipeline will help us to become more energy self-sufficient.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
3456	2	Sanders	Billye		Extending the Keystone Pipeline will generate jobs here in Texas as well as throughout several other states. The Keystone Pipeline will be good for the American economy. It will help to reduce our energy dependence and lower our energy costs at the same time. The Department of State just needs to grant the crucial permits.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.

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1256	003	Saner	Kim		When, not if, but when the Keystone XL ruptures and leaks directly into the Ogallala Aquifer, it will be an environmental disaster on the same scale as the Deep Water Horizon blow out that has wreaked environmental, social and economic distater on the Gulf Coast.	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.
1256	004	Saner	Kim		And for TransCanada to use eminent domain is just not right. They're a foreign company and what they are doing is illegal. They have no right to come into our country/state and take over our land to build something THAT WE DON'T WANT!	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.
262	1	Sanks	Delphine		Tell TransCanada to run their XL line alongside their existing line and not through the Ogalalla 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.
2159	001	Santero	Beverly		Do not approve the Keystone XL pipeline from Canadian tar sands to Texas. We must stop using fossil fuels if we want to preserve any semblance of our planet for our children and our grandchildren. Mining the Canadian tar sands is an ecological catastrophe as it is. We must not encourage this activity by building a pipeline to our refineries. Instead of spending money on this pipeline, we should spend money on building railroads for our country. We should spend money on insulating all our buildings. We need to encourage LESS burning of fossil fuels, not more.	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.
343	1	Santos	Karina		This pipeline project has really set the bar up high for other pipeline projects to come. Their commitment to the environment, fairness, safety,and job quality is above any other project I have ever worked on. This project will supply many tax revenues and jobs as well as assist rural communities by donating to several different organizations. TransCanada takes care of their employees and will be a great example to other American companies. Their management team live by what they say and have kept their commitments.	Comment acknowledged.
2805	001	Saporta	Elena		The DINOSAURS among us do not understand that the continual burning of FOSSIL FUELS takes us further down the ROAD OF NO RETURN. We need to put 100% of our effort into renewable forms of energy. Climate Change is no joke!	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.
3426	001	Saraceno	Alex	Sierra Club	Why do you guys feel the need to destroy it when we have so much more cleaner technologies now.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1544	001	Sarfari	Sean		Stop the Kochs from profiting off a pipeline that would hurt American communities and safety.	Comment acknowledged.
508	1	Sargent	Paul		Our country needs jobs to stimulate economic recovery. The Keystone Pipeline project would provide thousands of work opportunities, which will be of critical importance. It would also furnish us with abundant oil from nearby sources.	Comment acknowledged.
508	2	Sargent	Paul		The pipeline could lower gas prices. Even if it does not, it should still be built. It will guarantee a long-term steady supply of oil that will provide much needed energy security. Your	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					approval is respectfully requested.	
590	1	Sarrow	Karen		I strongly oppose any the Keystone XL pipeline because it has not been proven to be safe in any way. Oil pipelines have a history of leaking.	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.
590	2	Sarrow	Karren		And there is no public need for this whatsoever--our demand for oil is lessening, not growing.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project.
590	3	Sarrow	Karren		It is a land grab by billionaires for personal gain at the expense of our land and health. Please stop it today!!	Comment acknowledged.
1468	002	Sartore	Joel		I fully understand that we need pipelines. But if a new pipeline is needed, it should follow the same pipe detour that's been previously used to go around the Sandhills. This longer route should actually be a comfort to those heralding the jobs and taxes the pipeline would bring to our state since it would require more man hours to build and maintain.	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.
620	1	Satterfield	John	Jes Company	america does not need more oil dependence and possible pollution from a new pipeline	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.
2936	001	Satterfield	Lloyd		The expansion should be approved so that more jobs can be created in Texas and around the country.	Comment acknowledged.
1548	001	Saunders	Dave	Sauk River City Council	This is a good project, it will bring much needed jobs to the area and is safe.	Comment acknowledged.
2233	001	Savery	Gilbert	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	As a retired managing editor of the former Lincoln Journal (now the Lincoln Journal Star) I am strongly opposed to the routing of Keystone XL pipeline. An alternative route to the east, avoiding the highly permeable soils of the Sandhills, which overlie the Ogallala aquifer would be the smart solution. Laws, investments, good intentions and even new technologies cannot ensure continued purity of one of world's largest aquifers -- one that is the lifeblood of major crop production, ranching and human water supplies.	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.
1363	001	Savoy	David	Savoy Technical Services, Inc.	This pipeline and many like it are vital to this countries abilities to prosper. Although Canada is still a outside source for energy. Canada is a more stable source.	Comment acknowledged.
0847	001	Sawich-Towler	Michele		This project is just an environmental hazard waiting to happen. We should be putting our money and time into alternative energy not continuing out dependence on big oil.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
3218	001	Sawtell	Peter		(I am Executive Director of Eco-Justice Ministries, a national agency addressing issues of environmental justice and sustainability from a religious perspective), I am especially concerned about environmental justice issues at both ends of the pipeline, and about larger implications for global climate change.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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.
3218	002	Sawtell	Peter		The extraction of this oil is estimated to have three times the climate impact as conventional oil production -- an unconscionable addition to North America's already unacceptable climate damage.	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.
3218	003	Sawtell	Peter		At the Texas end of the pipeline, this especially noxious form of oil will increase the environmental impact on local communities, which are predominantly low-income and people of color.	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.
1904	001	Sawyer	Jennifer		No, please save the earth and move into a cleaner energy, cleaner economy.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2461	002	Saxby	Scott		We have lost so many jobs in this industry. That is -why it is so important for the Keystone XL Pipeline to be approved. The number of jobs that will be created from this pipeline will increase our employment rate.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
269	1	Saxton	Frances		I am writing to urge you to support the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
269	2	Saxton	Frances		Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will yield significant returns for our nation, including: -Strengthening our energy partnership with a trusted neighbor and ally, Canada -Increased energy access-- development of the Keystone XL Pipeline would deliver an additional 830,000 barrels of oil per day -Creation of more than 20,000 U.S. jobs - An additional $34 billion in expanded government revenues that contributes positively to our struggling economy	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
269	3	Saxton	Frances		As your recent environmental analysis found, there are "no new issues of substance." In fact, the pipeline has performed well on every analysis and review over the last two years, proving that the Keystone XL Pipeline is a safe and essential project.	Comment acknowledged.
269	4	Saxton	Frances		As our nation experiences a fragile economic recovery, it is imperative that our nation utilize our long-standing trading partnership with Canada to bring new energy sources to market. The State Department has gone above-and-beyond in conducting a thorough analysis of this project--now it's time to let American workers start work, and help American families realize the benefits of an increasingly secure energy supply. The Keystone XL Pipeline represents an important opportunity toward achieving energy access and security, as well as creating jobs and economic stimulus to our nation. I hope I can count on State Department support for this critical project.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
54	1	Sayre	Jane	Western Nebraska Resources Council	Our sacred Sand Hills of Nebraska and the underlying Ogallala Aquifer are in extreme danger from the proposed Keystone XL pipeline.	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.
54	2	Sayre	Jane	Western Nebraska Resources Council	Mrs.Clinton, I invite you to please come and see our sacred lands. Visit the Great Plains over which our ancestors footprints paved the way west. The Sand Hills are fragile and the disturbance of them to accomodate a pipeline that is certain to pollute the land and water is unacceptable, and in my view, unconscionable.	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.
54	3	Sayre	Jane	Western Nebraska Resources Council	Please vote NO NO NO on this pending disaster.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
78	1	Schadwinkel	A.		I urge you to deny the permit request from TransCanada to build a risky tarsands oil pipeline across the Sandhills and through the Ogallala Aquifer. Please visit the Sandhills firsthand so you can meet the landowners and get to know the unique ecosystem.	Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region. 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.
519	1	Schaeffer	Robert		If the cost of fuel in my community continues to rise, I will have no reliable transportation to take my wife to the places she needs to go, and this worries me greatly. That is why I ask for your support of the Keystone Pipeline expansion project. For decades, this country has gotten its oil supply from the same channels. The rising cost of shipping that oil to this country shows no signs of abating. However. with countries like Canada close by, we have other viable options. Specifically, with the use of the Keystone Pipeline, the United States could have a far cheaper, closer resource that could suppiy it with the crude oil it needs. The Pipeline has already proven itself to be beneficial, both environmentally and fiscally. So why not expand it to lower prices even further? When folks like me cannot count on going to the grocery store without experiencing a huge jump in their bill when they check out, something needs to change. Just getting to the store at all takes some thought, as each trip is roughly fifteen to twenty miles one way. While I do not expect someone like you to know personally what that sort of strain is like, I do ask you to do all that you can to support the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline throughout this country.	Comment acknowledged.
2825	002	Schara	Margaret		Why go over some of the largest hills when you can go around on the flat ground out of the wheat producing fields that help feed the world , why push oil up hill when you don't need too. The shape of the land is not flat but rolling hills, there are better places to place the pipe.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
2825	003	Schara	Margaret		We know first hand how unforgiving this land is, a simple water pipeline to water cows can and does turn into a nightmare of wash outs. Just imagine what this large pipe will do, and from previous example, it will wash out and then we	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					are left with a large mess, and yes its through fields that will impact many people besides just the land owners.	and the environment. Issues related to flooding are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS.
2825	005	Schara	Margaret		We have been harassed by the pipeline personnel and the power line engineering to the point of stalking, and harassing phone calls. We cannot even leave our home for these people trespass on out land in order to get all they need for permits to the finish the process.	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.
2825	006	Schara	Margaret		We need reassurance that because Keystone and the DEQ have forced this unwanted pipeline in our back yard, that we will be able to continue to live our lives as we have in the past, meaning we will be able to have farm liability insurance.	Pipeline routing in Montana is addressed in Consolidated Response EAS-1. 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.
2825	007	Schara	Margaret		We have checked this out and if it goes through we will have nothing. Making our property worthless.	Pipeline routing in Montana is addressed in Consolidated Response EAS-1.
2825	008	Schara	Margaret		Due to the many concerns you are not even grasping, pipe emergency response time, example the rupture in North Dakota were 500 barrels spilled, and the officials said it wasn't a large spill and it was okay., should show you the level of response, They have none. Or what is going to cost the small communities that are not equipped to handle these types of disasters.	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. In the case of the May 7, 2011 Ludden spill, the time from 3:51 to 4:26 pm MST was used to verify flow imbalance trends detected by the SCADA system. At 4:26 pm the Keystone Oil Control Center (OCC) received visual verification of a leak from a local farmer, thus confirming that a leak had occurred and system shutdown was immediately initiated. Shutdown was completed by 4:35 pm MST. The elapsed time from leak confirmation through visual verification to complete system shutdown was 9 minutes. The incident emphasizes the importance and difficulty of leak verification in some instances. The incident confirms that the uncertainty in time to shut down for any leak is primarily a function of the time required to verify that a leak has occurred.
2825	009	Schara	Margaret		What about the cost of law enforcement They are saying jobs for a year or two at most. Then what we pay for the pipe for the rest of our children's lives.	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. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3310	001	Schatten	Kenneth		There seems limited time to respond to the questionable, or rather unquestionably WRONG, use of tar sands to further pollute the environment with C02, when all it will do in the long run is to gain very short-lived benefits (to ourselves -e.g. our	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
					"economy" - for automobiles and other niceties we have used recklessly, while our children and grandchildren will pay the price for centuries to come, by greater deleterious effects to the weather and climate owing the increased burden of C02 upon our (the Earth's) weather system.	
2976	001	Schauer	John		With the current technology this is willfully inadequate. Based on the pipeline's engineered flow capacity of 830,000 barrels per day this system will not detect leak(s) below 500,000 gallons per day. Eighty percent of the new pipeline will be built in what is considered to be a remote area. Field observers may not discover a leak for days or weeks. This will have a devastating affect on human health and the environment.	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.
2976	005	Schauer	John		I support a no build alternative and a shift in country's energy paradigm away from oil, foreign or domestic, to cleaner, greener energy technologies.	Comment acknowledged.
2099	002	Schauf	John		As evidenced in References 1-3 TransCanada does not comply with the "parroted commitments" stated in the EIS. Following receipt of the necessary regulatory construction permits TransCanada feels free to perform only those requirements that suits TransCanada. There is no independent third party conducting in the field inspections during pipeline construction. There is no independent third party conducting in the field inspections during post pipeline construction soil/land reclamation and restoration activities. During TransCanada pipeline construction activities the US State Department is AWOL, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration is AWOL, the Environmental Protection Agency is AWOL, the Army Corps of Engineers is AWOL, all cooperating agencies are AWOL. Furthermore TransCanada's Environmental Inspectors are either unwilling to ensure compliance with requirements or have been neutered and are not allowed to ensure that TransCanada complies with requirements.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
2099	004	Schauf	John		SDEIS Section 2.2.7.5, Page 2-8 requires that: "Keystone would also perform a preliminary evaluation to determine the design-rated capacity of bridges anticipated to be used during construction and would inspect all bridges it intends to use prior to construction and confirm that the capacity of the bridges is adequate for the anticipated weights. In cases where the bridges are not adequate to handle the maximum weight, an alternate route would be used." Contrary to this requirement TransCanada used an unapproved route over a two 100 year old historic, single lane arch bridges. Dozens of TransCanada construction trucks traveled this unapproved road and historic bridges including low-boy tractor-trailer trucks, pickup trucks, tractor-trailer gravel and rock trucks, many of these trucks were loaded. An independent third party inspection/verification program should be established and implemented to ensure that TransCanada establishes and complies with requirements.	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.
2099	005	Schauf	John		SDEIS Section 2.3.1, Page 2-9 requires that: "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	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
					inspect and enforce the 57 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 High Consequence Areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450." This is circular logic! If the 57 Special Conditions increases the degree of safety to such an extent, then the pipe wall thickness should be same irrespective of whether or not the pipeline is located in an HCA. The pipe wall thickness should be the same irrespective of HCAs.	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.
2099	006	Schauf	John		SDEIS Section 2.3.1, Page 2-10 requires that: "If the proposed Project is approved and implemented, PHMSA would maintain continual regulatory oversight over the Project, throughout construction, testing, start-up, operation, and maintenance." As delineated in Reference 4, I measured the pipe wall thickness on the end of numerous individual pipe sections and determined that the wall thickness was less than the 0.465 inch pipe wall thickness that is ink-stamped on the interior and exterior of the pipe. Mr. David Barrett, Director, Office of Pipeline Safety has not responded to my letter in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act Requirements. Apparently Mr. Barrett is neither concerned with the safety of TransCanada's pipeline nor is Mr. Barrett concerned with complying with Federal law. Ignoring pipeline safety issues is especially egregious in view of recent TransCanada pipeline leaks, TransCanada replacement of defective fittings, and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration granting TransCanada's waiver request for a thinner wall pipe in non-HCA's. An independent third party inspection/verification program should be established and implemented to ensure that TransCanada establishes and complies with requirements, more specifically that pipe and pipe fittings supplied by TransCanada meets wall thickness requirements and that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration complies with Federal law.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2099	007	Schauf	John		SDEIS Section 2.3.1, Page 2-12 requires that: "Trench excavation would typically be to depths of between 7 and 8 feet, with a trench of approximately 4 to 5 feet." In practice the trench is approximately 9 feet deep. An independent third party inspection/verification program should be established and implemented to ensure that TransCanada complies with depth and minimum pipe cover 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.
2099	008	Schauf	John		SDEIS Section 2.3.2.8, Page 2-14 requires that: "Pipeline markers would be installed at all fences." Contrary to this requirement TransCanada has not installed markers at all fences. An independent third party inspection/verification program should be established and implemented to ensure that TransCanada complies with 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.
2099	009	Schauf	John		TransCanada has not specified a design life and	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					TransCanada has not performed a stress analysis using a specified design life necessary to determine pipe design parameters such as pipe material and grade, pipe wall thickness, pipe design and operating pressures, and pipe support requirements. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration needs to stop relying on TransCanada statements and do the job of protecting the land, environment and public that it is chartered to do and cease being a protector and cheerleader for TransCanada!	
2099	010	Schauf	John		SDEIS Section 2.6.2.2, Pages 2-22 through page 2-24: At the option of the Landowner, TransCanada should be required to remove the pipe at the end of its design life and restore the soil/land to pre-decommissioning productivity and capability. The pipe will eventually corrode, all man-made objects do eventually. The entity, TransCanada, that benefits from operating the pipeline should be responsible for its' removal including the cost of removal, land remediation and restoration.	Concerns regarding bonding and decommissioning are addressed in Consolidated Response LIA-2.
2099	017	Schauf	John		SDEIS Section 4.3.3, Page 4-35 "Alternative Routes for the Steele City Segment," Section 4.3.3.4, Page 4-40 "Keystone Corridor Alternative," and Section 4.3.3.5, Page 4-43 "I-90 Corridor Alternatives A and B": See Items 8 and 9 above. As evidenced by References 1, 2, and 3 TransCanada can not be trusted to comply with requirements and will destroy the fragile Sandhills and the 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. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
409	1	Scheibelhut	Edward		The State Department has done an excellent job in reviewing the impact off this pipeline and concluding this conforms with environmental regulations. Pipelines are a safe way to move production from the field to market, much safer than relying on waterborne crude from unfriendly nations. It is time to move forward and approve this project.	Comment acknowledged.
2284	001	Schell	Eric		The State Department should approve the Keystone XL project. First, it will provide both construction and continuing operation jobs for Americans. Second, it will be a source of oil that does not come from dictatorships, many of whom are hostile to the United States as well as having poor human rights records. Canada is a close ally of our country. Third, a newly constructed pipeline should provide safer transport of fuel, renewing a key part of infrastructure. While moving away from oil is in the United States' best interest, we have to face reality that our country will be using oil for many years to come. This project provides an additional source for that oil. If the project does not go through, the Canadians will continue to drill, but will instead transport the oil to one of their coasts to ship overseas. So, not approving the project will not reduce the production and use of this oil.	Comment acknowledged.
2764	005	Scherr	Melissa		With the installation of this pipeline, the indication for the release of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions is disturbing, with numbers showing potential for as much as 3.9-6.1 million tons of CO2 produced per year (based on low and high estimates provided by the EIS). The Keystone Project attempts to indicate that the impacts of these increases would not be significant, relying on “the potential for reductions in GHG emissions elsewhere, consistent with developing	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
					regulatory frameworks in the U.S., Canada and Worldwide." The responsibility for mitigation of the increase in GHG that would be produced by installation of this pipeline is reliant on worldwide governments to create policies limiting CO2 emissions to ameliorate the massive release of GHG projected with this project. A climatologist with NASA has stated that the increased release of CO2 predicted with the installation of the Keystone pipeline would cross a critical threshold for stabilization of climate change, making it "implausible to stabilize climate and avoid disastrous global climate impacts" (James Hansen, "Silence is Deadly," June 3, 2011). Allowing more fossil fuels to be developed and burned through the Keystone Project will further harm, and authorizing this pipeline will make it even harder for us to prevent runaway global heating.	
265	1	Schilling	Donald		This pipeline project is not only a way to put people back to work, but also a way to help us meet our demands for stepping up oil production in this country. Lets get this project off the ground and get it moving and get our country moving in the right direction.	Comment acknowledged.
3257	001	Schilling	Ed		Climate change is already occuring. Injecting more C02 into the atmosphere would insure more severe weather, crop destruction, and human dislocation	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.
2919	001	Schilz	Ken	Nebraska State Legislature	As a member of the Nebraska Legislature, I am writing to express my strong support for the Keystone XL project. I believe that the environmental impact of the project has been thoroughly reviewed and agree with the position of the SDEIS that "no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received." I ask, because of this, that your Department act quickly to approve the pipeline. The pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Nebraska's economic development and our energy infrastructure. In addition to the transportation of Canadian crude oil, the pipeline will also move domestic supply. Based on projections I have seen, the development of the project in Nebraska will create over $450 Million in new spending with $11 million in construction-genenerated taxes going to the state and its political subdivisions and an estimated $150 Million in new property tax dollars being available to political subdivisions along the pipeline route. Obviously, safety of the proposed pipeline is of concern in Nebraska. While I understand the concern with locating the pipeline over the Ogallala Aquifer, I am of the opinion TransCanada has a more than adequate safety and remediation plan - particularly in light of the 57 additional safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project.	Socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.10 of the EIS. 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, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
6	1	Schindler	Luann		The Keystone-XL pipeline CANNOT cut through the sandhills of Nebraska. This land is different from the soil that's even one county to the east of us. You don't need to dig deep to hit water. If the pipeline leaks, and inevitably, it will (although there is not way to determine to what degree), that tar sand oil will seep into a vast underground lake known as the Ogallala Aquifer. How will that affect the people who make a living off this land? How will it affect our livestock? Our crops, which	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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					provide the majority of food for America? Once the oil seeps, you can't reverse the damage. And there will be damage. Please do not allow the pipeline to cut through the Nebraska Sandhills.	
1513	001	Schippers	Adair		America needs to depend upon itself, as opposed to foreign countries not a part of North America) for all of our energy needs and we need to stop restricting our companies from this freedom.	Comment acknowledged.
234	1	Schlack	James		Why is this taking so long. We have been held hostage by these despots for over 30 years. We have to find new sources of energy. If you don't want to use our own oil then why not buy from Canada?	Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and REG-2 describe the process that DOS followed for the environmental review of the proposed Project, including preparation of the EIS.
3070	001	Schlaepfer	Carl		I understand that the Keystone XL Pipeline is an opportunity for furnishing energy for the US. Our State Department needs to support this project.	Comment acknowledged.
1311	001	Schmidt	Greg	Greg's Contracting Services Ltd.	After careful review of the documents submitted to the DOS by Keystone for the design, construction and maintenance of the Keystone Pipeline System, it is our opinion that the measures proposed to be undertaken by Keystone on this project go above and beyond any project previously completed. In a world where supply risks are growing, whether due to declining production or an unstable geo-political climate, the uncertainty in key oil producing regions is a risk to the energy supply for the US and long term supply is critical to meet their demanding energy requirements. The Keystone Pipeline system is a key component to this growing North American demand for energy.	Comment acknowledged.
1962	001	Schmidt	Detlef&Brigitte		Please OPPOSE the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline. The practice of extracting oil from sand/dirt is the most destructive practice. This is NOT an energy efficient way of extracting oil.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2441	001	Schmidt	Judy		In my opinion, the XL pipeline would be very beneficial to the US not only in cutting our dependence on the Middle East but creating job and boosting our economy	Comment acknowledged.
2521	001	Schmidt	Earl		Expanding the Keystone XL Pipeline is an idea that we need to implement right away. We should continue the pipeline that is already operating in order to bring Canadian oil to our Houston refineries. I relate the abundance of oil sands in Canada to having a lot of wheat, but not baking bread with it. This project will give us a chance to use these resources to their full potential, benefiting everyone. The jobs alone that will be created are reason enough to go forward with this initiative.	Comment acknowledged.
2521	002	Schmidt	Earl		The bottom line is this: If we don't start utilizing our domestic and near-domestic fuels, it will be lights out for us as a nation. We can only benefit from oil production. Please allow expansion of the Keystone Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2759	001	Schmidt	Deanna		Let's join the 21st century and forget about dirty oil from Canadian tar sands. Solar energy competes directly with other retail energy and is well established all over the world. Solar has improved vastly over the last 50 years and can now capture considerable energy from the sun (about 25%). With panels, the energy becomes practically free after the initial	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
					investment. Solar will not further degrade the environment. Solar will not lead to more flooding, droughts, and Arctic melting. Solar also will provide jobs (a benefit that XL touts).	
40	1	Schnier	Donald		I oppose the route of Keystone XL pipeline. While it may be the shortest route, it crosses an environment which could be severely impacted should a leak occur. I understand the argument that moving the pipeline to eastern NE would result in more miles of pipeline. This however would have less safety issues than if the line were built over the Nebraska sandhills TransCanada has had leaks and safety issues in the past, and they are concerned with overall costs. Also the idea that I have heard should a leak occur are not credible. That idea is that oil and water do not mix and the oil will rise to the top for example is without merit!	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region. 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 and the specific gravity of oil sands crude oils that would be transported on the proposed pipeline ranges from about 0.85 to about 0.93, and is less than the specific gravity of water. These crude oils, therefore, float on water and would not initially sink if released to an aqueous environment, either surface water or groundwater.
550	1	Schonemann	Robert		Please no private profit at the expense of community health and safety.	Comment acknowledged.
617	1	Schor	Michael		Our priority at this moment in time must be to continually develop greater capacity to produce energy using clean and renewable resources. This pipeline is going in the complete opposite direction.	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.
1312	001	Schrag	Carlene		After experiencing the devastation of the BP gulf oil spill, it is beyond belief that anyone would consider taking a chance that this valuable national treasure could possibly be subjected to something going awry with an oil pipeline crossing 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.
1312	002	Schrag	Carlene		Accidental pollution of the Ogallala Aquifer would affect the drinking and irrigation water of millions of people in the High Plains and ultimately impact the global economy. I am a strong proponent of using more of our natural oil resources for our energy needs; but this is the wrong route for the pipeline.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
3589	1	Schropfer	Len		Please deny the permit. The premise of the EIS is that the Alberta shale is our only hope for jobs and lower gas prices. There are plenty of safe, productive capped wells much closer -- in Texas and the Gulf of Mexico. And we could guarantee Mexico a steady market for a steady supply -- much closer, and we need to help the people of Mexico.	As described in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and in Section 1.4 of the EIS, the current supplies of heavy crude oil to the Gulf Coast refineries is diminishing due to decreases in supplies from Mexico and Venezuela. The market demand for heavy crude oil of Gulf Coast refineries cannot be met by existing pipeline systems.
3589	2	Schropfer	Len		As for jobs, once the pipe is laid, the workers get paid and disappear, and we are left at the mercy of remote computer sensors -- highly vulnerable. And what happens on these vast, sparsely populated stretches of land when a leak occurs during floods and/or blizzards?	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of 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. Required emergency response plans for the proposed Project are

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						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.
2838	001	Schuecker	Joe		The risks of this project out weigh the gains. You are trying to place this pipeline over one of the largest natural water aquifers. The risks are too great!!!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
612	1	Schulze	Lorraine		Please be against the Keystone xl pipeline project	Comment acknowledged.
2706	001	Schulze	David		There is too much at stake, and more research needs to be done to address the safety and engineering challenges involved.	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.
2706	002	Schulze	David		Why can't the product be refined in Canada before being shipped South?	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
0896	001	Schumacher	Mark		While my first choice to address this situation would be to completely overhaul and dismantle the EPA, I know that this likely will not occur. Failing that, the only smart choice we can make as a country is to find other ways to provide us with the crude oil we need so that this issue of ridiculously-priced gasoline can be relieved. Canada's Keystone Pipeline is one of those ways. The pressure that could be taken off this country by more fully utilizing this pipeline would be enormous. In addition, we would be working with one of our strongest allies in this worthy project. Costs at the pump could be lowered while jobs are simultaneously created. For this reason. I implore you to support the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline	Comment acknowledged.
2246	002	Schurr	James		We must invest in renewable clean energy.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
0916	001	Schuster	James		Expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline appeals to me for several reasons. First of all, I support gaining our energy from a near-domestic resource such as Canada. Secondly, the construction of the pipeline will help reduce the high cost of fuel for our country, and I know that we could all benefit from that.	Comment acknowledged.
0785	001	Schwartz	Shari		Protecting an interior fresh water source the size of the Ogallala Aquifer is a matter of national security.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
0785	002	Schwartz	Shari		Please route Transcanada's Keystone XL pipeline further east to a safer route along existing Transcanada easements.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone

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						Oil Pipeline System route.
2247	001	Schwartz	Judith		As a concerned citizen, a parent, and someone who has devoted substantial time to becoming educated on environmental economics, I urge you to reject this project. Simply put, the ecosystem on which life depends could not withstand the added stress, including additional greenhouse gases, loss of pristine landscapes, destruction of watersheds, and harm to 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.
2364	001	Schwartz	Robert		Timely completion of the Keystone XL project is a vital national security interest of the United States.	Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process.
2388	001	Schwehr	Tim		No Tarsand projects unless definitively will not contribute to global warming!!! Must provide an equivalent greenhouse gas reduction offset!	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.
68	1	Schweitzer	Robert		our north american continent has plenty of NATURAL RESORSORCES aviable for clean and responsible energy that we don`t need to send american lives or battleships to run our own lives. let`s take care of ourselves--hell yes we can--just do it!!!!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
209	1	Schwietzer	Jon		Great project for the country and will have a great impact fiscaly for the USA. The environmental impact will not be an issue because of how TransCanada has handled previous project.	Comment acknowledged.
2703	001	Schwinghamer	Timothy		In my opinion, the development of the Keystone XL pipeline seems to disregard the danger to humanity, and 75% of the planet's species, which teeter on the brink of extinction, owing to human-induced climate change. This rush for profit is simultaneously a lemming-like rush over a cliff, into complete environmental, economic, and social chaos. I would refer you to any and all the scientific literature regarding climatological crises, of which those who have proposed this project seem to be willfully unaware.	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.
188	1	Sciortino	Frank		In a time of economic recession, the United States needs two things: jobs and affordable energy. The Keystone XL pipeline will provide both of these. Skilled building trades workers are already enlisted to complete the project. Energy resources from Canada will help offset oil prices currently subject to the whims of Middle Eastern outrage and outage.	Comment acknowledged.
188	2	Sciortino	Frank		The proposed Keystone XL pipeline will join more than 20,000 miles of pipeline that already crosses through the Ogallala Aquifer, more than 2,000 of which are hazardous liquid pipelines. These pipelines have operated successfully for decades and are the safest, most reliable way to transport crude oil. The Keystone XL pipeline will join this infrastructure in the Aquifer, contributing to a vital network that delivers our country's energy. Regarding environmental concerns, Professor Jim Goeke, a hydrologist at the University of Nebraska testified before the Nebraska Legislature: "A leak of the Keystone XL Pipeline would not affect the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer...those who think that a leaking pipeline will destroy the aquifer in Nebraska need to understand that it would be localized to an area of 10's or 100's of feet around	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

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					the pipeline. When people say the whole Ogallala Aquifer is at risk, they're wrong."	
188	3	Sciortino	Frank		There are no need to have carrier fleets in Lake Superior to protect America's energy connections with Canada, risking young Americans and their lives. The proposed Keystone XL pipeline would be a secure energy lifeline for America.	Comment acknowledged.
594	1	scnash1@gmail.com	Susan		STOP THE KEYSTONE XL PROJECT, THE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE IS UNACCEPTABLE!!!!!!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
0904	001	Scott	David	Iowa Good Roads Association	We, the Iowa Good Roads Association, know that good roads are vital to our country, as are pipelines that transport the crude oil we need for many products, including the asphalt that paves our millions of miles of road. These are the roads we travel on to see family and friends and the roads that take us home each day. The Keystone XL project will deliver vital energy and product components to our country, so that we can maintain this important infrastructure. In commenting on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, we call upon the following facts in support of the Keystone XL project: * When a suspected leak within the Keystone XL project is detected, its staff has committed to shutting down the pipeline within 12 minutes and to any necessary clean-up. * Our country needs a stable supply of crude oil from reliable sources, such as Canada, to produce vital energy and products, including asphalt. " Almost 3,000 miles of hazardous liquid pipelines already cross the Ogallala Aquifer. For the sake of our country's economy and energy supply, the Iowa Good Roads Association strongly advocates approval of the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2845	002	Scott	David		I am a landowner in NE Texas, and have purchased property with the goal of protecting and sustaining these resources. We have many protected species living on our property which are dependent on the habitat for survival. Allowing this oil pipeline to be built through these sensitive areas would put these diminishing natural resources at great risk, and should be prevented.	Consolidated Response ENV-1 addresses concerns related to sensitive and fragile environmental and ecosystems.
1472	002	Seacrest	Susan	President Emeritas, The Groundwater Foundation	Please consider mandating an above ground pipe for the section passing through the Ogallala Aquifer of if it must be buried relocating the route to the east---following the path of the existing pipeline built several years ago.	Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-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.
559	1	Seeman	Robert		I continue to be appalled at the reach of the Koch bros, and their bland disregard to damage they cause and will cause to the environment. I urge you to reconsider their project which is clearly done 'on the cheap,' has already had leaks, and has the potential for causing major pollution of our precious aquifers.	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. 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

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						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). Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
279	1	Seitchick	Rebecca		There has to be a better way, an alternative solution because the risk is too great.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes.
279	2	Seitchick	Rebecca		To allow another pipeline through Nebraska, and especially through the fragile sands of the Ogallala Aquifer is an absolutely irresponsible choice.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
483	1	Seiwert	Jason		It would help improve the U.S. to become less dependent on foreign oil and help keep the money in our own pockets by the way of jobs needed to construct this line and operate it in the future.	Comment acknowledged.
483	2	Seiwert	Jason		I witnessed no pipeline construction in the past that was more professional and environmentally safe. In every location the area was left in better condition than when they started.	Comment acknowledged.
2842	001	Senior	R.G.		Unless you move to stop processing tar sands and mining new coal, the world we leave for our Grandchildren will be dreadfull due to drastic climate change from Co2 levels.	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.
2661	001	Sergienko	Peter		The draft SDEIS is inadequate because it fails to consider the proposed project's impacts on climate and the proposed project's potential contribution to catastrophic climate change. For the reasons given by Dr. James Hansen, the risks of catastrophic climate change associated with the full exploitation of the oil sands and the consequent greenhouse gas emissions resulting from burning that oil are simply too great to ignore. Unless and until a scientifically persuasive case can be made that the proposed project does not pose an unacceptable risk of catastrophic climate change, the SDEIS is and will remain inadequate.	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.
2346	001	Sevener	Tim		Since 70% of US oil is used for transportation and most of that is for cars, we need to invest in sustainable Green transit to reduce both oil usage and greenhouse emissions as well as freeing up acres and acres of land. Tar sands will destroy the planet at enormous expense and still not resolve our problem with an auto addicted transit system.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
131	1	Severin	Irene		I would ask that you deny the permit for the TransCanada Pipeline through Nebraska.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
131	2	Severin	Irene		The integrity and fragility of the Ogalalla Aquifer MUST be protected.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
3388	001	Sevier	Mark	Sierra Club Membership Services	While short term energy 'fixes' might seem like the 'best / easiest' way out of immediate pressures, it would be wise to consider your grandchildren and those of other citizens and statesmen & women in choosing long term solutions and their consequences. Further efforts down fossil fuel/tar sand development saddles future generations with debts incurred	The commenter’s opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					while taking the easy way out today. On the other hand, efforts spent on energy conservation and transitioning to renewable energy sources are an investment in the future of our grandchildren and society. It is a simple choice with an obvious answer, but not an easy or popular one. Please be the start of the tide turning - a tide which one day must turn for the future viability of our grandchildren and society.	
542	1	Shaden	Eddie		It seems these days that many Americans are questioning the energy future of our country. It is not surprising when considering the high cost of fuel in recent months. The Keystone XL Pipeline project seems like an ideal way to resolve several of those unanswered questions and begin to start securing a vital resource to fill our energy needs.	Comment acknowledged.
542	2	Shaden	Eddie		Obviously, I am in full support of the Keystone Pipeline expansion. Of particular interest to me is the idea of securing our energy from Canada as opposed to the other sources that we currently utilize. In reality, the true bottom line is that the economic growth, job creation, and energy security provided by the creation of the Keystone XL Pipeline are crucial benefits that just cannot be overlooked.	Comment acknowledged.
48	1	Shadle	Steve		I am opposed to the proposed pipeline route over the Nebraska sandhills and Ogalla Aquafier. I've followed the debate in the local papers and the reviews of the 'cost/benefits'. Clean water is a far more precious resource. This can be rerouted and better serve the public good. I see no need to put the Ogalla Aquafier at risk.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response ERO-1 addresses issues related to the Sand Hills region.
2377	001	Shadle	Stan		I am writing in opposition to the tar sands pipeline proposal of the Keystone XL Project. Let the tar stands remain in place and divert this into a project for conservation and alternative energy.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2377	002	Shadle	Stan		Stop the rush to accelerate global warming and leave our children a habitable 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.
266	1	Shaffer	Clark	Pipeliners Local Union 798	I am a member of Pipeliners Local Union 798 out of Tulsa,OK. As a Pipeliner, we rely on jobs such as the Keystone XL project as a way of supporting our families. This project is estimated to put 13,000 men and woman back to work. Many of my Local 798 Brothers and Sisters have been out of work for a considerable amount of time. The Keystone XL project would help alot of those families out. Please make any necessary steps to get this project approved.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
565	1	Shafransky	Paula		Please stop the Kochs from profiting off a pipeline that would hurt American communities and safety.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
1646	002	Shallenberger	Laurence		Currently, there are thousands of miles of pipelines in the United States that are transporting oil in a safe manner, and this new expanded Keystone line will be no exception.	Comment acknowledged.
2358	001	Sharp	Sam	350	This pipeline should not go ahead. We should be looking for ways to reduce carbon dioxide emissions rather than ways to continue to exploit resources that produce it, in order to getour carbon dioxide levels below 350ppm. Continuing business as	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.

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					usual is going to ensure anthropogenic climate change is the catastrophe of my generation (I'm 19), please think of our future.	
202	1	Sharpe	Josalyn		The Keystone XL Project would be great if it was followed through with becuase it would bring more jobs for unemployed pipeliners.	Comment acknowledged.
1805	001	Sharrin	Ronald		Canadian tar sands extraction is a very poor and inappropriate idea.In light of rapidly accelerating climate change directly related to carbon dioxide and methane increases in the atmosphere, a project of this sort will be exactly the wrong kind of response to energy and climate crises.	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 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. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1667	001	Shaub	Norma		Energy--specifically oil--is a critical building block of our country. It is a necessity in our daily lives. The Keystone Pipeline is, therefore, extremely important.	Comment acknowledged.
1813	001	Shaw	Robert		I have grandchildren - PLEASE don't sacrifice their future for the sake of a few dollars now. The US is still a powerhouse of technology - go for hundreds of Thorium reactors - lead the world and save us all.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
586	1	Shea	Steven		Stop the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
530	1	Sheets	Billie		The Keystone XL Pipeline is an exciting project that will bring energy security and many new jobs to our country. It is long overdue that we should start looking for domestic and near-domestic resources for our energy. In that respect, the oil sands of Canada are a great place to start.	Comment acknowledged.
530	2	Sheets	Billie		The bottom line really is that we need to find alternative suppliers for our energy. In order to look out for the best interests of this country, we must be more energy independent. By expanding the Keystone Pipeline, we can start to achieve this goal.	Comment acknowledged.
1911	001	Shelby	James	County Councilman	Indiana is one of the leading states in the development and usage of wind farms. Pres. Obama recently visited Allison Transmission in Indianapolis to see a hybrid that runs on electricity and uses less gasoline. As positive as that is, America is going to need all energy sources, including oil and natural gas, for decades in the future. Therefore, I support the Keystone Pipeline. It is necessary for our national security as it will lessen our dependence on oil from increasingly unreliable foreign sources. It will also lead to job creation and economic growth, resulting in stronger communities.	Comment acknowledged.
2988	001	Shell	Theus		Our 'Country has the knowledge and the technology to push the project for the Keystone pipeline forward in a responsible and safe way. Our environment would be safe because of our technology and expertise. This project will be great for the job market. We could also see lower gas prices. My life has been affected dramatically due to the increasing gas prices. Owning	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

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					my own business and driving my vehicle for business purposes is very expensive. Lower gas prices would make a big difference for me. In addition, the job market has been really poor in my area and I believe it would be great for the job market. It would be nice to see a change in our economy. The cost of living has been influenced in every area due to the price of gasoline. If we go forward with the Keystone pipeline project, we will see a great many positive changes that we need in this country.	Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
3233	001	Shelley	Nancy		It is my understanding that moving the route to travel southeast from its crossing of the Niobrara River in northern Nebraska, to intersect and follow the Keystone I route in the Norfolk area could allow it to skirt the Sandhills and the deepest portions of the Ogallala aquifer, while reducing the need to build new electric power lines.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
3233	002	Shelley	Nancy		Under that "energy conservation" scenario, the growth from 1.3 million barrels per day of tar sands oil imported to the USA (in 2009) to 3.3 million barrels per day in 2030 could be carried by existing pipelines in place without building the new Keystone XL pipeline. And many jobs would be created and maintained by pursuing an energy conservation strategy	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.
1295	001	Shempf	Charile	Great Plains Laborers' District Council	In a time of economic recession, the United States needs two things: jobs and affordable energy. The Keystone XL Pipeline will provide both of these.	Comment acknowledged.
518	1	Shempf,Jr.	Charles	Great Plains Laborers District Council	In a time of economic recession, the United States needs two things: jobs and affordable energy. The Keystone XL Pipeline will provide both of these. Skilled building trades workers are already enlisted to complete the project. Energy resources from Canada will help offset oil prices currently subject to the whims of Middle Eastern outrage and outage.	Comment acknowledged.
518	2	Shempf,Jr.	Charles	Great Plains Laborers District Council	The proposed Keystone XL Pipeline will join more than 20,000 miles of pipeline that already crosses through the Ogallala Aquifer, more than 2,000 of which are hazardous liquid pipelines. These pipelines have operated successfully for decades and are the safest, most reliable way to transport crude oil. The Keystone XL Pipeline will join the infrastructure in the Aquifer, contributing to a vital network that delivers our country's energy.	Comment acknowledged.
518	3	Shempf,Jr.	Charles	Great Plains Laborers District Council	Regarding environmental concerns, Professor Jim Goeke, a hydrologist at the University of Nebraska testified before the Nebraska Legislature: "A leak of the Keystone XL Pipeline would not affect the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer .... those who think that a leaking pipeline will destroy the aquifer in Nebraska need to understand that it would be localized to an area of 10's or 100's of feet around the pipeline. When people say the whole Ogallala Aquifer is at risk, they're wrong."	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
518	4	Shempf,Jr.	Charles	Great Plains Laborers District Council	There are no need to have carrier fleets in Lake Superior to protect America's energy connections with Canada, risking young Americans and their lives. The proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would be a secure energy lifeline for America. The Great Plains Laborers' District Council urges approval of the	Comment acknowledged.

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					Keystone XL Pipeline in the interest of the environment, jobs and energy security.	
1576	001	Shepard	Michael		It is a shame that the Keystone Pipeline expansion was not thought of years ago. If it had been, we certainly would not be facing the energy problems we currently are. We have known for a long time that we need to find a way to increase our energy supply. At least now, with the Keystone XL Pipeline project, we can finally have available oil to work with. With Canada being our neighbor, it makes sense to go this route	Comment acknowledged.
2016	001	Sheppard	Joseph		Dear State Department, I think it would be a huge mistake if this pipeline is not build. How about we buy oil from a stable democracy for a change? It would also create badly needed jobs in a terrible economy. Get with the program and do the right thing.	Comment acknowledged.
2509	001	Shevchenko	Amy		Economic growth generated from the Keystone XL Pipeline will revitalize financially stagnant communities.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2509	002	Shevchenko	Amy		Granting the permits for construction of the Keystone Pipeline development will certainly provide communities with the economic boost they desperately deserve. Please support the expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
3093	001	Shields	joshua&mollie		I strongly oppose this pipeline! We should be looking into renewable sources of energy. For the Environment and the future (health) of the planet.	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.
1874	002	Shillam	Pamela		The way to go is still to advocate for more and more renewable, non-polluting energy sources.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
6	2	Shindler	Luann		If the project must go through, reroute the line and have it join the TC line already running through the eastern one-third of this state.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing Keystone Mainline route.
408	1	Shipley	Susan		Please,please, consider using the existing pipeline that does not go over the Ogallala Aquifer and through the sandhills of Nebraska. This area is unique to Nebraska and to the world. I am thinking of the inmpact on future generations - my grandchildren and their children. Any leak in the pipeline would be poisonous to our precious water and land. I have not heard of any reason why the existing pipeline cannot be used, or why a new one can't be built in the same 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 and the Sand Hills area.
0742	001	Shipley	Stephen		This is unnecessary. They can refine it up north, instead.	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.
0691	002	Shoemaker	Susan		Tar Sands mining operations involve a vast drilling infrastructure, open pit mines, and toxic wasteland ponds up to three miles wide. The extraction process involves strip mining and drilling that injects steam into the ground to melt the tar-like crude oil from the sand and requires a massive	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
					amount of energy and water.	
1455	001	Shotwell	David	FORM LETTER (see above, LTR 1383)	I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S. • Nearly 1,000 U.S. companies in 47 states are already at work providing services, materials or equipment to Canadian oil sands development.	Comment acknowledged.
260	1	Shumway	William		I wholeheartedly support the Keystone XL Project and urge that a permit to begin construction be issued immediately. Since we aren't allowed to drill anywhere in the United States, the second best alternative is, in my view, purchasing the oil and transporting it by pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1495	001	Shutts	Albert		I would urge you to grant all the approvals needed to allow this pipline to be constructed without further delay. We need to develop and expand our supplies closer to home, both here at home and with our friendly neighbors. This would be an important step toward that goal	Comment acknowledged.
268	1	Sibbald	Larry		I am concerned about the US dependance on foreign oil supported by military action in the middle east and the impact this has on the cost of gasoline and taxes. As the US depends on the oil supplies from Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Venezuela and Mexico more military support will be needed to keep the supply of oil flowing to American refineries. The continued cycle of military action and high gas prices will never end unless we develop more secure sources of oil from Canada and within the US.	Comment acknowledged.
268	2	Sibbald	Larry		I support the construction of the Keystone pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1901	001	Siemering	Paul		The tar sands is the worst environmental monstrosity in history. it should be shut down. But in any case must not be allowed to grow and expand it's destructive energies further.	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.
3010	001	Sieving	Jan		America's energy policy is very short-sighted. It's so frustrating to watch politicians take a nickel and dime approach. It is time to consider the big picture and ensure we have a rational, thoughtful, long-term approach to meeting our future energy demands. For example, the Keystone XL pipeline is a no-brainer because it secures a reliable source of oil from a reliable ally. Plus, it creates thousands of jobs. To quote a friend of yours ... it's the economy, stupid.	Comment acknowledged.
1429	001	Silmon	Kandise		It is vital that we expedite the Keystone XL Pipeline Project so we can provide more jobs, ensure energy security, and provide energy in a way that is environmentally sound. I can't find any reason why this project has not yet been approved because this will benefit American citizens as a whole. This	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					will efficiently get the job done and our demand for energy will be fulfilled to provide energy security for everyone.	
3302	001	Silverman	Charles		The purpose of this pipeline is to transfer oil to the United States so that it can be burned. The products of combustion will increase the amount of C02 in the atmosphere, destabilize our climate, and create disastrous global conditions.	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 Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
3302	002	Silverman	Charles		When we consider the terrible impact burning this fossil fuel will have on our planet, we must ask why we should also accept the degradation of our water, animal habitat, wetlands, and forests to create 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. 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.
2387	002	Sim	Stephen		If the pipeline has to built reroute it around the Sandhills which we Nebraskans value 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.
2387	003	Sim	Stephen		I have been reading about some breaks in the pipeline recently! The pipeline is not completely safe as the company says it is!	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).
3358	001	Simdorn	Rusty		With the President and the Democrat party wanting to pay other countries for oil that are not friendly to our country, I have no choice but to urge you to expeditiously approve the crossborder permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline. I know that you the President and your party would rather pay Brazil $2 Billion to drill then use this money for OUR country. I want to explore/drill in OUR country to keep OUR money here. I want to employ OUR people as well as generate additional taxes for OUR county.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2037	001	Simmons	Daniel		I would like to add my voice in support of this pipeline. Our nation needs cheap dependable oil. At $4+ a gallon our current situation is unsustainable.	Comment acknowledged.
3125	001	Simmons	David		The US is now reviewing draft environmental statements for the proposed TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline. If approved, it will ship almost one million barrels of tar sands oil to the US each day, resulting in another massive expansion of tar sands 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 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.
3125	003	Simmons	David		The Governments of Canada and Alberta have failed to put in place the policies needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts of tar sands 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 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.
624	1	Simon	Les		I realize how tempting it is to bend toward Koch Industries' money, but please don't overlook the consequences a pipe line would have on the environment. Instead, enewable energy needs to be fully funded now. Also, please don't overlook those in need, those who are having to do without the basic necessities because of the few who have so very much more than is needed.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
1362	001	Simon	Karen		I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1559	002	Simon	Rob	Evraz Inc NA	As a leading supplier of steel in North America with over 50 years of experience in tubular energy markets, we recognize that the United States has a growing need to access Canadian oil reserves. Such access will allow the United States to reduce our dependence on other foreign oil sources and offshore drilling and will help ensure a reliable and environmentally sound source of energy. The Keystone XL Pipeline Project represents a significant infrastructure investment that will enable the safe and economic transportation of Canadian crude oil to U.S. refineries on the Gulf Coast for use in U.S. markets.	Comment acknowledged.
0897	001	Simpson	Jim		These high fuel prices are crippling our economy and, as a country, we need to get back on our own two feet. By building the Keystone XL Pipeline, we can start to lift ourselves back up by creating new American jobs and gaining energy security. These benefits are of utmost importance in order to stabilize our economy and ensure our energy fuiture. Please support construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2401	001	Simpson	James		The Keystone XL project should be approved. The reasons are: 1. We should prefer to source a strategic raw material from a friendly country such as Canada. Canada is even more than a friendly country, they are a critical ally. The State Department should be especially favorable to this position. 2. If the required oil is obtained elsewhere, why would we assume that it would be produced at less environmental impact? By deep sea drilling, where spill cleanup is more difficult? Or by a country which has little environmental regard? Canada, in contrast, has an environmental regulatory scheme and enforcement via a rule of law. Statements critical	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					of Canadian oil production must be discounted as they must speculate on the alternative supply.	
3184	001	Simpson	Rachel		I am writing with regard to the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Keystone XL pipeline. I appreciate the effort of the State Department, but the State Department's analysis still falls very short. The likely destruction of wetlands has not been considered, and the impacts of new power lines on federally listed species such as whooping crane, piping plover, and western prairie fringed orchid have not been examined.	Section 3.4 of the EIS addresses wetland impacts. Section 3.6 of the EIS addresses wildlife impacts. Section 3.8 of the EIS addresses threatened and endangered and sensitive species impacts. Additionally, Appendix T includes the final Biological Assessment resulting from ESA Section 7 consultation on the American burying beetle.
3184	002	Simpson	Rachel		The proposed pipeline is bad for America, bad for landowners, and bad for Nebraska. Should the pipeline still be thought worthwhile despite the many reasons it is not, the route should be changed so that it does not go over the Ogallala Aquifer. Protecting the groundwater of the Aquifer is critical.	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.
3359	001	Simpson	G.E.		I am writing to you in support of the Keystone XL Pipeline Presidential Permit. Dependable transportation, connecting our large domestic refining center on the u.s. Gulf Coast to large North American crude oil supplies in both Western Canada as well as North Dakota is in our nation's interest. This pipeline should help us reduce our long-term dependence on crude oil supply from less dependable parts of the world.	Comment acknowledged.
3359	002	Simpson	G.E.		I recognize much of the opposition to the pipeline is based upon growth in GHG emissions. I ask that you consider that the Canadian crude production in question will be produced and shipped to Asia if Keystone XL is not constructed. This will result in higher GHG emissions due to more carbon intensive ocean transport. In addition, pipelines are efficient, and also the safest, most environmentally responsible way to transport energy liquids over long distances. Ocean transport will add environmental risk	Comment acknowledged.
3359	003	Simpson	G.E.		Finally, I understand that construction of Keystone XL will have a positive economic impact along its route. I have read independent studies that conclude the project will add more than 250,000 permanent jobs for u.s. workers and add more than $100 billion in annual total expenditures to the u.s. economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
99	1	Sims	Jayme		We need this project to go through. This project along with many others in the United States will help us become less dependent on foreign oil. This project will help all local economy as it is being built, will provide jobs, I repeat, will provide jobs.... We need for this country to be dependent upon our own oil.	Comment acknowledged.
2450	001	Sims	Rita		The construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline, which will conclude within two locations in our state, equates potentially to thousands of jobs and will stimulate our local economy	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2450	002	Sims	Rita		Canada is only second to Saudi Arabia in terms of available oil reserves. Our partnership with Canada, in conjunction with this pipeline, will additionally stabilize our energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
2450	003	Sims	Rita		The safety and efficiency of this type of transport is unquestionable. Oil companies in Alberta operate under some	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					of the most stringent regulations and standards in the world.	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.
0869	001	Singer	Adam		To me it seems there is a lack of confidence that the demand for this oil will be erased even if our culture continues to take steps towards clean energy.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
0869	002	Singer	Adam		As one single, tax-paying, patriotic citizen who is connected to many likeminded citizens, I believe it is much more important for our future that we do not use oil derived from oil sands, than it is for us to have stable oil prices.	Comment acknowledged
0869	003	Singer	Adam		I am wholly against the XL pipeline project, and I am also completely appalled at the insistence that tar-sands oil is going to be mined whether we build the pipeline or not.	Comment acknowledged.
3294	001	Singer	Mark		I wish to object to the pipeline project as part of the push to extract oil from Canadian tar sands, primarily due to the massive C02 impacts of this industry on the world's climate. I live in Australia and I and my family will share in the global impacts of climate change-related failures of societies and ecosystems that scientists forecast will occur with 3-5 degrees Centigrade warming.	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.
1	1	Singfield	Adam		I am in favor of the Keystone XL Pipeline because oil from a friend like Canada is great for America.	Comment acknowledged.
2708	001	Singingcowboy674@gmail.com	Adam		In my estimation it is not the number of barrels of oil a day that is lacking, rather it is the inability to REFINE said raw crude into fuel. The President has made clear many times that he wants to reduce the dependence on foreign oil. Well, Canada, though they are an ally, it's still foreign. If the Department of the Interior would budge, we could erase this country's need for foreign oil erased in one stroke of the pen. I'm speaking of the mammoth reservoir of oil found underneath the Rocky Mtns. This source is large enough to fuel the United States' oil needs, at current consumption, for the next 2150 years, give or take. I do realize the tax collection implications of such a matter and I know that's why it will never happen unless for some reason it is required, rendering it a moot point and not one particularly attached to the subject at hand. I merely use it as an illustration of the problem and that is not the lack of oil, rather it's the ability to refine it.	The Commenter’s opinion is noted.
2708	002	Singingcowboy674@gmail.com	Adam		Before I would approve this project I would for sure do heavy diligence and extremely detailed inspection of the existing pipeline that is already in place today. Does it leak? How much is it leaking? What is the environmental impact of the leaks on our soil, air and water? Would this one be any safer? Would it be more dangerous? Do they have the capability to self monitor or does this need to be done w/ gov't oversight the whole way? Many questions need to be determined. Pay	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					special attention to their safety discrepancies.	conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
2235	001	Sippie-Gora	Jo	Kinnelon Conserves	A huge majority of scientists have linked climate disruption to CO2 emissions.	Comment acknowledged.
2213	002	Sizemore	Mary		There have been spills in Michigan and Alberta and such a spill in the Sandhills could cause extensive damage to that ecosystem.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project.
403	1	Skillett	Sandra	Private Citizen of the Sandhills	I watched what the Exon Valdez did to the Pacific! I watched what oil did to the Gulf of Mexico! I don't even want ONE DROP OF OIL to drop into 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.
403	2	Skillett	Sandra	Private Citizen of the Sandhills	It's time to tell Canada the people who care about our water want them to use their money to build refineries in Canada.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 provides information regarding shipment of Canadian crude oil to refineries closer to the oil sands production areas.
403	3	Skillett	Sandra	Private Citizen of the Sandhills	We need to become more independent on our energy sources and wind, renewable fuels, and sun exploration will put millions of our US unemployed to work.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses alternative energy sources and technologies and Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1203	001	Skinner	Kay		Since the United States is dependent on oil from outside sources, it only makes sense to import this vital resource from Canada. After all, our Canadian neighbors are our loyal allies and friends. The expansion of the Keystone Pipeline would greatly increase the amount of oil we import from Canada. Therefore, the Department of State should approve this construction project.	Comment acknowledged.
2271	001	Skinner	Jonathan		I find persuasive the arguments that burning the oil from the tar sands will result in intolerable global warming.	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
2271	002	Skinner	Jonathan		I believe that the Department of State should follow the science as explained by the IPCC, the NAS, and countless scientists like James Hansen and Stephen Schneider and not the misguided claims that all we need to consider is the 'need' for oil.	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.
2608	001	Skorka	Chelsea	University of California, Berkeley	Please do not continue with this project that will mean certain increase in global CO2 levels and a continued reliance on oil.	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.
2608	002	Skorka	Chelsea	University of California, Berkeley	Instead, please use the resources to continue research and construction of environmentally and economically friendly technology.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2379	001	Skulsky	George		Since Oil Sands output has increased so has the involvement of the naysayers, the lobbyist's, the environmentalist's, the politicians & forces from outside countries. Be very aware that this is one of the most secure greatest oil deposits in the Western World being safely developed since 1967 & not yesterday as most people want you to believe	Comment acknowledged.
435	1	Slanger	Nancy		Please, a pipeline carrying the dirtiest oil on the planet from Canada to Texas, right through the heartland? What can we be thinking?	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
2470	001	Slaton	Michael		Most certainly, the Keystone XL Pipeline extension from Alberta, Canada down to the refineries in Houston and Port Arthur should prove to distribute more of that needed energy in a manner that will allow it to be in circulation for use in a more efficient manner.	Comment acknowledged.
2470	002	Slaton	Michael		The Keystone XL Pipeline expansion will bring more commerce and provide employment in an environment where jobs are becoming scarcer	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2535	001	Slider	Darrn		This will not only help to lower the cost of energy, but it will also create the jobs that this economy is lacking.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2570	001	Slingerland	Barb	NRDC	Not safe!!! NRDC and several partner groups demonstrate that tar sands oil is more difficult and dangerous to transport than conventional crude.	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 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.
2092	1	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	…we renew our objection to the State Department's unusually short comment period, which hampers our ability to submit thorough comments on the SDEIS.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
2092	2	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	WORC joins with many other organizations in repeating our call for an extension of the comment period, in light of the Corrective Action Order (CAO) issued by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration of the Department of Transportation (PHMSA) last Friday. In that corrective order, PHMSA took the unprecedented step of branding a pipeline that has been in operation barely one year to be an immediate threat to life, property and the environment. Only forty-eight such orders have been issued by regulators for any part of the hundreds of thousands of miles of hazardous liquid pipelines in the U.S. in the last 25 years. On average, pipelines that have been subject to such orders are 45 years old, and the newest such pipeline was 25 years old. The information TransCanada must report under the Corrective Action Order issued last Friday will help regulators evaluate how raw tar sands pipelines like Keystone and Keystone XL can be built and operated properly. It would be unconscionable for the State Department to conclude its environmental review of Keystone XL until it may be informed by the findings of federal regulators studying the Keystone pipeline and its risks.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2092	3	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	WORC renews its call for a new draft or another supplemental EIS, so that affected landonwers and others concerned with the potential impacts of this project have a chance to comment on full and complete analysis of the need for and safety of this pipeline.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 addresses the adequacy of the DEIS and SDEIS.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.
2092	4	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The SDEIS, like the DEIS, fails to demonstrate a need for the pipeline sufficient to justify condemnation of landowners or a finding that the pipeline is in the national interest.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
2092	5	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	It fails to consider the risks specific to pipelines carrying tarsands or carefully assess the potential for contamination of land and water. The SDEIS is based on a clearly faulty spill risk analysis prepared by TransCanada. TransCanada's Emergency Response Plan for the XL pipeline is still unavailable for review and comment by affected landowners, nearby residents, first responders, and local government officials.	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 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-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
2092	6	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	Finally, the SDEIS fails to clearly set out the procedures, agency responsibilities and liability at abandonment of the pipeline.	Concerns regarding bonding and decommissioning are addressed in Consolidated Response LIA-2.
2092	7	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	TransCanada withdrew its application for a pressure wavier from the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration last August, but the SDEIS fails to provide information about safety issues related to the original waiver request or other issues under PHMSA's jurisdiction that is critical to analyzing the potential impacts and ensuring the safety of the proposed 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. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
2092	8	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	However, the SDEIS does not acknowledge that TransCanada can apply for a special permit at any time after the pipeline is built, or consider whether the State Department could condition the permit on agreeing not to apply for a waiver. In	On August 5, 2010, Keystone withdrew its application to PHMSA for a Special Permit and would be required to construct the proposed Project in accordance with the PHMSA regulations at 49 CFR Parts 194 and 195. In addition,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the absence of a decision to condition any Presidential Permit on agreement by TransCanada to forego application for a pressure waiver from PHMSA for the life of the pipeline, there is no basis for restricting analysis of the impacts and risks of pipeline operation to the lower operating pressures required by DOT regulations. The SDEIS should analyze the potential risks and impacts of alternative pressure regulation regimes, with and without approval of a waiver.	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 (see appendix U). 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. Relative to required oversight, PHMSA Special Condition 4 reads as follows: Steel – Plate, Coil or Skelp Quality Control and Assurance: Keystone must prepare and implement an internal quality management program at all mills involved in producing steel plate, coil, skelp, and pipe to be operated in the pipeline. These programs must be structured to detect and eliminate defects, inclusions, non-specification yield strength, and tensile strength properties, and chemistry as affecting pipe quality. a) A mill inspection program or internal quality management program must include the following: (i) Non-destructive test of the ends and at least 35 percent of the surface of the plate, coil or pipe shall be performed to identify imperfections such as laminations, cracks, and inclusions that may impair serviceability. 100 percent of the pipe sections must be tested. Surface ultrasonic shall be done in accordance with American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) A578/A578M Level B or equivalent, to acceptance Level B. Pipe ends shall be inspected by ultrasonic, magnetic particle or liquid penetrant methods, with acceptance criteria as outlined in Clause 9.10.4 or API 5L (44th Edition). (ii) A macro etch test or other equivalent method to identify inclusions that may form centerline segregation during the continuous casting process shall be performed. Use of sulfur prints is not an equivalent method. The test must be carried out on a slab from the first heat of each sequence, and graded with an acceptance criteria of one or two on the Mannesmann scale or equivalent; (iii) A quality assurance monitoring program implemented by the operator shall include evaluations of: a. all steelmaking and casting facilities; b. quality control plans and manufacturing procedure specifications; c. equipment maintenance and records of conformance; d. procedures for controls on superheat and casting speeds, steel rolling temperatures and cooling temperatures; e. additional mechanical and chemical properties tests based upon steel grade, plate or coil, and must be selected based upon knowledge of patterns of property variability in the coils and plate based upon the steel making process and rolling and cooling temperatures to assure that steel properties are not variable; f. A verification program to ensure the pipe mill is taking into account all yield and tensile strength losses that may occur in the coiling and pipe rolling processes to ensure that the finished pipe has yield and tensile strengths that meet API 5L

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						specifications; g. Coils and plate with casting and rolling process deviations that may affect steel properties must have a re-verification of mechanical and chemical properties on the pipe heat conducted at pipe location to ensure there are no variability in the pipe; h. The pipe supplier must notify Keystone of all instances that do not meet the above items prior to supplying the pipe to Keystone; and i. Procedures for centerline segregation monitoring to ensure mitigation of centerline segregation during the continuous casting process. (iv) Pipe end tolerances must be applied so that there are no flat spots on the pipe that could affect welding quality. From each pipe mill, the end tolerances on pipe diameter must not exceed the range given in API 5L, Forty-Fourth (44th) Edition, Table 10, for any given pipe wall thickness. Keystone must demonstrate compliance with API 5L 44th Edition Table 10 by providing to the appropriate PHMSA Region Director(s), Central, Western, and Southwest Region, a histogram of end tolerance and wall thickness data representing physical evidence of compliance for a minimum of 10% of the pipe manufactured by each pipe mill facility. (v) During construction, if pipe supplied from varying pipe mills cannot be preferentially strung, histograms and field weldability tests should be conducted to ensure that excessive high low is not in production/field welds. Relative to re-application for operations at higher pressures than allowed by standard code, MDEQ would only approve under MFSA the Project that is analyzed in the EIS. If the Project is approved by MDEQ and Keystone or a subsequent certificate holder later wishes to operate at a higher pressure than what was originally proposed, the certificate holder would have to apply for an amendment to the certificate of compliance issued under MFSA. The procedure for an amendment to a certificate is listed in 75-20-219, MCA as follows: "(1) Within 30 days after notice of an amendment to a certificate is given as set forth in 75-20-213(1), including notice to all active parties to the original proceeding, the department shall determine whether the proposed change in the facility would result in a material increase in any environmental impact of the facility or a substantial change in the location of all or a portion of the facility as set forth in the certificate. If the department determines that the proposed change would result in a material increase in any environmental impact of the facility or a substantial change in the location of all or a portion of the facility, the department shall grant, deny, or modify the amendment with conditions as it considers appropriate. (2) In those cases in which the department determines that the proposed change in the facility would not result in a material increase in any environmental impact or would not be a substantial change in the location of all or a portion of the facility, the department shall automatically grant the amendment either as applied for or upon terms or conditions

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						that the department considers appropriate. (3) If a hearing is requested under 75-20-223(2), the party requesting the hearing has the burden of showing by clear and convincing evidence that the department's determination is not reasonable. (4) If an amendment is required to a certificate that would affect, amend, alter, or modify a decision, opinion, order, certification, or air or water quality permit issued by the department or board, the amendment must be processed under the applicable statutes administered by the department or board."
2092	9	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The SDEIS asserts that adoption of the 57 conditions would make landowners along the route as safe as if their land was considered a "High Consequence Area". This assertion is false, since some important conditions among the 57 only apply to High Consequence Areas (see for example conditions 37 and 38). The SDEIS analysis is further flawed by its failure to identify what lands along the route are High Consequence Areas and which are not.	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 TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism and the need for confidentiality of certain information including the exact locations of HCAs.
2092	10	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The State Department should make such an analysis available as part of the record of decision over the Presidential Permit for Keystone XL, especially in light of the fact that despite the conditions adopted for this pipeline, which are very similar to the conditions imposed here, Keystone I has had 12 spills and an unprecedented Corrective Action Order in its first year of operation.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
2092	11	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The DEIS and this SDEIS do not identify High Consequence Areas along the route of the pipeline, including which if any sources of drinking water or agricultural water will be considered High Consequence Areas or Special Use Areas	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism and the need for confidentiality of certain information including the exact locations of HCAs.
2092	12	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The Department should issue a new draft or supplemental draft EIS identifying High Consequence Areas and Special Use Areas on a map for public review and comment.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 addresses adequacy of the DEIS and SDEIS. Consolidated Response ENV-1 addresses concerns regarding sensitive and fragile environments and ecosystems. Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism and the need for confidentiality of certain information including the exact locations of HCAs.
2092	13	Smillie	John	Western Organization of	According to chapter 2 of the SDEIS, if TransCanada implements the 57 conditions outlined in the appendix, the	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Resource Councils	level of protection provided landowners on the entire pipeline route will be the same as the protection for High Consequence Areas. This statement is contradicted in Table 2.3.1-1 on p. 2-11, which makes clear that thicker pipe will be used in High Consequence Areas than in other (low) consequence areas, and on page 3-84, which lists extra protections that will be taken for High Consequence Areas.	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 TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism and the need for confidentiality of certain information including the exact locations of HCAs.
2092	14	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The analysis of TransCanada and Keystone's operating history beginning at p. 3-191 is an out of date whitewash, which should be completely rewritten in light of the six additional spills on Keystone I since it was written, and particularly in light of the Corrective Action Order issued by PHMSA on June 3, 2011.	Keystone's operating history in Section 3.13 has been updated. Also see Consolidated Response OIL-1 for additional information.
2092	15	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The SDEIS does not have an Emergency Response Plan for the Keystone XL pipeline. Instead, it repeats past PHMSA practice, that PHMSA must approve an Emergency Response Plan before TransCanada can begin operating the pipeline, but TransCanada need not submit one before then, and no public review or comment is required. (The SDEIS actually says there are two Emergency Response Plans that PHMSA must approve -- but there is no public comment period for either of them, and neither is included in this EIS.)	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
2092	16	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	Beginning on page 3-104, the SDEIS dodges arguments made by the Natural Resources Defense Council and others, which WORC has joined, concerning the nature of tarsands oil (bitumen) and diluent that will be shipped by the pipeline and the resultant safety risks. Rather than analyze the properties of the product that will actually flow in the pipeline, the State Department first compares tarsands fluid to an imprecise amalgam of liquids flowing in existing pipelines, and then analyzes the potential impacts and risks of spills of those fluids. This dodge allows the State Department to miss the fact that in the event of a spill, bitumen will separate from diluent, and become heavier, not lighter, than water. That would mean completely different kinds of impacts and spill response procedures and equipment in the event of a spill into an important aquifer or surface water body. The State Department should issue a new draft or supplemental draft EIS after the Department of Transportation has an opportunity to analyze the unique and serious safety risk posed by expanded shipment of tarsands oil in the U.S. pipeline system generally, and in systems dedicated to transporting tarsands oil, such as the Keystone I and XL pipelines.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses concerns regarding the composition of crude oil that would be transported by the proposed project. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses concerns related to emergency response and emergency response plans.
2092	17	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The State Department should issue a new draft or supplemental draft EIS that analyzes the impacts of increased carbon emissions from the proposed project, and analyzes the potential impact of regulation or pricing of carbon emissions on the competitiveness of highcarbon fuels such as tar sands.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the 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 in the Gulf Coast. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses concerns regarding change in the rate of greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production and the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
2092	18	Smillie	John	Western	The SDEIS references a few projections of global oil demand	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Organization of Resource Councils	and expands its discussion of the potential demand for heavy oil from Gulf Coast refineries, but it does not seriously consider the "no-action alternative" or analyze the relative cost of tarsands compared to investments in increased energy efficiency and alternative fuels.	alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. 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.
2092	19	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The SDEIS fails to address the possibility that existing overseas suppliers of oil to the Gulf Coast will lower prices to keep their Gulf Coast markets, forcing tarsands from the pipeline to be exported from the Gulf Coast.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: " Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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.14 Middle Eastern producers will not have any trouble finding takers for their crude, Even if, as Verleger claims, Saudi Arabia makes price concessions to maintain 700 thousand barreis 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.is 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast)."
2092	20	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	A representative of the State Department assured landowners and others at a hearing on the Draft EIS that if product shipped on the Keystone XL pipeline was exported from the Gulf Coast, the State Department would pull the permit for the pipeline. If that statement was incorrect, the State Department	See Response 019.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					needs to explain how it is in the national interest to facilitate the transportation of fuel from Canada to the Gulf Coast for export to China or other markets overseas. If it is correct, the final EIS needs to include an analysis of the need for product refined from tar sands oil by U.S. consumers, and not on need for exports of tarsands oil or product refined from tar sands oil from Gulf Coast ports.	
2092	21	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	As with the description of the emergency response plan, there is no decommissioning plan included for review and comment in the SDEIS or the appendices. The fact that there will be a decommissioning plan at some point is of very little comfort to landowners and communities concerned today about the costs and liabilities on their communities and properties at abandonment.	Concerns regarding bonding and decommissioning are addressed in Consolidated Response LIA-2.
2092	22	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	Mere assertion that liability is beyond the scope of the EIS does not meet the State Department's responsibilities. Liability for clean-up at abandonment of the pipeline is integrally related to the potential affects of pipeline siting on the human environment and therefore well within the scope of the EIS. The issue was raised by commenters in scoping, and in comments on the Draft EIS.	Concerns regarding bonding and decommissioning are addressed in Consolidated Response LIA-2.
2092	23	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The EIS could, and should, analyze the potential impacts if (1) landowners are stuck with liability for the pipeline at abandonment, (2) TransCanada maintains liability for impacts of the pipeline at abandonment, or (3) there is no clear assignment of liability at abandonment or a government agency to hold a responsible party accountable for liability at abandonment. The State Department should issue a new draft or supplemental draft EIS that deals adequately with the potential environmental impacts of decommissioning and abandonment.	Concerns regarding bonding and decommissioning are addressed in Consolidated Response LIA-2.
92	1	Smith	James		I believe we need this project to support our economy and will give taxation revenue to small communities that have limited sources of income. It will also reduce our need for oil from unfriendly nations. I am all for it!	Comment acknowledged.
217	1	Smith	Sherry		For them to be granted eminent domain is to undermine the entire structure our country is built on. You establish a precedence on this and we will suddenly have many foreign countries after our lands.	As noted in Section 1.0, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
217	2	Smith	Sherry		This is wrong on so many levels and I am against allowing Canada to get away with this. If they cannot agreeably purchase the route they want to take, they will just have to find another way.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada Keystone Pipeline LP, not Canada. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes.
342	1	Smith	Kit		BRING THE PIPELINE NOW! BRING IN "JOBS" NOW!	Comment acknowledged.
1233	001	Smith	Bill		Expansion of the Keystone Pipeline is going to prove to be a vital part of our energy infrastructure. In addition, it will be instrumental in bringing oil into the U.S. from North American sources. By utilizing the oil sands in Canada, we will be obtaining the oil we need in order to meet high demands, while securing an energy ally. The oil from Canada is much more dependable and we can obtain it more efficiently.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1238	002	Smith	Larry		Any time there is talk of domestic or near-domestic drilling, I am all ears. With the Keystone Pipeline expansion, the idea of getting our oil from Canada is one that I fully support. We should be gaining our energy from our own reserves or from a friendly source in order to begin to decrease our dependence on our other suppliers and to lower the cost of fuel for American consumers. Please approve this project.	Comment acknowledged.
1303	001	Smith	Carol		Please don't approve the Keystone XL Pipeline. It may or may not provide a short term energy boost for our country (and short term economic windfall for a few). It is already an environmental disaster.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1303	003	Smith	Carol		So, why not put all our efforts into building infrastructure to tap into the cleaner energy sources that our planet has given us in abundance--wind and solar?	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1345	001	Smith	Michael	Laborers Local 751	In a time of economic recession, the United States needs two things: jobs and affordable energy. The Keystone XL pipeline will provide both of these.	Comment acknowledged.
1349	001	Smith	Douglas	Associated General Contractors of Missouri	For the sake of our Country's economy and energy supply, we strongly advocate approval of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1400	001	Smith	Todd		My state and community are hurting and we need reliable oil at a price that won't kill our weak economy. I am tired of depending on foreign nations that wish us ill and are holding us hostage to their demands and whims. We need US jobs NOW!	Comment acknowledged.
1710	002	Smith	Pamela		My son works in the oil industry as a lead welder on oil pipelines. I know from his experience that this type of job pays very well. Therefore, many people could benefit greatly from the Keystone expansion. In addition, I do believe it will help in other areas as well. I truly hope that the Administration does not stand in the way of progress	Comment acknowledged.
1970	001	Smith	Donna		This pipeline means thousands of jobs and energy security for our country. We already use Oil Sands in our energy mix. Therefore shutting down this pipeline just decreases our energy security by forcing us to import more oil from the middle east. It makes no sense. The government should be working WITH the company to make sure the pipeline is safe and leak-free rather than trying to shut down jobs which are desperately needed at a time of 9.1% unemployment.	Comment acknowledged.
2017	001	Smith	John		The Keystone XL pipeline project will create jobs in this country and lower gas prices.	Comment acknowledged.
2478	002	Smith	Wayne	Texas House of Representatives	In Texas, construction of the pipeline is expected to contribute $2.3 billion in new spending to the state's economy and will increase state and local tax revenues by $48 million.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
2478	003	Smith	Wayne	Texas House of Representatives	Opponents of the project have claimed that the crude oil that will be transported in this pipeline is more dangerous and corrosive than the oil in other pipelines. This is false.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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.
2478	004	Smith	Wayne	Texas House of Representatives	Despite claims made by some opponents of Keystone XL, greenhouse gas emissions associated with the project will be minimal, and as the SDEIS indicates the "the contribution to cumulative GHG impacts from proposed Project construction and operation is very small compared to total GHG emissions for the United States..."	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.
2478	005	Smith	Wayne	Texas House of Representatives	Texas is a proud leader in the development and transportation of hydrocarbons in a safe and environmentally sound manner. We expect this project and its operator to meet high environmental and safety 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.
2939	001	Smith	Lloyd&Farrisa		We cannot depend on overseas countries for their oil any longer. We need to be on our own, taking care of ourselves, and not buying our oil elsewhere when we have plenty here. The faster we can divorce them, the better we will be. This pipeline will be bringing in tons of oil, which in turn will make gas cheaper, create more jobs, and conserve energy.	Comment acknowledged.
3084	001	Smith	Richard	Imperial Oil Resources	I am writing in support of the Keystone XL pipeline. This pipeline is important to ensure a market for Canadian bitumen and to provide a safe and secure energy source for the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
3162	001	Smith	Sharon		I'd like to point out that there are towns near current fracking sites in Pennsylvania where residents can set their tapwater on fire because of the fracking fluids. Adding a leaky oil pipeline on top of that is not wise.	The proposed Project would not enter Pennsylvania. 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.
3258	001	Smith	Charles		Given the potential impact on the atmospheric concentration of carbon that this project will deliver, this is an extraordinarily risky idea	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.
3393	002	Smith	Susan	Sierra Club Membership Services	Above all, it is time we make the switch to saner ways of meeting out energy needs. The know-how is there. I for one do not want tar sand oil coming through the states, anywhere. It's an absolutely ludicrous use of precious water. Of course there will be accidents with this very corrosive stuff.	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.
2108	001	Smith	Buck	Cal-Bay	Please approve this project because it will create jobs and	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Systems	provide increased supply of crude oil for American industry.	
2108	002	Smith	Buck	Cal-Bay Systems	Note that oil is moved far more safely without spills in pipelines as compared to tankers and barges. Approving this project means less oil spills in American waters.	Comment acknowledged.
2176	002	Smith	Colton		Have people forgotten about the Gulf oil leak, and what havoc would exist if a pipeline should break and spill oil across open sandhill areas so remote that such a leak could go for days before discovery!	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.
2903	001	Snider	John		For four years, I have been working as a senior buyer at Anadarko Petroleum. As such, I handle our Gulf of Mexico projects. People think the drilling moratorium is done and over with, but we are asked to produce one more answer every day it seems. We are unsure when we will actually drill again, so it becomes hyper-important to find additional energy. The Keystone Pipeline could provide the additional oil we need while we are trying to drill again.	Comment acknowledged.
2903	002	Snider	John		People everywhere are experiencing high gas bills. I am right there complaining about my fuel costs, since I used to pay $60 for a tank of gas but am now paying $93. Maybe the Canadian oil would help bring down prices. It would be impossible to overstate the importance of the jobs available for building the pipeline. People would be working, and tax dollars would flow to the states. It is my hope that the environmentalists can recognize the importance of these jobs. They also need to realize that the first concern with oil and gas companies is to make certain that the projects are safe and will cause no environmental harm. Your approval of the Keystone Pipeline would help tremendously.	Comment acknowledged.
2575	001	Snieckus	David	Everyday Health	The tar sands are estimated to contain as least 400 GtC that's equivalent to about 200 ppm CO2. There seems to be no way the capture the CO2 emitted while burning this oil. Fossil fuel carbon injected into the air will stay in surface reservoirs for generations.	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.
355	1	Snyder	Bobby	Zoning Inspector, Canaan Valley West Virginia	Therefore I support the Keystone XL Pipeline as a wonderful opportunity to aquire oil from a friendly and supportive country while we develop new energy resources. I see no new issues of substance have emerged from the SDEIS. We have to have the oil. If we do not use this opportunity I am sure other countries will be glad to take Canada's oil off their hands. From jobs to increased government revenue to a secure supply of oil from a friendy neighbor, this project seems like a no brainer to me.	Comment acknowledged.
2714	001	Snyder	Karen		There are so many options for supplying our energy needs if we would invest in them. What does it take for Congress to understand that diverting the investment in oil to solar, wind and geothermal would be cheaper and more available if the investments in oil were diverted to these options!	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.
2826	002	Snyder	Laura		Not only is our drinking water at risk, but the deforestation to extract the tar sands leads to higher CO2 levels. This at a point when emissions are at all-time record highs.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2826	003	Snyder	Laura		There is so much potential in this country for renewable energy development. Can't we start using this potential?	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						conservation of energy.
3038	001	Snyder	Kevin		I am writing to urge you to support the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Most importantly, it will give us a more secure source of oil from Canada and reduce payments to governments in the Middle East or South America which do not share our interests and are often hostile. It should be an easy decision to support the Keystone project and strengthen our relationship with Canada versus paying more to Saudi Arabia, Russia, or Venezuela.	Comment acknowledged.
3038	002	Snyder	Kevin		The Keystone XL Pipeline represents an important opportunity toward achieving energy access and security, as well as creating jobs and economic stimulus to our nation.	Comment acknowledged.
2519	001	Sobczynski	Susan		I am hopeful that the government will realize that countless citizens just like me are struggling to afford the things we need. In addition, I hope that steps will be taken to bring more affordable oil into our nation. I believe that the proposed Keystone Pipeline expansion can help establish this goal by bringing in 700,000 more barrels per day of Canadian oil when it is completed. The State Department should approve this project as soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
2519	002	Sobczynski	Susan		We need to find cheaper gasoline and this can only be achieved if we seek our oil resources closer to home. The Keystone expansion makes perfect sense and should be approved.	Comment acknowledged.
3215	001	Soehner	Suzanne		I am writing to implore you not to go forward with plans to implement tar sands as an energy source. The impact on the climate crisis will be catastrophic.	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.
2485	001	Soli	Kathleen		Canada has no right to use our U.S. eminent domain law to take over property owned by citizens of the United States of America	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 negations 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.
1964	001	Soloveichik	Rachel		I can't afford $4 gasoline and I don't think anyone else can. We want Canadian oil as soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
2393	001	Somervell	Philip		I hope you will not approve the tar sands pipeline. In addition to absolutely devastating effects of the oil extraction processes on the natural environment, the pipeline creates the risk of major spills, with further harmful effects.	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 OIL-1 and OIL-2 address the likelihood of large spills from the Project.
2393	002	Somervell	Philip		There is the further objection that all this oil will only exacerbate the problem of climate change.	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						assessment of GHG emissions.
2774	001	Sommerich	Christopher		I urge you to redirect the proposed Keystone pipeline away from the Sandhills region in Nebraska. With the Ogalala aquifer underneath, this area is too environmentally important for such a pipeline.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
3471	1	Sorby	William		We need to get busy building the Keystone XL Pipeline so that the prices of gas in America can decrease. It will enable me to keep my employees working, which benefits my business and their families as well.	Comment acknowledged.
3471	2	Sorby	William		Another importance of building this pipeline is because we are far too dependent on overseas oil. We need to be doing more drilling within our own borders. We need to access the oil within North America.	Comment acknowledged.
3471	3	Sorby	William		In addition, building this pipeline is going to create a number of jobs for struggling Americans that cannot find work.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
2688	001	Sorensen	Mark	Jones-Blythe Construction Company	The company I work for was involved in the Keystone Project Phase 1 & 2 where we constructed 7 pump stations, 3 delivery stations, 14 Remote Mainline Valve sites and 2 separation facilities for start-up. Having worked for numerous pipeline companies over the years, I can absolutely say TransCanada has made the best effort of any pipeline company I have ever worked with to build the highest quality product possible. Their culture for building is second to none when it comes to assuring that the quality, environmental and worker safety standards for the project are met.	Comment acknowledged.
2688	002	Sorensen	Mark	Jones-Blythe Construction Company	This project will put thousands of people to work immediately and help reduce the United States dependency on oil imports from unfriendly countries at a minimal risk to the environment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
3365	001	Sorenson	Don		Please work for the expeditious approval of the cross-border permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline. In an era of unrest in much of the world, when we all share a concern about the security of our energy supplies, it seems prudent to support projects that will bring a reliable oil supply from Canada, one of our most dependable and trusted allies. Canada is already the leading supplier of oil to the u.s. With approval of the Keystone XL Pipeline, and continued expansion of Canada's production capability, Canada could provide 25 of u.s. oil needs by 2030.	Comment acknowledged.
558	1	Soriano	Joselito		Approving this project means dependence on crude oil will be prolonged. You can help stop our dependence on oil and speed up the search for clean alternative power - let's move towards cleaner energy and protecting our environment.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses alternative energy sources and technologies and Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
558	2	Soriano	Joselito		BP Oil spill in the gulf is serious warning and evidence enough of the damaging effects of an oil spill. Your decision today will have lasting impact for 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.
558	2	Soriano	Joselito		BP Oil spill in the gulf is serious warning and evidence enough of the damaging effects of an oil spill. Your decision today will have lasting impact for generations to come.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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.
300	1	Soyinka	Demola		The proposed expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline into the Houston and Port Arthur refineries will help the economy in my community tremendously. At one time, there was a lot more construction going on in this area, which is located thirty minutes northwest of Houston. Now, the streets here are very quiet. The economic recovery that the government talks about has yet to reach this area. The approval of this pipeline expansion is surely needed in order to inject some energy into the recovery here.	Comment acknowledged.
300	2	Soyinka	Demola		For the past seven years, I have worked as a geologist and am very familiar with a myriad of issues related to the oil industry. Pipelines are a safe and affordable method of transporting a large quantity of oil to the refineries based in this area. Environmental concerns should not come into play to delay this project in any way, as the benefits of this project far outweigh any minor environmental details that may arise.	Comment acknowledged.
300	3	Soyinka	Demola		Something must be done to improve the economic outlook here, and the pipeline is the best plan I have heard of to address this community's economic issues. Please pursue this project wholeheartedly.	Comment acknowledged.
2520	001	Sparks	Cheryl		Expanding the Keystone Pipeline will bring the oil we need into our refineries. This is a step that must be taken to place us on a path to independence. By bringing this crude into the Texas refineries, we will see an ease in gas prices that the public desperately needs.	Comment acknowledged.
2520	002	Sparks	Cheryl		Expanding the pipeline also will decrease the cost of gas, helping to lower prices of other things such as airfare.	Comment acknowledged.
2520	003	Sparks	Cheryl		I urge you to approve the Keystone Pipeline expansion so that we can see the relief we deserve.	Comment acknowledged.
3436	002	Sparrow	Deb	Sierra Club	The supplemental draft environmental impact statement for the Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline overlooks major concerns raised by local communities and concerned citizens. I am very disappointed to learn that the State Department is not giving impacted communities an opportunity to attend local public hearings.	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 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.
3436	003	Sparrow	Deb	Sierra Club	Instead of continuing our dependence on dirty oil, America should be investing in green transportation solutions.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
84	1	Spatz	PaulAdolph	Sierra Club	I have strong objections to construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline Project passing over the aquifer here. It is clear that some day there WILL be a gushing of oil into the aquifer if Keystone is built here. That claim is based on the history of other pipelines leaking on a regular, predictable basis as	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,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					noted by Sierra Club research and documentation.	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.
84	2	Spatz	PaulAdolph	Sierra Club	How will we clean a leak similar to the BP Gulf Oil spill in a subterranean much less a suboceanic setting? It is well known that all the gulf oil spill will never be recovered so extrapolating from that, what will come of a Keystone 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. 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 High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 and AQF-4. As noted in those responses, the Northern High Plains Aquifer system is not a vast underground pool of water. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
84	2	Spatz	PaulAdolph	Sierra Club	How will we clean a leak similar to the BP Gulf Oil spill in a subterranean much less a suboceanic setting? It is well known that all the gulf oil spill will never be recovered so extrapolating from that, what will come of a Keystone spill?	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. 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.
84	3	Spatz	PaulAdolph	Sierra Club	Oil pouring into the aquifer will permanantly mix with water used for existing irrigation, livestock, mining, domestic and industrial use. It is an irresponsible proposal as written.	Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on the potential impacts of a spill that reaches the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and spill response scenarios.
84	4	Spatz	PaulAdolph	Sierra Club	Even though I personally object to all expanded production of toxic petrochemical products, if Canadian shaleoil must be used, why not refine it in the northern states and avoid the transit through pristine, delicate environments? There are markets in the northern states for oil. The $7 Billion Keystone budget would construct domestic refining capacity in a localized market - strengthening national security.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-8 provides information regarding shipment of Canadian crude oil to refineries closer to the oil sands production areas.
2908	001	Spence	Mark		Build the Keystone XL Pipeline so we can have energy security and jobs. Bring in the massive amounts of crude oil sands from Canada and bring down fuel prices.	Comment acknowledged.
3372	001	Spencer	Kirk		I am writing to ask for you support for the TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline Project. More than ever, we need to obtain our country's energy needs from resources in North America, instead of from countries who use the profits from their oil exports to oppose and even harm America's interests. Yes - as a nation we need to invest in R&D for renewable resources, but we must be realistic about the percentage of our energy needs will be met with solar, wind, or biofuels over the next 30, 40, or even 50 years. The increasing demand for energy is highly likely to outpace our ability to replace hydrocarbon energy sources with renewables, so I urge you to expeditiously approve the cross-border permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
3372	002	Spencer	Kirk		On another matter, please consider the number of America's current problems that could be solved by switching our cars,	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					trucks, and coal fired electricity plants to run on natural gas. If our Federal government would work with industry to lay the infrastructure needed so that natural gas could be readily obtained anywhere gasoline is sold, we would: 1. Immediately boost our economy by the jobs that would be created to lay the infrastructure. 2. Create new, long-term jobs producing domestic sources of natural gas. 3. Reduce our trade imbalance as we replace imported oil with domestically produced natural gas. 4. Reduce green house gas emissions far beyond the requirements of the Kyoto treaty. Switching from burning coal in our power plants and gasoline in our autos to burning natural gas would make a huge impact on our air quality.	
0738	001	Spera	Kathy		How much further must we digress from a sustainable future? There are healthy and reusable options besides tearing up the wilderness and depleting these viable options.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
2238	001	Spier	Tim	peaceful uprising	Tar Sands are not the answere. The money for this project should go towards renewable energy developement.	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.
2238	002	Spier	Tim	peaceful uprising	Any approval of any tar sands exploitation guaranties global CO2 levels will rise above 400ppm, making climate stabilization implausible and disastrous global climate impacts unavoidable.	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.
295	1	Spiller	Robert		When I first heard about the proposed construction of the Keystone XL pipeline, I wholeheartedly threw my hat in the ring in full support. Then when I heard that the State Department is pursuing forward progress, my excitement continued to build.	Comment acknowledged.
295	2	Spiller	Robert		The pipeline is essential to create further infrastructure for the United States, and I cannot say enough of what that means to our country.	Comment acknowledged.
295	3	Spiller	Robert		The building of this pipeline will create thousands of jobs for American workers to fill, and it cannot happen fast enough for them.	Comment acknowledged.
295	4	Spiller	Robert		Here in the United States, we never quit building highways, and, by the same token, we should not quit building pipelines. It should be an ongoing process, as we are always going to need energy to fuel our economy and our country.	Comment acknowledged.
439	1	Spina	Michael		I oppose the Keystone XL pipeline because of the dangers it poses to people and the environment. The State Department is doing a disservice to the American people by ignoring its dangers. Clean water and healthy children are more important than the profits of oil companies like TransCanada.	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.
1768	002	Spinks	Michael		Allow our country to have some energy independence when it comes to our own oil. No, we may not have complete independence but we will be able to put a dent in it.	Comment acknowledged.
71	3	Spivey	Dan		Who will be responsible for the Pipeline Contractors abiding by all the requirements of the SDEIS? Will it be the State Department having an official present at all times and on site during the construction of the pipeline? If not, the land owner will be at loss as to forcing the Company to follow the SDEIS.	The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has the responsibility to monitor construction to ensure compliance with its regulations and the Special Conditions it developed and that Keystone agreed to incorporate into the Project. In consultations with DOS,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						PHMSA senior management stated that PHMSA inspectors would conduct onsite inspections during construction.
71	3	Spivey	Dan		Who will be responsible for the Pipeline Contractors abiding by all the requirements of the SDEIS? Will it be the State Department having an official present at all times and on site during the construction of the pipeline? If not, the land owner will be at loss as to forcing the Company to follow the SDEIS.	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.
1383	001	Spooner	Deryck	API (FORM)	I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation, including: • Strengthening our energy security through expanded imports from our trusted neighbor and close ally, Canada • Employment in the U.S. supported by oil sands development would grow from 21,000 jobs in 2010 to 465,000 jobs in 2035 • Total GDP impact over the same time would be $521 billion in the U.S. • Nearly 1,000 U.S. companies in 47 states are already at work providing services, materials or equipment to Canadian oil sands development.	Comment acknowledged.
3067	001	Spooner	Dean		It is well past time to let American workers start work, and help American families realize the benefits of an increasingly secure energy supply.	Comment acknowledged.
145	1	Sportsman	Stewart		Please approve Keystone XL!!	Comment acknowledged.
145	2	Sportsman	Stewart		We need oil from a friendly source and lower pump prices. We can put more Americans to work and ease the burden on working Americans by lowering fuel prices.	Comment acknowledged.
145	3	Sportsman	Stewart		Pipelines are the safest method of transportation so the environmental concerns are being blown out of proportion.	Comment acknowledged.
145	4	Sportsman	Stewart		America needs Oil and will for years to come. Please approve the Keystone XL project and let us move forward as the greatest nation on Earth.	Comment acknowledged.
148	1	Sportsman	Susanmarie	CPSB	Please stop the politics and approve the Keystone XL project.	Comment acknowledged.
148	2	Sportsman	Susanmarie	CPSB	My family and I live in an area that it will pass and we need all of the help we can get. 1000s of jobs are at stake.	Comment acknowledged.
3077	001	Springer	Bethany		Please stop the development of the dirty sands oil pipeline.	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.
3077	002	Springer	Bethany		End our dependence on destructive fossil fuels and create jobs and a clean future by focusing on clean, green energy sources.	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.
2836	002	Spurgeon	Mary		The current routing of the pipeline is miles and miles from any specialists in hazardous materials clean-up. Rural fire	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					departments have no training, nor normal need to address spills that exceed the contents of a tanker truck, if they have those supplies and skills. TransCanada has failed to develop a plan to respond to leaks and spills across hundreds of miles of open land. The most rapid response will be in terms of hours, if not days. Even if a leak is detected quickly by their sensors, the toxic sludge is traveling at such high pressure that immediate shut off, if possible, will still result in a huge environmental mess.	plans for the proposed Project. 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.
2836	003	Spurgeon	Mary		If this pipeline is approved, it should be routed through the most populated areas possible--cities, so leaks may be quickly detected, emergency response is available, hospitals are near to help with poisoning of the public, and citizens can keep an eye on the pipeline.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
2836	004	Spurgeon	Mary		This pipeline is a "make work for no darn good reason except to make oil companies richer" enterprise.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3532	1	sshaffer417@comcast.net			How can anyone even consider such a destructive project? It takes way to much energy to implement. It could destroy anything and everything along 2000 miles of fertile farmland and water sources for millions.	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.
3532	2	sshaffer417@comcast.net			It endangers billions of birds and other creatures. It obliterates life at it's source.	Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds. DOS considers the EIS, including assessments of potential impacts to wildlife, to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
3532	3	sshaffer417@comcast.net			We have to move into the future, The southwest should be on solar. The midwest should be on wind. The northeast should be on geothermal. We should all be on fuel efficient vehicles. The rest of the world is gonna pass us by. Let's move toward the future and get away from filthy fuels.	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.
1839	001	St.John	Donald		Our addiction to drugs is fueling the unspeakable violence in Mexico and our addiction to oil is destroying a sizable part of Canada's environment despite the anger of many Canadians.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2648	001	Stabenow	Karen	Energy Coordinating Agency	This pipe line is so terribly wrong on so many levels. Fossil fuel....leave it in the ground. Create jobs by developing renewable sources of energy.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3577	1	Stacey	Liam		Why deal with impending pipeline leaks? Build the pipeline in norther states. Save the heartland from a mess! It makes energetic, economic, and environmental sense.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. 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.
2062	002	Stack	Eddie		It would lock the whole of North America into the worst possible trajectory of carbon gas pollution. Such permission would likely ensure global failure to avoid runaway global warming.	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.
2062	003	Stack	Eddie		This is not the time to proceed with this pipeline. This is a time to choose instead a mix of carbon-free renewable energy sources, develop the energy storage technologies that will make them suitable for baseline power, and electrify our national vehicle fleet.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses concerns regarding the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2977	001	Stahl	Wayne	Montana House of Representatives	Of utmost importance to my state and constituents is the economic opportunity this project brings to Montana. The pipeline together with the Bakken Marketlink Project will provide jobs for Montanans without adversely impacting the environment. It will enable other pipelines to connect to Keystone XL, alleviate current shipping constraints and provide more options to get Montana oil to markets. This will stimulate additional production in Montana creating even more jobs. Any further delay jeopardizes and extraordinary opportunity for our state and nation to enhance our energy security and spur our economic recovery. I urge you to expeditiously approve the Keystone XL permit.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of 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.
602	1	Staley-Mays	Wells	Peace Action Maine	The Keystone XL Project begins in the exploitation of First Nation lands in Alberta	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.
602	2	Staley-Mays	Wells	Peace Action Maine	The processes to extract oil from the tar sands is expensive, inefficient and uses vast amounts of water. It also creates vast amounts of sludge.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
602	2	Staley-Mays	Wells	Peace Action Maine	The processes to extract oil from the tar sands is expensive, inefficient and uses vast amounts of water. It also creates vast amounts of sludge.	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.
602	3	Staley-Mays	Wells	Peace Action Maine	The plans to transport the oil by way of pipelines to the United States are designed to enrich a very few already wealthy white individuals. The customer on the south side of the border faces exhorbitant prices and no real percs for purchasing this 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.
1615	002	Stanfield	Joe		Since Canada is a good trading partner and one of our most loyal allies, why not bring in more oil from them?	Comment acknowledged.
2363	001	Staniland	Lucinda	350 New Zealand	I would like to strongly voice my opposition to this project, the amount to carbon emission this would create is horrendous, not to mention the devastating effects on the environment.	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.
2363	002	Staniland	Lucinda	350 New Zealand	This money could be much better spent on investigating alternative clean energy sources, because, eventually we are going to run out of fossil fuels and then what? ACT NOW, put a proper Emissions Trading Scheme in place, put a price on carbon and let the alternatives compete.	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.
3252	001	Stanley	John&Diane		It would lock the whole of North America into the worst possible trajectory of carbon gas pollution. Such permission would likely ensure global failure to avoid runaway global warming.	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.
3252	002	Stanley	John&Diane		This is a time to choose instead a mix of carbon-free renewable energy sources, develop the energy storage technologies that will make them suitable for baseline power, and to electrify our national vehicle fleet.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2530	1	Stansbury	John		The pipeline will transport diluted bitumen (DilBit), a viscous, corrosive form of crude oil across Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.	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 of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2530	2	Stansbury	John		It is widely recognized that the environmental assessment documents for Keystone XL pipeline are inadequate, and that they do not properly evaluate the potential environmental impacts that may be caused by leaks from the pipeline.	The EIS provides an extensive and appropriate evaluation of environmental impacts of the proposed Project and is a product of extensive review and coordination with the cooperating agencies including EPA, BLM, PHMSA, USFWS, USACE, and many state resource and regulatory agencies with jurisdiction along the proposed Project corridor. Impacts were evaluated consistent with CEQ guidance.
2530	3	Stansbury	John		However, an independent assessment of TransCanada's emergency response plans for the previously build Keystone pipeline was done by Plains Justice (Blackburn, 2010). This document clearly shows that the emergency response plan for the Keystone pipeline is woefully inadequate. Considering that the proposed Keystone-XL pipeline will cross much more remote areas (e.g., central Montana, sandhills region of Nebraska) than was crossed by the Keystone pipeline, there is little reason to believe that the emergency response plan for Keystone-XL will be adequate.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
2530	4	Stansbury	John		Since spills from these pipelines will occur, and since they will be extremely difficult and expensive (likely tens to hundreds of millions of dollars), it is imperative that TransCanada be required to be bonded for these clean-up costs before any permits are granted.	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.
2530	5	Stansbury	John		An assessment of the potential worst-case spill from the Keystone pipeline was conducted by TransCanada; however, some of the methods and assumptions in that assessment are in question.	The referenced maximum spill analysis was prepared for the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline. The maximum spill analysis for the proposed Project is described in Section 3.13.4 and summarized in Consolidated Response OIL-2.
2530	6	Stansbury	John		According to the Trans Canada Frequency-Volume Study of the Keystone Pipeline (DNV, 2006), 14% of the spills would likely result from a large hole (i.e., greater than 10 inches in diameter). Using the 14% value, the 91 expected spills during a 50-year lifetime for the pipeline would result in 13 major spills from holes larger than 10 inches in the pipeline.	The referenced maximum spill analysis was prepared for the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline. The maximum spill analysis for the proposed Project is described in Section 3.13.4 and summarized in Consolidated Response OIL-2.
2530	7	Stansbury	John		This value was adjusted to 0.22 spills per year for the total 1673 miles of pipeline including the Gulf Coast Segment (ENTRIX, 2010). Using the 0.22 spills/year, TransCanada predicted 11 spills greater than 50 barrels would be expected over a 50-year project life. This reduced frequency is probably not appropriate for a couple of reasons. First, the study of the revised frequency ignored some of the historical spill data; i.e., the spill cause category of "other causes" in the historical spill data set (DNV, 2006). The "other causes" category was assigned for spills with no identified causes. Since this category represents 23% of the total spills, this is a significant and inappropriate reduction from the spill frequency data.	The referenced spill frequency analysis was prepared for the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline. It did not serve as the basis for Keystone's adjusted spill frequency estimate of .22 spills per year. The maximum spill analysis for the proposed Project is described in Section 3.13.4 and summarized in Consolidated Response OIL-2. It should be noted that the Keystone spill estimate was prepared to address frequency of breaches of the pipeline itself based on identified threats to the proposed Project pipeline. It should also be noted that the EIS provides a range of spill frequency estimates that provide unadjusted frequencies based on the PHMSA database and the NRC database as well as the adjusted spill frequency estimate prepared by Keystone. Additionally, in response to a data request from DOS (see Appendix V of the EIS), Keystone stated the following: "The report incorrectly asserts that TransCanada ignored 23% of statistical pipeline failures (pp. 1, 4). In part because the PHMSA data does not identify the cause for 23% of pipeline incidents, TransCanada used a more detailed assessment of causes of historical pipeline incidents, evaluating Keystone against each of these threats to establish an accurate risk profile. The applicable threats to the pipeline were determined

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						using established pipeline industry standards ASME B31.8S and API 1160. This fact was noted within the DNV report itself: 'It should be noted that the factors are similar but not identical to the U.S. Department of Transportation Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) categories of failure (e.g., third party harm).' (DNV 2006, p. 3)"
2530	8	Stansbury	John		That is, the initial frequency estimate was calculated in part with data from modern pipelines; therefore, a 50% reduction of the frequency estimates is highly questionable based on the data set used. More importantly, Dilbit, the type of crude oil to be transported through the Keystone-XL pipeline will be significantly more corrosive and abrasive than the conventional crude oil transported in most of the pipelines used in the historical data set. The increased corrosion and abrasion are due to 15 - 20 times the acidity (Crandall, 2002), 5 - 10 times the sulfur content (Crandall, 2002), and much higher levels of abrasive sediments (NPRA, 2008) compared to conventional crude oil.	See Response 007. Additionally, 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 of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
2530	9	Stansbury	John		In addition, the high viscosity of DilBit requires that the pipeline be operated at elevated temperatures (up to 158OF for DilBit and ambient temperature for conventional oil) and pressures (up to 1440 psi for DilBit and 600 psi for conventional oil) compared to conventional crude oil pipelines (ENTRIX, 2010).	Nowhere in the draft EIS, the supplemental draft EIS or the EIS is there a statement that the characteristics of dilbit influence the operating temperature or pressure of the proposed Project. For clarification, the operating pressure of the proposed Project as currently configured would be 1308 psi. 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 of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties (including viscosity) 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.
2530	10	Stansbury	John		[C]orrosion and pressure are the two most common failure mechanisms resulting in crude oil releases from pipelines (DNV, 2006),…	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 of the crude oil. The referenced maximum spill analysis was prepared for the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline. The maximum spill analysis for the proposed Project is described in Section 3.13.4 and summarized in Consolidated Response OIL-2.
2530	11	Stansbury	John		Also, TransCanada relies heavily on "soft" technological improvements, such as computer control and monitoring technology, … "soft" improvements require an ongoing commitment of monitoring and maintenance resources, which should not be assumed to be constant over the projected service life of the pipeline, and are also subject to an ongoing risk of error in judgment during operations.	Rather than weakening over time, it is reasonable to assume that computer software used in SCADA systems will continue to evolve and improve over time. 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.
2530	12	Stansbury	John		Given future economic uncertainty, this is not a reasonable assumption. It is reasonable to assume that decades from now TransCanada or a future owner will likely fail to commit adequate maintenance resources, fail to comply with safety regulations, or take increased operational risks during periods of lower income. Overtime, PHMSA should assume that the	The proposed Project would be required to operate with the committed leak detection capabilities as a condition of the Presidential Permit and as required by existing federal and state safety regulations. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					risk of spill from the Keystone XL Pipeline will increase due to weakening of "soft" technological enhancements. Over the service life of the pipeline it is not reasonable to rely on TransCanada's "soft" technological improvements to the same extent as built-in hard improvements.	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.
2530	13	Stansbury	John		[I]t is not important to know the risk (frequency) of a release in any particular mile segment (frequency per mile); rather it is important to know the risk of a release from the pipeline.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. As noted therein, spill frequency estimates per year are provided for the entire pipeline.
2530	14	Stansbury	John		In summary, there is no compelling evidence to reduce the frequency of spills because of modern materials and methods. The increased corrosiveness and erosiveness of the product being transported will likely cancel any gains due to materials and methods improvements and "soft" technological safeguards will likely become less effective over time.	The suggestion that the use of modern materials and construction methods as well as the implementation of modern methods of operation, maintenance, and internal inspection do not impact spill frequency is unfounded. 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 of the crude oil. 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.
2530	15	Stansbury	John		Therefore, the best estimate for spill frequency is the value from the PHSMA historical data set resulting in 1.82 spills/yr or 91 significant spills over the pipeline lifetime.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
2530	16	Stansbury	John		A vulnerable location of special interest along the pipeline system is near the side of a major stream where the pipeline is underground but at a relatively shallow depth. At these locations, the pipeline is susceptible to high rates of corrosion because it is below ground (DNV, 2006). Since the pipeline is below ground, small initial leaks due to corrosion-weakened pipe would potentially go undetected for extended periods of time (e.g., up to 90 days) (DNV, 2006) providing conditions for a catastrophic failure during a pressure spike.	As stated previously, the referenced report is for the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline, not the proposed Project. As described in Section 2.3.1.2, to protect against corrosion, an external coating (fusion-bonded epoxy, or FBE) would be applied to the pipeline and all buried facilities, and cathodic protection (CP) would be applied to the pipeline by impressed current. These measures would be provided in compliance with 49 CFR Part 195, Subpart H (Corrosion Control) and the requirements of 14 of the PHMSA 57 Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS). The primary impressed current CP systems would be rectifiers coupled to semi-deep vertical anode beds at each pump station, as well as rectifiers coupled to deep-well anode beds at selected intermediate mainline valve sites. The rectifiers would be variable output transformers which would convert incoming AC power to DC voltage and current to provide the necessary current density to the CP design structures. The rectifiers would have a negative cable connection to the design structure and a positive cable connection to the anode beds. The anode beds would consist of high silicon cast iron anodes backfilled with a highly conductive coke powder to allow for an expected anode minimum life of 20 years. During operation, the CP system would be monitored and remediation performed to prolong the anode bed and systems. The semi-deep anode beds would be 12-inch-diameter vertical holes spaced 15 feet apart with a bottom hole depth of approximately 45 feet. The deep-well anode bed would be a single 12-inch-diameter vertical hole with a bottom hole depth of approximately 300 feet. According

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						to CAPP (2009), the primary causes of internal corrosion are as follows: the presence of water containing any of the following; CO2, H2S, chlorides, bacteria, O2, or solids; pipelines carrying higher levels of free-water production (high water/oil ratio or water-cut); the presence of liquid traps where water and solids can accumulate. The BS&W content of crude oil that would be transported on the proposed Pipeline would not exceed 0.5%. Additionally, as shown in Table 3.13.5-3 of the EIS, the H2S content of typical WCSB synthetic and dilbit crude oils range from 0.002 to 0.01 weight percent. In addition, the TAN for WCSB dilbits is in the mid-range of heavy crude oils and the TAN characteristics of crude oils are not significant to the corrosion potential of steel piping at temperatures below 450 F (PHMSA 2011). The maximum operating temperature of the proposed Project would not exceed 150 F. Finally, according to CAPP (2009), mitigation against internal corrosion is provided by internal caliper surveys. According to PHMSA, relative to all forms of corrosion-related failures, the base regulations and the 57 Special Conditions provide inter-layered and interdependent protection through the application of a regimen of appropriate materials selection, construction methodologies, inspection, response to and study of anomalies, and corrective actions long before there is any through-wall corrosion-related event. Additionally, in response to a data request from DOS (see Appendix V of the EIS), Keystone stated the following: "Nowhere in the 2006 DNV document cited is there any suggestion that buried pipe at river crossings is more vulnerable to corrosion than any other portion of the buried pipeline. Nor is there any support for the statement in the summary about relative operating pressure at river crossings increasing susceptibility to corrosion…. Relative to other failure modes at river crossings, such as flooding or increased river flows scouring the river bottom or banks and exposing the pipe and making it vulnerable to damage or breakage, Keystone will utilize the horizontal directional drill (HDD) crossing method that places the pipe 25 feet or more below the river bottom at locations where scour is considered a potential threat. Other measures at river crossings further reduce the likelihood of failure. For instance, each of the river crossings mentioned in the report (Yellowstone, Missouri, Platte) will be installed using the HDD method and will utilize heavy-walled pipe with sacrificial abrasion-resistant coating applied over the FBE to further ensure the protective capability of the coating."
2530	17	Stansbury	John		In addition to river crossings, areas with shallow groundwater overlain by pervious soils (such as the sandhills region in Nebraska) where slow leaks could go undetected for long periods of time (e.g., up to 90 days) (DNV, 2006), pose risks of special concern.	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.
2530	18	Stansbury	John		The 90-day time to detection is for a very slow leak that would not be detected by the automatic leak detection system to distinguish between leaks and other transient pressure events in a pipeline transporting high viscosity materials such as DilBit. For example, in the recent Enbridge pipeline spill,	Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the proposed Project. In response to a data request from DOS (see Appendix V of the EIS), Keystone stated the following: "While it is theoretically possible for a very small leak to go undetected for 90 days,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					signals from the leak detection system were misinterpreted, and up to 12 hours elapsed between the time of the leak and actual final pipeline shut-down (Hersman, 2010).	data from actual pipeline spills demonstrate that substantial leaks do not go undetected for long periods of time. Further, those spills that are not detected within the first 48 hours are typically relatively small. PHMSA records (2001 through 2009) indicate that the majority of spills are detected within 2 hours, with 99 percent of spills detected within 7 days. Additionally given that leak occurrence is effectively random in time, if a patrol interval is fixed and equal to 14 days, then the time between leak occurrence and leak detection by patrol will range between zero days and 14 days, and it can be shown through modelling that the average time between occurrence and detection will be equal to one-half of the patrol interval (i.e., 7 days). Furthermore, in the context of a risk assessment, where the consequences are weighted by probability of occurrence, the average time is the most appropriate value.”
2530	19	Stansbury	John		In the case of the Keystone-XL pipeline leaks could occur in remote areas (e.g., central Montana, or the sandhills region of Nebraska) where direct observation would only occur by sending an observer to the suspected site; this could take many hours.	Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the proposed Project.
2530	20	Stansbury	John		Using these times and the design pumping rate for the Keystone-XL pipeline of 900,000 Bbl/d, the small leak would result in a release of 1.22 million Bbl (51 million gallons), and the large leak would result in a release of 7,188 Bbl (301,875 gallons).… The ability to make the decision to shut down the pipeline after 5 alarms is likely a reasonable "best-case" assumption. However, this “best-case” does not describe the "worst case" conditions that are being assessed here. Rather, the worst case should consider confusing and confounding circumstances where a shut-down decision is not clear and where the leak site is remote and not verifiable in a short time period (unlike the case in the Enbridge spill).… Therefore, for the worst-case spill for a large leak, a shut-down time of 2 hours is assumed. With a maximum pumping rate of 900,000 Bbl/d, and a shut-down time of 2 hours, the pumping rate volume is 75,000 Bbl (900,000 BBl/d * 1 d/24 hr* 2 hr).	In response to a data request from DOS (see Appendix V of the EIS), Keystone stated the following: “Keystone has calculated the worst case discharge for the Keystone XL pipeline in accordance with 49 CFR §194.105. The Stansbury document suggests that, because shutdown on another pipeline took longer, that increased time should be used as the shut down time assumption for the Keystone XL Pipeline. Enbridge’s pipeline was constructed in 1969, while Keystone XL Pipeline would be constructed in 2013 and would meet or exceed current regulatory standards. Stansbury does not take into account that the Keystone XL pipeline is instrumented at every mainline valve and has new, state-of-the-art leak detection and operator training systems that make it unlikely that Keystone operators would experience difficulty detecting a leak. Nor does he address industry information sharing or the workings of the regulatory regime, both of which serve to make it unlikely that alleged operational errors on one system are repeated on another system. In addition, Stansbury does not take into account the fact that worst case discharge is determined using a large leak that would be instantaneously detected by the leak detection system resulting in immediate initiation of shut down procedures. Nonetheless, in determining its worst case discharge, Keystone conservatively assumed a 10 minute leak confirmation period, plus nine minutes for pump shut down, plus a 3 minute valve closure time, for a total of 22 minutes. While detection of a smaller leak may require additional confirmation time, the small volumes released would not approach worst case discharge amounts. For example, Keystone has experienced small leaks at pumping stations on the Keystone system which resulted in releases that were a fraction of the estimated worst case discharge volumes. Despite being small, these leaks were identified by the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						sophisticated leak detection system employed on the pipeline and appropriate shut down and isolation measures were initiated. It is incorrect to assume that there could be a small leak that remained undetected for an extended period of time, as suggested by the Stansbury document." See also Response 018.
2530	21	Stansbury	John		Assuming that the pipeline is buried at a depth of 10 ft and that the 1.5% leak (75,802 ft3/d) is on the bottom of the pipe, oil would fill the pore spaces in the soil mostly in a downward direction, but it would also be forced upward toward the surface.	The pipeline is 36" inches in diameter and would be buried beneath 4 feet of cover. Therefore, the bottom of the pipe would be at a nominal depth of 7 feet. Oil migration in the subsurface would be a function of the amount of oil spilled, the characteristics of subsurface soils, and the depth to groundwater. Issues related to aquifers, including subsurface contaminate migration, along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2530	22	Stansbury	John		Some oil in locally isolated low spots will tend to remain in the pipe. Trans Canada arbitrarily assigned a drain-down factor of 0.6 meaning that 40% of the oil in the draining pipeline will be captured in low spots.	As stated previously, the commenter is relying on the maximum spill report for the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline, not the proposed Project. However, in response to a data request from DOS (see Appendix V of the EIS), Keystone stated the following: "In calculating how much oil might be released from a pipeline after it is secured and isolated, the author claims TransCanada "arbitrarily assigned a drain-down factor" for the pipeline (p. 9). Not noted, however, is that TransCanada's methodology reflects not TransCanada's judgment but rather the results of an independent assessment by the California Fire Marshal in its role as a regulator in California. The report is well known and respected among pipeline regulators and risk assessors."
2530	23	Stansbury	John		However, for calculation of the worst case spill, the volume should be calculated assuming that at least some of the valves fail (recall the failures of the safety devices in the recent Gulf oil spill).	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.
2530	24	Stansbury	John		Worst Case Release Calculation for the Missouri River Crossing	In response to a data request from DOS (see Appendix V of the EIS), Keystone stated the following: "Stansbury's estimates for these major river crossings are grossly overstated. Based on actual elevation profile, spill calculation inputs and hydraulic engineering data the worst case discharges for these three rivers is less than 20 percent of the volumes stated by Stansbury."
2530	25	Stansbury	John		Worst Case Release Volume Calculation for the Yellowstone River	In response to a data request from DOS (see Appendix V of the EIS), Keystone stated the following: "Stansbury's estimates for these major river crossings are grossly overstated. Based on actual elevation profile, spill calculation inputs and hydraulic engineering data the worst case discharges for these three rivers is less than 20 percent of the volumes stated by Stansbury."
2530	26	Stansbury	John		Worst-Case Release Volume Calculation for the Platte River, NE	In response to a data request from DOS (see Appendix V of the EIS), Keystone stated the following: "Stansbury's estimates for these major river crossings are grossly overstated. Based on actual elevation profile, spill calculation inputs and hydraulic engineering data the worst case discharges for these three rivers is less than 20 percent of the volumes stated by Stansbury."

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2530	27	Stansbury	John		The primary impacts via the air will be from hydrogen sulfide and benzene.	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 volatility of the crude oil, particularly dilbit. 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. Relative to hydrogen sulfide concentration, see Consolidated Response OIL-5 and Section 3.13 of the EIS.
2530	28	Stansbury	John		The primary negative impacts caused by a crude oil spill on land will be burial and smothering of plants and ground-dwelling animals.	Impacts from a crude oil spill on terrestrial plants and animals are addressed in Section 3.13.6.4 of the EIS.
2530	29	Stansbury	John		The primary constituents of concern in surface water are: benzene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), hydrogen sulfide, and bulk crude oil.	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 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. Impacts from a crude oil spill to surface water are addressed in Section 3.13.6.3 of the EIS.
2530	30	Stansbury	John		The primary constituent of concern in groundwater is benzene.	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 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. Impacts from a crude oil spill to groundwater are addressed in Section 3.13.6.3 of the EIS. See also Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2530	31	Stansbury	John		The worst-case site for such a spill is in the sandhills region of Nebraska. The sandhills are ancient sand dunes that have been stabilized by grasses. Because of their very permeable geology, nearly 100 % of the annual rainfall infiltrates to a very shallow aquifer often less than 20 feet below the surface. This aquifer is the well known Ogallala Aquifer that is one of the most productive and important aquifers in the world.	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.
3288	001	Stansell	Dennis		The best climate science from The National Academy of Science and the IPCC indicate great danger to our country from ANY new source of C02 emissions. Therefore I am very much opposed to this very dangerous and costly 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.
3144	001	Stantejsky	Susan		Tar sands oil is DIRTY. As YOUR OWN ANALYSIS indicates, tar sands oil produces more global warming pollution than conventional oil.	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 Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
3144	003	Stantejsky	Susan		this type of oil has a documented history of leaking through pipes due to the pressure, heat, and chemicals	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.
3408	001	Stantejsky	Susan	Sierra Club	The environmental risks, for both countries, are enormous. The first step in the process is to strip-mine huge chunks of Alberta's boreal forest. The oil, a tar-like substance called bitumen, is then extracted with steam or hot water, which in turn is produced by burning natural gas.	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.
3408	002	Stantejsky	Susan	Sierra Club	The E.P.A. estimates that the greenhouse gas emissions from tar sands oil -- even without counting the destruction of forests that sequester carbon -- are 82 percent greater than those produced by conventional crude oil.	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.
3408	004	Stantejsky	Susan	Sierra Club	In the United States, the biggest potential problem is pipeline leaks. The Keystone XL would carry bitumen -- which is more corrosive than crude oil -- thinned with other petroleum condensates and then pumped at high pressure and at a temperature of more than 150 degrees through the pipeline. Last July, an older bitumen pipeline in Michigan spilled 800,000 gallons of the stuff into the Kalamazoo River. A new TransCanada pipeline that began carrying diluted bitumen last year has already had nine spills.	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 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 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. While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time.
3408	006	Stantejsky	Susan	Sierra Club	From all of the evidence, Keystone XL is not only environmentally risky, it is unnecessary.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
1595	001	Stark	Sally		Expanding the Keystone XL Pipeline seems like a sound idea. We desperately need energy security. Oil from Canada can provide a secure supply while reducing the supplies we get from overseas countries.	Comment acknowledged.
2312	001	Stark	Deborah		I should think that given mounting, directly-observable evidence of the consequences inherent in continued burning of fossil fuels at our current rate of consumption, projects such as this which do nothing to mitigate those consequences would at this point be rejected in favor of investing more seriously in existing solar, wind and geothermal technology so that these can be brought to publicly affordable scale.	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.
1993	001	Starr	David		Pipelines are the most secure way to move oil. Without a pipeline, oil will be moved by tanker. Any tanker accident is thousands of times worse than any pipeline leak. Does "Exxon Valdez" mean anything to you? Build this pipeline and maybe the price of my furnace oil will go down. Canada is a good friend, going way back. We need to be neighborly toward them. The pipeline and the oil it will bring means jobs both here and in Canada. Both countries need jobs. Blocking this project can only be described as economic sabotage.	Comment acknowledged.
1685	001	Stave	Barbra		With our growing need for more available and secure energy, the Keystone XIL Pipeline could be the answer we have been seeking.	Comment acknowledged.
2455	001	Steed	John		There is a lot of slate oil and sand oil in North America. We need to get this oil from our own area and not from all over the world	Comment acknowledged.
2455	002	Steed	John		The Keystone Pipeline will supply us with good sand oil and create many American jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
304	1	Steele	AnnaBelle		Question why another pipeline and not a refinery?	Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project.
304	2	Steele	AnnaBelle		Things are still in recovery from the gulf spill; doesn't that give any of you reason for concern? Should as WSJ reported last week of a leak around Edmonton, 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. 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.
500	1	Steen	Terry		The project to construct the Keystone XL Pipeline will bring much-needed oil into our country. It will help make us less dependent on oil from overseas. It may even help lower the high cost of gasoline we are experiencing right now.	Comment acknowledged.
500	2	Steen	Terry		Therefore, the Keystone XL Pipeline is coming at a good time. I am totally in support of this.	Comment acknowledged.
500	3	Steen	Terry		Once this pipeline is approved, it will create jobs and help	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					strengthen our economy. The American people will be grateful to see a project that will help benefit this country. We hope that you will approve the Keystone XL Pipeline without any further delay.	
3264	001	Steeves	Richard		I strongly object to your plans to install a pipeline from Alberta to Texas for transporting oil from the tar sands for refining. This represents not just a danger from the pipeline itself, but it also represents a dangerous experiment with our climate. I urge you to reconsider this plan and search for more eco-friendly solutions (diminished consumption) for transportation.	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 Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
1426	001	Steiger	Samuel		We need jobs, and we need oil. The Keystone XL project should be a no brainer. Also, our national security is at risk. We cannot continue to get oil from unstable countries who don't like us very much.	Comment acknowledged.
304	2	Stelle	AnnaBelle		Things are still in recovery from the gulf spill; doesn't that give any of you reason for concern? Should as WSJ reported last week of a leak around Edmonton, Canada?!! Why Why Why do you have to have this pipeline? Please listen to all of the people.	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 P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project.
2046	001	Stelmach	Ed	Premier of Alberta	Canadian oil has clear benefits.	Comment acknowledged.
2046	004	Stelmach	Ed	Premier of Alberta	First, there is simply no validity to allegations that bitumen is more corrosive in pipeline transport than other sources of crude. Oil sands production moving through pipelines has either been upgraded into a relatively light crude oil, or is pure bitumen (separated from the sand, clays or other minerals present in oil sands at the point of production) blended with a lighter hydrocarbon to lower viscosity. In either case, sulphur and water (which is a primary concern in regards to corrosivity) are removed during processing and the product moving through the Pipeline is comparable to other crude products from a pipeline integrity or emergency response standpoint. The tariff specification for the Keystone XL project, for example, is virtually the same in regard to water and solids content as for other heavy oil pipelines.	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 to other heavy crude oils.
2046	005	Stelmach	Ed	Premier of Alberta	the Energy Resources Conservation Board, did not identify significant differences between pipelines handling conventional crude and those carrying crude bitumen or upgraded crude oil. Claims that Alberta has a higher pipeline failure rate, relative to the U.S. due to bitumen transport, misinterpret data collected under differing reporting requirements.	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 to other heavy crude oils.
2046	006	Stelmach	Ed	Premier of Alberta	failure to build the Keystone XL pipeline would result in increased U.S. dependence on, and wealth transfers to, sources of foreign oil outside of North America, particularly the Middle East. At the same time, Canadian oil would find alternative markets, most likely Asia, rather than flow to our	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					friends and neighbours in the U.S.	
2046	007	Stelmach	Ed	Premier of Alberta	I was very pleased to note the reference in SDEIS to the draft Lower Athabasca Regional Plan. The vast majority of oil sands production lies within this region of our province and this plan takes a big-picture view of land-use planning, addressing the combined impact of all activities on the region's land, air, water and biodiversity. This innovative approach sets limits on cumulative environmental impacts and employs a series of proactive triggers to ensure these limits are not exceeded.	Comment acknowledged.
2046	008	Stelmach	Ed	Premier of Alberta	I encourage you to consider the source of all U.S. crude oil imports and how U.S. environmental, economic and security interests are best protected.	Comment acknowledged.
410	1	Stenka	Kenneth	People Against the Pipeline	Does it really make sense to drive a, what is suppose to be safe, pipeline with benzene and other pollutants through the United States largest water supply when there are alternate routes? Is money the real reason why we have chosen not to do these routes?	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor 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.
410	2	Stenka	Kenneth	People Against the Pipeline	Please take in consideration your decision should not weigh on money or energy, but the sustainability of the life, people and our children. Keep the future of our children clean.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process and the National Interest Determination process.
2065	002	Stephens	Nancy	Manufacturers Association of Florida (MAF)	The project will certainly enhance national energy security and will subsequently benefit Florida's recovering economy.	Comment acknowledged.
2065	003	Stephens	Nancy	Manufacturers Association of Florida (MAF)	Building the Keystone pipeline will provide the infrastructure necessary to expand oil imports from a trusted, secure neighbor while supporting U.S. job growth associated with oil sands development.	Comment acknowledged.
2065	004	Stephens	Nancy	Manufacturers Association of Florida (MAF)	Since the Keystone pipeline will provide another reliable source of oil to Gulf refineries, Florida will also benefit from its completion. Increased Canadian oil supplies to the refineries that supply Florida with transportation fuel will be a key element in a sustained economic recovery in Florida.	Comment acknowledged.
2065	006	Stephens	Nancy	Manufacturers Association of Florida (MAF)	As our nation and Florida experiences a fragile economic recovery, it is imperative that we utilize our long-standing trading partnership with Canada to bring new energy sources to market. The Keystone XL Pipeline represents an important opportunity for economic growth and job creation.	Comment acknowledged.
3401	001	Stephens	Gregory	Sierra Club	The fuel is the dirtiest among any other types of fuel.	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.
3401	003	Stephens	Gregory	Sierra Club	We need to lower carbon emissions -- not increase them!	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
3401	004	Stephens	Gregory	Sierra Club	All this pipeline would do is to delay efforts to produce clean, renewable energy this country (and the world) so desperately needs.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3510	1	stephens.jenn@gmail.com			You are a smart woman with much political experience and I am proud that you represent our country and our gender in such a prestigious and powerful role within our government. And I am sure you are under enormous pressure to balance multiple interests. Still, the health of our natural environment will be crucial to the survival of the wealthy as well as the impoverished.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3510	2	stephens.jenn@gmail.com			I urge you to reject the Keystone XL Pipeline proposal and move the US toward a sustainable energy future. If rising fuel prices are the catalyst toward change, bring on $10/gallon gas. Your political future may hinge on your action regarding this issue. I know that I would think twice about voting for you if you permit this pipeline to proceed. I will be happy to use the power of social media to promote your decision on this issue, whatever you decide. Your constituency will let you know by their vote if they approve or disapprove of whatever action you decide to take regarding this matter.	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.
2899	001	Stephenson	James		The bottom line for ensuring our energy future is that we need to gain more domestic and near-domestic resources. With the creation of the Keystone XL Pipeline coming out of Canada, I think that this is a great way to start. Anything that we can do to decrease our dependence on our current suppliers, and increase our own energy independence in the process, will help us achieve true energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
2150	001	Stermer	John		I want to urge the Department of State to approve the Keystone XL Project. This pipeline has been well run in the past, with minimal environmental impact. An expansion of the line will allow greater energy production from a friendly neighbor, provide thousands of jobs in direct and related industry, and increase government revenue through growth of the tax base.	Comment acknowledged.
1350	001	Stewart	Alison		Please don't approve the Keystone XL Pipeline. It may provide a short term energy boost for our country (and short term economic windfall for a few), but it has the potential to create a serious environmental disaster.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1350	003	Stewart	Alison		So, why not put all our efforts into building infrastructure to tap into the cleaner energy source that our planet has given us in abundance--wind and solar?	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1350	004	Stewart	Alison		If approved, the Pipeline route MUST be directed away from the Ogalala Aquifer, which is Nebraska's vital water source that needs to be kept clean and pure.	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.
2242	001	Stewart	Deborah	No Pipeline organization	We the people know this is wrong for the country, the environment, wildlife and our lives. We're not stupid ,so we should be able to come up with alternatives for fuel.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2761	001	Stewart	James		Global climate cannot withstand the carbon dioxide that will be	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					added to the atmosphere due to the burning of tar sands oil. That oil must remain in the ground if we are to avoid seriously overshooting the maximum safe carbon dioxide level.	concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
2828	002	Stewart	Jeanne		In the future, this method of oil extraction may become cost prohibitive as new energy methods are pursued and the state(s) will be left with a potential health hazard. While many strides in science and technology have been made in the energy field, some things should not be done, regardless of how much we believe in our own abilities.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2828	003	Stewart	Jeanne		Where will we get our water then? How much will it cost for Nebraska farmers to procure water from another clean source for farming and drinking? What will happen to the Nebraska economy (and other agricultural economies in any other state) if farming is no longer possible due to pollution of the aquifer?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2828	004	Stewart	Jeanne		Due to the issues with TransCanada's existing pipeline, it does not make sense to increase their responsibility which becomes the State of Nebraska's liability in the event of a spill TransCanada cannot handle or respond to.	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.
2828	005	Stewart	Jeanne		Run the new pipeline parallel to the existing pipeline or somewhere else, but NOT over the aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
1724	002	Stinson	JohnMichael		The United States and Canada are strong trading partners, and the countries' history of cooperation in economic and political affairs is without peer in the world. I do believe, Madam Secretary, that these factors alone are sufficient cause to wholeheartedly support this project. If another country has to have important influences on the crude oil supply to the United States, then we should want that country to be Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
1724	003	Stinson	JohnMichael		The Canadian crude to be transported via the Keystone system would fit perfectly into the new refinery configurations. The net result would be lower feedstock prices, lower refined product costs, greater security of supply and therefore lower inventory costs, and improved trading and transportation alternatives. It is in the interest of the United States to produce competitively priced fuels.	Comment acknowledged.
1724	005	Stinson	JohnMichael		Expanding the Keystone pipeline system would help maintain the United States as the primary option for marketing enhanced crude oil supplies from the Athabasca and other producing regions in western Canada. Our primary competitor is likely to be China. Chinese companies are buying into Canadian oil production operations, notably in the Athabasca region. The Chinese are interested in pipeline deliveries of Canadian oil to Canada's west coast and from there to Chinese refining centers by ship. The availability of pipeline capacity to handle expanded crude oil production to refining centers in the United States would provide an opportunity to maintain "first marketing option" status for our country.	Comment acknowledged.
493	1	Stone	Jim		Recently, I have gone through a terrible emotional time. Now, as the economic situation here in my community declines due to the rising price of gasoline and oil, I worry about what	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					impact that will have on my financial situation. To say these are not good times for me would be an understatement, but I am encouraged to hear that the State Department is considering approving an expansion of the Keystone pipeline which will bring many additional barrels of crude oil a day into our country from Canada. I hope that, given the terrible state of our economy, the State Department will grant the approvals on this project very soon.	
493	2	Stone	Jim		This pipeline expansion project will bring quite a bit more oil into our country from Canada, hopefully meeting our demand and lowering prices. Certainly, it is worth taking a chance on this project, especially since TransCanada will be funding it.	Comment acknowledged.
596	1	Stone	Chris		The KOCH brothers obviously do't give a rat's pAtoot about America or Americans, OR the environment.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
596	2	Stone	Chris		CLEAN RENEWABLE ENERGY IS THE ONLY ANSWER..... HELLO, THIS IS TEH 21ST C.....COULD WE CLIMB ABOARD THIS TRAIN? OIL, SHALE OIL, SAND OIL, ANY OIL AIN'T IT!!!	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses alternative energy sources and technologies.
2967	001	Stone	Susan		The economic situation here in Michigan has been very poor for a number of years. That situation, combined with the escalating price of gas, is making life very difficult for residents of this state. It is even tougher for small business owners like me. Getting some control over the price of gasoline would be a real benefit for residents of this state. This is why I am in favor of the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline, which will give us greater access to more affordable oil from Canada. For the past twenty-five years, I have operated a closet installation business. As you can imagine, the high price of gasoline has hit my business hard, as both my installer and I must travel on a daily basis to visit clients. It is unfortunate that my take-home income, which I use to support my spouse and myself, has been impacted by the high price of oil. We should be getting more oil from our own country and from our friendly neighbors like Canada. Already, many professionals have left Michigan for greener pastures, and if the economy continues the way it has been going, it will be impossible for small business owners like me to stay operating. Solving our oil problems is a simple one. Let us get moving on the Keystone Pipeline. This project makes sense.	Comment acknowledged.
2440	001	Stoner	Michael		I am writing to register my OPPOSITION to this project. We have enough issues with global warming to add refining of tar sands to the mix.	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
2440	002	Stoner	Michael		We should be investing the money this project would cost in energy conservation and energy efficiency instead of more fossil fuel production.	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.
1800	001	Stowers	Tony		Please reconsider the tar sand pipe line project. Recent events in the Gulf of Mexico and Japan should be indications that technology does not always anticipate the circumstances under which disaster can 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2399	001	Strach	Ron		I feel that this pipeline is good for US oil supply, and good for creating jobs. This should go ahead without a doubt. I believe TCPL is a responsible company and will do more than due diligence in operating this pipeline.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2905	001	Strain	Juanita		These rising oil prices can come down if we tap into the resources made available to us. We need this now. This pipeline is going to take time to build and in turn will take time to bring jobs. Please approve the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion so that average citizens can start working again to take care of their families.	Comment acknowledged.
0718	002	Stranaghan	Laurel		People would prefer to utilize greener alternatives and support a robust R * D program for that. Also, currently available green energy alternatives which could cut back on carbon fuel use have not yet been utilized to their maximum potential.	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.
2853	001	Strand	Muriel		this project should be dropped immediately. oil from tar sands merely extends our oil addiction with a form of energy that multiplies the climate change emissions of the oil itself.	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.
2853	002	Strand	Muriel		I am sure than american ingenuity and intelligence are up to the challenge of living on the income from natural capital without continuing to degrade god's earth by pandering to an unhealthy appetite for cheap energy.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1697	001	Strickland	Frances		The Keystone Pipeline should be expanded, since we should not be so dependent on distant sources for our oil. President Obama said that he can't bring down our prices, but approving the expansion of this pipeline is one of many things that can be done to help. Doing so would be the quickest way to get oil from Canada to our refineries in Texas, thus lowering our fuel costs.	Comment acknowledged.
2990	001	Stringer	Lynda		America needs to work toward energy independence. Expanding the Keystone Pipeline will help us to do just that. Please ensure that the permits are granted so that construction can begin. We are living on a retirement inc ome. My husband, Ron, is a retired schoolteacher and I home school my sixteen-year-old son. The current gas prices are really hurting our budget. The building of the Keystone XL Pipeline will not only lower the price of energy, but also it will help to create jobs here in Amenica. While I am not against finding alternative energy sources, we need to make sure that these alternatives are economical. In the meantime, we need to allow the permits for the Keystone XL Pipeline. Please make sure that this happens.	Comment acknowledged.
2064	001	Stringham	Greg	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP)	This project significantly enhances energy security on the North American continent, building on an already strong Canada-United States energy trading relationship. This is particularly important with the recent events in North Africa and the Middle East and the rising demand from emerging markets in Asia for energy resources.	Comment acknowledged.
2064	002	Stringham	Greg	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers	CAPP fully supports increased Canadian crude oil access into the United States Gulf Coast market, to help replace declining supplies of heavy oil from Mexico and Venezuela.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				(CAPP)		
2418	001	Stroman	Johan		The International Panel on Climate Change is criticized by climate scientists as being too conservative in its projections for climate change impacts caused by elevated CO2 levels. Expansion of pipeline infrastructure in North America without reference to the massive emission levels caused by our addiction to fossil fuels is shocking.	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.
2418	002	Stroman	Johan		Without an estimate of how much more CO2 will be added to the earth's atmosphere from this project versus the opportunity to reduce CO2 levels through investment and expansion of other areas of the North American economy. The need for accelearted innovative growth of renewable energy; expansion of incentives for home retrofits; expanding infrastructure for electric vehicles and legislated fuel economy standards for vehicles are just a few of these areas.	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 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. .
2418	003	Stroman	Johan		To not include and attribute the impacts from the massive addition of CO2 into the atmosphere would be to miss a huge component of any modern effort to assess Environmental Impacts from this 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.
2458	001	Struchen	Eva		Our job market in this country could see a positive boost from this construction. Gas prices could lower and people could start to travel once again.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
0926	001	Sturtevant	Beverly		The Keystone Pipeline project is extremely important. It will provide an abundant source for the oil we need, giving us a means to bring it down from Canada. Furthermore, it will satisfy my desire to protect the environment, since we live four miles from the beach and I want to avoid any offshore drilling.	Comment acknowledged.
0926	002	Sturtevant	Beverly		This pipeline project satisfies many needs in our country. It offers jobs, which will improve our financial stability. Furthermore, it will drive down the cost of gas and other prices. Finally, it will assist us in moving toward energy independence while still protecting our environment. I strongly urge you to approve the Keystone Pipeline expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
353	1	Stutheit	Jennifer		I live in Lincoln, Nebraska. The pipeline isn't in my backyard. Yet, the Ogallala Aquifer is an important resource to the entire state of Nebraska. The pipeline should be moved to eastern Nebraska and not go through the Sandhills! The Transcanda company just had an oil spill this spring in North Dakota. Last fall they had one in Michigan. The don't have a good track record. Why let them endanger the Ogallala Aquifer? It doesn't make sense. If you feel we have to let them put the pipeline through our state, put it in eastern 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 and the Sand Hills area. 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). The Kalamazoo incident in Michigan was from an Enbridge crude oil pipeline.
353	2	Stutheit	Jennifer		Please consider these comments left by citizens! Why would our federal government listen more to a company from	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					another country than to its own citizens? Read the letters to the editors in any Nebraska newspaper. Each day they include letters from farmers who have already been bullied and threatened by this foreign company. Why does our federal government allow this to happen to its citizens?	(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.
353	3	Stutheit	Jennifer		Any argument about the pipeline creating jobs doesn't make sense. The same amount of jobs will still be created by putting the pipeline through eastern Nebraska!	Comment acknowledged.
2780	002	Suckow	Paul	Harris County	Whereas, these initial climate change effects will inevitably continue and will worsen at minimum to the extent that additional greenhouse gasses are allowed to enter the Earth atmosphere from any source on the planet, causing adverse effects up to, including and beyond the risk of effective extinction of civilized humankind, and, Whereas, the lag in time from which excess greenhouse gases enter the surface reservoirs (atmosphere, biological materials and ocean) to the time of their full expression in heat-trapping effects follows the great inertia of ocean atmosphere and its closely-coupled climate systems, both locking in assured future effects and increasing their severity over time to an unknown degree as natural climate feedbacks and future human actions combine to exacerbate resulting problems, and, Whereas, to date no person has succeeded in replacing any contribution of excess carbon-bearing atmospheric greenhouse gasses from the burning of fossil carbon-based fuels to solid earth reservoirs similar to those which from source hydrocarbons were mined, and, Whereas, the NEPA environmental review process is one in which we claim expertise due to our performance as Responsible Entity for federally-assisted community development and disaster recovery projects, and, Whereas, the NEPA environmental review process must address the concerns of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 as amended which has included concern for sea level rise and climate change effects due to all energy infrastructure including pipelines since the 1990 amendments;	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.
2780	003	Suckow	Paul	Harris County	And, each of these effects briefly summarized above have now begun or will in the future adversely affect the current or future citizens of Harris County and the State of Texas at minimum, far more than the temporary benefits of convenience continuation of our unsustainable fossil carbon economy might allow. Therefore, we must on behalf of those people consider the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement as incomplete in its consideration of the impacts of the proposed project on the human environment. A full scientific assessment would preclude the use of unconventional sources of petroleum (tar sands, shale oils, gasified coals and precoals) due to the effects of excess greenhouse gasses in surface reservoirs over future millennia. The proposed project does not appear to prevent petroleum from unconventional sources such as tar sands and oil shales from being oxidized IN ADDITION TO readily-available	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
					petroleum and petroleum products throughout the global atmosphere. Thus, in the words of respected NASA climate scientist James E. Hansen, "Exploitation of tar sands would make it implausible to stabilize climate and avoid disastrous global climate impacts. The tar sands are estimated (e.g., see IPCC AR4 WG3 report) to contain at least 400 GtC [billion tonnes carbon] (equivalent to about 200 ppm CO2). Easily available reserves of conventional oil and gas are enough to take atmospheric CO2 well above 400 ppm. However, if emissions from coal are phased out over the next few decades and if unconventional fossil fuels are left in the ground, it is conceivable to stabilize climate. Phase out of emissions from coal is itself an enormous challenge. However, if the tar sands are thrown into the mix it is essentially game over. There is no practical way to capture the CO2 emitted while burning oil, which is used principally in vehicles."	
2780	004	Suckow	Paul	Harris County	In fact, the entire proposed project flies in the face of a reasonable alternative (or at least no more destructive alternative) for shipment of Canadian heavy crude to expanding markets in Asia by insisting on overbuilding pipeline capacity relative to projected future US oil 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. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives.
2780	005	Suckow	Paul	Harris County	We dare not increase oil sands deliveries to Texas refineries from today's 64,000 up to 700,000 Bbl. per day in 2020-2030. To do so allows exploitation of the worst polluting sources of petroleum next to outright gasification of coal and lignite. The cumulative environmental impact of the increased use of tar sands in Texas Refineries has not been correctly estimated. Offsetting greenhouse gas reductions through “proposed mitigation measures…would include revegetation of the construction work areas, restoration of wetland functions, and compensatory wetland mitigation for wetland impacts” would be insignificant even in the short run while small amounts of fossil carbon become absorbed into animal and vegetative matter.	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.
2780	006	Suckow	Paul	Harris County	The Draft EIS Keystone XL Pipeline Project enumerates the reasons that climate change effects should have low impact upon the operation of the proposed project during its practicable lifecycle, but stops short of describing the true impacts that the operation of the proposed project will cause in the human environment.	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.
2780	007	Suckow	Paul	Harris County	Continuing delivery of oil sands heavy crude when traditional “less reliable and diminishing sources” (ES-21) would have naturally retired the expensive and dirty processing of heavy crude oil creates adverse incremental and cumulative environmental effects. It locks in more climate change compared with the combustion of less carbon-intensive products or the switch to carbon-free technologies altogether. It, along with increasing coal use, goes against the historical de-carbonization of human energy sources that has occurred during the progress of the industrial age. As much as Harris County would covet the additional economic life that the Canadian Oil Sands could deliver to the Houston region, we	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
					regretfully must decline in favor of a more sustainable future for human civilization.	
149	1	Sukup	Peter		Why can an oil pipe line be installed in Nebraska sand hills with no or little means of detecting a leak or removal of a spill if and or when it should happen?	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. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on the potential impacts of a spill that reaches the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and spill response scenarios.
149	2	Sukup	Peter		The original Keystone pipe line is place in soil that is less sensitive to an oil spill. Why is the original route not being used?	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing Keystone Mainline route.
149	3	Sukup	Peter		What is the life span of this pipe line? How is it to be serviced? Who pays for spill cleanup and how could a cleanup take place? Has anyone thought about the losses of farm land if an oil spill is generated? What means of providing clean water for a farmer that uses acre feet of water to irrigate an irrigated ¼ section of land. We have one ground water mess from World War II near Grand Island. With this cleanup in its third decade for a small chemical spill, how long would it take to clean up the oil mess from this pipe line?	Consolidated 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. 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. 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 Section 3.13.6.7, Keystone has committed to provide an alternative water supply if an accidental release from the proposed Project contaminates groundwater or surface water used as a source of potable water or for irrigation or industrial purposes. The time required for cleanup and recovery of a spill is highly dependent on many variables such as the location, size, and season of the spill. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on the potential impacts of a spill that reaches the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and spill response scenarios.
1590	001	Sumnerford	William		The Keystone XIL Pipeline could help us in just the way we need it. Seven hundred thousand more barrels of crude oil a day would create jobs, lower the price of gas, and boost the economy.	Comment acknowledged.
1092	001	Sunshine	Rafe	British Columbia Sustainable Energy Association	As a Canadian citizen I am extremely disappointed that the US would consider approving the Keystone XL Project as too many breaks in the pipeline have contributed to the environmental pollution of too much land.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
1092	002	Sunshine	Rafe	British Columbia Sustainable Energy Association	Using sustainable alternative energy sources like solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, tidal current energy, kinetic wave energy and biodigesters should be considered before any further burning of fossil fuels.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
307	1	Sutton	Edward		Bringing into our country more resources to increase oil production is a wise move and something I wholeheartedly support. The Keystone XL Pipeline, originating from Alberta, Canada, is one such resource. This country could provide relief to its citizens, at least in terms of fuel costs, because of what the Keystone XL Pipeline could provide. In addition, the jobs that this pipeline would create would be a great benefit for the many people out of work in this economy.	Comment acknowledged.
307	2	Sutton	Edward		The United States already imports fuel from Canada. The Keystone XL Pipeline is an excellent supplement to that, and one that I vigorously support. It is crucial that you do the same.	Comment acknowledged.
1216	001	Svetlik	Cleve		The Keystone Pipeline extension is a wonderful idea, as it will bring fuel to the United States in the fastest, cheapest, and safest way possible. In these troubled times, it is more important than ever that we find ways to achieve energy security in our country. The oil sands of Canada are the answer we have been seeking.	Comment acknowledged.
3475	1	Swaithes	Koleda		Even with a good income and a nice retirement, it is hard not to notice the continual increase in gas prices. This is one reason I am in favor of the Keystone Pipeline expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
3475	2	Swaithes	Koleda		My children, and their children, are and will be affected by the instability of the economy. This is also why I am in favor of this pipeline expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
3475	3	Swaithes	Koleda		We will be able to have the pipeline operational faster than we can produce that amount of oil ourselves. Doing business with friendly neighbors makes more sense than doing business with upset enemies. I am looking forward to having this extra oil on our market and seeing the affects of it reflect in the prices.	Comment acknowledged.
256	1	Swallers	Robert		Please support this pipeline we need jobs as a father of four and a union member I need jobs like this to keep my family going thank you	Comment acknowledged.
63	1	Swanson	Earl		There is no guarantee that after allowing a foreign company to place a thousand miles of pipelines through some environmentally fragile areas of the U.S. they will even sell all the oil to us. They are just as likely to sell it to China or someone else.	As noted in Section 1.0, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, the proposed Project would meet the need of refiners in the Gulf Coast region. Consolidated Response P&N-2 addresses the potential for export from the Gulf Coast of Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project and product refined from

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project.
63	2	Swanson	Earl		Land owners are afraid of imminent domain lawsuits that would force them to sell land so that a foreign country can pipe oil on it to sell to another foreign country.	As noted in Section 1.0, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, the proposed Project would meet the need of refiners in the Gulf Coast region. Consolidated Response P&N-2 addresses the potential for export from the Gulf Coast of Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project and product refined from the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project.
3040	001	Swanson	John		The TransCanada project is extremely important for America's energy security, as well as maintaining our best interests with Canada	Comment acknowledged.
2041	003	Sweeney	James	Illinois Chamber of Commerce	Pipelines are the safest way to bring product to the market. W	Comment acknowledged.
2041	004	Sweeney	James	Illinois Chamber of Commerce	We have numerous pipelines in the state that bring crude oil from Canada's oil sands to our area refineries. In a sense we've been the center of pipeline testing for decades and it has worked with few, if any, long-term environmental impacts. There is no plausible reason to think the Keystone XL pipeline would be any different.	Comment acknowledged.
2041	005	Sweeney	James	Illinois Chamber of Commerce	American refineries and pipelines are among the safest and most highly regulated in the world –	Comment acknowledged.
2199	001	Sweet	Michael		I am very concerned that there is no environmental analysis of this project in relation to Global Climate Change. It is well known in the scientific community that release of carbon dioxide from burning oil contributes to the degradation of the environment. This project will release gigatonnes of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. This pollution is likely to result in the distruction of much of the Florida coastline, where I live. A scientific evaluation of the damage caused by the profligate release of Carbon Dioxide in this project is required. A cost benefit analysis of the damage caused by climate change due to this project relative to other energy sources should be done.	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.
3473	1	Swindell	Richard		The Keystone Pipeline expansion is just one of many things we need to do to make America a bit more energy independent. We have had too many roadblocks in the way of energy development. With the increase in technology, we should utilize our pipeline resources for moving fuels. We must start thinking about our dependence on energy from hostile regions of the world and we need some sort of backup plan. Expanding our pipelines is a step in the right direction.	Energy security is addressed in Section 1.4 of the EIS and will be considered in the determination of national interest as described in Section 1.3 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response P&N-9.
1323	002	Swinehart	Alene		For a little more money the pipeline can go further east and not be a danger to the Ogalla Aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
1323	003	Swinehart	Alene		Better yet -- instead of pipelines, lets fill Nebraska with wind towers and solar panels -- neither of these will ever hurt our	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					groundwater.	alternative and renewable energy. 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.
517	1	Szabo	Ronald		In my opinion, the Keystone XL Pipeline is an excellent project. It will give us more available oil to use in this country. It will help create jobs and it will certainly help give us economic growth. The benefits will come in so many different ways.	Comment acknowledged.
517	2	Szabo	Ronald		This country has seen enough of high gasoline and energy prices. We finally have an opportunity to do something about it. The Keystone XL Pipeline will bring our economy back up to speed. This project must be approved so that we may have a brighter future.	Comment acknowledged.
470	1	Szafran	Shirley		I think the pipeline will be prone to leaks and that would cause irreparable damage to our Texas countryside.	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.
470	2	Szafran	Shirley		There is enough oil refining in the greater Houston area. Have you ever been there? The air never looks clear when I go to visit family living there. I want their air to become cleaner, not dirtier.	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.
2561	002	Szymczak	Edmond		I am strongly in favor of the Keystone XL Pipeline. It is imperative that we take all necessary steps to establish energy security	Comment acknowledged.
2561	003	Szymczak	Edmond		We have existing pipelines which have been safely in place for thirty to fifty years. Our pipeline technology and materials are the best in the world. This technology includes monitoring equipment that allows isolation of any problem.	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.
2473	001	Tabor	Elcie		The 700,000 barrels of oil per day that will be added due to this pipeline is vital in lowering prices from gas, to food, to building supplies.	Comment acknowledged.
2595	001	Taglia	Peter		I am not opposed to all fossil energy projects and I am a strong supporter of research and deployment of carbon capture and storage (CCS) for fossil fuel point sources. But the magnitude of the carbon located in the oil sands is of global atmospheric significance and there is no promising way to mitigate the carbon impacts of oil sands, particularly since it is a transportation fuel with millions of tailpipe emissions.	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.
2595	002	Taglia	Peter		Potential use of CCS at the oil sands can only possibly reduce the footprint of this oil on a well-to-wheels lifecycle basis to the approximate footprint of many conventional oil sources, at significant cost and with large uncertainties. We do not need this oil and the climate risks entailed. We already receive	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
					significant oil sands imports and the increasing amounts of domestic natural gas and oil from enhanced oil recovery, along with the Administration's energy efficiency efforts are more than sufficient to keep our country running (and yes, shale gas may have a higher footprint than conventional natural gas, but the fugitive emissions from shale gas well completion and pipeline transport are much more manageable than oil sands and coal). At some point an expansion of the oil sands may be warranted, such as if all other options fail and major technological breakthroughs such as economical capture of CO2 from air becomes viable, but that time is not now.	
3407	002	Tansy	carol	Sierra Club	America should be investing in green transportation solutions.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
120	1	Tarver	Michael		I am completly in support of this project, we need to get a more reliable source of oil from a competent and friendly source, what are we waiting for	Comment acknowledged.
2405	001	Tate	Ryan		I do not believe our money should be spent on importing more oil. Rather it should be spent on implementing renewable energy technology, technology that already exists and is economical as long as oil is not subsidised through pipes like this.	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.
2405	002	Tate	Ryan		Also, as a Canadian I hope the Albertan and federal government will either clean up the tar sands or put an end to 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.
2405	003	Tate	Ryan		As an American I don't believe we should be supporting policies that hurt the environment in other countries.	Section 3.13.4 of the EIS has been revised to expand discussions of extraterritorial concerns.
220	1	Taylor	Kelly		Please approve this permit for the pipeline. We need to reduce the price of oil for the sake of our economy and it would create a lot of jobs in an election year.	Comment acknowledged.
228	1	Taylor	Renee		Approval of the Keystone XL project is imperative to the future wellbeing of the United States. It will help us to be less dependent on foreign oil. It will provide jobs for many US citizens, and bring money into cities where those workers will be staying.	Comment acknowledged.
511	1	Taylor	Ralph		It would be great if we could start using the resources we have right here in the United States. However, until we are able to, I feel that the Keystone XL Pipeline is an excellent project to help bring oil into this country. We need another avenue to have available oil to take care of our growing energy needs. This will certainly help make us self-sufficient. It will create jobs, which will help stimulate our economy.	Comment acknowledged.
511	2	Taylor	Ralph		The Keystone XL Pipeline needs to be approved so that construction can begin. Delaying it will only cause more cuts in jobs and higher fuel prices. The more quickly you can move forward on this, the better.	Comment acknowledged.
563	1	Taylor	Alan		Say 'no' to possible, grand pollution.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						oil spill from the proposed Project.
1444	001	Taylor	Tim		The proposed pipeline will cross through the middle of our ranch in the Nebraska Sandhills. The Ogallala Aquifer is at a 3 ft depth through most of route on our property. They propose burying the pipe 4 ft underground. Hence they are burying the pipe in my family and my livestocks drinking water. Without the clean abundant and reliable source of ground water the aquifer provides, we would not be able tosustain a family on this land or produce the best quality, safest food in the world. Keep the unique and renewable Ogallala Aquifer safe! Route this pipeline out of the Nebraska Sandhills.	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.
2259	001	Taylor	Dov		Exploitation of tar sands will have disastrous effects on the global climate and further destroy the earth. Please do not approve the pipeline designed to carry tar sands oil to the Texas refineries.	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.
2259	002	Taylor	Dov		It's long past time for us to create a sane energy policy instead of poisoning the future for us and our children.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2285	001	Taylor	MaryJeanne	NUCS	I object to the proposed building of a pipeline for the movement of tar sands to refineries in Texas!! We need to reduce greenhouse gases that already exist, not add more!	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.
2313	001	Taylor	Teri		The Keystone XL Pipeline, as proposed will wind its way across our Nebraska ranch for nearly six miles. To say that we are concerned is indeed an understatement. Our ranch is not only home to our herd of Angus cattle it is the legacy we hope to leave our four grandchildren, three of which reside here now. We fear for the future of this area of Nebraska if and when a catastophe occurs along this pipeline. We fear for this area evironmentally as well as geographically as the impact on the sandhills in our area will be significant.	Consolidated Responses OIL-1 and OIL-2 address the likelihood of large spills from the Project. 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.
2313	002	Taylor	Teri		I ask that you strongly consider denying this permit based on the location they have chosen to route it.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
2386	001	Taylor	Caroline		PLEASE APPROVE THE KEYSTONE XL PROJECT ASAP...WE NEED THE OIL AND I KNOW THE COMPANY TO BE RESPONSIBLE AND TRUSTWORTHY.... WE ARE IN A MUST HAVE SITUATION WHEN IT COMES TO CANADIAN OIL.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2952	1	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	SPECIFIC COMMENT DSEIS Section 1.0 Introduction, page 1-2, paragraph 2: The DSEIS discusses the relocation of the tank farm from Steele City, Nebraska, to Cushing, Oklahoma. Comment: If this is not accurately reflected in the biological assessment, we recommend updating the biological assessment to reflect this change.	The final BA accurately reflects the relocation of the tank farm to Cushing, Oklahoma.
2952	2	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	The following comments are submitted pursuant to authorities under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. §661 et seq. (FWCA)), Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. §§1531 to 1543 et seq. (ESA)), National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. §4321 et seq.), Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended (16 U.S.§703 et seq. (MBTA)), the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA),	DOS provided responses to the U.S. Department of the Interior comments on the draft EIS in Appendix A-3 of the EIS and revised Sections 3.5 through 3.8 of the EIS in response to those comments. Those EIS sections were not included in the supplemental draft EIS. In addition, Appendix T of the EIS includes the Biological Assessment that was developed in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife and Keystone.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					as amended (16 U.S.C. §668 et seq.). GENERAL COMMENT The Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) does not incorporate or address the comments that the Oklahoma Ecological Services Field Office in the Southwest Region provided on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which were included in the USFWS' Region 2 and 6 consolidated comments dated June 3, 2010 (ER 10/356). We recommend that these previous comments be incorporated or addressed. They are provided as Enclosure 1.	That documents was not included in the supplemental draft EIS.
2161	001	Taylor	David		The inclusion of tar sands in the world's fossil fuel mix essentially spells the end of humanity and elimination of many other species.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2161	002	Taylor	David		The consequences of releasing tar sands CO2 and related emissions is now sufficiently understood that this project quite openly suicidal.	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.
124	1	Teevens	Matt		The Keystone Pipeline project is important to both the economic prospertiy as well as the national security of both Canada and the United States. The current debate should not be over the use of oil as an energy source, our nations are built on, and operate on oil as one of the primary sources of energy. The need for a steady and relatively inexpensive oil availability is important for maintaining our high quality of life enjoyed in Canada and the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
124	2	Teevens	Matt		Keystone means jobs, and good jobs which pay well for honest work. I cannot think of a better economic stimulus right now for the United States. The economic activity spans many states, many skilled labour areas, and provides long term employement and tax opportunities.	Comment acknowledged.
124	3	Teevens	Matt		The concerns about oil spill potential have been evaluated at length by TransCanada. TransCanada is responsible in there environemental stewardship. The Keystone Pipeline is new and will be among the safest pipelines ever constructed. The option of transporting large volumes of crude oil cross country in the Keystone pipeline will be much safer than alternative routes on aging pipelines of questionable integrity.	Comment acknowledged.
124	4	Teevens	Matt		Oil is needed in north american and outside of north america. If we can keep north american oil inside north america it is the best option for Canada and the United States. The oil sands are going to continue to expand production, and pressure will mount to pump that oil through aged pipelines which already exist if Keystone XL is not constructed. That poses a more serious environmental concern. If the bottle neck within our continential transportaiton network prevents oil sands oil from reaching key markets in the United States, producer company's will look to send crude oil to other nations such as China who will pay premuiums for crude oil. Alternative technology for energy sources is imporatant to responsibly advance, however the debate on which energy form, be it oil, wind, solar, nuclear etc is a whole other debate. Keystone XL is about getting the product the United States needs quick and safe.	Comment acknowledged.
2479	002	Teipner	Tom		The unemployed will find jobs, communities will flourish, and	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the economy, both local and national, will be strengthened	socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1711	002	Templeton	Gwen		It just makes common sense that we get this oil from Canada because it will lessen our dependence on other places.	Comment acknowledged.
2483	001	Templeton	James		I am writing to encourage you to support approval of the Keystone XL Pipeline Expansion Project. This pipeline would enable us to bring in much-needed crude oil from Canada and deliver it to refineries as far south as the Texas Gulf Coast. In my opinion, anything we can do to increase our domestic supply of crude oil will help to bring down the price of crude oil and insure that we have a reliable supply of this commodity in a national emergency. Having access to the crude oil from tar sands in Canada would help in this effort.	Comment acknowledged.
2483	002	Templeton	James		An added advantage to the lower cost of crude oil would be the lower price of gasoline, which would benefit all segments of our society. The lower cost of crude oil would also benefit our chemical industries that rely on this resource as a starting material.	Comment acknowledged.
2483	003	Templeton	James		Although I have been retired for 17 years, I worked for Texaco for 42 years as a research chemical engineer and understand the importance of having access to a reliable source of crude oil. The Keystone XL Pipeline Project would help us by giving us access to this Canadian crude oil. Many new good jobs could be created here in Texas in petroleum refining and chemical industries as a result of this project.	Comment acknowledged.
1660	001	TenCate	Teri		The greatest benefit that I can see is that its creation will dramatically lower the cost of fuel for American consumers by increasing our supply of easily accessible crude.	Comment acknowledged.
1269	001	TenneyNaumer	Nancy		Yes, the U.S. needs energy but we need to focus money and time on wind and solar energy not the most polluting oil on the planet, not to mention horrible damage to the environment that cannot be repaired for many generations up there in Canada.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2562	002	Thacker	Andrew		If our economy is ever to truly recover, we must get a better handle on the price of gasoline.	Comment acknowledged.
466	1	Thamish	Rayma		The Ogallala Aquifer is vital to our state and country and the pipeline needs to go elsewhere if at all. Our water supply needs to be perserved at all costs. We all know how a leak of any magnitude is devestating to the water we drink, our animals drink and the crops we grow. Please say NO to this project and by doing so, save our precious water resource.	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.
3373	001	Thayer	Austin		If we cannot find or produce the resources here within our borders, the next best option is to import from trusted countries like Canada	Comment acknowledged.
2873	001	Thieszen	Travis		I vote no... as if I get a vote. This sounds like a bad idea. I am not satisfied with the quality of equipment and regulations. Until there are improvements to prevent spills like what just happened in North Dakota, no.	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 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. The EIS describes the basic

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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 Section 3.13.4 describe what would likely occur if oil were to be released, irrespective of the reason for the release.
3220	001	Thody	Adam		The pipeline could have followed routes of existing pipelines, reducing the number of man-hours spent each year on visual inspection of the route, and greatly reducing much of the controversy surrounding the proposed pipeline.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
3220	002	Thody	Adam		Response time to leaks are an issue in the remote locations. The existing (Keystone) pipeline has had numerous documented leaks. Leaks in the Keystone XL will just be a matter of where and when	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. In the case of the May 7, 2011 Ludden spill, the time from 3:51 to 4:26 pm MST was used to verify flow imbalance trends detected by the SCADA system. At 4:26 pm the Keystone Oil Control Center (OCC) received visual verification of a leak from a local farmer, thus confirming that a leak had occurred and system shutdown was immediately initiated. Shutdown was completed by 4:35 pm MST. The elapsed time from leak confirmation through visual verification to complete system shutdown was 9 minutes. The incident emphasizes the importance and difficulty of leak verification in some instances. The incident confirms that the uncertainty in time to shut down for any leak is primarily a function of the time required to verify that a leak has occurred.
2474	001	Thomas	Mark		We all have the desire for clean burning fuels, but we need to use the energy resources that we have while perfecting alternative means. Expanding the Keystone Pipeline is one way we can increase our energy supplies and I urge you to permit the expansion to begin.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2474	002	Thomas	Mark		Our local area has not been hit as hard as some others around the nation have been, in part because of the energy businesses here. Energy means jobs and jobs will lead us back to prosperity.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2654	001	Thomas	Ryan		I fully support the Keystone XL project and believe it is a crucial step in providing additional jobs as well as further independence from oil produced outside of North America. Canada is a valuable trading partner with the United States and this project is good for both countries.	Comment acknowledged.
2941	001	Thomas	Bonita		A stable supply of oil from Canada should eventually help reduce gas prices, and then other prices would come down. Moreover, the jobs created during pipeline construction would help many people who are out of work. We need this pipeline badly, so please approve it quickly.	Comment acknowledged.
3138	001	Thomas	Stephanie	Office of North	The project would bring more Canadian oil to U.S. Gulf coast	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Miami Mayor and Council	refineries. Oil sands development in Canada will create more than 340,000 U.S. jobs, generate about $34 billion in revenue for the government, and increase energy security at a critical economic time.	socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
3148	002	Thomas	Philip		it is time to STOP DEVELOPING 'DIRTY' ENERGY. If energy is to be developed, do not allow continued investment in energy that we know pollutes horribly. DO YOUR PART TO STOP GLOBAL WARMING.	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.
1106	003	thomaschallmd@ comcast.net	T		Finally, it is an unnecessary and environmentally damaging project	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.
2	1	Thompson	Herbert		I am for this project. i believe the environmental impact is minimal, the economic benefits in terms of jobs is good. I am for drilling for oil, gas, and coal in the USA. This would make us energy independent, create jobs, and we would not be beholding to the Middle East Muslim Despots.	Comment acknowledged.
26	1	Thompson	Randy		The problem with all of these type projects is that those of you who are in a decision making position have no skin in the game and therefore any consequences of the project will not affect you. That allows you to make a judgement on this project based on incomplete data gathered by "experts" who have studied it from afar.How many actual decision makers have put boots on the ground in the Sandhills of Nebraska? Unlike our family if your "experts" are wrong your livelihood is not at risk and the weekend retreat that you enjoy with your kids and grandkids will not be spoiled. When making this decision I ask you to make one determination; are you confident enough in the risk assessment of this project that you would place your livelihood or your family retreat on the line for it, because that's what you are asking me to do. There are so many unanswered questions about the safety of this project, so please consider what I have said and don't rush to a judgement.	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 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. 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.
76	1	Thompson	Joan		Instead of damaging the environment for imported oil. Just turn on the idle wells and uncap the thousands of them that are full and ready to use, just sitting there here in the lower 48.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
76	2	Thompson	Joan		Also, running it through fault areas and NUKE power plant areas is not too swift either.	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.
101	1	Thompson	Charles		Is the Keystone XL really necessary? Hardly.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project.
101	2	Thompson	Charles		We all know that the truth of the project is to build a conduit to allow big oil companies to move Canadian "dirty" oil to foreign markets. Big oil's problem right now is that their tar sands oil is landlocked because the Canadian people are preventing them from building a pipeline across their country to the east or	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 P&N-1

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					west coast to a shipping port.	provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project.
101	3	Thompson	Charles		So, they are trying to convince the United States that we need this pipeline to guarantee our supplies. That is just a weak excuse. It's not that they can't provide enough oil to the U.S. They already have that system in place with the Keystone and Enbridge pipelines. Additional oil for the U.S. is really not a part of the equation of the XL pipeline.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project.
101	4	Thompson	Charles		If they get the XL in place, their oil will increase in value because of global markets; thus causing an increase in the price of gas in the United States. So, looking at it from that perspective . . . We are not only being expected to provide the location for this private ney making conduit, but we are also going to pay the cost of the pipeline for them through these higher prices. And what do we get in return? A few short lived jobs . . . Some increase in taxes collected. . . Great risk to one of the world's greatest fresh water supplies due to the very real possibility of a catastrophic oil spill... Damage to the environmentally sensitive sandhills.. Higher gas prices...Damage to much personal property for many landowners...A huge amount of deceit, bullying, and threatening of U.S. landowners by Keystone personnel over forced easements . . .A one time payment to the landowners for the forced easements that will be used to make billions of dollars over several years of use by the private oil industry...NO GUARANTEE THAT ANY OIL WILL BE FOR THE U.S. A TIE TO OLD ENERGY FOR THE NEXT 40-50 YEARS.	Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-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 and Emergency response actions. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. 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 and has no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
101	5	Thompson	Charles		We are never going to move to new alternative energy as long as we keep giving big oil permission for projects like this. FOR THE GOOD OF ALL…NO WAY!!! It is for the good of big oil corporations and Canada. Keystone should not be able to use eminent domain against the citizens of the United States to gain easements to build this private conduit to the gulf. The issuing of a permit would be allowing oil companies and Canada to make billions of private dollars on the backs of U.S. citizens. It seems to me the risks are all on the landowners along the pipeline route. For them, their risks far out weigh and good that is coming their way. Please say no to the permit!!!	As noted in Section 1.0 of the EIS, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and 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 proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
281	1	Thompson	Howard		I am a private landowner in Wood county Texas. The SDEIS released recently spends more space in addressing the effects of tar sands spill on the bird population than on the spring water of private citizens. The pipeline is going through the Sand Springs area of Wood county. TransCanada and DOS show no regard for our safety.	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.
281	2	Thompson	Howard		The line will be buried at a depth of from 4 to 8 feet, which will place it in the water in many places. This will make it impossible to detect a brake in the line: insuring the toxic contamination of our water.	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. Sections 2.4 and 3.13.5.5 of the EIS and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Consolidated Response OIL-3 describe the systems that would be in place to detect leaks and to shut down the system. In addition, leaks can be detected by observers near the leak site and reported via the "800" number listed on pipeline markers or by calling local authorities.
281	3	Thompson	Howard		I do not want your oil, I do want my water.	Comment acknowledged.
281	4	Thompson	Howard		The DOS has only listened to representatives from TransCanada. They claim to be pumping normal crude oil. The people of Texas know differently. The DOS persists in using the words of liars to defend their decisions.	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. Information regarding the composition of the crude oil was obtained from a variety of publically available independent sources, not from TransCanada or Keystone.
281	5	Thompson	Howard		There is a company marching through the central plains of The United States of America forcing people to give up their land, using eminent domain as a tool given them by the people's government. The company is from Canada and is deceiving our government and land owners concerning the dangers of the product they bring with them.	As noted in Section 1.0, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
281	6	Thompson	Howard		After attending a meeting in Tyler I was frightened and angry. It has become apparent that tar sands oil is different than the crude we are familiar with.	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.
281	7	Thompson	Howard		TransCanada is planning a cheap pipe line without adequate protection to the environment, and without any plan or funds to clean up spills.	Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project. As noted in that response, Keystone 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. 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. Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
281	7	Thompson	Howard		TransCanada is planning a cheap pipe line without adequate protection to the environment, and without any plan or funds to clean up spills.	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. 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.
281	8	Thompson	Howard		As protectors of our nation the State Department should be concerned enough to demand answers to land owners questions. The group called STOP headed by David Daniel has raised a lot of questions which TransCanada refuses to answer.	Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the EIS scoping meeting locations and schedules.
281	9	Thompson	Howard		The pipe line route does not cross my land but I am connected to those in its path through underground springs supplying my home. The water is as good as any in the world. My neighbors	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					a quarter mile up also have the same water. It is 40 foot down and covered by pure white sand. My barber gets his water directly from an above ground spring. Ozarka has pumped from these springs for years. They can afford to sell out but others can not. PLEASE HELP US BY DEMANDING PROPER SAFETY IN HANDLING TAR SANDS.	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.
292	1	Thompson	Brent	Cushing Chamber of Commerce and Industry	The SDEIS executive summary concludes, "Although DOS received thousands of comments on a wide variety of topics addressed in the draft EIS during the comment period, no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received." I support this finding and agree that the Department of State has thoroughly analyzed the project's environental impact and that the SDEIS properly concludes that there are no new substantial environmental findings. In light of this, I would like to reiterate my support for a prompt and favorable decision from the DOS for the Keystone XL project.	Comment acknowledged.
292	2	Thompson	Brent	Cushing Chamber of Commerce and Industry	The Cushing Chamber believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
292	3	Thompson	Brent	Cushing Chamber of Commerce and Industry	The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
292	4	Thompson	Brent	Cushing Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. The SDIES states "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 High Consequence Areas (HCAs) as defined in [the DOT regulations]" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1]. Given TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship, it is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	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.
292	5	Thompson	Brent	Cushing Chamber of Commerce and Industry	The Cushing Chamber of Commerce supports development of Keystone XL and believes it is in the best interest of all Americans. Therefore, on behalf of the Chamber, I respectfully request that upon conclusion of the current 45 public comment period, the Department of State expeditiously approve the project and grant TransCanada the Presidential Permit necessary for construction to begin.	Comment acknowledged.
311	1	Thompson	Matthew		There are multitudes of people struggling these days due to the lack of available jobs and the extremely high price of fuel.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Therefore, I strongly encourage you to approve the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline. This is a vital step towards strengthening our economy and getting our country back on the right track. If the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline is approved, it will only benefit the American people. Many new jobs will open up for our workers, and maybe the price of gasoline will decrease.	
311	2	Thompson	Matthew		If the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline is approved, it will only benefit the American people. Many new jobs will open up for our workers, and maybe the price of gasoline will decrease.	Comment acknowledged.
311	3	Thompson	Matthew		Having worked as a nuclear chemical analyst at a nuclear plant for many years before I retired, I know there are going to be questions and concerns about safety and the effects the expansion would have on our environment. I am convinced that the expansion will only benefit our country and that there is no threat what so ever to our environment with this project. We need to create jobs for the people in our country, so I respectfully ask you to approve the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
0930	002	Thompson	Donna		I read and understand the Mar 2011, hydrology report of Lawrence G. Dunbar, P.E., referring to the destructive results a tar sands pipeline leak/rupture will have on East Texas Water Aquifers. The "latest technology" didn't prevent the 850,000-1,000,000 gallon flow of toxic Tar Sands Oil from the six foot pipeline rupture into the Kalamazoo, River area of Michigan, July 26, 2010. TO THIS DAY, 30 MILES of the Kalamazoo River, tributaries and wetlands are DEVASTATED and STILL OFF LIMITS indefinitely. The heavy, toxic tar sands oil deposits sank and settled on the bottom, making it impossible to "clean up entirely" from the wetlands. The Wilcox Sand in East Texas will allow unstoppable flows, causing what is called 'dead land' and 'dead water'! YOU can prevent a foreign owned/invested company from destroying East Texas waters from toxic/heavy tar sands oil spills that will ruin our numerous drinking water, food production, agricultural, ranching, fishing/hunting natural resources, businesses/jobs they provide; for a time equal to/greater to tbe Talmadge Creek, Michigan spill. ONLY YOU can prevent a large scale disaster to the Carrizo-Wilcox. Aquifer belonging to/serving East. Texans in 60 + Counties; and Dallas Citizens, who for 20+ years, have invested heavily for Lake Fork Reservoir water rights. Professional/amateur anglers, hunters, birders, artists; scientists and families travel from throughout North/South America to enjoy, explore and study our unique aquatic wet land ecosystems. Numerous fish, wildlife and birds, many endangered, live and breed here, and stop on their flights over. All of us, man-animal-plant-all water users here will suffer from another huge environmental disaster, that would have been completely unnecessary, avoidable and forewarned, caused yet again by a Tar Sands Oil Spill. ONLY YOU can prevent such a disaster.	Issues related to the Enterprise Fault zone and faults in the Houston area are addressed in Consolidated Response GEO-2. 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 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.
1297	001	Thompson	John	Polk County,	The SDEIS has thoroughly examined all the environmental	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Texas	risks and properly concludes that the Keystone XL Project presents minimal potential hazards, while offering substantial economic benefits in addition to strengthening our national security and energy security. I respectfully request that the Department of State grant the Presidential Permit needed for this project to move forward.	
1906	003	Thompson	David		We need to move toward sustainable, carbon-neutral energy sources, not increase our production of fossil fuels.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2183	001	Thompson	Scott		Canadian tar sands development and the pipeline will result in massive environmental destruction there, the overwhelming objection is that exploitation of tar sands would make it implausible to stabilize climate and avoid catastrophic global climate impacts. I hope and pray you will not build 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.
2437	004	Thompson	Sheri		This sand would be a perfect conduit for any oil spills to reach our precious underground acquifer and THERE WILL BE SPILLS. Keystone's safety record has proven this.	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.
2437	005	Thompson	Sheri		Please do not let this happen to this beautiful, important ecosystem. Cleanup from a large spill in this permeable sand would be virtually impossible.	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.
2534	001	Thompson	Thomas		If this pipeline were extended to my home state of Texas, it would benefit our nation's economy as well as increase our energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
2534	002	Thompson	Thomas		The Keystone XL Pipeline is a great way for us to increase our energy security by having a larger supply of oil from our neighbors to the North.	Comment acknowledged.
2707	001	Thompson	Karl		I am a geologist and an environmental consultant. I am aware of the EIS process. This environmental impact study fails to consider the impact from the development of the tar sands in northern Alberta, the source of the bitumen. This is short-sided and irresponsible. Each barrel of bitumen requires the consumption of 3 barrels of fresh water from the Athabascan River and generates 3 times as much greenhouse gas as 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. 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.
2707	002	Thompson	Karl		A fine was issued after 1,200 ducks were found dead in a tailings pond generated from tar sand development. The landscape is devastated, the native people downstream are in danger, and the Canadian government is not holding the oil companies accountable for the responsible and safe development of this resource.	Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
3269	001	Thompson	Laurel	American Federation of Teachers	If we manage to re-capture the carbon emitted from our present use of coal, there is a chance that we can stabilize the climate. However, if we add in the carbon emitted from	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					burning an additional 830,000 gallons a day of unconventional fossil fuels derived from tar sands, there is no way that we can re-capture that much carbon and the ppm will rise well above 400 which is unsafe for life on earth.	assessment of GHG emissions.
3454	1	Thompson	Marsha		The Department of State is on the right track when it comes to the Keystone Pipeline. Now, the permits need to be given so that construction can begin. As Americans, we need to be doing more toward insuring our energy independence, and this pipeline is part of the solution.	Comment acknowledged.
3454	2	Thompson	Marsha		The Keystone Pipeline will not only help to lower our energy costs here in America, but also it will create both short and long-term jobs. Work opportunities are something that our economy certainly needs right now. Please grant the permits so that we can begin expanding the pipeline.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
3519	1	thompson14ster @gmail.com			Tar sands development in Canada is undoubtedly one of the most environmentally devastating projects on the face of the earth. If this destruction continues at the projected rate, as many as 166 million birds, including future generations, could be permanently lost.	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.
3519	2	thompson14ster @gmail.com			As the U.S. struggles to have a clean energy future, there is no room for risky and dirty sources of oil such as tar sands. I ask that you do a more thorough environmental review of the pipeline project and reject the permit!	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 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.
3541	1	thompson14ster @gmail.com			I ask that you do a more thorough environmental review of the pipeline project so that you will see it does not merit getting a permit.	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.
2730	001	Thorne	John		I am a resident of Houston, TX and even though energy is still an important part of our local economy, I do not support this pipeline. Tar sands are a very dirty form of energy.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. 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 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
2730	002	Thorne	John		The affects to our environment here in Houston, throughout the United States and Canada are not worth the cost of building this pipeline. We need to develope clean energy sources, not dirtier energy!	Comment acknowledged.
2730	003	Thorne	John		May I remind you that Houston has some of the filthiest air quality in this country. May I remind you that here in Texas it hasn't rained in 6 months. May I remind you that neighboring states are suffering record flooding and tornadoes. This pipeline will help make these problems worse.	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 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 earthquakes and flooding are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. Buildings enclosing the equipment at pump station sites may be affected by tornadoes, but tornadoes would not affect the underground pipeline or the mainline valves or transportation-related equipment of the pump stations. In addition, if there is a tornado in the vicinity of a pump station, Keystone could shut the system down during the period of concern.
3209	001	Thorne	John		I am a resident of Houston, Texas and even I don't support this project. Energy is an important part of my city's economy. But when I consider the true cost of this project, which will increase environmental, climate related and social impact costs, this project becomes irresponsible; especially at a time when thousands of Americans are being affected and effected by record floods, drought and tornadoes.	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.
3209	002	Thorne	John		Tar sands are a filthy source of energy.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
3209	003	Thorne	John		We need cleaner sources of energy not dirtier.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
458	1	Thornton	Rosemary		My husband and I live in the sand hills near Valentine, Nebraska. We know of and love this fragile land of sand, native grasses, and wild flowers. We also cherish the water beneath these hills, the Ogallala aquifer, a source of ground water for drinking and agriculture that people in four states depend on. Please take the time to Google this aquifer and learn about its significance and benefits and you will not want to take the chance of it being contaminated with an oil spill. We know that will happen because it's already happened. We care about and need clean water as do other living organisms. Do not endanger this important source of water!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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.
156	1	Thrasher	W.		"Profits before people" is a sour attitude for the Keystone XL pipeline.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
156	2	Thrasher	W.		Alternative routes maybe more expensive, but the impact on the environment is worth every penny.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes.
156	3	Thrasher	W.		My family, friends,and I are shocked that the United States of America and the state of Nebraska would even consider	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
					running a pipeline of "dirty oil" across the Great 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.
156	4	Thrasher	W.		The unique Sandhills topographic region could be irreparably damaged from any oil leak from this pipeline.	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.
2726	001	Thronson	Cariad		The environmental analysis of the project is deeply flawed, in that it fails to account for the impact of using oil from tar sands on climate change. The science could not be clearer - climate change real and it is being caused by the burning of fossil fuels.	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.
2746	001	Thronson	Shirley		With an Executive Branch I had previously thought was committed to preserving the environment, the possible approval of this project is unthinkable. I am shocked by its disregard for the health of the planet.. There will be permanent damage to the Canadian wilderness, possible leaks in the pipelines carrying the material, and the end result is more gas powered cars. Is this what we want?	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2746	002	Thronson	Shirley		With all the innovative energy solutions being financed by private industry, why not focus on them? They DO work. Stop trying to increase gas/oil production and instead give us an attractive alternative.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
3212	001	Thronson	Robert		Climate change is a huge problem, and this project will be a huge step in the wrong direction.	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.
524	1	Tibbetts	Doris		The Keystone XL Pipeline project will certainly help this country obtain the oil we so desperately need to keep things going. In addition, it will create jobs which will stimulate the economy. This project has many benefits for us. Therefore, I ask that you approve this much-needed project so we can begin to turn our country around.	Comment acknowledged.
1190	001	Tietjen	Ted		Expanding the Keystone oil pipeline is an expansion of energy policy that we need. While alternatives may seem like the trendy thing to follow, oil is and will continue to be our number one source of energy.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1190	002	Tietjen	Ted		Pipelines have been running across this nation for years, with very little impact to the residents or environment. This is the most efficient and safest way to get the necessary oil where it needs to be.	Comment acknowledged.
223	1	Tietsort	Tami	Laborers Union Local #1440	In a time of economic recession, the United States needs two things: jobs and affordable energy. The Keystone XL pipeline will provide both of these. Skilled building trades workers are already enlisted to complete the project. Energy resources from Canada will help offset oil prices currently subject to the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					whims of Middle Eastern outrage and outage.	
223	2	Tietsort	Tami	Laborers Union Local #1441	The proposed Keystone XL pipeline will join more than 20,000 miles of pipeline that already crosses through the Ogallala Aquifer, more than 2,000 of which are hazardous liquid pipelines. These pipelines have operated successfully for decades and are the safest, most reliable way to transport crude oil. The Keystone XL pipeline will join this infrastructure in the Aquifer, contributing to a vital network that delivers our country's energy. Regarding environmental concerns, Professor Jim Goeke, a hydrologist at the University of Nebraska testified before the Nebraska Legislature: "A leak of the Keystone XL Pipeline would not affect the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer...those who think that a leaking pipeline will destroy the aquifer in Nebraska need to understand that it would be localized to an area of 10's or 100's of feet around the pipeline. When people say the whole Ogallala Aquifer is at risk, they're wrong."	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
223	3	Tietsort	Tami	Laborers Union Local #1442	There are no need to have carrier fleets in Lake Superior to protect America's energy connections with Canada, risking young Americans and their lives. The proposed Keystone XL pipeline would be a secure energy lifeline for America.	Comment acknowledged.
2669	001	Tilton	Holly		I am writing to object the Keystone XL Project. I live in South Dakota where the pipeline will pass through. Not only will this horrible pipeline invade the land of many people, but it could also result in horrible spills, much like the Keystone I pipeline. Since Keystone I was shut down just a few days ago due to multiple spills, it would be horrible and ignorant to allow another pipeline into our land. Oil is not the answer to any of our problems, so let the US be part of the solution. Do not allow the Keystone XL Project.	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).
2514	001	Timmerman	Timothy		The Keystone XL Pipeline would provide many benefits for the country. Probably the most important would be the creation of 20,000 jobs	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2514	002	Timmerman	Timothy		The pipeline would, of course, benefit some sectors of the oil and gas industry, including me. For the past four years, I have worked as a landman in the oil business. Expansion of this pipeline could mean job security. Your approval of this pipeline project is respectfully requested.	Comment acknowledged.
3364	001	Timmerman	Dean		Since your president is so insistent on ending US oil exploration, we need to expedite this pipeline. Maybe the closest imports will help keep the prices in check since US oil is out of the question.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1949	002	Timmons	Schuyler		Tar sands is one of the dirties fuels out there, and just proves our ignorance and inability to come to terms with the major changes in our energyconsumption that needs to happen.	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 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.
1949	003	Timmons	Schuyler		Alternatives are available and the potential in energy conservation are huge!	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2639	002	Tindell	Anne		No land should have been leased and no US citizens threatened with eminent domain proceedings to secure such leases before the project was fully studied and given approval.	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.
2639	003	Tindell	Anne		Diluted bitumen is not the same as conventional crude, and the lack of safety of this proposed project must thoroughly address these differences. The SDEIS does not. Diluted bitumen is significantly more corrosive, abrasive, and explosive than conventional crude oil.	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 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.
2639	004	Tindell	Anne		The impacts to our air quality have not been adequately addressed in the SDEIS, both in the increased air pollution from refinement, and the overall increase of greenhouse gas emissions. Anyone in any position of power who is not taking emissions and the impact on the climate seriously is not doing their job in the national interest.	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 Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
534	1	Tinoco	Roberto		Building the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion could help to alleviate some of the burdens people are facing daily when it comes to employment and the rising cost of gasoline.	Comment acknowledged.
534	2	Tinoco	Roberto		Building a pipeline to bring in more oil that could help alleviate our fuel costs and bring in more jobs to the nation sounds like a plan we all can live with.	Comment acknowledged.
3351	001	Titus	Denise		I also understand that U.S. and Canadian resources will be produced with strict adherence to high quality environmental standards which may not exist in other countries.	Comment acknowledged.
3351	002	Titus	Denise		According to independent studies, the Keystone XL Pipeline will add more than 250,000 permanent jobs for U.S. workers and add more than $100 billion in annual total expenditures to the U.S. economy. During the construction phase of the expansion, Keystone will generate more than $585 million in state and local taxes for the states along the pipeline route and stimulate more than $20 billion in new spending for the u.s. economy. This is a "stimulus package" that is not a further burden to taxpayers while reducing dependence on less hospitable countries. Please consider the broad and long term economic and social benefits to American citizens and allow permits to expand the Keystone Pipeline.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2620	001	Tomasino	Nicholas		Please look into all possible renewable energy methods before laying this line, and thus paving the way for decades of more abuse upon an already fragile and overly taxed ecosystem.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2156	001	Tomasson	Larry		I am commenting in support of the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Canada is a friendly country and a reliable energy supplier. Lots of job will be generated on both sides of the border. We need the energy, and this will result in less of our energy money being paid to people who hate us in the middle east. There is no compelling reason to deny this project unless you are deliberately trying to cripple energy production in North America and continue to drive prices up. We already use Canadian oil with no unusual problems.	
499	1	Toole	Jerry		While I expect we will manage somehow , it will not be easy unless our government takes action to reduce energy costs. Importing more crude oil from our friendly neighbor, Canada, will likely cause a downward movement in gasoline prices all across this country once the pipeline expansion is finished. Please give the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion project your stamp of approval so TransCanada can get moving on this expansion as soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
2831	001	Tooley	Becky		Please note that the draft SEIS is inadequate because it fails to consider the proposed project's total greenhouse gas emissions and the risks the proposed project presents to human health, the environment, and the climate. The proposed project should not be allowed to proceed unless and until the environmental impacts of the proposed project's total greenhouse gas emissions are considered and persuasive scientific evidence is presented demonstrating that the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the proposed project do not present unacceptable risks to human health, the environment and the climate.	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.
335	1	Torgerson	Kirstin		I support the Keystone Pipeline project and think that is a beneficial project for both Canada and the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
2672	001	Torson	Jerri		I strongly object to the Keystone XL pipeline being run through our country. The technology used to extract this horible product is descimating the forest and the pipeline will only increase this destruction.	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.
3458	1	Townes	Don		The expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline would have a huge positive impact on our country. Although I am the owner of an oil production company, this pipeline will not benefit me directly. However, I know it will do a great deal of good for our nation.	Comment acknowledged.
3458	2	Townes	Don		Consumers have been increasingly burdened by the escalating and unstable gas prices, and they need relief. My Fear is that if the price of gas does not become more stable, we will start to see increasing amounts of government control. This is something the government cannot afford and the American people do not want. Therefore, I would like to see the pipeline built and up and running as quickly as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
1296	001	Tracy	Barbara		Please stop the Keystone XL Pipeline and take bold steps to use cleaner energy sources.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						investments in other technologies.
2785	001	Treadwell	Marshall		My property is in south Rusk County. The Keystone XL Project will run through one mile of my farm. I grow trees on my farm and this right of way will impact my Tree operation. There are already three pipelines crossing my property.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland. Section 3.5 of the EIS addresses impacts to terrestrial vegetation.
2785	002	Treadwell	Marshall		However I support the building of this project. It is needed to provide energy to our country. There have been oil leaks from the pipelines on my farm but they were in the 1940s. This project will be a benefit to the state and nation as a whole.	Comment acknowledged.
236	1	Trejo,Sr.	John		I think if you truly want to promote job growth and Energy Security you will stop impeding this project and do what ever it takes to get it started. The President talks about shovel ready jobs,with all the studies already passed for this prject it seems to me you can't get any more shovel ready than this.	Comment acknowledged.
606	1	Trickel	Bart		I am a Vietnam Era Veteran against the oil pipe line.	Comment acknowledged.
1351	001	Trine	Denise		Please don't approve the Keystone XL Pipeline. It may provide a short term energy boost for our country (and short term economic windfall for a few). It has the potential to create a serious environmental disaster.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1351	003	Trine	Denise		So, why not put all our efforts into building infrastructure to tap into the cleaner energy source that our planet has given us in abundance--wind and solar?	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2442	001	Trojnar	Thomas		The extraction and use of secondary fossil fuels (tar sands)will be injurious to our efforts to limit our CO2 emissions and our ability to affect global warming. The Keystone XL project will promote higher CO2 emissions at a time when we need to reduce them.	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. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2372	002	Troshynski	Christine		The first comment I have is around the comment that no alternative has really been identified for this pipeline. This seems to be the only one. I find that INCREDIBLY hard to believe, especially with all of the very smart people out there trying to come up with different ways to make oil go a much longer way. And I'm sure if you would give the citizens a choice between drinking water vs. driving their cars, they would probably choose drinking water.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
2372	004	Troshynski	Christine		There is also mention in the EIS about TransCanada being well within the industry standards. How much can we really trust the industry standards? We have definitely had our share of issues not only with TransCanada this year, but also with BP and the Gulf Coast disaster last year! Can we trust that these industry standards are going to protect us and our priceless natural resources? Or are these standards just set by more money-hungry tycoons?	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.
1413	001	Trosper	Elizabeth		We need the Keystone XL Pipeline Project for our country. For	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					us to be so dependent on oil from third world country's when our neighbors can provide it is ludicrous. The EIS was completed and approved, what are we waiting for? Thank you and I hope you will help the pipeline come to fruition.	
2298	001	Trost	Joshua		I agree with the assessment of Doctor James Hansen and others that the evaluation of the Keystone XL Project is insufficient. Moreover, it is clear that emissions from such utilization of fossil fuels is not compatible with maintaining a habitable environment for life on Earth as we know it.	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.
2486	001	Trotter	Billy		The Keystone XL Pipeline expansion will not only help to keep oil prices down, it will also create American jobs in the near term and far into the future. By permitting the construction to begin, you will be ensuring American prosperity.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2486	002	Trotter	Billy		These high gas prices are affecting Americans in so many ways, but you can help by allowing this expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
2309	001	Troughton-Smith	Tony		I am totally opposed to the Canada-Texas tar sands oil pipeline, as I am convinced the oil it will make available will prove catastrophic to atmospheric CO2 levels, raising them significantly further than the other sources of fossil fuels will do anyhow, thereby exacerbating global warming and the impending climate crisis even more.	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.
2309	002	Troughton-Smith	Tony		Please reconsider the reasoning behind building this thing, and the wisdom of continuing to throw away money which should instead be invested in clean renewable energy.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1342	001	Trout	Wesley		Please don't approve the Keystone XL Pipeline. It may provide a short term energy boost for our country (and short term economic windfall for a few). It has the potential to create a serious environmental disaster.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1342	002	Trout	Wesley		You have already acknowledged that the tar sands oil is the dirtiest energy source yet.	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 to other heavy crude oils.
1342	003	Trout	Wesley		So, why not put all our efforts into building infrastructure to tap into the cleaner energy source that our planet has given us in abundance--wind and solar?	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2273	001	Trowbridge	Nancy		I strongly oppose the construction of the pipeline to car Canadian tar sands oil to Texas. The earlier scientific estimates as to the"acceptable" amount of carbon in the atmosphere are now known to be overly optimistic.	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.
2273	002	Trowbridge	Nancy		Any man made construction will fail in some fashion--witness the events in the Gulf of Mexico-and such a lengthy pipeline will more than likely leak at some point. That will likely cause significant environmental damage.	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.
2273	003	Trowbridge	Nancy		We need to be focusing on weaning ourselves off oil based energy. We must be moving rapidly towards a more alternative energy based policy.	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
2995	001	Tucker	James		We need to do whatever it takes to drive down fuel costs. As a result, we will see a huge reduction in gas and electric costs as well. While I have a degree in advertising, I am now pursuing a career in architecture. From an architectural standpoint, I cannot wait to see the Keystone XL pipeline expanded. Economically, this pipeline will make a substantial change in our present condition, and I want to encourage you to support its expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
3146	001	Tucker	Laurel		We must promote clean, sustainable energy NOW. Tar sands development only prolongs our dependence on oil. We need to be funding research and development of better alternatives like wind and solar energy.	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.
1494	001	Tupa	Tom		Furthermore, the Keystone pipeline would be state of the art with respect to safety and oil shipped from Canada is similar to that arelady refined in the U.S. As a veteran and a 68 year old retiree living in western North Dakota, I understand the importance of energy security and have seen the significant and positive economic impact such a pipeline would bring to our country. This pipeline means jobs, a secure supply of energy from a friendly neighbor, as well as government revenues to fund necessary government programs.	Comment acknowledged.
2798	001	Turner	Tarsh		The world urgently needs countries like the U.S to start striving towards a post-fossil fuel future. Projects like this are so destructive to the environment and are unsustainable. Instead of prolonging the inevitable, we need to be building a world in which we are less reliant on fossil fuels, and we need to do it now!! Please do not pursue increasingly marginal fuel sources such as the tar sands, but rather invest in green tech in your own country, and lead the way to a positive clean energy future.	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.
2893	001	Tuthill	David		It is vital that we do everything in our power to increase the supply of oil to the U.S. market. While we take time to talk about solutions, prices become more unstable and it becomes harder for self-employed individuals, like me, to continue to live the American Dream. This is why I am in favor of not delaying the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
3535	1	twrogers106@comcast.net			The proposed Keystone XL pipeline from Canada to the U.S. Gulf Coast would expand the supply of Canadian oil to U.S. refineries. Oil from the Keystone XL pipeline would strengthen America's energy security and increase economic growth. Development of the pipeline is expected to create 20,000 construction and manufacturing jobs, and related economic activity would also add billions of dollars of growth to the U.S. economy. Maintain America's strong energy partnership with Canada please support the permits for the Keystone XL pipeline.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
237	1	Tyne	Rena		As a resident of Missouri and being surrounded by rural communities, I have grave concerns of the EPA over-reaching their boundaries on the ground-level ozone standards. This is money we don't have to spend, and the benefits will be minimal.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
237	2	Tyne	Rena		Regarding the Keystone XL Pipeline Project, we desparately need to secure enegery for our future. Canadian oil is very	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					similar to the oil we refine and they are best suited to our country's needs. Currently the Obama administration is considering $400 BL in new taxes on oil and natural gas industries, resulting in even higher energy prices. Approval of the Pipeline would not only secure energy for our future, but it would also provide much needed revenue and jobs to our country, keeping the cost of energy lower. We need to produce our own oil, and we need Canada's oil.	
237	3	Tyne	Rena		From a global perspective, the Keystone XL Pipeline is not likely to result in incremental GHG emissions	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.
237	4	Tyne	Rena		Please do what is best for our country and its people: Approve the Pipeline ASAP!	Comment acknowledged.
2079	2	Ubben	Matthew	Consumer Energy Alliance of Florida	The project will certainly enhance national energy security	Comment acknowledged.
2079	3	Ubben	Matthew	Consumer Energy Alliance of Florida	The project will subsequently benefit Florida's recovering economy.	Comment acknowledged.
2079	4	Ubben	Matthew	Consumer Energy Alliance of Florida	Building the Keystone pipeline will provide the infrastructure necessary to expand oil imports from a trusted, secure neighbor while supporting U.S. job growth	Comment acknowledged.
2079	5	Ubben	Matthew	Consumer Energy Alliance of Florida	Increased Canadian oil supplies to the refineries that supply Florida with transportation fuel will be a key element in a sustained economic recovery in Florida.	Comment acknowledged.
2079	6	Ubben	Matthew	Consumer Energy Alliance of Florida	As our nation and Florida experiences a fragile economic recovery, it is imperative that we utilize our long-standing trading partnership with Canada to bring new energy sources to Market.	Comment acknowledged.
3086	001	Unland	Mark		Please support the proposed Keystone XL pipeline to help provide secure supply of oil to the US. This project will add jobs and help ensure our energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
3437	002	Unruh	Julie	Sierra Club	I plead that you leave the oil alone and go green.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2776	001	Urueta	Brenda		Please do not let this project continue. It's now or never on deciding our future as a nation and as a world. 50 years from now we will look back and wish we had invested in alternative energy sources. Our environment is continually being destroyed and even more so by the Tar Sands crude oil extraction.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1262	002	Utter	Larry		Further, tar sands oil is the dirtiest oil made on a commercial scale. It produces at least 17% more greenhouse gas pollution than 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 Consolidated 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 EIS.
1574	001	Utter	Barbara		The environment does not concern me. Instead, I am worried about jobs and keeping them here in the U.S. instead of sending them overseas. The Keystone Pipeline project would	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					create thousands of jobs right here in our own country. We would be reducing oil imports from foreign countries and bringing in oil from Canada, our friendly next-door neighbor.	
1574	002	Utter	Barbara		We desperately need the jobs that would be created by this pipeline project. We also need to be energy-independent. The Keystone Pipeline provides both. Your approval of the project is respectfully requested.	Comment acknowledged.
2505	001	Valdez	Ernest		For a short-term solution, I am an advocate of expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline. This pipeline will reduce fuel prices and add jobs to our economy.	Comment acknowledged.
2505	002	Valdez	Ernest		The expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline will directly create jobs for construction and maintenance, and indirectly by lowing overhead for other companies. It is the short-term remedy to a problem that hits every American. We need to reduce fuel costs, we need to reduce our dependency on Middle Eastern oil, and we need to get back to work.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1115	001	VanDeHey	Michael		Stop the oil drilling! We need to stop funding fossil fuel companies and start funding biofuel projects.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2748	001	Vandenbosch	James	Terra Nova Films	Approving a pipeline to carry tar sands oil to Texas refineries would be a huge mistake. Encouraging the use of oil from tar sands would further exacerbate the global warming that this planet is now facing. Developing the pipeline would not be in our best national interests, given that it would contribute substantially to environmental degradation.	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.
394	1	Vandergriend	Vergene		I urge you to not approve the proposed route of the latest Keystone pipeline. We Nebraskans consider the route through the Ogallala Aquifer environmentally dangerous to the water quality of Nebraska plus seven other 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.
394	2	Vandergriend	Vergene		A route is currently in place which could be followed, is acceptible, and does not require additional condemnation of property.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing Keystone Mainline route.
3455	1	Vandermolen	Kurt		American citizens have been struggling to survive with the high cost of living, and it is time for leaders in our country to make some serious changes. Too many people are out of work these days because companies have had to close their doors, or they have had to make significant cutbacks to stay in business. The proposed expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline is one way we could get a lot of folks back to work. Therefore, the State Department should give their consent and authorize the construction. In addition to the jobs that will be created with this expansion project, it makes sense to assume that our economy will make a turn for the better as well, since we will be importing more oil from Canada through the Keystone Pipeline. We all need a break from the rising cost of living.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
3455	2	Vandermolen	Kurt		As you consider the environmental concerns regarding this	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					expansion project, keep in mind that the current laws and regulations that are already in place are sufficient. Nothing should prevent you from approving the Keystone Pipeline expansion. This is an excellent opportunity for our country. I hope you agree with me.	the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
2508	002	VanderWal	Scott	South Dakota Farm Bureau	South Dakota Farm Bureau is a general farm/ranch organization with member families in every county in South Dakota, including County Farm Bureau organizations and members in all counties that will be crossed by Keystone XL. Because of recommendations from our County Farm Bureaus, the delegate body during each of our last two annual meetings has adopted a public policy position in support of the construction and operation of Keystone XL. There are a number of reasons for that support. 1. Agriculture is an energy intensive business and our members support increased supplies of all energy sources as vital to the competitiveness of ag production. 2. South Dakota is both rural and in a northern climate, which makes us highly dependent on adequate supplies of affordable energy. 3. SDFB believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries such as Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Comment acknowledged.
2508	003	VanderWal	Scott	South Dakota Farm Bureau	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDEIS finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	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.
1657	001	Vanderwilt	Julia		I am convinced that the Keystone XL Pipeline will also be safe and should be built.	Comment acknowledged.
2756	001	Vandewalle	Wendy		We must get to work on climate change and exploiting the tar sands oil will make it next to impossible to make a difference in climate change. It makes more sense for our health, the environment and the economy the invest in renewable energy. The people of this country want renewable energy not more oil.	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.
81	1	Vanek	Gordon		This is ridiculous to take a chance on such a precious water people can drive their giant suv's. Move it to a safer area.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project.
3317	001	VanGulck	Nathaniel		I strongly object to the exploitation of the Canadian tar sands which is very destructive to nature and a stable climate.	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.
2028	001	Vanhanken	Barbara	Sierra Club	This is a faulty pipline that is using thinner-walled pipe and less durable pipline construction.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
2028	002	Vanhanken	Barbara	Sierra Club	We do not want or need this danger in our state of Oklahoma. This is not a environmentally safe production. There will be breakage over the years and the damage will be deadly for some. The risk is too high. STOP the Keystone XL pipeline.	Section 3.13 addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
3284	001	VanHanken	Barbara		Do not allow this pipeline which will transport the dirtiest and most toxic materials to finish this construction. We need cleaner resources for energy and this is the dirtiest.	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.
3284	002	VanHanken	Barbara		Oklahomans do not want this faulty construction with thinner walled piping material to be allowed to harm our beautiful countryside. It is too dangerous.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. 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.
2794	001	VanLynden	Anna		The USA should not now or ever in the future commit itself to using/refining/burning any tar-sands oil. Are we out of our minds???? we expect every other country to clean up their act, while we keep destroying the environment for our selves, our children and the rest of the world.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2929	001	Vann	Michelle		The bottom line is that something must be done to curb the high gas prices. Personally, I feel that we should become more self-sufficient, but in the meantime, it is a good idea to construct the Keystone Pipeline expansion, which will also bring much-needed and good paying jobs across the country.	Comment acknowledged.
1358	001	Vanneman	Shaun		Please don't approve the Keystone XL Pipeline. It may provide a short term energy boost for our country (and short term economic windfall for a few). It has the potential to create a serious environmental disaster.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1358	003	Vanneman	Shaun		You have already acknowledged that the tar sands oil is the dirtiest energy source yet. So, why not put all our efforts into building infrastructure to tap into the cleaner energy source that our planet has given us in abundance--wind and solar?	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 to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
12	1	VanOeveren	Lucas		I have a close friend who owns about 10 miles of land on which this pipeline would cross. His family has owned and ranched this land for decades and will continue to do so in the future. They are scared, rightfully so, about the potential devastating effect this project could have on their land and ranching operation...both in the short term and for years to come.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland. 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.
12	2	VanOeveren	Lucas		The deleterious effects that any sort of spill/leak could have on the Ogalala Aquifer would be unprecedented.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
12	3	VanOeveren	Lucas		It seems to me that this project, if allowed to commence, should at least be rerouted so as to not cross this unreplaceable resource.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
0778	002	VanPelt	Alicia	Women Progressive Activists, Hillary Fans of Michigan	There will be leaks, in this Pipeline project, the question will be when and where. Please, do NOT approve this project!	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
3551	1	vanscottbuilders @rochester.rr.com			Please consider this development carefully. Used properly, the pipeline will bring crude oil to our refineries from Canada, our valuable neighbor, rather than from half-way around the world. Economically efficient and environmentally sound - the idea seems to make sense. I believe that you can intercede in this matter and stem the long stream of bureaucratic delays.	Comment acknowledged.
158	1	Vansickel	Nina		I am a landowner in S.D. that this project would pass thru. I do NOT want this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
116	1	VanSukup	James		I would really like the pipeline to go in the east as the original pipeline, I feel that there are far less risks to our drinking water in the event that a leek happens. Leeks do happen, it's just a matter of how bad it is before someone notices.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing Keystone Mainline route. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. 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.
116	2	VanSukup	James		Also i would urge the department to enforce all engineering standards be followed to the highest degree without exception. We can not risk our environment for the sake of saving a company money when there is plenty of profit to be made by said without taking short cuts.	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.

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116	2	VanSukup	James		Also I would urge the department to enforce all engineering standards be followed to the highest degree without exception. We can not risk our environment for the sake of saving a company money when there is plenty of profit to be made by said without taking short cuts.	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.
1120	001	Varn	Caroline		With the uncertain situation in the Middle East, the lack of support from "friendly countries" in commerce and the need for fuel, this could give us all time to find answers to our energy problems.	Comment acknowledged.
615	1	Vasto	Karen		Please stop the Koch's from profiting off of us and taking away our democracy	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
3030	001	Vaughn	Edward		Please understand: Energy is important but not at the cost of human lives or the destruction of the environment. There are other ways to power this nation that are much better, as well as sustainable and renewable. If you have never seen pictures of what transpires when tar sands are ripped from the earth, spend a few seconds doing so. It will turn your stomach. We don't need to support the savagery of tar sands removal or the Keystone XL pipeline bringing that garbage into our country.	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. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
3427	001	Vaughn	Edward	Sierra Club	The proposed Keystone XL Tar Sands pipeline would be an ecological disaster on two fronts: 1.) the pipeline itself; 2.) the oil---because of the hideous cost to the environment for its 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 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 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.
200	1	Vause	Renee		Let's limit our dependence on foreign oil. This pipeline provides a means to do just that.	Comment acknowledged.
1116	001	Veaux	Carl	Sierra Club	For the record , pipelines are dangerous to ship anything in . Many times these pipelines blow up and cost huge amounts to maintain .	Consolidated Response OIL-5 addresses concerns regarding the potential for an explosion.
1116	003	Veaux	Carl	Sierra Club	Say NO to this pipeline . Let the railroads ship this product . They are much better equiped to handle dangerous materials and at a fair price as well .	Section 4.1.1 of the EIS describes the movement of crude oil by other transportation methods (e.g., railroad tank cars, perhaps supported by barge transport) under the No Action Alternative.
2533	001	Vecera	Julie		The economic growth in this area would continue to flourish if we act quickly and approve the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1689	001	Veersma	William		I am encouraged, however, to learn about the Keystone Pipeline expansion, which will allow our country to have access to a much larger amount of Canadian crude oil. This amount of oil will likely allow us to have a greater influence over the prices at the pump and hopefully get them back down to reasonable levels.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1880	001	Velasquez	Noelani		We must NOT further tar sands development. Yes, we need to get off foreign oil, but in all honesty we need to get off oil COMPLETELY. There are a lot of alternatives out there that are both economically and technologically viable. If we act now, we can use the remaining oil to invest in a clean energy economy.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
357	1	Velji	Anar		I am in complete support of this project as it will serve to provide a secure source of oil from an ethical country. Energy demands will always be there so we need to ensure that we receive this energy from a country that conducts itself ethically and where a majority of the people benefit from the economic prospects of building a pipeline and developing oil.	Comment acknowledged.
357	2	Velji	Anar		With regards to the environmental impact, the Canadian companies are very cognisant and respectful of their impact to the environment and safety of the people. They are constantly monitoring and responding effectively to any issues that arise or they work hard to ensure safety to both people and the environment. I know this because I work for TransCanada and I'm proud of the values that this company portrays and adheres to.	Comment acknowledged.
1408	001	Venters	Darren		1. Pipelines are the transportation systems of choice for petroleum products. Nothing made by man will ever be perfect but Current Technology will be as close to perfect as possible. We have NOTHING to worry about from a Safety standpoint.	Comment acknowledged.
1408	002	Venters	Darren		2. Thousands of high paying construction jobs can start almost immediately. Manufacturing jobs for equipment in the Midwest for companies like Caterpillar and others would reduce current unemployment. 3. This pipeline will improve our National security by reducing reliance on supplies from unreliable sources such as Venezuela and Nigeria.	Comment acknowledged.
573	1	Verdoner	Josefine		I am horrified that you are considering approval of the pipeline proposed by the Koch brothers. I am horrified by the pollution this project will cause. I am also horrified that the anti-democratic Koch brothers will profit by millions of dollars from the project. I am disappointed that you might approve of the project. Please be true to your democratic values and do not let the project proceed. This proposal is WRONG environmentally and ideologically.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
2512	001	Vergason	Robin		As far as I am concerned, the most efficient way for us to increase our supply of oil is to move forward with the Keystone XL pipeline expansion. Canada is our neighbor and it only makes sense to get more of our oil supply from them. The additional jobs this project will create will certainly be a huge benefit to us, as well as the hope of decreased gas prices.	Comment acknowledged.
2512	002	Vergason	Robin		The Keystone expansion has the potential to give us the economic vitality we lost years ago. If the gas prices continue to rise as they have, it will cripple the nation even more. It is time you allow us the strength and security that is sure to follow with the additional jobs this project will create. I urge you to sign the permits needed so that work on the Keystone XL pipeline can begin.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2773	001	Verson	Matthew	Soil Science Society of America	Although many sides of the debate about the Keystone project have been brought forth - I want to mention one that is getting less attention but may be the most important one to consider. We know that technological improvements will bring increased efficiency to renewable energy - but we don't know by how much. There are certain thermodynamic constraints to even the best technology - and renewables will always have to work within those constraints. In other words - we will never again be able to access the high energy of fossil fuels, in the form of renewables. In sum: we have to consider the value of waiting to exploit this resource when the need is greater and the extraction technologies have been completely perfected. Also given the current debate about how much CO2 the atmosphere can contain - it seems inadvisable at this time to encourage the exploitation of tar sands now, since CO2 sequestration methods have not been employed by any major government or industry. If, in the future, methods of building soil carbon reserves through sensible agriculture techniques such as conservation tillage and biochar, we can recapture enough carbon so that extreme climactic events do not become de jour, then we can accurately asses a strategy to exploit tar sands. To do so now would be to unleash yet another in a series of unsustainable demands on God's abundant and loving earth.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. 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.
2684	001	Vetter	Valiant		This project is NOT beneficial to the energy situation in the United States as the project's owners are all foreign, the oil is foreign, and it will be shipped to foreign ports.	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS, TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, L.P. (termed “Keystone” in the EIS) is a U.S. limited partnership, organized under the laws of the State of Delaware; i.e., it is a U.S. firm. Keystone is owned by TransCanada Corporation, a Canadian public company organized under the laws of Canada. 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.
2684	002	Vetter	Valiant		On the other hand, Texas landowners - as well as landowners from Texas to Canada - are being taken advantage of by the misuse of eminent domain laws. "Eminent Domain" was intended to take private land for PUBLIC use - NOT - to enrich private companies or their stockholders at the expense of the landowner. Landowners are losing the right to use their lands, having their property's resale value greatly diminished, and living with the fear of a pipeline break that could endanger their very lives.	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.
2684	003	Vetter	Valiant		Additionally, the environmental and health risks posed by the design, installation, and use of this pipeline are too great to justify it's continuance. This company has already had serious problems with existing pipelines cause environment damage that is not correctable.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project. While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements.
2933	001	Vickers	Gregory		Everything intertwines as far as energy and jobs. Jobs decline if you do not have energy and vice versa. We need to create as many jobs as possible. Energy security is valuable, so why should we depend on others when we have oil ourselves? Studies have shown that pipelines are one of the safest ways to transport oils, so the longer we wait to expand this pipeline, the more we are just holding ourselves back from our potential as a nation.	Comment acknowledged.
3588	1	Vidaver	Anne	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	As far as I can determine from all the analyses done to date regarding the Ogallala aquifer, no one mentions microbes. These are essential for degradation of the spilled oil that will occur. Due to its pristine state and lack of exposure to microbes that can degrade oil, it is quite possible that the spill detritus will continue to be a problem for decades if not eons. Oil Spills can take decades to remediate, even with photooxidation and microbes. I urge you to read the recent (2011) report by the american Society for Microbiology, entitled: FAQ: Microbes and OIl Spills.	As noted in Section 3.13 of the EIS, research by the USGS at the Bemidji, Minnesota site suggests that downward migration of nutrients to an oil spill in unconfined shallow aquifer recharge areas may actually increase the rate of natural biodegradation by microbes (Bekins et. al, 2005) in the event of an oil spill.
3588	2	Vidaver	Anne	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	If you do nothing, here is a likely scenario that will play out in the next decade. The spill will most likely be undetected by the public for some period of time unless the water is used for irrigation purposes. Soil and water contamination and degradation will occur. Then there will be death and destruction of the grasses and other vegetation, followed by death of migratory and non-migratory wildlife and domestic animals grazing on the grasses. This will be followed, within 10-15 years, with mysterious illnesses and increased cancer among humans. There will be no remedy; remediation in largely underground water cannot occur because of the longevity of the toxic byproducts of the spill. Even parts per billion of these toxic materials are sufficient to adversely affect health.	Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the proposed Project. 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 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. 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.
3588	3	Vidaver	Anne	University of Nebraska-	The Sandhills area is unique in the world. It would be far better to have this area designated as a World Heritage Site	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
				Lincoln	by UNESCO due to its very special physical significance.	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 and response actions. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
3588	4	Vidaver	Anne	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	I remind you that the jobs created by this project will largely be transient and the oil will be sold to the highest bidder.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of 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.
3588	5	Vidaver	Anne	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	Without microbiological analysis that indicates at least the potential for breakdown of the spilled material, the pipeline will be a disaster waiting to happen.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2093	003	Viera	Robert	Corpus Christi Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	With Hispanic unemployment almost 20 percent higher than that of the general population, we have noticed with interest the studies conducted by independent economist Dr. Ray M. Perryman which concluded that development of the Keystone XL pipeline will stimulate some 118,000 jobs during its construction, above and beyond the direct jobs DOS references in its report - and that nearly 23,000 of those jobs are likely to be held by Hispanic workers.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
1234	001	Vierzen	Richard		It is essential for our country to produce a stable oil supply and therefore, moderate fuel prices. In addition, it would be greatly beneficial to gain our oil from a neighbor, like Canada, rather than utilizing the resources that we do now. For these reasons and many more, I am excited for the start of construction on the Keystone Pipeline expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
1234	002	Vierzen	Richard		The bottom line is that we have to do what is necessary to gain energy security and keep the price of fuel down. The Keystone XL Pipeline project assures that both of these goals can be achieved. While its creation promises many benefits, these two are really the ones that I hope for the most and watch for with great anticipation.	Comment acknowledged.
2422	001	Vines	Mark		I oppose this pipeline because the fossil carbon emissions from the exploitation of tar sands, shale deposits & other such energy intensive or unconventional fossil fuels would be gigantic, threatening catastrophic changes to both oceans & climate in the relatively near future. The challenges are daunting enough without this pipeline; with it, we can kiss the Holocene goodbye.	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.
3497	1	vmdato@gmail.com			What am I missing here? There must be a better way. The only analogy that I can think of are addicts leaving behind their dirty needles on clean beachs for innocent children to find. And why? Is this the best we can do? For the sake of our world, and the people in it, I hope not. Say No to the Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline or give us a better reason.	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2643	001	Vogh	Jen		First - the direct negative environmental impacts of tar sand recovery are numerous, irreversible and, frankly, horrific. Second - the climate impacts of burning tar sands (a low EROEI fuel with near impossible to capture tail pipe CO2) put us at a greatly increased risk for creating a climate "tipping point". As we live through the beginning throes of climate change, I do not think it is even remotely responsible for us to put our descendants at greatly increased risk of a dangerously unstable climate.	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.
2643	002	Vogh	Jen		Third - I am concerned about my fellow Oklahomans (and folks along the pipeline in other states) who will have to live with the ever present danger of pipeline leaks and explosions.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed 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 Consolidated 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.
2643	003	Vogh	Jen		I would like to suggest, instead of building a pipeline to increase the availability and price of increasingly "dirty" fuel, we consider and implement serious, lasting conservation measures and commit to leaving the tar sands in place. This is the truly responsible thing to do, and we, as adults, parents and stewards, need to do it.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2361	002	Voller	Paul		There are cleaner and smarter ways to meet our energy needs.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
224	1	Vonderhaar	Tom	Laborers Union	In a time of economic recession, the United States needs two things: jobs and affordable energy. The Keystone XL pipeline will provide both of these. Skilled building trades workers are already enlisted to complete the project. Energy resources from Canada will help offset oil prices currently subject to the whims of Middle Eastern outrage and outage.	Comment acknowledged.
224	2	Vonderhaar	Tom	Laborers Union	The proposed Keystone XL pipeline will join more than 20,000 miles of pipeline that already crosses through the Ogallala Aquifer, more than 2,000 of which are hazardous liquid pipelines. These pipelines have operated successfully for decades and are the safest, most reliable way to transport crude oil. The Keystone XL pipeline will join this infrastructure in the Aquifer, contributing to a vital network that delivers our country's energy. Regarding environmental concerns, Professor Jim Goeke, a hydrologist at the University of Nebraska testified before the Nebraska Legislature: "A leak of the Keystone XL Pipeline would not affect the majority of the Ogallala Aquifer...those who think that a leaking pipeline will destroy the aquifer in Nebraska need to understand that it would be localized to an area of 10's or 100's of feet around the pipeline. When people say the whole Ogallala Aquifer is at risk, they're wrong."	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
224	3	Vonderhaar	Tom	Laborers Union	There are no need to have carrier fleets in Lake Superior to protect America's energy connections with Canada, risking young Americans and their lives. The proposed Keystone XL	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipeline would be a secure energy lifeline for America.	
42	1	Voutas	Karina		I am disaapointed and disheartened by the State Department's assessment of the environmental impact of the Keystone XL pipeline. It appears that the department has focused on cost reductions without regard to the environmental impact of this project. Once again, the govenment has placed corporate interests ahead of the interests of the people.	The EIS does not address cost reductions other than the potential cost of crude oil. Consolidated Response REG-2 provides information of the environmental review process conducted for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, 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. 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. 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.
42	2	Voutas	Karina		The damage to the environment and risk of contamination of the Ogallala aquifer make this project too risky.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1551	001	Vrtiska	Chris		Please consider re-routing the Keystone Pipleline to avoid the Ogallala Aquifer. With the two recent leaks, North Dakota and Kansas, puts the safety and reliability of this pipeline in question. There are alternatives, and must be considered.	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. 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.
1551	002	Vrtiska	Chris		I also have some grave concerns over a foreign company exercising emeinent domain over US citizens	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.
581	1	Vyas	Harshad		I oppose approval of the Keystone XL Project. If approved million of acres of prime land in the US will be potentially exposed to serious environmental degradation as a result of construction and maintenance 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. The proposed Project would not affect millions of acres of land. Section 3.9 of the EIS provides information on the acreages potentially affected by construction of the proposed Project.
581	2	Vyas	Harshad		Secondly, and more seriously, the danger of catastrophic damage is likely to occur in the case of pipeline rupture either due to mechanical, seismic or terrorism acts.	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, irrespective of the cause of the spills.
581	3	Vyas	Harshad		Oil from tar sands should best be extracted and processed to refined products at the site of mining tar sands to minimize and restrict degradation of environment and wildlife habitat.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 provides information regarding shipment of Canadian crude oil to refineries closer to the oil sands production areas.
1101	001	Wachob	William		We need to stop supporting tar sand extraction and other environmentally, toxic extraction methods for natural gas, and all coal 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 Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1101	002	Wachob	William		We need to start an initiative to flip flop our energy generation over to clean, environmentally friendly sources such as wind, solar, geothermal. This will develop new jobs and create energy for America without degrading the environment, hurting public health, or contributing to global climate change.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2025	001	Wade	Don		Approval is logical and required to provide energy security and curtail the balance of payments deficit with the less than desireable dictators of the Middle East.	Comment acknowledged.
1180	001	Wagner	Kathleen&Roy		America must pursue building the Keystone Pipeline to assure energy security for our country. Thinking we can obtain tall of our energy from renewable sources like wind and solar is not only questionable, but also extremely doubtful.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1359	001	Wagner	John		I am writing to urge you to support the Keystone XL Pipeline project. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will support the ongoing development of Canadian oil sands, which would yield significant returns for our nation.	Comment acknowledged.
3481	1	Wagner	Gerhardt		We need to expand the Keystone Pipeline and do whatever it takes to be energy independent. Lower fuel prices and the creation of thousands of productive new jobs will only help our economy. We need relief and we need it fast!	Comment acknowledged.
2743	001	Walden	Susan		Before you allow the potential for additional environmental disasters maybe you should go back and clean up the Gulf and make the communities whole again.	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.
2186	001	Walker	Terry		You must stop the Keystone project. I can't believe Hillary Clinton and others would approve such a repressive project like this. The environmental report clearly states that increasing carbon emissions due to man-made causes will be detrimental to humanity. How can such a project be approved when the stakes are so high for our environment that affects everyone.	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.
2186	002	Walker	Terry		Emissions from tar-sands converted to fuel cannot be captured and stored and is inefficient with extremely detrimental impacts to current GHG levels.	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.
2186	003	Walker	Terry		The funds currently being spent on projects like this could clearly go towards renewable fuels, which will certainly be the main form of fuels in the future since they are afterall, both sustainable and renewable. Fossil fuels are neither sustainable nor renewable nor responsible.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2875	001	Walker	Dennis		It is extreme over-reaction to projects such as this pipeline by environmentalists that has led the nation's energy woes and increased our demand on foreign sources of energy! When will these people live in the REAL world and realize that there is always a risk in ANYTHING mankind does, but that shouldn't mean we shouldn't try. And despite what environmentalists imagine could happen, the firms wanting to build the pipeline will be monitored by federal and state	The commenter’s opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					agencies and all precautions will be undertaken to make the pipeline safe at all times. Let's live in the real world, Nebraskans. Our way of life, whether you agree with it or not, depends on utilizing more domestic energy sources!	
3227	001	Walker	Liz	EcoVillage at Ithaca	I am very opposed to the development of tar-sands as a form of alternative fossil fuel. The technology causes severe environmental damage, from habitat destruction to pollution of water to potential for spills all along the pipelines used to transport this fuel.	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. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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.
3227	002	Walker	Liz	EcoVillage at Ithaca	But the biggest impact by far, is the problem of exacerbating global climate change. Prior government targets for limiting human-made global warming are now known to be inadequate.	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.
3366	001	Wall	Ray		The majority of the world's proven oil reserves are concentrated in five countries - Canada, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Canadian oil production represents the second largest reserves of oil in the world after Saudi Arabia. Today, Canada is the number one supplier of oil to the U.S. It is projected that by 2030 more than one fourth of America's daily oil needs could come from Canada; a pipeline is needed to bring that oil to our domestic markets.	Comment acknowledged.
225	1	Wallace	Phillip	Pipeliners Local Union 798	I am a 36 year Pipeline Welder and have been over welding on the Transcanada Keystone project since 2008. I can assure anyone the weld procdures TransCanada pipelines are second to none and the pipeline is built right for safety and to protect the enviroment for many years of service. Transanada Keystone has many emergency shut down components in place for isalation procedures. The Keystone XL Pipeline will be built with the Enviroment and safety as number one priority.	Comment acknowledged.
232	1	Wallace	Raymond		I would like to comment in favor of the Keystone XL Pipeline Project. Buying oil from a friendly neighbor such as Canada can help stabilize supply. This new supply can serve to replace those in volatile areas such as Venezuela, Mexico, etc.	Comment acknowledged.
1480	002	Wallace	Will		The first Keystone tar sands pipeline, constructed less than a year ago, has sprung its twelfth leak, spilling up to 2,100 gallons of raw tar sands crude oil in Kansas on May 29th. Also, three weeks a broken pipe fitting on Keystone resulted in a 60' geyser of tar sands crude, spewing 21,000 gallons in North Dakota.	While the number of spills to date on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project is higher than the annual estimates of spill frequency for the lifetime of the proposed Project, according to PHMSA (PHMSA pers. comm. 2011), the type and number of spills that have occurred during the start up and initial operations of the Keystone Oil Pipeline Project (see Section

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						3.13.1.2 of the EIS) are typical of this phase of pipeline operations. While the number of incidents was a concern and prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a Corrective Action Order, the number of incidents in the start up phase is not indicative of the likely number of spills over time. Therefore, the use of the PHMSA and NRC databases is appropriate to develop estimates of spill frequency throughout the lifetime of the proposed Project. Additionally, the intent of the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA and incorporated into the design, construction, operations, and maintenance plans for the proposed Project is to reduce the likelihood of certain types of spills that have occurred in older pipeline systems built and maintained under less stringent requirements. The Ludden release occurred aboveground and resulted from a ¾" diameter pipe nipple failure. In a report to PHMSA in response to concerns raised about spray zones, Keystone stated that "In no case would a rupture from a buried pipeline result in a spray consistent with the calculated spray zone in PHMSA-2008-0285-0017. The pipeline will be buried 48 inches below the grounds surface, which in a release situation, would provide damping and absorption of all or most of the kinetic energy. 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."
2930	001	Wallace	Angela		This expansion would drop the cost for fuel, and we definitely need that change.	Comment acknowledged.
61	1	Walrod	Chad		Whereas the coastal states worry about the beauty of their coastlines, we in Nebraska worry about the sanctity of our DRINKING WATER. About 27 percent of the irrigated land in the United States overlies this aquifer system, which yields 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. TransCanada isn't doing very well in construction of their pipelines, just talk to the people of Montana. One rancher claims to have a 480 foot long hole in his pasture where they laid pipe quite shoddily in the past winter and now the soil has caved in over the pipe. Please, as a citizen of Nebraska who grew up in the SandHills, I ask the State Department to not allow this pipeline to possibly contaminate our WATER supply.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2035	001	Walser	David		I encourage you to approve and do all that you can to expedite the building of the Keystone XL pipeline. The pipeline will provide at least two important benefits to our country: 1st, it will reduce our dependence on oil from the Middle East. Reducing the dollars spent on oil from that region will reduce the wealth available to finance terrorist activities. 2nd, bringing to the world another dependable supply of energy will tend to reduce energy prices -- which will help not only our economy	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					but the economies of other nations, too.	
185	1	Walsh	Rachelle		I am in support of the Keystone Gulf Coast Expansion Project (Keystone XL). I believe it would be very beneficial with limited environmental impact.	Comment acknowledged.
186	1	Walsh	John		I am in support of the Keystone Gulf Coast Expansion Project (Keystone XL).	Comment acknowledged.
337	1	Walsh	Orion		Dear US Department of State, As a citizen of the state of Nebraska I implore you to stop the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline as the dangers of oil spillage into the Ogallala Aquifer would be disastrous. The Ogallala Aquifer is the nation's largest underground water supply and provides water for irrigation for around 30% of our crops in the mid-west. TransCanada has already had an oil leak in their pipeline in eastern North Dakota. Another oil spill could easily occur.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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).
337	2	Walsh	Orion		Also the Keystone XL Pipeline will run through fault lines in Montana. In your report it states these faults are "not thought to be active". This does not mean that there is 0 probability for an earthquake to occur near the proposed pipeline.	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential fault and seismicity hazards along the proposed Project corridor.
337	4	Walsh	Orion		What our country does need is for our leaders to put people before profits and invest in clean renewable energy.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
349	1	Walsh	Gerard		I support Keystone XL project, for the good of the only country I deeply LOVE, first, last, right or wrong The United States of America. Please expedite this (and other) project(s)	Comment acknowledged.
1884	001	Walsh	John		Do not allow the Keystone XL project to go forward. Irrevocable harm to human, plant and animal life as well as ecosystems in the tar sands oil recovery area will result.	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.
1884	003	Walsh	John		The monies planned on this project would be better spent on developing renewable,non fossil fuel energy sources.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2221	001	Walter	Matthew		I hope the State Department will do the sane thing allow the Canadian pipeline to be utilized. At a time when we are dependent on oil from all sorts of unfriendly countries, and we are seemingly unwilling to tap our nation's own energy resources, it seems to me that getting oil from Canada is a win for everybody involved.	Comment acknowledged.
2758	001	Walter	Jeff		Everyone knows that the aquifer is a god given gift. One point everyone seems to forget. The sand which the pipeline is more corrosive that clay or soil because it doesn't contain as much water. It will cost more to impress a current on that pipeline annually than it would in clay, etc.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor 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, including concerns relative to the corrosivity 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2758	002	Walter	Jeff		Another issue of mine would be that if Keystone would use the course of the first pipeline they could use some of the same easements and negotiate with the same landowners. Maybe even use parts of their existing easements saving the company even more money.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route. 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.
2758	003	Walter	Jeff		One and final issue. Why Keystone rejects the issue of thicker pipelines. A little extra costs in the beginning could save allot of people and communities the hassle of losing their wells and drinking water.	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. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
1633	002	Walters	Dale		At this time, I believe that this country truly has no other viable alternative energy resources. If energy is to become affordable again, we must expand the oil resources we have close access to in North America. I have no interest in being forced into driving a small, unsafe automobile or into buying an expensive new hybrid vehicle.	Comment acknowledged.
2306	001	Walther	Vickie		this sounds like a nightmare for the environment if there are more leaks. I am a native East Texan. My big question is this: what exactly is the Keystone XL pipeline oil recovery plan?	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency Consolidated Response plans for the proposed Project.
3377	001	Wang	Seaver		Tar sands are a sign of how desperate this world has become to obtain sources of fossil fuels. If anything, Canada's misguided attempts to exploit this dirty resource should push the United States in the opposite direction, further developing the renewable sources of energy that represent the only long-term option for our nation to power itself. Please oppose the tar sands oil pipeline and the industries that promote it--it will take years before Americans even recieve the paltry benefit of a few cents' relief at the gas pump, and by then they will have paid a far higher price in pollution, fossil fuel dependence, and environmental devastation.	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.
391	1	Wanser	Tom		This pipeline MUST NOT be allowed to be laid within the boundaries of the Nebraska Sandhills! The extra money it'll take to go around said Sandhills and the resulting Ogallala Aquifer is peanuts compared to the cost to remediate the result of a pipeline eruption in this water saturated sand. To say the Sandhills are fragile is a major understatement - if ever there was a need for the Environmental Agencies of Local, State & Federal Governments to take control of an issue this is it. The water contamination damage from a line eruption within this area will be felt for hundreds of years! MOVE THE LINE from the Sandhills 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 and the Sand Hills area.
401	1	Ward	Ronald		The State Department recently released a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL pipeline. I oppose this pipeline because of the dangers it poses to people and the environment. I am disappointed that these dangers are not included in your analysis.	Section 3.13 of the supplemental draft EIS addressed reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. That information is also included in Section 3.13 of the final EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
401	2	Ward	Ronald		Your analysis endorses the need for this pipeline, citing the need for domestic oil. This ignores the fact that real investments in clean cars and public transit would save far more oil than this pipeline would provide.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
401	4	Ward	Ronald		As your analysis indicates, tar sands oil produces more global warming pollution than conventional oil. The Keystone XL pipeline would drive further development of this dirtiest source of oil, which in turn would generate more global warming pollution. Your analysis claims that these higher emissions do not need to be considered. However, if the true global warming implications were considered, an honest assessment of the impact would compel the administration to reject the pipeline.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in the response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. The analysis of greenhouse gas emissions in Section 3.14 of the EIS does not state that the emissions do not need to be considered. Those emissions will be considered by DOS as a part of the decision-making process.
401	5	Ward	Ronald		Finally, the Keystone XL pipeline and the tar sands oil it would carry would also increase dangerous air pollution in minority communities who live near these oil refineries. The State Department is doing a disservice to the American people by ignoring these 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 refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Aslo see Consolidated Response JUS-1.
401	6	Ward	Ronald		While the State Department is not acknowledging these problems, it is also not allowing the American people an opportunity to speak up about the project. By refusing to allow for public hearings and limiting the comment period to just 45 days, the State Department is denying people impacted by this pipeline the opportunity to voice their opinions.	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.
0736	001	Ward	Denise		We need a clean energy policy not more fossil fuel projects destroying our atmosphere and our fellow countrymen's homes and livelihoods.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
2027	001	Ward	Michael		Why are we not supporting this pipeline from a FRIENDLY neighboring country which will help create jobs here in the US? This is a perfect opportunity for the Obama Administration to show that they are indeed serious about our future energy needs and lower costs for energy instead of destroying/delaying every energy solution that comes their way.	Comment acknowledged.
2051	001	Ward	Julie	Nebraska Dept of Environmental Quality	Dust suppression chemicals should not be used within this sensitive region. Many of these chemicals are salts of various formulations. Any advanced dust suppression techniques (beyond the use of watering) should be protective of the high water quality present in this area. Part 2.14 of the Revised Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan mentions the use of calcium chloride. The use of misting dust suppression systems should be used within sensitive areas to eliminate the need for salt compounds.	DOS has added this comment as a potential mitigation measure in Section 3.3 of the EIS.
2051	002	Ward	Julie	Nebraska Dept of Environmental Quality	This project would require authorization under the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Construction Storm Water General Permit (CSW-GP). Conditions of this permit may require modifications to the stabilization of disturbed ground as discussed within the Revised Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan. Namely, the CSW-GP requires that inactive ground be stabilized (either permanent or temporary stabilization) if the ground will be inactive for a period of 14	DOS has noted the requirement in Section 3.3 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					days. This conflicts with the 30 day timeframe present within the U.S. Department of State Keystone XL Project Supplemental Draft EIS (part 4.5.6).	
1434	001	Warkentin	Jay		As a concerned citized, I feel we will need to meet the near-to-mid term energy needs with fossil fuels, and this is one of those projects that needs a greenlight. The cost of energy now is getting higher, and it's a cost burden to the poor and working class. Please, approve this project to secure our future.	Comment acknowledged.
2732	001	Warren	Elaine		I am in favor of creating the jobs TransCanada promises in advertisements for its new pipeline. However, those same jobs can be created by rerouting the pipeline around our very sensitive aquifer. Why can they not use the same route as their existing pipeline? Would that not make keeping track of leaks and responding to them easier and cheaper?	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 use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
2732	002	Warren	Elaine		Our aquifer is close to the surface in many of the areas of TransCanada's preferred route for the new pipeline. How will they contain an underground leak that can quickly spread over the top of the aquifer in the loess sands in Nebraska? The answer is that they have given no proof that they can or that they have truly investigated how they would try to handle the situation when it arises. A little leak can pollute a lot of water in an area that depends almost entirely on that groundwater for drinking water and irrigation of crops.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system 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 Consolidated Response plans for the proposed Project.
163	1	Wasson	Burke		Water supply is more important than oil profits. As an indivdual this pipeline project assigns my family all the risks with minimal benefits,if any. Shut this idiotic monster down before you poison us all,for the greed of others who have no investment in our future.(only their bank account)	Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and 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 proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
3167	001	Watkins	Bob		Have we learned nothing from the gulf spill, and the many pipeline leaks we've had over the years? Enough already! No more! This is a really, really bad idea!	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.
2480	001	Watkins,Sr.	James		The expansion of the Keystone Pipeline will provide jobs to residents of this state	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2480	002	Watkins,Sr.	James		it Will be a huge step in our country securing energy on our own soil	Comment acknowledged.
1158	001	Watson	Weldon	Oklahoma House of Representatives	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure.	Comment acknowledged.
1158	002	Watson	Weldon	Oklahoma House of Representatives	TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1158	003	Watson	Weldon	Oklahoma House of Representatives	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry. However, in the unlikely event of a spill or incident, the company will promptly and thoroughly execute its Emergency Consolidated Response Plan.	Comment acknowledged

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
3143	001	Watson	Peter	Alberta Energy	We submit this letter to confirm for the U.S. Department of State and the American public that pipeline safety of diluted bitumen is statistically similar to all other interstate crude oit pipelines	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Direct comparisons between spill frequencies in the Canadian NEB/ERCB incident database and the PHMSA spill frequency database are complicated by differences in spill reporting requirements in the two jurisdictions. In Canada, spills of any size are reported. In the U.S., spills of 5 gallons or more are reported at this time. However, it is noted that PHMSA reported that in the U.S. from 2002 to 2009 internal corrosion accounted for approximately 26.5 percent of spill incidents (PHMSA 2011). The NEB/ERCB reported that in Alberta from 1990 to 2005 internal corrosion accounted for approximately 24.8 percent of spill incidents (Alberta Energy and Utilities Board 2007). In a briefing to the U.S. Senate on June 8, 2011, PHMSA presented statistics comparing total failures, internal corrosion related failures, and external corrosion related failures in the U.S. crude oil pipeline transmission system from 2002 to 2010 with similar failures in the Alberta crude oil pipeline transmission system over the same time period (see Table 3.13.5-3). The quantity of oil sands derived crude oil in the Alberta system over this time period was likely much higher on a percentage basis than the quantity of oil sands derived crude oil in the entire U.S. system. Nonetheless, the internal corrosion related failures in the Alberta system over this time period per 1,000 pipeline miles per year were approximately 24 percent lower than in the U.S. system. The combined internal and external corrosion related failures in the Alberta system over this time period per 1,000 pipeline miles per year were approximately 13 percent lower than in the U.S. system. Therefore, there is no evidence that the transportation of oil sands derived crude oil in Alberta has resulted in a higher corrosion related failure rate than occurs in the transportation of the variable-sourced crude oils in the U.S. system.
2251	001	Wattier	Mark	Day County, SD County Commissioner	The Keystone XL pipeline seems the most prudent way to provide energy security to the US, and since no new issues of substance have emerged from the information in SDEIS and does not alter the conclusions reached in Draft EIS, please approve the Keystone XL pipeline before the end of 2011.	Comment acknowledged.
1550	002	Watts	Maurice		Put money into green energy now. Not when we have extracted the last drop of oil and gas from the earth.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2538	001	Weaver	Sandra		The Keystone XL Pipeline is one of the best things we can do to reduce our energy costs.	Comment acknowledged.
3163	001	Weaver	Ernest		I have a better idea. Have the Canadians pre-process the crude, then put the product on railcar tankers and wheel it to Texas for final processing.	As discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, some of the crude oil that would be transported on the proposed Project would be pre-processed synthetic crude oil (SCO) similar to Suncor Synthetic A. 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
3453	1	Weaver	Glenda		There are so many ways that we can reduce our energy costs, but we cannot do it without your help. As Americans, we deserve better. I feel we need to help the people who live here instead of trying to save the whole world. If you grant the permits for construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline, I know you will not regret it.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1676	001	Webber	Wendy		This pipeline would bring an additional 700,000 barrels of oil into our Country per day. Personally, I am for anything that would help us become more energy-independent.	Comment acknowledged.
1325	001	Weber	Janet		They need to get with it and issue the permit that has been delayed for months now and kept thousands of workers out of work building the Keystone pipeline so we can get cheaper oil from our friendly neighbors in Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
2214	001	Webster	William		Grant approval to the Keystone XL Project SDEIS and let the oil flow. Unless, that is, you are in favor of >$4/gal gasoline and economic servitude to Chavez and the Saudis.	Comment acknowledged.
2518	001	Webster	SueAnn		The Keystone XL Pipeline is a great idea that needs move forward. Building this pipeline and being able to get oil from a friendly ally is a huge benefit. I believe it would put us on the path of having energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
2518	002	Webster	SueAnn		Another plus for this pipeline is boosting our economy by lowering gas prices.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2518	003	Webster	SueAnn		Finally, national security is a concern. If we go ahead with this pipeline, we would have another access to oil instead of being wholly dependent on overseas oil. This pipeline offers us many benefits. We could be much more energy independent. There would be a great increase in job growth, which will boost the economy. It would boost our national security. Please approve the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process.
381	1	Weichman	Ann		We oppose the current proposed route of the Keystone XL Pipeline through our Sandhills and over the Ogallala Aquifer. The Sandhills are one of the largest regions of grass-stabilzed dunes in the world. Their fragile nature, good for cattle grazing, is difficult to restore once the vegetative cover has been removed.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
381	2	Weichman	Ann		The Ogallala Aquifer, our water source for drinking and irrigation is one of the largest underground aquifers on earth.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
381	3	Weichman	Ann		Please consider rerouting the pipeline.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes.
387	1	Weichman	Connie		We urge you NOT to grant a permit to TransCanada to continue with the pipeline. The pipeline will cross our land, it comes within one half mile of our ranch 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.
387	2	Weichman	Connie		We live in North Central Nebraska, in the Sandhill region and the Ogalalla Aquifer. We are concerned about the water issue, not only for human consumption, but for our livestock and crops.Don't make this a political decision, but a decision that will save the lives of future generations. We hope you like to eat Beef. If our land and water are contaminated, our livelihood of Ranching is gone.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1981	001	Weigand	Brian		The Keystone XL Project should be allowed to proceed. Why	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					would we call off a project where we work with a very close ally to benefit our economy and enhance our energy security?	
2735	001	Weimer	Carl	Pipeline Safety Trust	Our main concern with the SDEIS it that a significant number of the pipeline safety controls in the SDEIS relate to the 57 special conditions that were designed by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) when TransCanada was seeking a special permit to operate at higher pressures. They no longer are seeking that Special Permit so we question whether PHMSA has any authority to inspect and enforce what are now voluntary items. It states on Page 3-84 of the SDEIS that: "Ultimately, a set of 57 Special Conditions was established (presented in Appendix C of this SDEIS) and Keystone agreed that if the Presidential Permit is granted, it would incorporate those conditions into the proposed Project and in 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 57 Special Conditions if the proposed Project is approved." There is no citation in this section that shows under what pipeline safety regulations PHMSA "has the legal authority to inspect and enforce any items contained in a pipeline operator's operations, maintenance, and emergencies manual," and we can find no such authority. Many pipeline operators go beyond minimum federal requirements, but just because they put those voluntary items in their operation manuals doesn't mean PHMSA can hold them to it.	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.
2735	002	Weimer	Carl	Pipeline Safety Trust	We believe these 57 special conditions are critical to the safety of this proposed pipeline, so we ask that no Presidential Permit be approved until PHMSA has drafted a Special Permit that includes these 57 conditions (under Special Permits PHMSA does have authority to make these requirements), and that this Presidential Permit becomes conditioned on the implementation of such a Special Permit by PHMSA.	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.
2735	003	Weimer	Carl	Pipeline Safety Trust	It should also be noted that over the past few months we have been engaged with PHMSA on a variety of concerns related to the Keystone XL pipeline. Research by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) has shown that the product to be transported in this pipeline has the clear potential to be more corrosive and abrasive, and both of these attributes can be made worse by the higher temperatures this pipeline will operate at. While we do not know the technical answers to these corrosivity and abrasion concerns, it is clear that they are concerns that should be answered by PHMSA before this Presidential Permit is granted. No where in the SEIS, or from PHMSA, have we been given any information that such analysis has occurred.	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 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. Direct comparisons between spill frequencies in the Canadian NEB/ERCB incident database and the PHMSA spill frequency database are complicated by differences in spill reporting requirements in the two jurisdictions. In Canada, spills of any size are reported. In the U.S., spills of 5 gallons or more are reported at this time. However, it is noted that PHMSA reported that in the U.S. from 2002 to 2009 internal corrosion accounted for approximately 26.5 percent of spill incidents (PHMSA 2011). The NEB/ERCB reported that in Alberta from

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						1990 to 2005 internal corrosion accounted for approximately 24.8 percent of spill incidents (Alberta Energy and Utilities Board 2007). In a briefing to the U.S. Senate on June 8, 2011, PHMSA presented statistics comparing total failures, internal corrosion related failures, and external corrosion related failures in the U.S. crude oil pipeline transmission system from 2002 to 2010 with similar failures in the Alberta crude oil pipeline transmission system over the same time period (see Table 3.13.5-3). The quantity of oil sands derived crude oil in the Alberta system over this time period was likely much higher on a percentage basis than the quantity of oil sands derived crude oil in the entire U.S. system. Nonetheless, the internal corrosion related failures in the Alberta system over this time period per 1,000 pipeline miles per year were approximately 24 percent lower than in the U.S. system. The combined internal and external corrosion related failures in the Alberta system over this time period per 1,000 pipeline miles per year were approximately 13 percent lower than in the U.S. system. Therefore, there is no evidence that the transportation of oil sands derived crude oil in Alberta has resulted in a higher corrosion related failure rate than occurs in the transportation of the variable-sourced crude oils in the U.S. system.
2447	001	Weise	Mary		It is what we need to help lower our fuel prices. We could certainly put a many people to work, too. The project will require many people in order to construct it and maintain it and this will be helpful to our economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2188	001	Weitzel	Thomas		to approve this project is an environmental disaster waiting to happen-- what else needs to be said?	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2881	001	Wellen,Jr.	Charles		I, and many other concerned citizens have been paying close attention to the potential ecological impact of this project while ignoring the economic impact -- largely because we have not been informed of the economic impact, only "smokescreened" to believe that the ecological impact will be negligible. So, I am unsure that anyone but the corporate interests will enjoy any economic benefits, while I am certain that we will all suffer the inevitable ecological impact. So, assuming that hypothetically we are all going to benefit economically from this project, I say, before any permission is granted, first we need a review and indeed, a revamping of federal and state regulations governing such projects.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2881	002	Wellen,Jr.	Charles		To proceed with the same level of regulation that was in place in the BP - deepwater horizon catastrophe last year is untenable.	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.
2034	001	Welling	William		Please allow the transmission of oil to proceed. It is in the national interest that this huge amount of oil from Canada be able to be utilized. This both an economic and national security issue that far outweighs some leaks.	Comment acknowledged.
552	1	Wellington	Mary		Do not approve the Keystone XL Project. The damage to people, land, water, and air will be astronomical. The Koch brothers and their ilk do not need any more money, especially at the expense of our earth and so many real people.	The commenter's opinion is noted.

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1669	002	Wells	Jane		As a whole, our country needs to start thinking about our energy future and what is in our best interests. In this regard, acquiring more of our energy from Canada seems like a smart alternative to our current suppliers.	Comment acknowledged.
2011	001	Wells	Michael		In our current economic distress, the failure to approve of the Canadian oil pipeline would be a folly of huge proportions. Preserve American jobs and help provide a steady energy supply from a trusted ally.	Comment acknowledged.
1519	001	Welsh	Diane		Please do not allow the Keystone pipeline to be built in the Nebraska Sandhills because of the fragile nature of the area's ecology. This area is like no other on earth. The risk of oil contaminating the Ogallala Aquifer is not worth taking. Please consider an alternate route through eastern 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.
0850	001	Wember	Carolyn	Sidley Austin LLP	Please do NOT approve this pipeline. We cannot afford to risk any more man-made environmental disasters in this country. We need to be focusing our efforts on conservation and renewable energy -- not dirty oil.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
246	1	Wentz	Troy		Make them build a refinery at the source of the tar sands oil. Has any environmental impact study been done comparing: the building an oil pipeline to the Gulf vs building a refinery in Canada and having the oil companies transport the finished products to the U.S.?	Consolidated Response P&N-8 provides information regarding shipment of Canadian crude oil to refineries closer to the oil sands production areas.
246	2	Wentz	Troy		TransCanada already has one pipeline through Nebraska, why should they be allowed to build another one?	Consolidated Response P&N-1 provides information on the purpose of and need for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes.
246	3	Wentz	Troy		If there is no toxic tar oil flowing through the land and water there will be no environmental catastrophe like there was with BP. But if it is allowed to be built the threat of a catastrophe becomes real. How will you clean up an oil spill in an underground ocean?	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 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 High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 and AQF-4. As noted in those responses, the Northern High Plains Aquifer system is not a vast underground pool of water. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
2820	001	Werner	Carol	Environmental and Energy Study Institute	Construction of the XL pipeline poses significant impacts and uncertain risks to water resources and human health along the proposed route of the pipeline. The existing keystone pipeline has experienced eleven spills in the same number of months, even with safety measures in place	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. 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2820	003	Werner	Carol	Environmental and Energy Study Institute	Construction of the XL pipeline would be a multi-billion dollar investment that would commit the United States to consumption of a large volume of highly carbon -intensive fuel for decades. A relative comparison of WCSB fuels to other crudes, as the ICF report does, is inappropriate and misleading. The future consumption of other crude petroleum sources, if the XL pipeline were not built, is speculative based on narrow assumptions about U.S. demand and deployment of efficiency strategies and nonpetroleum fuels.	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 sub-section "Incremental GHG Emissions from Oil Sands Crudes Potentially Transported by the Proposed Project Compared to Reference Crudes" under Section 3.14.3.14 has been clarified. In the first paragraph, DOS modified the passage related to the global perspective and U.S. carbon footprint. The text now states: "Thus, from a global perspective, the decision whether or not to build the Project will not affect the extraction and combustion of WCSB oil sands crude on the global market. However, on a life-cycle basis and compared with reference crudes refined in the United States, oils sands crudes could result in an increase in incremental GHG emissions."
2820	004	Werner	Carol	Environmental and Energy Study Institute	More importantly, the United States needs to aggressively reduce lifecycle GHG emissions from the transportation sector, and look beyond alternatives that maintain or increase already high life-cycle GHG fuels.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2820	005	Werner	Carol	Environmental and Energy Study Institute	The need for the XL pipeline project is premature and uncertain, and future demand for unconventional fuels like Canadian oil sands is predicated on a failure to establish policies to curb emissions. While the economic and environmental costs and risks of the project are clear, the need to build the majority of the project today is 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 P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2495	001	Wersching	Joe		To me, supporting the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline seems like an excellent idea, and one that could give a much-needed boost to our economy. In addition, numerous jobs will be created with this construction, as well as thereafter.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2495	002	Wersching	Joe		In closing, I believe the building of this pipeline will improve our economy by providing more jobs. With all environmental issues taken into account, since it is just a matter of drilling a hole and covering it, we need to move forward with this construction. Please work hard to see that the Keystone Pipeline expansion project is approved.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1610	002	Weslowski	Mitchell		Getting it from our friendly Canadian neighbor to the north makes a great deal of sense.	Comment acknowledged.
0881	001	West	Derek		I find the Keystone XL pipeline to be bad for several reasons. It will increase the use of Tar Sands oil, the production of which is a great detriment to the 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 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.
0881	002	West	Derek		It will harm the environment of many areas through which it passes. It opens up the possibility of additional spills, during construction and during its use.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project.
1566	001	West	Fredrick		The Keystone XL Pipeline expansion is the logical solution to our energy problems. We need to limit our dependence on distant fuel suppliers. The time has come to utilize the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Canadian oil sands that are so close to us. The pipeline expansion makes a lot of sense, since this project has already proven to be successful at bringing oil into our country.	
2459	002	West	Stanley		Building this pipeline expansion would be the first step in bringing down prices while creating jobs here in America, jobs that are critical to our recovery	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3119	001	West	Stacey		The reality is that it is time that we change our way of living to a more sustainable way of life.	Comment acknowledged.
2153	001	West	Neal		The miniscule risks posed by leakage from the Keystone XL project is justified by the potential for adding much needed jobs to the American economy and, in turn, denying oil money to those overseas who wish us harm. I encourage approval of this project.	Comment acknowledged.
2131	001	Westlie	Steve		I am strongly in favor of the Keystone XL Project. Why? -We already use Canadian tar sands oil in the Pacific Northwest and Midwest. Let's use MORE. -It strengthens our energy security to buy from our friendly next door neighbor vs anti-American petro- dictatorships - like Venezuela. - Counting energy burned in transportation from, as well as utter lack of environmental stewardship in said "petro-dictatorships", tar sands oil is far more eco-friendly. -Thousands of high-paying, family-supporting jobs will be created.	Comment acknowledged.
2131	002	Westlie	Steve		a pipeline is infinitely easier to maintain and secure than a deep-sea rig 5 miles below the ocean. We need this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
422	1	Westman	Betty		NO PIPELINE !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!	Comment acknowledged.
3385	003	Wheatley	Marie	Sierra Club Membership Services	the corrosive nature of tar sands oil, which impacts pipeline safety and increases the risk of spills, and how this affects global warming.	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.
3385	004	Wheatley	Marie	Sierra Club Membership Services	The United State should be practicing green energy solutions instead.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1985	001	Whitacre	Garth		Modern-day pipeline technology allows the long haul shipping of oil and other fuel sources with greatly reduced risks. Failing to support energy delivery projects like this will further endanger US national security by reducing our ability to procure fuels from friendly nations.	Comment acknowledged.
172	1	White	Lois		I am not in favor of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
172	2	White	Lois		I am a land owner down from the pumping station in Merrick County and would suffer irreparable damage if dirty oil leaked into the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
172	3	White	Lois		This project has been in the works for some time but I feel it lacked appropriate educaton for the public.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
172	4	White	Lois		I also have lived close to sandhills for 30+ years. I know how fragile they are. It takes years to repair a blowout; if it can ever	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
					be accomplished. This project would run a pipeline through the sandy area. It would not only leave the opening in the grassed areas from the pipeline but it would also leave a great deal of damage from trucks and other equipment used in the placing of the pipeline	
516	1	White	Deborah		The expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline would be an excellent opportunity to get many Americans back to work. The decision to approve this extensive project should be an easy one. I know that environmentalists will chime in with their concerns about the wildlife and such that may be impacted by this pipeline, but I recall seeing pictures of wild caribou grazing next to the pipelines in Alaska. I do not think it will hurt the environment at all.	Comment acknowledged.
516	2	White	Deborah		The expansion of the Keystone Pipeline is definitely a positive step in the effort to help America's jobless community. With more jobs, the economy should be positively impacted as well. We need this expansion desperately, so please approve this project and allow the construction to begin immediately.	Comment acknowledged.
2059	002	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	There can be no question that the SDEIS, in conjunction with the 2010 DEIS, comprise a fully adequate review of the Project in full satisfaction of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) standards. Indeed, the review of the Keystone XL Project will substantially exceed the reviews of the previous Presidential Permit applications for pipeline projects delivering western Canadian crude oil to the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
2059	003	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	Keystone concurs with the DOS' adequacy assessment of the DEIS and the agency's conclusion that it was not mandatory to issue a SDEIS in this case. Nonetheless, out of an abundance of caution, DOS concluded that the decision-makers and the public would benefit from additional public review of, and comment on, both the information that was not available at the time the DEIS was issued and the portions of the DEIS that were revised to address the new information and comments on the DEIS	Comment acknowledged.
2059	004	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	These 57 Special Conditions go above and beyond the otherwise applicable pipeline safety and integrity requirements for a crude oil pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2059	007	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	The SDEIS contains an extensive analysis of Environmental Justice (EJ) issues. In no way did Keystone route its pipeline with the intent to disproportionately "impact" low income or minority populations. That would be contrary to Keystone and TransCanada's operating philosophy. Rather, the routing was intended to minimize all impacts.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2059	008	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	Keystone takes affirmative steps to ensure that it recognizes the importance of the "fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income" in the development and implementation of the proposed Project.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2059	009	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	Keystone's work with Hispanic communities and organizations in the United States illustrates Keystone's commitment and approach to keeping minority and other special interest communities informed about the proposed Project and	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					seeking the input of these communities into the Project. These commitments will continue throughout construction and operation, in the event Keystone XL is granted a Presidential Permit.	
2059	010	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	Hispanic workers are likely to hold nearly 23,000 Full Time Equivalent jobs that are likely to be stimulated by expenditures to develop and construct the Project. The Perryman Group also reported that the stability Keystone XL will bring to U.S. oil markets will stimulate creation of new permanent jobs, and conservatively estimated that Hispanics will likely hold some 37,000 of them.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2059	011	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	In November 2010, Keystone sent a delegation of operations and communications representatives to a conference of the National Hispanic Professionals Organization (NHPO) to meet with community leadership, discuss the proposed Project's employment opportunities, and seek their advice on supplier diversity programs for contracting opportunities.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2059	012	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	Many of the groups with which Keystone has met have found the proposed Keystone XL Project of value to their communities and several of them passed resolutions of support and/or written letters expressing their support.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2059	013	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	As part of its commitment to inform Hispanic interest groups and citizens about the proposed Project, Keystone has published and circulated its project brochure and other materials in Spanish, as well as English.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2059	014	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	Regarding the opportunities for companies to perform contract work on the Keystone XL Project, TransCanada staunchly supports a policy of equal opportunity for Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (M/WBEs) and historically Underutilized Businesses (HUBs) in the marketplace.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2059	015	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	The approach to tribal outreach on the Keystone XL Project was developed from TransCanada's over 30 years of experience in working 10 with indigenous communities throughout North America. The approach applied the practice of building and maintaining positive relationships with the tribes, who reside near our pipeline rights-of-way, as part of an overall tribal engagement initiative.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2059	016	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	Keystone has continually maintained contact with all interested tribes and has been actively working with tribes in exploring employment and business opportunities for both the construction and operations phases of the project.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2059	017	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	In early 2008, Keystone personnel make a series of community visits to introduce the company and its intentions for the proposed Project. In late 2008, Keystone hosted three meetings in Pierre, South Dakota, with approximately 17 tribes attending to introduce Keystone and its tribal engagement approach	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2059	018	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	Keystone also planned tribal involvement in the cultural survey process. To date, 25 tribal members, representing 12 tribes, have participated in cultural surveys.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2059	019	White	Jim	TransCanada	In January 2009, Keystone established a position of Tribal	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Keystone	Liaison in its Omaha, NE, office, in order to sustain the development of long term relationships with tribes. The Tribal Liaison has worked actively with the dozens of tribes located in proximity to the Keystone XL Project on various initiatives of mutual interest. The Tribal Liaison continues to maintain regular contact with the tribes and will do so over the construction and operation of the Project.	minority and low-income populations.
2059	020	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	Keystone established improved communication channels with Tribal officials and other organizations to increase knowledge and understanding of the Keystone XL Project. Keystone, in turn, learned from Tribal governments and organizations of the needs and concerns of their members.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2059	021	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	Keystone shared information with the Tribes and sought their input into the project. Any proposed project changes were communicated to the Tribes as early in the process as was practicable and appropriate.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2059	022	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	On many occasions, Keystone hosted meetings with the Tribes, which provided a means to share information about the project, potential opportunities for the Tribes to voice their views. These gatherings were separate from Section 106 consultation meetings	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2059	023	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	The main purpose of the community investment efforts was to support local tribal communities aligned with Keystone XL business priorities.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
2059	027	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	As part of the IPA Program an Emergency Scenario on the Ft. Peck Reservation with Keystone personnel, the local municipalities and Tribal Emergency entities to establish protocol for Keystone's Emergency Management process was completed.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency Consolidated Response plans for the proposed Project. To assess emergency planning and Consolidated Response capabilities along the proposed Project corridor with particular reference to minority and/or low income populations, Section 3.13.5 of the EIS has been expanded to include the results of a telephone survey of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs)
2059	028	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	in working with local first responders to develop its emergency Consolidated Response procedures, Keystone will take into account the needs of poor and minority populations, specifically with regard to access to medical treatment.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency Consolidated Response plans for the proposed Project. To assess emergency planning and Consolidated Response capabilities along the proposed Project corridor with particular reference to minority and/or low income populations, Section 3.13.5 of the EIS has been expanded to include the results of a telephone survey of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs)
2059	029	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	Keystone will make efforts to reach out to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) during and after the development of its Emergency Consolidated Response Plan (ERP) and public awareness materials. Where appropriate, Keystone validates or vets the material in its public awareness materials and/or ERP with LEPCs and other local or community emergency Consolidated Response agencies. Keystone has mechanisms in place to educate LEPCs and vet its procedures by including LEPCs in training sessions and exercises.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2059	030	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	Keystone has entered into a Project Labor Agreement (PLA) for a significant portion of U.S. construction of the proposed Project.	Comment acknowledged.
2059	031	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	During construction, the project is expected to create over seven million hours of labor and over 13,000 new jobs for American workers.	Comment acknowledged.
2059	032	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone	the ICF Report, as reflected in the SDEIS, found that, on a well-to-wheels basis, GHG emissions estimates from gasoline produced from WCSB oil sands-derived crude oils are 17 percent higher than the GHG emissions estimates for gasoline produced from the average mix of crude oils consumed in the U.S. in 2005, and are higher than the GHG emission estimates for certain Middle Eastern, Mexican, and Venezuelan crudes. This latter finding misrepresents the actual increase in GHG intensity that could even arguably be associated with the Keystone XL Project. As is demonstrated in the Special Report being submitted as comments on the SDEIS by IHS CERA, the average life-cycle GHG emissions for the average oil sands product actually imported into the U.S. is about six percent higher than those of the average crude oil consumed in the U.S. This figure is based on the actual composition of oil sands exports to the U.S. rather than an overall range for oil sands produced in Canada. This makes the oil sands crudes imported into the U.S. comparable to a number of other crudes imported into or produced in the U.S, including some domestic production from California and some imports from the Middle East, Nigeria, and Venezuela.	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.
2059	033	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP	in 2009, oil sands products processed in the United States were 45 percent synthetic crude oil (SCO) and 55 percent bitumen blends. Dilbit has lower life-cycle emissions than bitumen because only 70 percent of the dilbit barrel is derived from the oil sands (the remainder consisting of less-carbon intensive liquids such as natural gas condensates). much of the oil sands product that is transported to the United States contains a blend of bitumen and condensates, which are light liquids and less carbon intensive to produce.	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.
2059	034	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP	IHS CERA notes that DOE National Energy Technology Laboratory (DOE NETL) data used in the SDEIS assumes the GHG intensity of oil sands extraction and upgrading are 1.5 times higher than IHS CERA's assumptions. The DOE NETL data is 2005 data, which is not reflective of the typical operation or current GHG emission values. Thus, the NETL oil sands values do not represent the current GHG intensity of oil sands and do not appropriately characterize the GHG intensity of oil sands supply.	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.
2059	035	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP	the basis of comparison is different – IHS CERA considers the full barrel of products produced from each barrel of oil, while the DOE 20 NETL data considers the emissions for only one product - gasoline. When comparing GHG emissions from different sources of crude oil, it is relevant to analyze the emissions resulting from all of the products produced, not just one. Further, including emissions from all products removes a potential source of error in allocating emissions across various refined products.	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
2059	036	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP	The IHS CERA comments further conclude that construction of the Keystone XL Project would result in incremental GHG emissions that are well below that assumed in the SDEIS base case.	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.
2059	037	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP	the SDEIS assumes that all oil sands supply is substituted for relatively light Middle East crude. This appears unlikely, particularly in view of the EnSys finding that WCSB heavy will substitute for Mexican and Venezuelan heavy crude. In the absence of oil sands crude, Gulf Coast refiners are expected to demand similar volumes of heavy crude oils.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
2059	038	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP	In addition to the factors supporting elimination of the Keystone Corridor Alternative from consideration in the SDEIS, Keystone conducted an analysis of the incremental cost that would be incurred if the alternative were adopted. Keystone's analysis indicates that the pipeline would have cost an additional $1.6 billion if the Keystone Corridor Alternative had been selected in the initial routing stage.	Comment acknowledged.
2059	039	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP	it would cost approximately $2.0 billion more if Keystone were required to adopt the [Keystone Corridor] alternative at this point. Of course, adoption of such a route alternative at this point in time would require a ubstantial re-design of the Project, as well as the commencement of lengthy regulatory proceedings in both North and South Dakota. As such, it would be completely infeasible.	Comment acknowledged.
2059	040	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP	In addition to the factors considered in the SDEIS, Keystone conducted an analysis of the incremental cost that would be incurred if the I-90 Alternatives were adopted. the pipeline would cost about one half billion dollars more if it followed the I-90 Alternatives.	Comment acknowledged.
2059	041	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP	Keystone would note that I-90 Alternative A requires crossing a steep bluff on the east side of Lake Francis Case, a reservoir along the Missouri River. Crossing at this location could implicate slack flow conditions on the pipeline. Slack flow is defined as a condition where the pressure of the crude oil inside the pipeline is reduced such that the pipeline pressure is less than the vapor pressure of the crude oil itself.	Comment acknowledged.
2059	042	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP	The Keystone XL pipeline, under design operating conditions, will not operate in slack flow. The pipeline's controls philosophy (inclusive of valve controls) accomplishes this by regulation of the suction and discharge pressures at the pump stations so they do not drop below the vapor pressure of the crude oil. Further, the pressure in the pipeline is continuously monitored by the Operations Control Center where pressure readings from transmitters placed no more than 20 miles apart along the pipeline are reported back through the SCADA system.	Comment acknowledged.
2059	043	White	Jim	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP	Keystone has avoided extreme elevation changes along the pipeline route, so that natural causes for slack flow are eliminated. It would require a significant effort and substantial incremental expense to account for and minimize slack flow in the case of the crossing on I-90 Alternative A at a steep, elevated bluff, through allowances within the operating regime, including the impact on hydraulics design and construction.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2454	001	White	Sara		The Keystone XL Pipeline project will meet the growing demand we have for oil in our country. Many have been looking for bio fuel alternatives and electric alternatives, but these will not work. These choices require time, research, and money that we cannot afford to give.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2454	003	White	Sara		This project is close to home, and many here in America will benefit.	Comment acknowledged.
2524	001	White	Bennie		Our country needs stable sources of oil and having a neighbor like Canada that can help fulfill some of our needs is a great solution	Comment acknowledged.
2524	002	White	Bennie		It appears that there is one concern that is delaying construction and that is the effects of greenhouse gases. There will always be some discussion about these gases; however, our country is dependent on fossil fuels and buying products from our friends that have ample supplies of oil makes sense.	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.
2588	001	White	Frances		Please, tar sands oil will not be good for our dear Earth. Do not approve the pipeline, please, in God's name, do not let this happen.	Comment acknowledged.
2157	001	White	Kevin		America's energy security would be enhanced by this project. This is existing technology; we can do this successfully, with negligible impact on the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
1040	001	WhiteFace	Charmaine	Defenders of the Black Hills	The Department of State does not have the legal authority to allow the Keystone XL project to enter or operate in southeastern Montana and western South Dakota based on the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 which is supported by Article VI of the US Constitution and the federal March 3rd Act of 1871. Those land areas are still a part of the 1868 Treaty Territory which was for the exclusive and absolute use of the Great Sioux Nation. That Treaty has never been repealed and was upheld in federal court in 2009.	As stated in Section 3 of the EIS, the proposed Project would not cross any tribal lands, tribal allotments, or tribal trust lands. Consolidated Response CUL-1 addresses the Section 106 consultation process.
600	1	Whitesides	Marilyn		This is a dangerously unhealthy idea. Please do not go along with the Koch Brothers proposal.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
322	1	Whitmire	Charles		I have been walking our planet for 62 years. 40 of those years I have been a pipefitter in the OIL REFINERY business & I have worked on pipelines. I have seen & been involved with making as little environmental impact as possible. An Eagle nest was discovered on a pipeline in Mount Pelier Idaho & the work was stopped for 4 months until the babies flew. Pipeline Companies are dedicated to the letter of the law and the United States of America, our country, needs energy that we can afford. Coal has lead, Arsenic & Mercury that is being scattered via leaking & topless rail cars into our waterways since train tracks follow rivers to avoid grades.	Comment acknowledged.
322	2	Whitmire	Charles		America also needs jobs so people can have homes & food. Without Energy our nation can not remain strong. Without Energy there are no jobs. Without jobs there is no people. Without people there is no USA. Please make the right decision. Keep us strong with Energy & JOBS!	Comment acknowledged.
2249	001	Whitney	Ron&Susan		The pipeline is bad for landowners due to the ecological impact the pipeline will construction and future damage the	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
					pipeline will cause.	EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
2249	003	Whitney	Ron&Susan		The proposed pipeline could very well be placed with alternative routing that could avoid these rare and endangered species of wildlife, wetlands, and important 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.
2249	004	Whitney	Ron&Susan		Viable alternatives to the pipeline are already available in renewable energy and energy conservation options making the need the pipeline unnecessary.	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.
2249	006	Whitney	Ron&Susan		The recent scientific studies showing how detrimental tar sands oil production is to polluting groundwater, specifically the Athabasca River should cause citizen alarm and call a halt to the proposed keystone pipleline from being created.	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.
2249	007	Whitney	Ron&Susan		No Sirs, I encourage you to stop this Keystone XL pipeline while you have a chance to keep our environment from becoming a toxic brew of waste like the Alberta Wilderness has become. You'll be saving Nebraskan jobs that provides millions in yearly income to it's citizen's through conservation and tourism.	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. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
2072	001	Whitsitt	William	Devon Energy Corporation	Devon continues to believe that this project is a significant link to secure energy supplies for the United States. Canada's oil reserves are only second to Saudi Arabia, and provide long-term supply in a world where supply risks are growing.	Comment acknowledged.
2072	002	Whitsitt	William	Devon Energy Corporation	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 at a time that our nation desperately needs to provide job development. 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 associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3376	001	Wicce	Kunda		I oppose the Keystone XL pipeline. It supports development of the DIRTIEST source of oil on the planet, which in turn generates more global warming. I guess you are asleep. Wake up. Real investment in clean cars and public transit will save far more oil than this pipeline would provide.	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 Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
2340	001	Wicker	Nathan		I believe that this project is a very good thing for the United States. We have a desperate need for secure energy supplies from friendly and stable countries and should be doing everything in our power to expedite the approval of this and other similar projects.	Comment acknowledged.
1460	002	Wieback	Brady		There is no need to risk this most precious resource. Move the pipeline further east. This one time expense will save more down the road. This oil should not be near such a vulnerable part of the aquifer.	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.
0717	003	Wieneke	Patricia		This disaster would put a stranglehold on the US and our standing in the world as well as create serious cancer risks to all these, 2,000,000 people and anyone who eats grains from this area of the country. Where would we get the replacement grain? From China and other countries, buy way of the Kochs and their multibillion dollar businesses. As a person who has always fought for the rights and protection of women and children, it is important that you do not allow the health of US women and children and future generations be bandied about like we are nothing but trash.	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.
599	1	Wiland	Phill		Instead of allowing another potential disaster to be built, let's get energy companies to invest in clean, renewable energy sources.	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.
3361	001	Wilbanks	Bob		I hope you would support the Keystone Pipeline project for several reasons. It would create much needed jobs for the construction as well as the continued maintenance required. We need a friendly country to help supplement our future energy needs. The Arab countries are just too volatile and unpredictable. I urge you to expeditiously approve the cross-border permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
390	1	Wilcos	Jim&Kyla		We feel this is a "no brainier"! This pipeline creates U.S. jobs, revenue and taxes AND secure energy for the U.S. that relieves our reliability on the Middle East for oil! Seriously, what could be the downfall? This is a "no contest" kind of decision for our Nation and it's security! Please delay no farther on the advancement of the Keystone XL Pipeline through U.S. soil!	Comment acknowledged.
3225	001	Wild	Frieda		We Oklahomans want to safeguard our water and our farmland from toxic, corrosive Tar Sands DilBit. We don't need any more Tar Sands leaks in the U.S., and we sure don't want leaks in 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. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Responses OIL-1 and OIL-2 address the likelihood of large spills from the Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2851	001	Willerger	Cade		with all the proof that this will be the end of life as we know it ...why are you The Dept . of State going forward with this I say don't do it !!!there is plenty of fuel at our command and if we go further into Green fuels the earth will recover from all the asaults we have brought about	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
1381	001	Willett	Tom	liuna local 340	This project would provide badly needed jobs, help lead us towards less dependence on foreign oil, {a national security issue}.I have environmental concerns myself, but given that there are already many existing pipelines criss-crossing the area with no apparent problems, the benefits outweigh the risks.	Comment acknowledged.
1035	001	Williams	Judd	three degrees	The costs of this pipeline outweigh the benefits to America. We need a better solution to our addiction to oil than more oil, dirty oil at that. Pipelines are a very bad way to move oil over great distances because the entire length is a disaster waiting to happen. Ask the folks in Michigan. Or Alaska. Pipelines degrade the environment, require access roads and they will be transporting dirty tar sands oil to refineries.	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 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 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.
1226	002	Williams	Cory	OK House of Representatives	This pipeline is critical to our nation's energy security, the state of Oklahoma's economic development, and our energy infrastructure. In addition to Canadian crude oil, the Keystone XL pipeline will also transport domestic supplies of crude oil to refineries along the Gulf Coast. In Oklahoma, is expected that the pipeline will create $1.2 billion in new spending for the Oklahoma economy and provide an additional $25 million in tax revenue to state and local governments.	Comment acknowledged.
1226	003	Williams	Cory	OK House of Representatives	Because the pipeline will travel through Oklahoma, the safety of the pipeline is a top concern. TransCanada has agreed to meet an additional 57 safety requirements not required for any other pipeline project - making it the safest pipeline ever constructed in the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1226	004	Williams	Cory	OK House of Representatives	TransCanada has gone above and beyond to reduce the likelihood of a spill and has designed this pipeline to be the safest in the industry. Keystone's hypothetical spill response scenarios have already been reviewed by the Department of State and PHMSA, and the SDEIS found that these measures are 'appropriate and consistent with accepted industry practice" (SDEIS, Page 3-122). Based on these determinations, I believe that the TransCanada has demonstrated that it is ready and able to react quickly and thoroughly if necessary.	Comment acknowledged
1322	001	Williams	Michaek		The Pipeline has serious breakdown in the past year. Prevent this route thru 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
2492	001	Williams	Linda		It is imperative that you support the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline expansion. We need this type of project to help pull us out of the economic mess we are in right now. Too many people are without jobs, and this big project will provide employment to many of them. It will also reduce our reliance on oil from distant countries.	Comment acknowledged.
2492	002	Williams	Linda		The cost of living is getting out of hand, and it is high time we do something about it. The expansion to the Keystone XL Pipeline will help in many ways, so do not delay in allowing this project to begin. Our country desperately needs this economic boost.	Comment acknowledged.
2901	001	Williams	Joan		Personally, I think we should go ahead with the expansion because paying so much for gas is eating away at other things that we should be able to purchase.	Comment acknowledged.
206	1	Williamson/Link	Peggy		Nebraskans are not opposed to the pipeline per se; they are opposed to endangering the Ogallala Aquifer and to the possibility of compromising the fragile environmental conditions in the Sandhills. Big oil companies are a freewheeling industry with an unimpressive history of operation. Yes, oil is critical commodity, but water is life itself. In the early days of the westward movement, the Nebraska Territory was also known as The Sweetwater. Let us protect and pass on our heritage to future generations.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
2536	001	Willis	Thomas		While I would love to see more domestic drilling and production in the United States, securing this oil importation from Canada is vital to our national security	Comment acknowledged.
2536	002	Willis	Thomas		In addition, consider the many jobs that this expansion will provide to our citizens. Please approve the Keystone Pipeline expansion.	Comment acknowledged.
1020 A	001	Wilson	F		I am writing to request that the State Department more thoroughly consider the potential environmental impacts of the Keystone XL pipeline and deny the Presidential Permit to TransCanada. There is no need for a pipeline to cross the entire United States. Instead, clear the way for a refinery to be built in North Dakota or Montana, and let the pipeline end there.	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.
2370	003	Wilson	Jane		Judging from the record of TransCanada's pipelines, i.e.: the mess in Montana and the 12 leaks/spills in the first Keystone pipeline, I am not reassured that they have our best interests in mind or that they give a whit about safety.	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).
2370	004	Wilson	Jane		I'm also opposed to the pipeline because of the bigger picture it represents. If the pipeline is approved, we will be locked into decades of dirty fuel that only increases our dependence on fossil fuels, pollutes our planet and every living thing on it and drives even more extreme weather events. How can we possibly afford or cope with any more natural disasters?	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 to other heavy crude oils.
2370	006	Wilson	Jane		The State Department also failed to adequately analyze	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					alternative routes that would avoid the Sand Hills and protect more of the Ogallala Aquifer.	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.
2370	008	Wilson	Jane		The Keystone Xl pipeline is not in our country's best interest. The United States should step up and be the leader in innovation in getting us OFF fossil fuels altogether.	Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process.
2410	001	Wilson	NancyBeth	tahoe environmental research center	I oppose the Keystone XL Tar Sands Pipeline! There are better ways! $13 billion on finite resources that will most likely bust and pollute....? Please fund renewable resources. Wind and Solar are great options. Our future depends on it!!	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.
2410	002	Wilson	NancyBeth	tahoe environmental research center	Please fund renewable resources. Wind and Solar are great options. Our future depends on it!!	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
2527	001	Wilson	Robert		positive outcome if the State Department makes the right decisions regarding our energy policies. It is critically important to maintain or improve the level of our existing economy, and this expansion will help in that effort	Comment acknowledged.
2956	001	Wilson	Mark	Florida Chamber of Commerce	As our nation and Florida experiences a slow economic recovery, it is essential we utilize our long-standing relationship with Canada to bring new energy sources to America's marketplace. I encourage your support to approve and issue necessary permits to build the Keystone XL Pipeline project. The project will clearly enhance national energy security and will subsequently benefit Florida's recovering economy.	Comment acknowledged.
2956	002	Wilson	Mark	Florida Chamber of Commerce	Building the Keystone pipeline will provide the infrastructure necessary to expand oil imports from a trusted, secure neighbor while supporting U.S. job growth associated with oil sands development from 21,000 in 2010 to 465,000 in 2035 – the total GDP impact is estimated to be at least $521 billion during that same time period. Approximately 1,000 U.S. companies in nearly every state are already at work providing services, materials or equipment to Canadian oil sands development. Since the Keystone pipeline will provide another reliable source of oil to Gulf refineries, Florida will also benefit from its completion. Florida's business community ranging from manufacturing to retail is heavily dependent on affordable and reliable sources of gasoline and diesel. Increased Canadian oil supplies to the refineries that supply Florida with transportation fuel will be a key element in a sustained economic recovery in Florida.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3183	001	Wilson	Nathan	OMNI Climate Change Task Force	I'm a member of OMNI's Climate Change Task Force in Fayetteville, AR and we oppose the keystone pipeline. If you decide to proceed with the Environmental Impact Statement as part of the NEPA Review process, I encourage you to the potential for Leakage and the ill effects of Massive Carbon and associated Greenhouse gasses along with the poisonous	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project. Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					gasses that will be released as the pipeline's contents are spilt and flow like a river creating massive environmental damage.	assessment of GHG emissions. 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.
3195	001	Wilson	Tom		The SDEIS executive summary concludes, "Although DOS received thousands of comments on a wide variety of topics addressed in the draft EIS during the comment period, no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received." I support this finding and agree that the Department of State has thoroughly analyzed the project's environmental impact and that the SDEIS properly concludes that there are no new substantial environmental findings. In light of this, I would like to express my support for a prompt and favorable decision from the DOS for the Keystone XL project. {Organization} believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states. Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDIES finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	Comment acknowledged.
3230	002	Wilson	Shanna		The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3230	003	Wilson	Shanna		Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory 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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
3231	002	Wilson	Reed		The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
3231	003	Wilson	Reed		Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory 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.
3482	1	Wilson	John		In a country struggling so much economically, there are myriad benefits the pipeline expansion would provide this nation. First, it would bring in many short-term jobs to folks who stand ready to go back to work. Secondly, it would curtail the dependence for oil we have on certain nations-countries that have a proven history of trying to harm us. It makes no sense not to try to look for better ways to bring crude oil into our country. The Keystone XL Pipeline would be one of those better ways. It deserves one hundred percent of your support.	Comment acknowledged.
2299	001	Wineburgh-Freed	Maggie		I understand that the analysis of the Keystone XL Project is flawed and insufficient, failing to account for important information regarding human-made climate change that is now available. Apparently, prior government targets for limiting human-made global warming are now known to be inadequate. Specifically, the target to limit global warming to 2°C, rather than being a safe "guardrail", is actually a recipe for global climate disasters. I urge you to consider these issues carefully, and reject this project.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2297	001	Winkless	Terence		"The analysis of Canadian Tar Sands development and the pipeline to Texas is flawed and insufficient. It fails to account for important new information regarding human-made climate change. The prior government target to limit global warming to 2°C, rather than being a safe "guardrail", is actually a recipe for global climate disasters. Please deny approval. To do otherwise would be a fatal mistake."	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3211	001	Winn	Nina	ICA-USA	I OBJECT TO THE huge pipeline to carry tar sands oil to Texas refineries. Exploitation of tar sands will have disastrous global climate impacts. Phasing out coal emissions is a significant need to improve the quality of life for our country's people, health and environment and in itself an enormous challenge. However, if the tar sands are thrown into the mix it is essentially game over. There is no practical way to capture the C02 emitted while burning oil, which is used principally in vehicles.	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.
3023	002	Winslow	Dal		If the Gulf needs oil, open some of the closed drilling wells that already exist. Seems al lot less risky and more cost effective. Also we would not need to fund Canada for this oil ...	The commenter's opinion is noted.
2800	003	Winston	Kenneth	Nebraska Sierra Club	We also have great concern about TransCanada's behavior in the State of Nebraska. They have repeatedly threatened landowners with the use of eminent domain even though it is questionable whether they have the authority to use it in the absence of a federal permit.	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
2800	004	Winston	Kenneth	Nebraska Sierra Club	We are also concerned about the manner in which TransCanada has responded to legitimate concerns raised by Nebraska elected officials. Senator Mike Johanns has stated that he cannot imagine TransCanada choosing a worse route for the pipeline and has repeatedly requested that they find a route that avoids the Sandhills. Yet TransCanada has refused any consideration of an alternate route	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.
2800	005	Winston	Kenneth	Nebraska Sierra Club	Other states along the pipeline route, including Montana and South Dakota, have standards for oversight and permitting oil pipelines and standards for liability as well as provisions for determining the route of the pipeline. TransCanada has been willing to abide by such standards in those states. However, they have opposed any legislation that would have granted authority related to permitting and liability to the 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. 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.
2800	008	Winston	Kenneth	Nebraska Sierra Club	The issue of Emergency Response Planning is also one of great concern. Plains Justice already has done an extensive critique of the deficiencies in TransCanada's emergency response planning so that will not be repeated here. However, the year 2011 has already produced several unprecedented weather events which indicate that emergency response planning should take into account far more extreme weather events than what we have previously considered the norm. Tornadoes of unusual strength have decimated communities in Alabama and Missouri, we are seeing record flooding on both the Missouri and Platte Rivers in Nebraska and we have had record high temperatures in the months of May and June. This new information should be factored into planning, along with TransCanada's slow responses to leaks in the brand new Keystone I pipeline in developing a realistic plan to respond to emergencies.	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 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 earthquakes and flooding are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. Buildings enclosing the equipment at pump station sites may be affected by tornadoes, but tornadoes would not affect the underground pipeline or the mainline valves or transportation-related equipment of the pump stations.
2992	001	Winston	Jettie		With the creation of the Keystone XL Pipeline, I am really looking forward to some relief when it comes to the high cost of fuel. I am sure that many others are, as well. Also, we cannot overlook the fact that the pipeline expansion will increase our energy independence. To reach this goal, I personally would rather our country gain our energy and oil from Canada than from the overseas suppliers that we currently rely so heavily upon.	Comment acknowledged.
72	1	Winter	Tom		The present plan has the pipeline crossing the OGALLALA AQUIFER. Enbridge, the company already piping oil sands oil out of Canada, has shown that pipeline breaches are part of the "cost of doing business." If there are pipes laden with this sludgy stuff, requiring closely spaced pumping stations, high pressure is required and there WILL BE BREACHES.	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 and does not require closely spaced pumping stations. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPQ) system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on the potential impacts of a spill that reaches the NHPQ system and spill response scenarios.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
72	3	Winter	Tom		Bottom line: either disallow or make them GO AROUND the aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
2415	001	Winter	Maiken		I urge you to reconsider this project in sight of looming climate change caused by CO2 and other greenhouse gases that are mainly emitted through the burning of fossil fuels by humans.	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.
2415	002	Winter	Maiken		There are alternatives to oil and cars. Why not invest into a safe future instead?	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
3180	001	Wisdom	Brady		At a time when world oil supplies are questionable and at risk, a project with our close ally and neighbor to reduce the need for importing other global energy should be an obvious choice. Pipelines are operated very safely all over the world and only pose minimal environmental footprint/impact. I urge you to expeditiously approve the cross-border permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1328	002	Witfoth	Linda		Can we move into a future of renewable, sustainable and clean energy development and distribution?	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
3175	001	withheld)	(name		I support this project and strongly urge the Department of State to complete its environmental review and issue a Presidential Permit for the Keystone XL pipeline. Given the clear benefits of the project, whether on environmental, energy security, or economic grounds, the Keystone XL is clearly in the national interest.	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.
3383	001	Witt	RoseAnn	Sierra Club Membership Services	This pipeline will transport oil extracted from tar sands, one of the dirtiest sources of energy in the world, across America's heartland. Its development will destroy ancient forests, increase carbon pollution, and continue America's dependence on oil. Moreover, the proposed Keystone XL pipeline crosses pristine land in six states, including the Ogallala aquifer, endangering the drinking water of 2 million Americans and putting 30 of our nation's agricultural water at risk of contamination. This pipeline will carry dirty fuels that contribute even more to climate change than does conventional oil. According to the most recent analysis used in your Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, the greenhouse gas emissions from tar sands will be 17 higher than lighter crude over the life cycle of the fuels. There is overwhelming scientific evidence that a warming climate will mean devastating consequences for the global economy and human welfare.	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. Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-1. 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 Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
3383	002	Witt	RoseAnn	Sierra Club Membership	Our dependence on carbon-based fuels is at the root of all these dangerous problems; and the only real solution is to end	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Services	that reliance in favor of clean, inexhaustible, and increasingly cheaper alternatives like solar, wind and geothermal energy. As former Vice President Al Gore said, one must "consider whether the cost of oil and coal will ever stop increasing if we keep relying on quickly depleting energy sources to feed a rapidly growing demand all around the world." Increasingly destructive drilling in increasingly sensitive areas will not reduce gas prices or solve our problems either in the near or the long term; please show the courage to lead us into the future with real solutions that will work for America. We do have that choice. Instead of building a pipeline across America that will harm our environment and endanger our future, we can invest in clean energy solutions that are available today. New vehicles with better gas mileage are already using less oil and saving consumers money at the gas pump. I know your administration is committed to addressing the climate crisis and reducing our dependence on fossil fuels. With the next generation of vehicles and other clean energy technologies, we can reduce pollution, create millions of new jobs, and end our reliance on oil. No matter what, the impacts this pipeline would have on our climate are too clear and too strong to ignore.	conservation of energy.
3383	004	Witt	RoseAnn	Sierra Club Membership Services	I further ask that the State Department stop pandering to foreign pipeline companies and protect American interests by doing a better job at analyzing the risks of Keystone XL. This analysis should include a serious look at the global warming consequences of spreading tar sands throughout the United States,	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.
3383	006	Witt	RoseAnn	Sierra Club Membership Services	actual scientific analysis on the corrosive nature of tar sands oil, which impacts pipeline safety and increases the risk of spills;	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.
3383	007	Witt	RoseAnn	Sierra Club Membership Services	and real consideration of the environmental justice impacts of expanded refinery operations in American 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.
3524	1	wlron@comcast.net			The Keystone Oil Pipeline is a bad idea. It compounds the error of using a highly energy intensive process that is bad for the environment (steam cleaning soil to extract oil), by carrying the extracted oil through thousands of miles of environmentally sensitive areas in the US heart land.	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.
3524	2	wlron@comcast.net			The State Department stop pandering to foreign pipeline companies and protect American interests by conducting a full	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and complete analysis of the hazards. And if the pipeline is to move ahead, should include a serious look at alternate routes that avoid fragile and areas of prized scenic beautiful found along the current route.	(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 ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
3524	3	wlron@comcast.net			Keystone XL would be a massive mistake. Instead of continuing our dependence on dirty oil, America should be investing in green transportation solutions. Please consider these comments and reject the proposed Keystone XL pipeline.	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.
22	1	Wolar	Glynn		My primary concern is the fragility of the soil and Ogallala aquifer of the Sandhills. It is an area of incredibly subtle beauty that might be permanently scarred by any contaminating oil spill in the region.	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.
22	2	Wolar	Glynn		Vegetation in the Sandhills is not readily restored upon being stripped - as will likely be the case during the pipe construction process.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1317	001	Wolf	Elizabeth		As a Nebraska resident and an environmentalist, I urge you to oppose the Keystone XL Pipeline. It sounds like a disaster waiting to happen--while it lines the pockets of a rich foreign corporation.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1317	002	Wolf	Elizabeth		Instead of finding more ways to move oil across vast distances, we need to invest in cleaner, renewable energy sources like wind and solar.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1346	001	Wolf	Michaela		Please do not further endanger our precious natural resources by building another pipeline.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1700	001	Wolfe	Sherry		However, there is something going on in my community that has really made me furious--namely the rising cost of gasoline-that forces me today to sit down at my computer and write this letter to you. Quite simply, how DARE our government not do more for its citizens to find less expensive sources of crude oil? When people in my own community cannot afford to even get themselves to and from their places of employment, something needs to be done.	Comment acknowledged.
2178	003	Wolfe	Kathy		the environment in Canada is also compromised by tar-sands oil, and the oil provided through these means will likely not even be sold in the US.	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-2 provides information on the export of refined product from Gulf Coast refineries as well as exporting WCSB crude oil from the Gulf Coast.
3428	002	Wolfe	Janet	Sierra Club	The supplemental draft environmental impact statement for the Keystone XL pipeline failed to address this risk and other risks and concerns. All of the potential detrimental impacts of	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the proposed tar sands oil pipeline should and must be carefully considered, and the State Department should and must give impacted communities an opportunity to attend and comment at local public hearings.	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.
3428	003	Wolfe	Janet	Sierra Club	A scientific analysis of the corrosive effects of tar sands oil is essential to understanding the risks posed by the proposed pipeline as corrosion impacts pipeline safety and increases the risk of spills.	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.
3428	004	Wolfe	Janet	Sierra Club	In addition, estimation of the global warming consequences of spreading tar sands throughout the United States and burning the oil produced is also needed and should be considered.	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.
3428	005	Wolfe	Janet	Sierra Club	The environmental impact analysis of this proposed pipeline should include the detrimental environmental consequences of expanded refinery operations in American communities. It should also include a comprehensive review of alternate routes that avoid the fragile and beautiful Sandhills and major aquifers such as the Ogallala and the Carrizo-Wilcox.	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-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. 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.
3428	006	Wolfe	Janet	Sierra Club	We should be investing now in green transportation solutions, not in production of oil by ever more dangerous methods that pose a great risk to our health and environment.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1237	002	Wolff	Janet	McCone County, MT Board of Commissioners	The McCone County Commissioners believe that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term and stable energy supply to the United States, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil each day to United States markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1237	003	Wolff	Janet	McCone County, MT Board of Commissioners	Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDEIS finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	Comment acknowledged.
1237	004	Wolff	Janet	McCone County, MT Board of Commissioners	While TransCanada withdrew their application for a thinner walled pipe that was submitted to PHMSA (Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration Office) on August 5, 2010, we endorse the Department of State's efforts and those of the PHMSA personnel in the development of special conditions relating to the construction, operation and maintenance of this pipeline. Further we endorse the willingness of TransCanada's Keystone XL in the acceptance and incorporation of the Special Conditions set forth by PHMSA as is indicated on page 2-9, Paragraph 3 of the SDEIS and in Table 2.3.1 -1, page 2-11, outlining the thicknesses of the pipe as well as the special conditions outlined in Appendix C of the SDEIS. The depth of cover of the pipeline is very well addressed by Appendix C of the SDEIS (PHMSA Special Conditions), Condition 19, Depth of Cover:, and that is referred to on page 2-12 of the SDEIS that TransCanada' s Keystone XL Pipeline would be buried to a more than sufficient depth.	Comment acknowledged.
1776	001	Wolverton	Rich		The time has come to really look for alternatives to oil based energy systems and their global environmental disruption. Disturbing large areas of tranquil land, both the production area and the extended transportation pipeline, to move climate altering chemicals to arguable one of the more toxic industrial locations in the world just does not make economic or moral sense anyone. It is time to say no, no more and to finally adjust to an economic life style that has a less deleterious effect upon the planet we all share. Please do not let this continuation of such a misbegotten form of progress continue. Have the courage to stop this now and forever and help lead the move to a sustainable, renewable and reusable energy economy. We do not need more of the past, we need a livable, renewable 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 GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
1415	001	Wood	Robert&Karen		It couldn't hurt the need we are and have for energy for our nations security needs for the future and peoples needs to drive to work and support their families ongoingly. Why can't you people in DC get the fact we are hurting out in mid-america? We need this project to proceed poste haste.	Comment acknowledged.
2935	001	Wood	Jannette		Without a doubt, American consumers are going to continue to require oil in the years to come. Therefore, we should take advantage of the vast supply of oil that we can obtain from our friendly neighbors up north. It is crucial to our economy and the energy security of our country that you approve the expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline. The large amount of jobs that would become available is another important thing to	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					consider.	
1537	001	Woodard	Shane		Given the major scrutiny and critical review of this project, I highly request the granting of the presidential permit of this privately funded project that will include thousands of jobs and additional energy security from our Canadian friends. Also, the ability to provide pipeline capacity to US domestic production located in Montana and North Dakota is another positive economic benefit associated with this huge proposal.	Comment acknowledged.
0649	001	Woods	Paul		Tar sands extraction uses gigantic amounts of water and pollutes wide areas.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
2991	001	Woods	Carol		As a retired RN, I am very concerned with the increases in the cost of everything, from gas to food. Our country stands to gain many benefits from the expansion to the Keystone Pipeline, including lower prices. Because of this, I feel that the Keystone XL Pipeline should be built. My husband is retired from the Air Force. We do our shopping in the commnissary and even there, the prices have gone up. In theory, there is not supposed to be any inflation at the commissary, yet the cost of gas to transport goods is increasing the prices. This pipeline is needed in order for us to gain control of the cost of gas and products that every citizen uses. I am asking that this pipeline be built. Please do not put it off any longer. It would also produce more jobs!	Comment acknowledged.
161	1	Woodward	Nicholas		I am writing to you today to voice my opposition to the Keystone XL Pipeline in western Nebraska.	Comment acknowledged.
161	2	Woodward	Nicholas		The proposed route of the pipeline will endanger one of Nebraska's greatest resources; an oil spill would almost certainly contaminate an extremely important water source.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
161	3	Woodward	Nicholas		The company proposing to build the pipeline has a weak record of environmental protection, and there is absolutely no reason to believe that they would adequately respond to a possibly catastrophic environmental disaster. I implore you to stop the construction of this dangerous pipeline that threatens our state's agriculture, as well as the drinking water of hundreds of small towns.	Section 3.13.1.2 provides information on releases that occurred on the Keystone Mainline, including response actions by Keystone. 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 Consolidated Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Consolidated 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. 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 Section 3.13.6.7, Keystone has committed to provide an alternative water supply if an accidental release from the proposed Project contaminates groundwater or surface water used as a source of potable water or for irrigation or industrial purposes.
2532	001	Woodward	Bryan		As a nation, we need to make a commitment to enhance our domestic energy security for future generations. The proposal	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					to expand the Keystone oil pipeline will help America move in the right direction towards this goal.	
2532	002	Woodward	Bryan		Jobs will be created throughout the country with the construction of the Keystone Pipeline expansion, and this will help Americans who may be struggling with increasing living expenses.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
2464	001	Work	Deborah		One of those would be less expensive transportation of crude oil. We are a lot closer to Alberta, Canada than we are to many of our other fuel sources.	Comment acknowledged.
2464	002	Work	Deborah		by transporting oil via a pipeline, there would be much less of a risk of oil tanker spills, such as that which occurred with the Exxon Valdez	Comment acknowledged.
47	1	Worth	Alan		I object to the proposed XL pipeline through the Sandhills region of Nebraska because of the potential for oil spill contamination of the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
47	2	Worth	Alan		Extending the pipeline further east to avoid the aquafer would be more expensive, but the current proposal asks Nebraska to bear potentially catastrophic risk in order to decrease the oil industries cost of doing business. It represents an unfair subsidy. This could be described as "socialize the risks and privatize the profits". I fear that Nebraska and the State Department have been suckered into playing an unfair game with the environment and the future well-being of the state at risk. Please do not allow the XL pipeline as currently proposed.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of an spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. The DOS review of the proposed Project and alternatives is described in Consolidated Response ENR-1.
1284	001	Wright	Judith	Vetrans for Peace	Do not cloak approval of the Keystone XL Project in political garments, declaring it in the interest of providing more affordable energy for America. Resources and jobs should focus on development of renewable energy and mass transit rather than continuing to fund the insanity of oil addiction as the "American Way of Life." Now is the time for keen vision and bold action.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2342	001	Wright	Michael		Based on the overwhelming peer-reviewed science data, we must now start reducing, rather than increasing, our burning of fossil fuels to help mitigate climate change. The proposed pipeline is counter-productive to this goal since it would make fossil fuels more easily available, thereby promoting greater consumption and emissions. The SDEIS does not adequately address this. Specifically, greater credence and consideration should be afforded to the "No Action Alternative" (NAA). The SDEIS seems to disregard the reduced environmental impacts of the NAA. The SDEIS does not account for the fact that the NAA will help encourage energy conservation (and therefore lower GHG emissions) by virtue of the lack of a "ready conduit" for oil; the SDEIS admits that NAA crude sources are less readily available and are at risk for potential disruptions.	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.
2342	002	Wright	Michael		Further, no consideration is given to the fact that more renewable energy sources and alternative generation technologies will most likely be developed under the NAA. Further, no consideration is given to the fact that, under the NAA, development of alternative mass transportation systems	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
					would be of greater interest and necessity. From a world market and technology competitiveness standpoint, these would better serve the nation than simply increasing consumption of fuel to support century-old transportation and energy-generation technologies.	
2342	003	Wright	Michael		The development of this pipeline, and the resulting estimated 400 GtC (per IPCC and estimated to be equivalent to 200 ppm), will certainly throw the earth's atmospheric imbalance over the climate "tipping point." The SDEIS does not accurately address this issue. Given the lack of attention and priority afforded to climate change, and the continued "business-as-usual" approach to burning fossil fuels, adding yet another significant source of GHG's is not in the best interest of either the U.S. or the world. Indeed, exploiting tar-sands oils does nothing to address, and in fact exacerbates, climate change to the detriment of those living and those yet to come.	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.
2404	001	Wright	Benjamin		I strongly oppose the Keystone XL Pipeline. There are a multitude of other energy options available all with much smaller negative impacts than what would come 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.
2974	001	Wright	Roger	Merrick County, Nebraska Board of Supervisors	We were pleased to see that the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement directly responds to concerns expressed in Nebraska with additional analysis. In particular, we were pleased to see discussion of unprecedented safety requirements that TransCanada has voluntarily accepted for this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
2974	003	Wright	Roger	Merrick County, Nebraska Board of Supervisors	While increasing energy security by offering North American oil from the U.S. and from Canada, we look forward to the benefits that the Keystone XL Pipeline also will bring to Nebraska and to Merrick County, including: " Planned investment of more than $1 billion in the state and more than $75 million in Merrick County; " Construction-related tax revenues estimated at more than $11 million in Nebraska and more than $100,000 in Merrick County; " Property tax revenues estimated at more than $150 million in Nebraska and nearly $10 million in Merrick County; and, * Hundreds and hundreds of construction jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
447	1	Wulf	Diana		The State Department recently released a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL pipeline. I oppose this pipeline because of the dangers it poses to people and the environment. I am disappointed that these dangers are not included in your analysis.	Section 3.13 of the supplemental draft EIS addressed reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. That information is also included in Section 3.13 of the final EIS.
447	2	Wulf	Diana		Your analysis endorses the need for this pipeline, citing the need for domestic oil. This ignores the fact that real investments in clean cars and public transit would save far more oil than this pipeline would provide.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
447	3	Wulf	Diana		As your analysis indicates, tar sands oil produces more global warming pollution than conventional oil. The Keystone XL pipeline would drive further development of this dirtiest source of oil, which in turn would generate more global warming pollution. Your analysis claims that these higher emissions do not need to be considered. However, if the true global	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 analysis of greenhouse gas emissions in Section 3.14 of the EIS does not state that the emissions do not need to be considered.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					warming implications were considered, an honest assessment of the impact would compel the administration to	Those emissions will be considered by DOS as a part of the decision-making process.
3221	003	Wurtz	Fred		Contrary to claims made in support of this pipeline project, it fails to serve the national interest because it will result in large adverse impacts on the public and wildlife and contribute substantially to climate change. These impacts must be evaluated before the project is considered further.	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. 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 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.
1992	001	Wyle	Karen		Please do not let the comments of ignorant environmental zealots interfere with this crucial project! For the State Department, in particular, to kill a project that would bring us large amounts of oil from a friendly, stable country, leaving us with unstable and in many ways unfriendly countries as our sources of oil, would be utterly wrongheaded.	Comment acknowledged.
2227	001	Wylie	Michael		The Keystone XL Pipeline Project presents an environmental risk that is not worth taking. Nebraska and the United States would do better to use its resources, like those proposed to build the pipeline, to develop clean, renewable energy sources instead of the extremely pollution-laden process from which the oil that would flow through the Keystone XL Pipeline comes.	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.
2227	002	Wylie	Michael		We fail the planet, our Mother Earth, the only place in the Universe we know that is habitable by humans, when we continue to pursue more carbon-based energy sources.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
2227	003	Wylie	Michael		The project does not have the support of the common Nebraskan and most especially those who would be most affected by the pipeline's proximity to where they live and work.	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns related to the proximity of the proposed Project to existing structures and facilities.
2227	006	Wylie	Michael		If your concern is that without 'cheap' sources of energy, like some say that this source of petroleum is, our economy will languish; it is time that all of us fossil-fuel users face up to the REAL COST of our dependence upon fossil fuels and make the necessary adjustments.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
3153	001	Wyman	Devik		Please support renewable energy instead of oil from tar sands. Renewables are much more sensible for our health, our environment, and even our economy	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.
3187	001	Wysham	Daphne	Institute for Policy Studies	We can feel the effects of climate change already: Erratic weather, floods, droughts, food prices rising, political instability--and yet we have not yet reached 400 ppm. Why on earth would you permit the opening of yet another pipeline to bring some of the dirtiest fuel to market, tar sands, when we need to bring emissions down, not up, to avoid even more disastrous 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.
2487	002	XXX	Julie		I believe that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-	Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process. As noted in Consolidated Response

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	ENR-1, the national interest determination process is separate from the NEPA environmental review process.
2487	003	XXX	Julie		Keystone XL will be constructed using industry best practices and will meet or exceed all existing pipeline regulatory standards. We believe that the SDIES finding that the "proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system" [SDEIS, Section 2.3.1] is tremendously important - particularly when combined with TransCanada's strong reputation for pipeline safety and commitment to environmental stewardship. It is clear that the benefits of this project greatly outweigh the minimal environmental risks associated with it.	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.
3021	001	Yaganiski	Jason	WorleyParsons	Having completed work for TransCanada recently it became very apparent that the credibility and accountability resonates throughout the team. Some Owners claim that they care and present you with an Environmental Protection Plan that is detailed and quite onerous but becomes a place holder in your file cabinet after the project gets rolling. Contrary to this, we were required to prepare a corresponding plan detailing how we were going to comply with the requirements of the TransCanada EPP. Our Plan was reviewed, reworked and approved prior to moving to site. Once onsite we were audited against our Plan throughout the duration of work. As an example, not so much as a cup of auto equipment fluid was spilled without a subsequent clean up, report and follow up discussion. As a result of working with TransCanada they have gained my respect for their genuine concern for the People that work for them and the Environment they work in.	Comment acknowledged.
1528	001	Yates	Carolyn		I urge you to vote in favor of the Keystone XL Project. I live in a large metropolitan area which has seen the effects of job losses as a result of the slowdown in the economy. The Keystone Pipeline could offer an opportunity for more jobs, a steady supply of oil from a friendly neighbor to fuel local businesses, increased government revenues, and affordable energy for businesses, citizens and communities.	Comment acknowledged.
2942	001	Yelsma	Caron		There is no debating the fact that unemployment is up and that finding jobs is becoming quite a task. As a result, our economy is suffering. If we allow the Keystone Pipeline expansion, it could create many new jobs in America and potentially lower gas prices, thus boosting the economy.	Comment acknowledged.
3112	001	Yelverton	Richard		I know that you have your hands full on many fronts. However, I implore you to reflect upon the dire state of our energy sources. I am sure that you are well informed on the fruitless	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					endeavors to provide ethanol/solar/wind bases of energy. If we are to bet our future on these sources, we are doomed. Please throw your support to the existing logical alternatives while we continue to search for a true solution.	
1214	001	Yeomans	Robert		The main reason that I support the notion of expanding the Keystone Pipeline is that it will create less dependence on our current oil suppliers. This is essential to ensuring our energy security. Not only that, but the economic stability that it will help restore is vital for our country's future.	Comment acknowledged.
3390	001	Ylvisaker	David		The Keystone XL pipeline would drive further development of this dirtiest source of oil, which in turn would generate more global warming pollution.	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.
3390	002	Ylvisaker	David		Your analysis endorses the need for this pipeline, citing the need for domestic oil. This ignores the fact that real investments in clean cars and public transit would save far more oil than this pipeline would provide.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
56	1	Yost	Deborah		If do not have clean air, clean water, a livable planet and a functional ecosystem it will not matter if we have petroleum or not. The wheels are coming off the former BAU economy and all the current political and corporate structures want to do is hide under their desks and wish it was 1932 (when petroleum was new). It’s nice to know that there are provisions under NEPA that allow for further review. However, if this project does wind up getting approved, I would hope that involved tribes and ranchers sue the pants off of this project’s developers and the Federal Government 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 Consolidated Response, DOS is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project.
277	1	Young	Robert	TD Williamson	As someone that see's TCPL's day to day responsible actions, I absolutely support the KXL project. The project provides a safe, local and environmentally responsible alternative to foreign oil.	Comment acknowledged.
616	1	Young	Landon		Please do not let the Koch brothers, or anyone, profit from this ill advised and harmful pipeline project	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
3466	1	Young	Howard		The United States is a country that is dependent on oil, and we just do not have enough of it flowing within our borders at this time. We need to continually seek and expand our oil resources in order to provide for future generations. The Keystone Pipeline expansion project is an affordable option that will bring a large quantity of Canadian oil into our country for many years to come. The State Department should have no hesitation in approving the construction by TransCanada of this pipeline addition.	Comment acknowledged.
3466	2	Young	Howard		Drilling for oil is not something that I do in my small business, but I do occasionally work with companies engaged in this activity. It has been my experience that transporting oil via a pipeline is a very efficient and safe method. Approving the Keystone Pipeline expansion seems to not only be the best solution, but also the most realistic option available to the State Department	Comment acknowledged.
1085	001	Zalusky	Anna		I most certainly do NOT believe that this proposed project is in the best interest of the citizens of the United States. The	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					environmental damage done, particularly in light of the relatively small amount of oil it will secure, is grave, indeed.	
1085	002	Zalusky	Anna		Now is the time to begin moving toward fuelefficiency and alternative energy.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
2212	001	Zanoni	Ron		I wish to register my support for this project. It's a significant step to reducing our dependence on oil imported from the Middle East and will provide a way to hold down the future cost of gasoline.	Comment acknowledged.
2212	002	Zanoni	Ron		It will mean substantial job growth as well. In other words, our economic health as a nation would benefit from this project!	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
0840	001	Zapicchi	Vincent		Its time to turn our energy policy to wind and solar; ween ourselves off of fossil fuels.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. 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.
1893	002	Zarr	Joseph		I am certain if there is a truly objective environmental impact assessment, one impervious to the profit-motivated corporate oil agenda, you will discover ALL Tar Sands oil projects must be stopped.	Comment acknowledged.
1893	003	Zarr	Joseph		Our energy future is dependent upon innovative, nont-fossil fuel , considerations.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the influence of implementation of the proposed Project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1893	004	Zarr	Joseph		Our energy future is not beholden to the pockets and interests of oil companies who have already wreaked irreparable damage off the coasts of Alaska and our 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.
3327	001	Zellman	Danil		Given what is known about the relationship among the burning of fossil fuels, increased atmospheric carbon concentrations, and global climate change, the failure of TransCanada Keystone's Environmental Impact Statement to take account of the widely-available information about human-caused climate change renders it fundamentally flawed and, ultimately, 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 consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1479	004	Zellmer	Sandra	Professors of Law	Yet there are no federal or state laws that ensure against leaks and spills from a pipeline of this nature, nor are there adequate laws in place that ensure that prompt and effective cleanup and restoration occur if leaks or spills do in fact happen. The federal Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act gives a great deal of latitude to the states, and states such as	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency Consolidated Response plans for the proposed Project. 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
					Montana, South Dakota, and Washington have exercised considerable authority to protect their natural resources. TransCanada takes steps to comply with the laws Montana and South Dakota have enacted, and it could take steps to comply with any similar provisions that Nebraska might adopt in the future. Nebraska recently passed a modest pipeline bill that requires reclamation, and this is a step in the right direction. However, the bill is perhaps most notable for what it does not do. The bill does not address siting, liability, or emergency response concerns, even though, as the Congressional Research Service has concluded, the authority for addressing these issues rests with the states.	construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project.
2917	004	Zellmer.	Sandra		The path chosen for TransCanada's pipeline goes through a part of the Sand Hills where the Ogallala Aquifer is both deepest and closest to the surface, and most vulnerable to contamination. Yet there are no federal or state laws that ensure against leaks and spills from a pipeline of this nature, nor are there adequate laws in place that ensure that prompt and effective clean-up and restoration occur if leaks or spills do in fact happen.	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 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. 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.
226	1	Zhonga	Enea		To whom it may concern: This is my official letter of support for the Keystone XL Project. The extension will provide the U.S. with much needed oil supply produced right here at home.	Comment acknowledged.
226	2	Zhonga	Enea		Approve this project as soon as possible and stop wasting everyone's time.	Comment acknowledged.
2432	001	Zill	Kristina		Please do not approve this project until new information regarding the imminent impact of climate change on people and wildlife has been evaluated.	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.
2572	001	Zimmermann	Mark		It is difficult to fully express the extent of disaster this ill conceived project would release on the world. There are surely better ways to fuel our vehicles than cutting down forests to boil rocks for oil. We would be condemning our descendants to a world of climate chaos - hunger, storms, mass refugees, species extinctions. I urge you in the strongest terms possible to please do whatever you can to stop this dangerous course of action before it is too late.	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
457	1	Zondervan	Quinton		Exploitation of Canadian tar sands for oil consumption is simply irresponsible and horribly shortsighted. We need to invest in clean, green, renewable energy to safeguard our future and that of our children.	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.
457	2	Zondervan	Quinton		Please listen to the scientists and stop the destruction of our environment and our climate!	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 3.14.3.14 of the EIS addresses greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada through combustion in cars and trucks.
62	1	Zrust	Dona		I am against the proposed Keystone XL pipeline crossing the Ogalla Aquifer in the state of Nebraska. The environmental dangers of leakages, spills, and contamination of the ground water are real dangers.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
62	2	Zrust	Dona		The extra cost to re-route the pipeline across less sensitive land is cheaper than the cost to clean up an oil spill. The current pipeline route is through eastern Nebraska. Can the proposed pipeline follow the same route or be laid side by side to the current pipeline?	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing Keystone Mainline route.
62	3	Zrust	Dona		I am against the proposed route of the Keystone XL pipeline across the Ogalla Aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes, including an alternative along the existing Keystone Mainline route.
1222	001	Zucconi	William		There is no better way to get more oil to our refineries in Texas than expansion of the Keystone XL Pipeline. The Bakken Shale formation is within reaching distance, and there is no reason we should not use this resource as long as we take care of the oil output. Furthermore, we cannot produce oil in Montana and North Dakota without the expansion of the Keystone Pipeline. While some may be reluctant to go forward with this project because it is Canadian, my feeling is that our neighbor to the north will continue to be an excellent partner and ally.	Comment acknowledged.
327	1	Zumwalt	Carolyn		Eminent domain for a non-US based company? Isn't it enough that the original intent of the act has been extended to non-governmental uses?	As noted in Section 1.0, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
327	2	Zumwalt	Carolyn		Have there been sufficient enviromental impact studies performed by non-oil related entities?	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.
533	1	Zyki	Leonard		The proposed expansion to the Keystone Pipeline is of particular interest to me. I would love to see our country glean more of our energy from North America and reduce our dependence on our other suppliers. Canada is a friendly resource, and we should utilize such an amiable relationship when it comes to securing our energy future.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
533	2	Zyki	Leonard		As a proponent to begin immediate construction on the Keystone XL Pipeline, I would hope that the benefits of its creation would be compelling enough to do so. With many states experiencing extremely high unemployment rates, the jobs alone that the pipeline project would provide are invaluable. It is time to bring our economy back into the black, and the Keystone XL Pipeline is a great place to start in order to begin to achieve such a lofty goal.	Comment acknowledged.
208	1	Zyroff	Ellen		The Keystone XL Pipeline should be approved. Securing reliable, predictable resources to meet our country's energy needs is of paramount importance to the security, independence and strength of the United States and the well-being of its people. Having the ability to direct a stable supply of crude oil from Canada's oil sands to U.S. refineries goes a giant step toward this goal.	Comment acknowledged.
208	2	Zyroff	Ellen		Beyond securing and directing supplies of crude oil to U.S. refineries, the Keystone XL is projected to lead to private investment in the tens of billions, create over 100,000 jobs and add over a half billion in new state and local taxes. These factors can not help by boost the U.S. economy on a continuing basis.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
2982	001	(no name provided)			This is a great way to help lower our energy costs and move us toward having sufficient energy of our own. All of these benefits will be set in motion by your approval of the project.	Comment acknowledged.
3461	1	(no name provided)		Tripp County Office of Economic Development	The SDEIS executive summary concludes, "Although DOS received thousands of comments on a wide variety of topics addressed in the draft EIS during the comment period, no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received." I support this finding and agree that the Department of State has thoroughly analyzed the project's environmental impact and that the SDEIS properly concludes that there are no new substantial environmental findings. In light of this, I would like to express my support for a prompt and favorable decision from the DOS for the Keystone XL project.	Comment acknowledged.
3461	2	(no name provided)		Tripp County Office of Economic Development	The Tripp County Office of Economic Development believes that Keystone XL is in our country's national interest because it will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the US, and create jobs and spur economic growth. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil US markets each day to US markets - reducing our dependence on oil from countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. By importing oil from our ally Canada instead of politically unstable countries in volatile regions of the world, we will be strengthening both our national security and energy security. The project will also drive incredible economic growth in the United States. The pipeline is expected to create nearly 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs in the United States as well as provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the Keystone XL corridor states.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project. Energy security is addressed in Section 1.4 of the EIS and will be considered in the determination of national interest as described in Section 1.3 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response P&N-9.
3528	1	(no name provided)			I am opposed to using any more fossil fuel period. Another pipeline will only delay the much needed transition away from fossil fuel to sustainable energy. I would rather subsidize the old fossil fuel companies to turn themselves into sustainable	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
					energy companies than even tolerate any more fossil fuel.	
3540	1	(no name provided)			I am writing to let you know we are fully supportive of the Keystone XL pipeline project, and feel it is vital to maintain a strong energy partnership with Canada. Time to tackle these problems NOW.	Comment acknowledged.

Form Letter Submissions

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
Form Letter 1 submissions: 22,699 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 1	1			Sierra Club Membership Services	While I am glad that the State Department released a much-needed supplemental draft environmental impact statement for the Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline, I was disappointed to learn that the document overlooked major concerns raised by local communities and concerned citizens like me.	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 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 consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
Form Letter 1	2			Sierra Club Membership Services	Moreover, I am dismayed to learn that the State Department is not giving impacted communities an opportunity to attend local public hearings and ask that this oversight be immediately corrected.	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.
Form Letter 1	3			Sierra Club Membership Services	I further ask that the State Department stop pandering to foreign pipeline companies and protect American interests by doing a better job at analyzing the risks of Keystone XL.	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.
Form Letter 1	4			Sierra Club Membership Services	This analysis should include a serious look at the global warming consequences of spreading tar sands throughout the United States,	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.
Form Letter 1	5			Sierra Club Membership Services	a better review of alternate routes that avoid the fragile and beautiful Sandhills and major aquifers such as the Ogalalla and the Carrizo-Wilcox,	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.
Form Letter 1	6			Sierra Club Membership Services	actual scientific analysis on the corrosive nature of tar sands oil, which impacts pipeline safety and increases the risk of spills;	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.
Form Letter	7			Sierra Club Membership	and real consideration of the environmental justice impacts of expanded refinery operations in American 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
1				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.
Form Letter 1	8			Sierra Club Membership Services	Keystone XL would be a massive mistake. Instead of continuing our dependence on dirty oil, America should be investing in green transportation solutions.	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.
Form Letter 1	9			Sierra Club Membership Services	Please consider these comments and reject the proposed Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 1	68	Anderson	Ebony		I am deeply upset that it is even a consideration to run this carcinogenic garbage through the heartland of America and the water supply of millions. Even through pipe of normal thickness, this project would be dangerous and unacceptable, but they are using pipe that's thinner than standard oil pipeline, and a thicker product will be ran through this at a higher pressure. That is OUTRAGEOUS!	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 PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project.
Form Letter 1	49	Bartin	Joan		Transportation of this tar sand oil goes through the Flathead Reservation of MT and other lands in Idaho and Washington. The dangers of these highly toxic materials being carried on highways through these beautiful lands is enormous. Please do what you can to study this whole situation more carefully.	The proposed Project would cross no Indian Reservation land. 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.
Form Letter 1	56	Beehner	Chuck		I am glad that the State Department released a much-needed supplemental draft environmental impact statement for the Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline, I was disappointed the Sierra Club is once again involved in trying to stop everything. Moreover, I am dismayed to learn that the Sierra Club is not giving any of the local public any thought to what they want. Once again the Sierra Club is sticking it's nose way up someone elses business they do not belong in!! You go girl!! I wish we could put a stop to the Sierra Club and the one sided, short sided and unthinking views they take. While I am not usually on your side, I'm with you here.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
Form Letter 1	46	Butterweck	Susan		Just in the last year a pipeline in Michigan spilled 800,000 gallons into the Kalamazoo River, and a newer TransCanada pipeline has had several spills, so we should not be kidding ourselves that major spills won't happen.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. 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).

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
Form Letter 1	47	Butterweck	Susan		In addition, one oil market economist (Philip Verleger, StarTribune 3/13/1) believes the pipeline will actually increase the cost of fuel to the MidWest.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project
Form Letter 1	60	Chouanard	Teresa		I am also concerned about the impact on gasoline prices in the midwest, especially for farmers. Please refer to this article. "If gas prices go up further, blame Canada," Philip Verleger, StarTribune: March 13, 2011. In it, it says that Canadian oil companies will be able to manipulate US gas prices by bypassing Midwest refineries. Haven't we citizens been hammered enough? We are fed up with powerful money interests coming before our own or at our expense.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
Form Letter 1	27	Dankel	Nancy		This is insanity! Have you researched what harm has been done in Canada with this procedure? They "say" it will all be put back the way it was, but that is impossible. Maybe it doesn't matter to them since the land is Native People's land.	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.
Form Letter 1	65	Decker	Eugene		Moreover it gives foreign investors (including Chinese communists) the right to take our land by eminent domain. Do you want that burden on your back?	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. 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.
Form Letter 1	66	Decker	Eugene		The refined product will be sent oversease, with no benefit to Americans.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: “Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Eastern producers will not have any trouble finding takers for their crude, Even if, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast)."
Form Letter 1	57	Foltz	Anne		It might interest you to know that a massive pipeline break has just occurred in Northern Alberta this last week. It is the largest one to ever happen there and will involve a massive cleanup operation. It has negatively impacted the wildlife and also the native people in the are, making them ill. I think this event underlines the need to stop the Keystone XL pipeline.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project.
Form Letter 1	26	Fraser	William		In closing, if you ultimately decide to approve the Keystone XL pipeline, please impose a fee which is based on the damage and risk of damage that it represents to the environment.	Section 3.13 of the EIS provides information on the risk of a crude oil spill and impacts from crude oil spills. DOS has no role in determination of fiscal or tax policies of the U.S. government.
Form Letter 1	59	Fredrick	Barbara		I don't understand why the State Department is involved, I guess because these are foreign companies. I don't want our land, water and air to be polluted by American companies, but foreign companies would be worse.	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.
Form Letter 1	37	Goodrich	Donna		It seems to me that the Total impact of the proposed Keystone XL Tar Sands pipeline on the environment, the citizens of our country and the air we breathe has not been scientifically studied enough to just go ahead with this project. Where is all the scientific data gathered by unbiased scientists as to exactly what the consequences of this project mean to us all?????	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.
Form Letter 1	28	Gosling	John		The practice of Fracking will degrade the entire drinking water structure the people and animals have come to expect. I cannot endorse practices like this in exchange for more fossil fuel burning.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
Form Letter	44	Grish	Michael		It is curious, as well as disturbing, that the EPA is not involved in this evaluation, which has at least as much to do with	The EIS has been prepared with consultation from the cooperating agencies including EPA, DOE, USFWS, BLM,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1					environmental impact as any national security concern.	USACE, and others.
Form Letter 1	36	Hand	R		That's just the transportation side. The mining and conversion of this mess gets even worse. The mining is worse than Mountaintop strip mining. The processing takes more energy and the residues are unbelievable. Just ask the refiners in Ottawa.	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.
Form Letter 1	69	Hankins	James		Last summer, a tar sands oil pipeline spilled nearly one million gallons of oil into Michigan's Kalamazoo River, the largest oil spill in Midwest history. Nearly a year later, the impacts are still being felt and the EPA announced that a 30-mile section of the river will be closed to the public for this summer.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project.
Form Letter 1	10	Henning	Glenda		Why must this oil be pipelined to the South, and the gasoline shipped back North? Shouldn't a refinery be located much nearer to the oil source??	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
Form Letter 1	34	Hess	Edward		It would also amount to expropiation of land from serious and responsable landowners at absurd prices.	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 and has no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement.
Form Letter 1	29	Hoover	Rodney		Here in North Texas, we already have enough issues with the Barnett Shale natural gas drilling that's currently going on everywhere in the state. Equipment failures, water contamination due to human errors, earthquakes, chemical leaks, etc.; these are not small problems for us to deal with.	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.
Form Letter 1	64	Hopkins	Robert		Aside from the issues of oil spills, which I as a specialist in the field of pipelines can guarantee will happen, the pipeline would be a splendid target for anyone wishing to harm the US. and Canada.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism.
Form Letter 1	38	Just	Liz		Furthermore, the placement of the pipeline will inevitably harm indigenous communities who have been mistreated by the government for centuries.	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.
Form Letter 1	50	King	Marie		tar sands development and hydrofracking are wasteful of our water, destructive to the environment though the injection of toxic chemicals, and may be destabilizing the fault lines as has been shown in cluster quakes in Arkansas.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential fault and seismicity hazards along the proposed Project corridor.
Form Letter 1	52	Kran	Bruce		Furthermore, something funny is going on in the fine print. By directing oil to the Gulf of Mexico refineries, they are bypassing the midwest refineries and raising costs for all Americans.	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.
Form Letter 1	20	Kriel	Ronald		However, the tar sands represent a vast area from which oil can be extracted and is counted as a part of the large oil reserves in North America. We must utilize all resources available, but it is equally important that this is done in an environmentally safe and friendly manner.	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
						regulatory requirements.
Form Letter 1	21	Kriel	Ronald		The Trans-Alaska pipeline generated the same opposition as this pipeline, using the same arguments. It has been shown that the hazards were greatly over emphasized and even with poor maintenance and leaks, no disasters have befallen the Trans-Alaska pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 1	30	Lewandowski	Kent		The entire project should be redesigned to address environmental concerns and to make sure Canadian oil companies cannot tax American consumers and farmers.	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. 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.
Form Letter 1	35	Lewis	Dennis		Moreover, I am dismayed to learn that the State Department is not giving impacted communities an opportunity to address potential health risks. Forget that. You don't need public opinion to safeguard public health. That's your job.	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.
Form Letter 1	67	Lindsey	Virginia		At the same time we are (justifyable) worried about terrorism in the US, we are going to put terrible tar sands oil in huge pipes across six states, which also crosses riverx, etc???????? One little bomb can destroy land, and most importantly, drinking water for thousands of our citizens?????????	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism.
Form Letter 1	25	Link	David&Susan		THE ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION FROM TAR SANDS DEVELOPMENT IN ALBERTA, CANADA SHOWS HOW UNSAFE THIS FORM OF PETROLEUM RECLAMATION CAN BE. NO EXTRACTION COMPANIES HAVE YET SHOWN HOW TO MINIMIZE THAT DAMAGE, SO THERE SHOULD NOT BE ANY ALLOWANCES MADE FOR ITS USE.	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.
Form Letter 1	24	Lucas	Charles		We have just witnessed a great crime and environmental disaster in Our GULF of Mexico. This should have us thinking very clearly on our impact on our future. Making a dollar is not worth killing off our ecosystem and poisoning our world.	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.
Form Letter 1	16	MacInerney	Buckley		I live on an earthquake fault (magnitude 5.9 - 1892) which is also the headwaters of the aquifer that supplies 50 Texas Counties with water. I am very concerned by Keystone's complete failure to take any responsibility for any leaks that	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential fault and seismicity hazards along the proposed Project corridor including issues related to the Enterprise Fault zone and faults in the Houston area. Issues related to aquifers along the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					might occur.	proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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.
Form Letter 1	70	Martin	Mike		Also don't give me the "it create jobs" bs either. For one you guys have been bringing in canadian or british companies to do the work.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 1	45	Mcgrath	Lynne		The BP oil disaster should make everyone superconsciousness of the environmental damage potential to the Midwest farmers and water-drinking population, and given the pipeline breakages in Alaska this project is really a disastrous idea.	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.
Form Letter 1	18	Mctague Jr	Winston		Also the native peoples down stream have gone into getting all kinds of new diseases and illnesses and the fish and rivers health is in dire straights with the flow of pollution coming down stream and the natives wishes have been ignored and officials have ether been bought off our think they do not represent the natives land intrusion and rape of the native land!	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
Form Letter 1	15	Miller	Robert		Keystone XL would be a massive mistake. Sands oil is high in sulfur, nitrogen, and other contaminates, and requires being under constant heat to be transported. It is hardly a "clean" oil.	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.
Form Letter 1	58	Mitchell	Peggy&Frank		We do not need foreign countries coming in and taking our lands away from our own citizens. They are using eminent domain allover the place here in East Texas against people who have owned their land for hundreds of years, leaving them high and dry and filing suit against them. THIS IS A FOREIGN COUNTRY INVADING OUR HOMELAND! ! !	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.
Form Letter 1	51	Olson	Court		While I now live in the Pacific Northwest, I grew up in Nebraska. I know first hand that the Sandhills are a beautiful and relatively pristine landscape unlike any other in the world. In addition, they provide significant wildlife habitat for migrating birds. That landscape and potentially the wildlife there would be seriously marred by an oil pipeline.	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.
Form Letter 1	43	Peterson	David		And lastly I would like to point out, that a large portion, perhaps a larger portion of the oil out of this area is slated for overseas to areas which we are in very strong economic competition with. In addition to facilitating the movement of jobs overseas for the last 40 years, we will now pay for the transportation of fuel. This is insane.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. The International Energy Agency expects that

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast)."
Form Letter 1	32	Robinson	Bonnell		Moreover, I am dismayed to learn that the State Department is not giving impacted communities an opportunity to attend local public hearings and ask that this oversight be immediately corrected. If the government is seizing this area as a right, then let's be honest about the intentions.	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.
Form Letter 1	39	Sahlin	Tom		We don't need a pipeline from Canada all the way to Texas. For one the railways need the business and I'm sure there are already rails in place from Canada to Texas. Second why hasn't someone thought of putting a refinery in CANADA?	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
Form Letter 1	40	Sahlin	Tom		We are due for an earthquake in the middle part of the US and it could be an extra disaster when the quake happens. Don't tell me it can't happen. Reelfoot lake was formed naturally.	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential fault and seismicity hazards along the proposed Project corridor.
Form Letter 1	55	Salmon	Ed		Also., why is the Sec of State involved in a oil problem. Let's keep the Bureau in its charted role--Foreign Policy. Let the DOE and the EPA worey about wher the crude oil comes for. Don't see that the State Dept. has any say in this game.	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
Form Letter 1	42	Schultz	Lesley		With the huge filthy mess to remind you in the Gulf of Mexico (thanks to BP's arrogance and negligence, and the US government's utter failure to regulate or enforce existing regulations and policies) that can be expected to be killing fish and destroying livelihoods for generations, do you really want to risk 1/3rd of the nation's drinking water to get at the very dirty and poor-yield tar sands to keep our dependance on oil going a few years longer? What the bloody hell are you thinking?	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.
Form Letter 1	41	Shimek	David		Landowners will be bullied by the KXL eminent domain land grab.	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.
Form Letter 1	53	Snyder	Eleanor		These are companies that pay no taxes, shift whatever they can overseas, ignores the people who live along the line the pipeline will go. I am so sick and tired of Big Oil getting everything they want while the little people are suppose to be happy about it.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
Form Letter 1	62	Spencer-Wood	Suzanne		Further, it will only increase the cost of oil, so there is really no justification for this pipeline other than huge company profits.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
Form Letter 1	63	Spencer-Wood	Suzanne		It is imperative that oil companies bear the full cost of their actions, including the cost of restoring damaged environments and acquifers, cleaning up pollution, and paying for the health care of people whose health is damaged by the pollution caused by oil companies. It is against fundamental American fairness for oil companies to make huge profits while passing on the full environmental and health costs of their production processes to American taxpayers.	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 Consolidated Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Consolidated 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.
Form Letter 1	14	Swaner	James		Moreover, I am dismayed to learn that the State Department is not giving impacted communities an opportunity to attend local public hearings. In light of the fact that emminent domain would be exercised to acquire right-of way access to build a	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement. During September 2011, DOS will also host public meetings in each of the six states through

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipeline across sensitive lands and water sources that effect the impacted citizens, I ask that this oversight be immediately corrected.	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 i the national interest and to comment on economic, energy security, environmental and safety issues relevant to that determination. 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.
Form Letter 1	33	Talley	M		While I am glad that the State Department released a much-needed supplemental draft environmental impact statement for the Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline, now that we know of the insignificant impact of this project, please get out of the way and lets us develop ALL of our energy sources and stop the silliness of government subsidies for other sources that are neither economically viable but also not in the interest of the working people	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 1	23	Taylor	Charlene		There is no reason that we should assist them by allowing them to run their pipeline across our country. There are ports in Canada, and if necessary they should build their own refineries.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
Form Letter 1	48	Thomas	James		It is obvious to anyone concerned with the well-being of this country rather than greed that this project is a disaster to the Canadian envioronment and sets up the same disaster potential in the U.S. The project would also be a disaster to the economy because it would take a struggling middle-class and increase the gas and oil tax they have to pay while lining the pockets of the oil companies?	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
Form Letter 1	19	Toth	Steve		We here in Michigan had a major oil spill from a burst pipe line owned by a Canadian Co. in the western part of our state. It polluted a much used river and is still being cleaned up. It is believed that the spill was the result of the much more corrosive oil from the tar sands that is being pumped to the US. We do not need more oil spills! Enough already. It is time to demand strict codes, actions and an investment into alternative forms of energy.	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 SAF-1

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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.
Form Letter 1	54	Uleck	Ronald		Laws and regulations affecting these projects should be applied to new as well as existing projects.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
Form Letter 1	13	Wager	Raymond		As I am sure you know, tar sands oil requires a much more rigorous refining process, therefore it will be a more expensive product, which raises the question will there be some government subsidy so Keystone will be assured a profit.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a private limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware, DOS has no role in determination of fiscal or tax policies of the U.S. government.
Form Letter 1	22	Weber	Gae		There is one further issue regarding tar sands that doesn't get mentioned frequently enough--the amount of energy used to create one barrel of usable fuel. By most estimates, it takes more energy to create a barrel of tar sands oil than the oil actually provides, thus ending up in a net energy deficit. While it may be profitable for the most profitable industry in human history to now exploit this resource, in the end it leaves the rest of us that much further in the hole.	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.
Form Letter 1	11	Whittick	Vard&Rita		This pipeline increases our dependance on Canadian tar sand oil whose extraction and refining process is the worst polluter of any refining operation.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
Form Letter 1	12	Whittick	Vard&Rita		America should be investing in green transportation solutions, not robbing private land by eminent domain.	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 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.
Form Letter 1	61	Willis	J.		The proposed pipe will actually increase the price of gas in the Midwest. The project could boost what Americans pay for oil by almost $5 billion per year.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline

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						prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
Form Letter 1	17	Zimmerman	Lisa		I think that too much oil production with out adequate investigation or regulation is dangerous- look at BP 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.
Form Letter 2 submissions: 23,083 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 2	1			Friends of the Earth	The State Department recently released a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL pipeline. I oppose this pipeline because of the dangers it poses to people and the environment. I am disappointed that these dangers are not included in your analysis.	Section 3.13 of the supplemental draft EIS addressed 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 information is also presented in Section 3.13 of the final EIS.
Form Letter 2	2			Friends of the Earth	As your analysis indicates, tar sands oil produces more global warming pollution than conventional oil. The Keystone XL pipeline would drive further development of this dirtiest source of oil, which in turn would generate more global warming pollution.	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.
Form Letter 2	3			Friends of the Earth	Your analysis endorses the need for this pipeline, citing the need for domestic oil. This ignores the fact that real investments in clean cars and public transit would save far more oil than this pipeline would provide.	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.
Form Letter 2	4			Friends of the Earth	Your analysis claims that these higher emissions do not need to be considered. However, if the true global warming implications were considered, an honest assessment of the impact would compel the administration to reject the pipeline.	The analysis of greenhouse gas emissions in Section 3.14 of the EIS does not state that the emissions do not need to be considered. Those emissions will be considered by DOS as a part of the decision-making process.
Form Letter 2	5			Friends of the Earth	Finally, the Keystone XL pipeline and the tar sands oil it would carry would also increase dangerous air pollution in minority communities who live near these oil refineries. The State Department is doing a disservice to the American people by ignoring these 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 refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
Form Letter 2	6			Friends of the Earth	While the State Department is not acknowledging these problems, it is also not allowing the American people an opportunity to speak up about the project. By refusing to allow for public hearings and limiting the comment period to just 45 days, the State Department is denying people impacted by this pipeline the opportunity to voice their opinions.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for 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.
Form Letter 2	7			Friends of the Earth	I hope that the administration will not only study these impacts, but also reject the pipeline. Clean water and healthy children are more important than the profits of oil companies like TransCanada.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 2	113	Ailstock	James	Friends of the Earth	Removing oil from tar sands threaten the water table and a pipeline through the wilderness is just insane. If I have any say in this madness then as a taxpayer I'm saying that you DO	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. DOS has no role in determination of fiscal or tax policies of the U.S.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					NOT have my permission to spend our money on dirty energy.	government.
Form Letter 2	32	Alvarado	Rebecca	Friends of the Earth	PLEASE allow public hearings concerning the TransCanada pipeline.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for 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.
Form Letter 2	105	Andes	John	Friends of the Earth	Your analysis endorses the need for this pipeline, citing the need for domestic oil. There is already more than sufficient domestic oil in the existing pipelines and at the refineries.	As described in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and in Section 1.4 of the EIS, the current supplies of heavy crude oil to the Gulf Coast refineries is diminishing due to decreases in supplies from Mexico and Venezuela.
Form Letter 2	33	Archer	Karen	Friends of the Earth	How you ever looked at what's happening to the Boreal forests? Do you know how much pollution is derived from the removal of tar from under the forest and pristine wetlands? Did you know that buy purchasing the oil from Canada, YOU ARE DIRECTLY CONTRIBUTING TO THE MOST HARMFUL OF POLLUTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION?	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.
Form Letter 2	16	Baumann	Linda	Friends of the Earth	THE U.S. SHOULD ALSO NOT BE PARTY TO THE MASSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL DEVASTATION THE TAR SAND EXTRACTION PROCEDURE HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR IN CANADA.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
Form Letter 2	077	Beebe	Karolyn	Friends of the Earth	You will also have my support for discouraging this pipe line, and helping to restore 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-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
Form Letter 2	36	Benton	Duane	Friends of the Earth	It appears that the Draft EIS and Supplemental Draft EIS are grossly inadequate. To ensure full disclosure and full revelation of all environmental impacts, the final EIS must be completely revealed.	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.
Form Letter 2	051	Berndt	Michael	Friends of the Earth	The corrosive quality of the product being shipped can degrade conventional pipelines more quickly, too. This led to the terrible spill in Kalamazoo, Michigan, that poisoned the river and endangered nearby residents.	Although the cause of the spill in Michigan has not yet been determined, there is no evidence that the cause was linked to the type of oil transported in that 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.
Form	081	Bonge	Dale	Friends of the	As a lifelong Nebraskan, I would hate to see one of the most	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 of the EIS

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
Letter 2				Earth	valuable resources our nation has, that being the Ogallala Aquifer, being put at risk. This has an easy solution, just follow the same route as their present pipeline.	address potential alternative routes, including use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
Form Letter 2	081	Bonge	Dale	Friends of the Earth	As a lifelong Nebraskan, I would hate to see one of the most valuable resources our nation has, that being the Ogallala Aquifer, being put at risk. This has an easy solution, just follow the same route as their present 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.
Form Letter 2	29	Boulanger	Catherine	Friends of the Earth	Furthermore, I oppose the nefarious tactics that the Canadian company uses to acquire land for their project.	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.
Form Letter 2	116	Brennecke	Paula	Friends of the Earth	I am also concerned about the substandard pipe Keystone has been known to use, which could lead to leaks into our water table.	Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project.
Form Letter 2	20	Buchanan	Catherine	Friends of the Earth	More corporate subsidies for the oil companies??? If the oil companies were to actually pay for the real value of the oil, then they would never drill. The burden of cost of having to deal with the environmental effects we all know is going to be added to the severely bent backs of the working classes.	DOS has no role in determination of fiscal or tax policies of the U.S. government.
Form Letter 2	17	Campbell	Patricia	Friends of the Earth	There are so many people waiting to be heard and taken seriously. We need jobs going into clean energy. We need jobs in energy efficiency. We need to conserve energy as much as we need to trim the budget.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 2	102	Cartisano	Judith	Friends of the Earth	This is repulsive. How could you? Don't you know that this tar sands project has been causing illness among First Nations people in Canada, including bile duct cancer in children as young as 4? Why don't any of you care? Don't First Nations people count?	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.
Form Letter 2	18	Clarke	Karl	Friends of the Earth	As an ex-oilfield diver I know what happens when oil and pressure mix with steel pipelines, they abraid holes in the steel and leaks will occur. This method is the convenience store mentality we will have disasters if this is built.	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 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.
Form	38	Craciun	George	Friends of the	As your analysis indicates, tar sands oil produces more global	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
Letter 2				Earth	warming pollution than conventional oil but ignores the vast quantities of precious water consumed and polluted during tar sand extraction and processing. The permanent loss of thousands of acres of pristine (carbon sink) boreal forest has also not received adequate consideration.	are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and 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.
Form Letter 2	053	Crampton	Vicky	Friends of the Earth	This pipeline goes through my state and is dangerous to us and the tar sands are filthy.	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.
Form Letter 2	107	Cremin	Juanette	Friends of the Earth	The tar sands project is having serious environmental impacts across the west. I encourage you to read "Heart of the Monster" and become informed about the megaload transportation impacts on the Wild & Scenic corridors being used to move huge mining equipment through some of our most beautiful areas.	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.
Form Letter 2	8	Croft	Mary	Friends of the Earth	The tar sands are ruining Alberta's soil, water and wildlife.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
Form Letter 2	31	Croft	Mary	Friends of the Earth	The tar sands are an environmental nightmare in Canada. Please discourage this action.	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.
Form Letter 2	108	Culp	Megan	Friends of the Earth	I also have a personal interest is stopping this pipeline as it cuts right through my family's homesteaded farm in Nebraska.	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.
Form Letter 2	109	Culp	Megan	Friends of the Earth	In negotiating for any kind of compensation from the oil company, it has take many tries to get them to accept responsibility for any liability and damage to the land if there were a leak and to guarantee that they would not put other types of fuel lines, like natural gas, though this trench. They are out for themselves and for their own profit, not for the people whose land could be impacted.	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. 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 Consolidated Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Consolidated 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.
Form Letter 2	114	Davis	Mary	Friends of the Earth	I live in Fannin county in North Texas. A section of the proposed pipeline will go through our county. It is a beautiful area up here in the Red River Valley. It is green and well watered with numerous creeks and lakes. I know that	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipelines can and do break on occasion. I don't want the homes and farms of my friends and neighbors destroyed by leaking filthy tar sand oil. That pipeline just isn't worth the risk.	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.
Form Letter 2	046	DellaPenta	Cathy	Friends of the Earth	Additionally, putting a pipeline across nearly 2,000 miles of US land is asking for trouble in terms of spills, being a prime target for terrorists, and errors and mistakes in the construction.	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 TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism.
Form Letter 2	074	Deputy	Glyn	Friends of the Earth	With the pipeline, we will also be much more vulnerable to terrorism.	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism.
Form Letter 2	104	Derieg	GW	Friends of the Earth	Clean water and healthy children are more important than the profits of oil companies like TransCanada. Why waste money and destroy water reservoir. for a product that will continue going up in cost when renewable clean energy cost is coming down and the curves will cross before that pipe line can be completed and fill to 25% capacity? Pipe line will double the size of the open mining pit in Canada. This isn't anymore than subsidizing the mistakes of the corporations that invested in the pit from hell.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of 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.
Form Letter 2	052	Dickie	Robert	Friends of the Earth	A lot of us citizens of Canada do not want this pipeline to endanger our land or population.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 2	050	Dieter	Caryn	Friends of the Earth	I believe, more significantly, that the New Madrid Fault earthquake and expected land adjustments ought to be considered in suggesting this massive, potentially pollution and hazard-fraught project could create. The negative impact that would occur with an oil spill and/or explosions throughout the center of the country, which if those implications were considered, an Honest assessment of the impact would compel the administration to reject the pipeline.	The proposed Project does not cross the New Madrid Fault zone. Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards. 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 proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
Form Letter 2	25	Eisentrager	Dorene	Friends of the Earth	I live in Nebraska and the route through the Sandhills will impact the environment if any leak of any amount were to happen.	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.
Form Letter 2	34	Eng	Richard	Friends of the Earth	The refining process of tar sands oil is potentially more costly than a barrel or crude. That means the cost will be passed on to the consumer. How will this help the public?	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
Form Letter 2	084	Frazier	Medelynn	Friends of the Earth	We need a clean, renewable energy program NOT a program that will greatly increase global warming and expose the length of the U.S. to massive oil spills and pollution.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
Form Letter 2	084	Frazier	Medelynn	Friends of the Earth	We need a clean, renewable energy program NOT a program that will greatly increase global warming and expose the length of the U.S. to massive oil spills and pollution.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
Form Letter 2	060	Fuchs	Robert	Friends of the Earth	As a Nebraska resident, I oppose this pipeline because of the dangers it poses to people and the Nebraska environment, including our Oglala 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.
Form Letter 2	13	Gallagher	Joyce	Friends of the Earth	Given the catastrophic events in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010 and in Japan last month, it is obvious that careful, thoughtful regulation of the energy industry is the only hope for a livable future on earth.	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.
Form Letter 2	19	Goertzen	Kent	Friends of the Earth	I hope that the administration will study more closely why it has to go over the Sandhill and not further east where the soil and water table pose less risk. And where easements already exist.	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 Sand Hills area.
Form Letter 2	066	Goodger-Hill	Trevor	Friends of the Earth	You lie. This is not "domestic oil." This is oil from Canada and that country is presently destroying an area the size of Great Britain and Belgium. The Canadian boreal forest is one of the world's largest captors of pollution.	The EIS clearly states that the majority of the oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be Canadian crude 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-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
Form Letter 2	27	Guzman	Julie	Friends of the Earth	Make sure that the Keystone XL tar does not wind up doing a similar calamity like the Gulf Oil Spill.	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.
Form Letter 2	28	Guzman	Julie	Friends of the Earth	Keep a tight watch over that company. Because if they ever did something bad and damaging they are absolutely liable.	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.
Form Letter 2	087	Hansen	Yvonne	Friends of the Earth	The pipeline is a means to transport oil; the extraction however subjects the swath of United States lands that will be destroyed in the process of constructing such a pipeline. Millions of gallons of water will be wasted; aquifers subject to pipeline failures; the waters of LIFE will be tained.	Construction and operation of the proposed Project would not require the use of large volumes of water. 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 projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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.
Form Letter 2	087	Hansen	Yvonne	Friends of the Earth	The pipeline is a means to transport oil; the extraction however subjects the swath of United States lands that will be destroyed in the process of constructing such a pipeline. Millions of gallons of water will be wasted; aquifers subject to pipeline failures; the waters of LIFE will be tained.	Construction and operation of the proposed Project would not require the use of large volumes of water. 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 projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-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.
Form Letter 2	11	Heffernon	Susan	Friends of the Earth	Haven't we learned how bad oil spills are, YET-?	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
Form Letter 2	062	Hein	Mark	Friends of the Earth	Moreover, building the Keystone XL Pipeline would require stripping thousands of acres of pristine land, the habitat of countless species, and creating a permanent barrier to the natural flow of soil and surface water, plants and animals.	The impacts that would be 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 of the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts to most resources. However, there would be significant adverse effects to certain cultural resources along the proposed Project corridor and mitigation measures have been developed under a Programmatic Agreement (PA) consistent with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA to address these adverse effects (see Appendix S to the EIS). In addition, a there would also be adverse effects to the American burying beetle from the proposed Project. As a result, formal consultation with USFWS under Section 7 of the ESA was initiated and is ongoing. A Biological Opinion is being developed by USFWS.
Form Letter 2	063	Hein	Mark	Friends of the Earth	Building the pipeline would also means disrupting the lives and culture of the people in its path. Their ways of life -- and their very health and survival -- will be forever damaged by the machines and crews that erect an immoveable barrier across their world.	Construction of the proposed pipeline would occur at a rate of approximately 20 miles per month. As a result, the disruptions due to construction activities would be temporary. The pipeline would be buried and as described in Section 3.9 of the EIS, most current land uses along the proposed route could continue after construction and reclamation are completed.
Form Letter 2	101	Hendricks	Richard	Friends of the Earth	There's even stark evidence that institutional racism also play a role in this dangerous idea from big oil. Up in Alberta, Canada, where it first originated in the town in Fort McMurry, several Native Canadian communites located by this area have paid a deadly price from there tar sands exploration. There cancer rates are twice as higher than the rest of the Canadian population and several of there sacres grounds have been smashed to pieces by the exploration. This	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					exploration have been condemned by human rights groups as an international human rights violation. But big oil dosen't give a damn of their plight But on the American side, big oil would have the same prejudices not only against Native Americans, but also against blacks, Hispanics, Asian-Americans and even Arab-Americans. Also there are some big polluters who wish they had enough power to pass legislation that would abollish civil rights just to settle their own score on race relations.	
Form Letter 2	064	Hildebrandt	Thomas	Friends of the Earth	Those concerns also ignore the environmental impact of the pipeline itself, which will cut across fertile farmland, posing an environmental and security threat to those living and working close to it.	The EIS addresses impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project, including safety concerns. The impacts that would be 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 of the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts to most resources. However, there would be significant adverse effects to certain cultural resources along the proposed Project corridor and mitigation measures have been developed under a Programmatic Agreement (PA) consistent with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA to address these adverse effects (see Appendix S to the EIS). In addition, a there would also be adverse effects to the American burying beetle from the proposed Project. As a result, formal consultation with USFWS under Section 7 of the ESA was initiated and is ongoing. A Biological Opinion is being developed by USFWS. 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.
Form Letter 2	23	Hirth	Carol	Friends of the Earth	Please, no tar sands pipeline from Canada. Tar Sands oil is already dirty and when there are spills it will be a disaster.	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.
Form Letter 2	076	Hoffer	Madeline	Friends of the Earth	The proposed pipeline would go through Nebraska's vulnerable sandhills region, home to many endangered animal species. Any spill here would cause irreparable damage to these animals, and cleanup would be extremely difficult.	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 and response actions. 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, including
Form Letter 2	070	Jansen	Karen	Friends of the Earth	AS I HAVE STUDIED THIS ISSUE, I HAVE ALSO BECOME AWARE OF THE DEVASTATION/POLLUTION OF WATERSHEDS ALONG THE ENTIRE PATH OF THE PIPELINE.	The impacts that would be 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 of the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts to most resources. However, there would be significant adverse effects to certain cultural resources along the proposed Project corridor and mitigation measures have been developed under a Programmatic Agreement (PA) consistent with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA to address these adverse effects (see

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						Appendix S to the EIS). In addition, a there would also be adverse effects to the American burying beetle from the proposed Project. As a result, formal consultation with USFWS under Section 7 of the ESA was initiated and is ongoing. A Biological Opinion is being developed by USFWS.
Form Letter 2	044	John Catillo	John	Friends of the Earth	Considering how the terrible environmental destruction in Japan and the Gulf of Mexico was due to human fallacies and errors when working with toxic and complex systems, the Administration has to reject the pipeline. Public safety and health are more important than the profits of oil companies like TransCanada.	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.
Form Letter 2	21	Johnson	Micheal	Friends of the Earth	and this pipeline can be sabotaged [EXPLETIVE DELETED] corrupt gov [EXPLETIVE DELETED]	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism.
Form Letter 2	059	Johnson	Mary&Laurent	Friends of the Earth	Please consider the eventuality of the New Madrid fault line and the disasterous spills and incendiary effluents in your analysis.	The proposed Project does not cross the New Madrid Fault zone. Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards. 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 OIL-5, crude oil pipelines do not explode and it is highly unlikely that there would be an explosion in a pump station.
Form Letter 2	117	Kastel	Diane	Friends of the Earth	Our opponent, TransCanada, is willing to do whatever it takes to clear the way for the pipeline. A report released by Friends of the Earth today, Dirty Business,I shows how TransCanada has used nefarious tactics to push the project, dodging safety concerns and threatening farmers who do not want the pipeline crossing their land and threatening their crops and livelihood.	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 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.
Form Letter 2	045	Kirkindall	Glenn	Friends of the Earth	I oppose the pipeline that would transport oil from the Tar Sands in Canada. Oil is a valuable resource and should be under control and regulated by the government. It should not be controlled by greedy profit making companies. When profit is the motive then chicanery for profits occur leading to catastrophes.	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 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.
Form Letter 2	37	Klinke	David	Friends of the Earth	Hydro-fracking and Tar Sands! They are just NOT worth the risk to the environment. Nothing is more precious than clean water.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
Form Letter 2	054	Kwong	Karen	Friends of the Earth	This project is incredibly destructive to topsoil and too expensive for the oil it yields.	Consolidated Response SOI-2 addresses concerns regarding topsoil, backfill, and restoration. The cost of the proposed Project would be borne by Keystone.
Form Letter 2	39	Leaker	Damon	Friends of the Earth	I also oppose this pipeline because of the dangers it poses to our fresh water supply.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
Form Letter	079	Lee	Mishwa	Friends of the Earth	Hopefully, they will be thankful that you took a stand for the well being of the earth, the waters and future generations and	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
2					weren't afraid to recognize the dangers inherent in the Keystone XL pipeline.	proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
Form Letter 2	079	Lee	Mishwa	Friends of the Earth	Hopefully, they will be thankful that you took a stand for the well being of the earth, the waters and future generations and weren't afraid to recognize the dangers inherent in the Keystone XL pipeline.	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.
Form Letter 2	056	Lemoine	Kathryn	Friends of the Earth	The State Department is doing a disservice to the American people by ignoring these impacts and dodging the safety concerns which threaten farmers who do not want the pipeline crossing their land and threatening their crops and livelihood.	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 FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
Form Letter 2	085	Leven	Marie	Friends of the Earth	Tar sands are polluting the lands of Alberta and if the pipe line leaks our water can be polluted. This one messy idea that should be vetoed post haste.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-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.
Form Letter 2	085	Leven	Marie	Friends of the Earth	Tar sands are polluting the lands of Alberta and if the pipe line leaks our water can be polluted. This one messy idea that should be vetoed post haste.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-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.
Form Letter 2	048	Libohova	Zamit	Friends of the Earth	Why carryall these oil across the continent and not process it there at the source?	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the 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.
Form Letter 2	058	Lobdell	James	Friends of the Earth	Oil spills don't happen only in the Gulf. Some of the most serious have occurred on land. That's why we need to protect ourselves against potential oil spills everywhere.	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.
Form Letter 2	30	Logan	Thomas	Friends of the Earth	How many environmental disasters are we going to create before we finally admit what we know, we are poisoning ourselves with such unsafe and polluted forms of so called energy policies and methods. Its not enough that we are helping the destruction of our oceans and its life forms by major oil spills we can never clean up and people even near the oil spills are sicken and diseased, but now you want to have major oil spills in America's heartland, not satisfied it appears with just destroying the ocean.	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. 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.
Form	24	Loiselle	David	Friends of the	As you are aware of, the recent pipeline rupture into the	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
Letter 2				Earth	Kalamazoo river has yet to be cleaned up, and those responsible are resisting. The type of oil from the tar sands of Canada is acidic and heavier than sweet crude oil. These characteristics make spills more likely and more difficult to clean up.	there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil 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. If there is a spill from the proposed Project, the cleanup procedures used would be similar to those used for spills of other heavy crude oil.
Form Letter 2	103	M	J	Friends of the Earth	Your analysis endorses the need for this pipeline, citing the need for domestic oil. WHAT [EXPLETIVE DELETED], WE HAVE TONS OF RESERVES OF CRUDE OIL THAT HAVE NOT BEEN TAPPED.	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.
Form Letter 2	22	Magee	CSharyn	Friends of the Earth	Mining the tar sands involves destroying boreal forest which are the breeding grounds for millions of neotropical migrating birds. These birds hae nowhere else to nest.	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. 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.
Form Letter 2	9	Mcmahon	Jean	Friends of the Earth	In light of the numerous leaks and pipeline breakdowns, the evidence is mounting that serious harm will come to citizens and our water of the Keystone XL goes thru .. NO to bitumen running thru Oklahoma	The proposed Project would transport crude oil, not raw bitumen. 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.
Form Letter 2	106	Merz	Ashley	Friends of the Earth	I DO NOT WANT MY TAX DOLLARS going towards this! It reallllly pisses me off that i dont have a say in what my hard works invests.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a private limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware, DOS has no role in determination of fiscal or tax policies of the U.S. government.
Form Letter 2	055	Messinger	Phyllis	Friends of the Earth	I live in Nebraska and am usually a strong supporter of your policies, but I don't want a pipeline running through the Sandhills.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
Form Letter 2	075	Meyer	Carla	Friends of the Earth	The Tar Sands project and the dirty pipeline spell bads news to All that lives, animals included. All life is harmed by this Tar Sands and the dirty pipeline, even yours.	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, 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.
Form Letter 2	099	Miller	Curtis	Friends of the Earth	There is plenty of pollution in the Great Plains region already. About two thirds of the rivers in Kansas are polluted in some way or another. Pipeline spills would make things worse. The	

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					runoff would get into the Mississippi basin and could cause damage all the way down to the river's mouth. And I think there is a real chance of breaks in the pipeline. The climate tends to extremes of heat and cold in the Plains. That will stress the pipeline. And the pipeline will be carrying heavier stuff than oil lines currently in use.	
Form Letter 2	35	Morris	James	Friends of the Earth	My own thoughts would add the following. As stated above Clean Energy and Conservation would be more helpful and much less harmful. And if the purpose is to hold down gas price hikes, .We might as well let the Canadians mine the tar sands, transport it, and refine it in Canada and sell us the gas, rather that pass most of the risks on to US.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
Form Letter 2	042	Mosca-Clark	Vivianne	Friends of the Earth	This pipe line is insane. the oil companies do not service their equipment. It is known that there are several leaks in the ones already installed. There is to much 'stuff' connected to the oil companies as it is. They do not do real repairs, and let their employee's get sick, and in some cases die. Do not support any oil pipes going across this country.	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.
Form Letter 2	098	Mullen	Michelle	Friends of the Earth	As a resident of Nebraska, I am very concerned about the Keystone XL pipeline going over the aquafer that provides water to millions of households and family farms across my state. If there were to be a breach in this pipeline, how will they clean it up without compromising the aquafer? Honestly, the assurances of ANY oil or gas company means nothing, as they have proved repeatedly that they and their word cannot be trusted. Even a year after the largest oil disaster in this country, the Gulf is still saturated with oil, and BP has not released much of the funds they promised to the residents affected by this. And new leases are awarded every day with absolutely no guarantee that this won't happen again nor have there been any changes in how they do business.	
Form Letter 2	10	Perryman	Toddy	Friends of the Earth	A thorough analysis will show that this is not a good choice for the environment or for the economy. It will likely result in increases in health care costs associated with pollution from the refinery. Since the refineries are situated in places where poverty is the norm, it will be the government that will have to cover those costs (i.e. taxpayers.)	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.
Form Letter 2	14	Peterson	Helen	Friends of the Earth	We must stop oil subsidies for oil companies. Do we really need to drill for more oil?	DOS has no role in determination of fiscal or tax policies of the U.S. government.
Form Letter 2	12	Petrak	Dennis	Friends of the Earth	This stuff is out of control, profits overwhelm every positive thing that can and should be done ... it always leaves us with polluted air, water and distressed wildlife. To top it off we end up with cancer of some kind because our govenment fails to take a stand to stop predatory economics.	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 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.
Form Letter	068	Richards	Mimi	Friends of the Earth	People are having to move, cattle and farm animals are dieing all because of serious health conditions caused by neighbors	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
2					and near by people who have engaged in this toxic way of obtaining oil!!	information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
Form Letter 2	15	Robbins	Robert	Friends of the Earth	We do not need to build a pipeline to use huge amounts of water and release more pollutants than any other source of oil.	Construction and operation of the proposed Project would not require the use of large volumes of water. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. 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.
Form Letter 2	26	Roem	Carol	Friends of the Earth	Think of all the rivers and streams, farms and fields, mountains and forest that would have to be plowed through and destroyed in order to install this pipe. Thats just the begining of the problems. You could have another Gulf of Mexico right in the middle of the country.If a tornado hit just right you decorate the country with the sand and 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. 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 pipeline would be buried at least 4 feet below the ground surface in most locations and would not be affected by a tornado.
Form Letter 2	067	Rosenblatt	Jon	Friends of the Earth	Destroying our water supply is an option I hope you do not choose.	DOS has considered issues related to the potential for a spill in its environmental review 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 impacts to surface and groundwater due to a spill.
Form Letter 2	069	Rudniki	Susan	Friends of the Earth	One of the most significant impacts of this highly destructive oil extraction method is the extremely heavy load of fresh water taken from the environment for the process. The toxic waste water is stored in open containment ponds where it has been documented to leak into surrounding waterways and wells. Strange human cancers have been noted by doctors working in the impacted areas. Wild waterfowl landing in the "containment" ponds have been killed by the hundreds. There is nothing good about this product, except to the corporate entities making their dirty profit.	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.
Form Letter 2	088	Rudniki	Susan	Friends of the Earth	I have read extensively on this issue of tar sands oil production, and am appalled at the destruction of fresh water supplies, riverine habitats, cancer rates soaring in adjacent communities, and the OVERALL USE OF MORE ENERGY TO EXTRACT THAN THE FINAL PRODUCT WILL YIELD!	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.
Form Letter 2	088	Rudniki	Susan	Friends of the Earth	I have read extensively on this issue of tar sands oil production, and am appalled at the destruction of fresh water supplies, riverine habitats, cancer rates soaring in adjacent communities, and the OVERALL USE OF MORE ENERGY TO EXTRACT THAN THE FINAL PRODUCT WILL YIELD!	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.
Form Letter 2	083	Saveliff	Teri	Friends of the Earth	I am calling upon you to truly lead the nation in a direction that will improve prosperity, foster jobs, protect our health, guard our environment, and curb global warming -- not the other way around.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process and the National Interest Determination process that will be conducted to determine whether the Presidential permit for the proposed Project should be approved or denied.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
Form Letter 2	083	Saveliff	Teri	Friends of the Earth	I am calling upon you to truly lead the nation in a direction that will improve prosperity, foster jobs, protect our health, guard our environment, and curb global warming -- not the other way around.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process and the National Interest Determination process that will be conducted to determine whether the Presidential permit for the proposed Project should be approved or denied.
Form Letter 2	047	SlezakFritz	Joan	Friends of the Earth	In addition, "In an effort to protect U.S. consumers from Canadian oil companies using potentially anti-competitive practices to drive up prices for tar sands oil at Midwest refineries, U.S. Senator Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) has called for a Federal Trade Commission investigation into whether seven Canadian oil companies illegally colluded to control the price of oil to U.S. refineries that contribute to the nation's supply of gasoline and diesel fuel. In a letter to FTC Chairman Jonathan Leibowitz, Wyden called on the Commission to investigate confidential agreements between seven Canadian oil companies planning to construct a pipeline from Canadian tar sands oil deposits to refineries in along the Gulf of Mexico, bypassing refineries in the Midwest. Should the pipeline be built, the result will drive up prices at those Midwest refineries and the cost will be transferred to gasoline consumers. "While the full nature of the arrangements agreed upon by the Canadian shippers is unclear, there is clear indication that there is a coordinated "strategy" among Canadian suppliers to gain higher prices," Wyden said in the letter. "According to TransCanada, the proposed Keystone XL pipeline can be used by Canadian oil shippers to add up to $4 billion to U.S. fuel costs." The letter states that testimony given before the Canadian National Energy Board by Mr. T. Wise of Purvin and Gertz, a firm representing the oil companies indicates that the companies are willing to incur higher pipeline tariff costs in order to avoid the Midwest refineries and that this action will have the effect of "manipulating supply levels, allowing prices of oil refined in PADD II to rise" in a way that will benefit the oil companies and will cause gasoline prices for consumers to rise (PADD II is the Petroleum Administration for Defense District, No.2, one of the five regional areas used by the U.S. Department of Energy and the petroleum industry to designate regional petroleum markets. PADD II is comprised of 15 Midwestern U.S. states). The full text of the letter, including excerpts from Mr. Wise's testimony, is available here and below. April 6, 2011 The Honorable Jonathan Leibowitz Chairman Federal Trade Commission600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20580 Dear Chairman Leibowitz: I am writing to request the Federal Trade Commission investigate whether agreements exist among Canadian oil shippers that violate U.S. antitrust laws. The agreements involve transportation of tar sands oil via the proposed Keystone XL pipeline, which will span the length of the continental U.S. and allow tar sands crude to bypass existing Midwest refineries. It has been brought to my attention that documents and testimony indicate that at least seven Canadian oil shippers have agreed to incur increased near-term shipping costs on the new pipeline in order to impact market supply in the existing markets so as to drive up the overall price of their product for U.S. refiners.	The commenter has requested that the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) conduct an investigation specific to the proposed Project. That request should be directed to the FTC. The reference to TransCanada's own documents is apparently a reference to submissions by Purvin and Gertz to the NEB on behalf of TransCanada regarding potential economic impacts of the proposed Keystone XL Project. These reports were reviewed by DOS. That analysis noted there existed a discount on the price of Canadian heavy crude in PADD II and PADD III to the benchmark heavy crude. The report concluded that the discount was largely attributable to transport constraints for Canadian crude, and that if those constraints were eliminated (by construction of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline) then Canadian producers could obtain higher prices and higher netbacks. The report estimated that this price benefit could last for three to four years. The EnSys (2010) analysis included, among other things, a quantitative assessment of the same economic phenomena described in the Purvin and Gertz report, and did so over a twenty-year time period for seven different scenarios of pipeline construction. The EnSys report included information on the potential effects of those different scenarios on delivered prices for WCSB crude oil, value of WCSB crude oil production to Canadian producers, U.S. crude oil prices, U.S. refined product prices (such as gasoline), and crude oil and refined product prices specifically in PADD II and PADD III. The EnSys report also included information on the potential impacts on the different pipeline scenarios on U.S. crude oil and refined product exports. Relative to proposed Project purpose and need, several comments reference a report prepared by Professor Phillip Verleger (2011) assessing economic effects associated with the pipeline, including the potential for the pipeline to impact crude oil exports. DOE prepared a memorandum analyzing that assessment. The DOE memorandum noted that Verleger's paper significantly overestimated the volume of WCSB heavy crude oil likely to be delivered by the proposed Project, that supplies from existing suppliers of heavy crude are declining, and stated that: "There is no reason to believe, as Verleger asserts, that PADD III refiners would not use the Canadian oil shipped in the Keystone XL pipeline (450-630 thousand barrels/day." The assertion that the proposed Keystone XL pipeline can be used by Canadian oil shippers to add up to $4 billion to U.S. fuel costs is a misinterpretation of the Purvin & Gertz report, which did not assess whether U.S. consumers would be impacted by potential price increases refiners pay for Canadian crude oil. In its assessment of the Verleger (2011) paper, DOE examined the current effects of the transportation bottleneck at Cushing Oklahoma that is driving down prices of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Because of the potential impact on US gasoline consumers and because of the long-term impacts that such arrangements and the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline could have on U.S. oil supplies, markets and energy security, I am requesting the FTC investigate whether anti-competitive practices violating U.S. antitrust laws have occurred in relation to the proposed pipeline project and related shippers' agreements. On October 8, 2008, the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approved Transportation Service Arrangements (TSAs) between TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP and shippers to utilize, or pay for, capacity on the Keystone pipeline system. U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 125 FERC 1 61,025, Docket No. OR08-9-000 (Oct. 8, 2008). While the Order does not expressly state who these shippers are, it is my understanding they are members of the "Keystone Shippers Group,u which includes: Canadian Natural Resources Limited, Conoco Phillips Canada Marketing & Trading ULC, EnCana Corporation, Shell Trading Canada, Total E & P Canada Ltd.' and Trafigura Canada General Partnership. Although these TSAs were approved by FERC, they remain secret, and were granted confidential status by FERC and by the Canadian National Energy Board (NEB) in a Sept. 14, 2009 NEB Order. Canadian National Energy Board, Order MO-13-2009, (Sept. 14, 2009). Thus, it is my understanding the exact terms of the TSAs remain hidden and the complete nature of the agreements among these shippers has not received full public scrutiny. While the full nature of the arrangements agreed upon by the Canadian shippers is unclear, there is clear indication that there is a coordinated "strategyu among Canadian suppliers to gain higher prices. According to TransCanada, the proposed Keystone XL pipeline can be used by Canadian oil shippers to add up to $4 billion to U.S. fuel costs. Keystone XL Pipeline Section 52 Application, Section 3: Supply and Markets, at 7. Available at https://www.neb-one.gc.ca /11-eng/Livelink.exe/fetch/2000/90464/90552/418396/550305/556487/549220/B-1f - Supply_and_Markets 28Tab 3 29 incl._Appendix 3.1_-_A1I9R7?nodeid=549324&vernum=O&redirect=3 Testimony taken on September 17, 2009 before the NEB indicates that the Canadian companies intend to incur higher pipeline tariff costs using the Keystone XL pipeline to bypass PADD II refineries in the Midwest. This will have the effect of manipulating supply levels allowing prices of oil refined in PADD II to rise and ultimately benefitting the Canadian companies with higher prices. This comes to the fore in this exchange between Mr. T. Wise of Purvin & Gertz on a panel for TransCanada Keystone Pipeline GP Ltd. and Mr. D. Davies of Enbridge Pipelines Inc.: 3715. MR. DAVIES: Okay. 3716. And if we go back to Adobe page 35 of your evidence, you say that the test of reasonableness does not apply because -- and I'm quoting from Line 6: "A producer who supplies a committed volume on the Keystone XL Pipeline may expect to receive a lower net-back price on this volume	some domestic and Canadian Crudes in PADD II, and noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest." The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: “Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast).”

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					but this strategy would be intended to raise the price in PADD II and raise the average net-back price. u 3717. Do you see that? 3718. MR. WISE: I do. 3719. MR. DAVIES: So, first of all, this "strategyu as you call it, would be intended to raise the crude price not only in PADD II but also in Ontario; right? 3720. MR. WISE: Yes, it would raise it in Ontario and in Western Canada. 3721. MR. DAVIES: And, to be clear, the strategy is that a producer who supplies a committed volume on XL would be prepared to take a financial hit on that volume in order to raise crude prices in PADD II and Ontario; right? 3722. MR. WISE: Yes. 3723. This goes to the idea of a one price on a committed barrel -- call it "a term priceu if you like -- versus a spot price. 3724. MR. DAVIES: And is it your view, Mr. Wise, that a single producer could use this strategy to raise the crude prices in PADD II and Ontario or would it take a number of producers pursuing this strategy together to increase the PADD II and Ontario prices? 3725. MR. WISE: I think it pertains to the committed barrels which total 380,000 barrels per day and represented by seven shippers. 3726. So --- 3727. MR. DAVIES: So seven --- 3728. MR. WISE: In this case, the answer is seven. 3729. MR. DAVIES: So seven shippers or seven producers are, in your view, pursuing this strategy in order to increase the PADD II and Ontario prices. Do I have it right? 3730. MR. WISE: We gave a sample calculation a few -- a page earlier in this same evidence which shows how -- shows how that would work. 3731. But if some of -- if a minority of the barrels were sold at the Gulf Coast at a Gulf Coast price, that that would have the effect of raising the price not only in the Midwest and Ontario but in Western Canada thus reduce -- increasing the net-back price for producers. 3732. MR. MILLER: May we have a moment, please? 3733. MR. DAVIES: I think you should take one. (A short pause/Courte pause) Canadian National Energy Board, Hearing OH-1-2009, TransCanada Keystone Pipeline GP Ltd., Keystone XL Pipeline Project, Transcript Volume 3 (September 17, 2009), available at https://www.neb-one.gc.ca/ll-eng/Live1ink.exe/fetch/2000/90464/90552/418396/550305/570526/570650/A1L3V6_-_Vol.3-ThuSep17.09?nodeid=570651&vernum=0&redirect=3. This "strategy" apparently relates to an attempt to reverse the recent relative lowering of pricing that has occurred in Midwest refineries. The reasons for the price decrease in the Midwest are complex, but they can be reversed by Canadian shippers agreeing to bypass PADD II refineries and sending their crude to PADD III. Construction of KXL would open the Gulf Coast to tar sands crude. This would reduce total oil flows to the Midwest, in turn reducing the current crude supply and causing prices to rise in PADD II. Midwestern refiners would pass this rise in price on to consumers. The Canadian oil shippers appear to cooperate to use the new pipeline capacity to expand tar sands operations in Canada and then transfer some of the flows to the Gulf Coast, resulting in higher per barrel costs in the Midwest on all crude oil pipelines. The increase would be $3.00 per barrel overall and $6.55 per barrel sold in Midwest markets. Western Canadian Crude	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Supply and Markets, prepared by T. Wise for TransCanada Keystone Pipeline GP Ltd. (February 12, 2009), at 26-27. Available at https://www.neb-one.gc.ca/l1-eng/Livelink.exe/fetch/2000/90464/90552/418396/550305/556487/549220/B-1f - Supply_and_Markets (Tab 3) incl._Appendix 3.1 - A1I9R7?nodeid=549324&vernum=0&redirect=3&redirect=4 This could increase revenue for the Canadian producing industry by $2-3.9 billion per year. The proposed pipeline will likely also encourage the eventual export of crude oil derived from tar sands from North America. Substantial investments have been made in Canadian production by foreign firms, including China National Petroleum Corporation, the Chinese state-run oil company. While it does not appear that SINOPEC or the other Chinese companies are currently included in the group of already committed shippers, the proposed pipeline expansion far exceeds the initial committed capacity. As a result, other Canadian production will likely utilize the Keystone expansion, including projects supported by foreign investment. Current pipeline capacity does not, on its face, warrant the kind of additional foreign investment that is occurring and strongly suggests that exports outside of North America are ultimately envisioned by these investors. Canadian oil would then not only bypass PADD II refineries, but also PADD III refineries in the Gulf Coast; the avowed purpose of the pipeline. It is therefore critical to determine whether the increased prices expected to be incurred by U.S. consumers and the potential for significant redistribution of crude oil supplies now destined to U.S. refineries due to the proposed construction of this pipeline is the result of anti-competitive practices that violate U.S. laws through agreements among the proposed shippers. For these reasons, I urge the FTC to investigate the proposed Keystone XL pipeline and related agreements.	
Form Letter 2	043	Steensma	Monica	Friends of the Earth	As you well know, oil is a commodity, and more domestic oil production neither means lower prices, nor does that oil stay in the U.S.!	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: “Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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, as Verleger claims, 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

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						Canadian dilbit to offset lost heavy oil supplies. There is no reason to believe, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast)." The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
Form Letter 2	41	Steinhart	Carol	Friends of the Earth	Also, there are likely better sources of fossil fuels than the Athabascan tar sands, even though the inexpensive, easy-to-produce fossils are gone. I don't want to burn petroleum whose production sickened and even killed Albertans.	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.
Form Letter 2	057	Tarpley	Polly	Friends of the Earth	The damage potential, as well as the filth and pollution involved, would seem to negate any possible good that could come from this 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 ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 2	100	Vanderhill	Margot	Friends of the Earth	In addition, the exorbitant use and fouling of the water resources in the processing will severely damage entire watersheds in the tar sands region. The pipeline itself will put miles of farmland and wildlife habitat at permanent risk of damage.	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
Form Letter 2	110	Veloz	Amy	Friends of the Earth	The damage it will do to the environment is not worth it. This whole thing sounds like it is being rushed through the system without proper safeguards. I believe that most Americans would be against this pipeline if they were aware of it. The American people should be allowed to have a say in this.	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 impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS.
Form Letter 2	111	Walker	David	Friends of the Earth	Additionally, tar sands 'crude' is significantly more erosive than normal crude oil and has already resulted in pollution of rivers in Michigan. If the pipeline Keystone XL is allowed to be built, it most certainly will result in more oil spills across American lands, another aspect of the assuredly detrimental environmental legacy of this project for this national government.	Although the cause of the spill in Michigan has not yet been determined, there is no evidence that the cause was linked to the type of oil transported in that 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. 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.
Form Letter 2	078	Wallin	Lan	Friends of the Earth	In addition to all the valid points below, I am concerned about the route of the pipeline across fragile Nebraska sand hills. This project does not make good sense in the long term, so it should be shut down before it gets any farther.	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 AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses and response actions. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
Form Letter 2	080	Williams,Jr.	J.Allen	Friends of the Earth	If the pipeline were to leak into the Ogallala aquifer, which in all probability it will at some point in the years ahead, the results would be far worse than the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. One-third of all the irrigated farmland in the U.S. comes from the aquifer and the loss of this source of water would have many additional negative environmental consequences. It is no exaggeration to say that locating an oil pipeline over an aquifer is one of the most foolish actions with respect to the potential environmental harm that can be imagined.	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 NHPAQ system and also addresses and response actions. As noted in those responses, a spill from the proposed Project over a portion of the NHPAQ system would not affect the entire system and would not have the same magnitude of impact as the BP Deepwater Horizon incident (see Consolidated Response GLF-1).
Form Letter 2	080	Williams,Jr.	J.Allen	Friends of the Earth	If the pipeline were to leak into the Ogallala aquifer, which in all probability it will at some point in the years ahead, the results would be far worse than the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. One-third of all the irrigated farmland in the U.S. comes from the aquifer and the loss of this source of water would have many additional negative environmental consequences. It is no exaggeration to say that locating an oil pipeline over an aquifer is one of the most foolish actions with respect to the potential environmental harm that can be imagined.	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 NHPAQ system and also addresses and response actions. As noted in those responses, a spill from the proposed Project over a portion of the NHPAQ system would not affect the entire system and would not have the same magnitude of impact as the BP Deepwater Horizon incident (see Consolidated Response GLF-1).
Form Letter 2	112	Wolken	Daryl	Friends of the Earth	The proposed route crosses the largest clean fresh water aquifer in the World. It is far too valuable of a resource to surrender to capitalistic ventures. No amount of disaster	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					preparation and planning by the originator of this pipeline is relevant to guarding the aquifer's safety. Any damage to this huge resource simply cannot happen. Leave it alone. Have the route farther East, away from the Ogallala Aquifer for the chance of any possible damage is something to be totally avoided. Including possibilities forty years hence.	hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses and response actions. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
Form Letter 2	40	Wright	Jan	Friends of the Earth	I am from Michigan, and a recent large spill near a river here may have been at least partly because the pipeline was not built for the kind of oil that came from tar sands.	Although the cause of the spill in Michigan has not yet been determined, there is no evidence that the cause was linked to the type of oil transported in that pipeline. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
Form Letter 3 submissions: 1,458 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 3	001				As an American energy worker and consumer, I stand behind the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 3	002				This project could increase the amount of secure and reliable oil we get from our Canadian neighbors while creating 20,000 construction and manufacturing jobs here in America.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 3	003				Furthermore, increasing the amount of Canadian oil used here in the United States would make us less susceptible to oil supply disruptions due to natural disasters or global unrest or uncertainty. In the coming years our country will need more oil--a simple fact. By allowing the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline, we can meet this demand while building America's economy and strengthening our energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 3	004				Secretary Clinton, please approve the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 3	016	Chandler	James	Baker Hughes	Utilization of modern technology can mitigate risks associated with it's construction and operation.	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.
Form Letter 3	009	Gotschall	Christopher		As an American energy worker and consumer, I DO NOT stand behind the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 3	010	Gotschall	Christopher		This project would increase the amount of tar sand oil we get from our Canadian neighbors even though tar sand drilling is the least energy-efficient method of drilling for oil.	The commenter’s opinion is noted.
Form Letter 3	011	Gotschall	Christopher		The Keystone Pipeline would encourage an increase in greenhouse gas and other toxic emissions while jeopardizing the food and water supply here in America.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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.
Form Letter 3	012	Gotschall	Christopher		Furthermore, increasing the amount of Canadian oil piped across the United States to be loaded on ships and sold to China would make no significant difference to America's oil supply or use.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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, as Verleger claims, 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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast)."
Form Letter 3	013	Gotschall	Christopher		In the coming years our country will need more oil--a simple fact. But allowing the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline is NOT the answer. We can meet this demand while building America's economy and strengthening our energy security more effectively by exploring and investing in alternative forms of energy.	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.
Form Letter 3	014	Gotschall	Christopher		Secretary Clinton, please DO NOT approve the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 3	018	Johnston	Paul		Environmental safety concerns are an important factor, but moving crude oil through this pipeline can be responsibly managed with today's technology.	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.
Form Letter 3	005	Jones	Katie		As an American energy worker and consumer, I think the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline is a bad investment.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 3	006	Jones	Katie		This project would further secure ourselves with "old" energy at a time when should be incentivizing and supporting new home-grown renewable energy.	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-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 3	007	Jones	Katie		I recognize the importance of a safe energy supply, but long transmission pipelines do not add significantly to the security, they simply change the risks. Regardless of the safety claims of such pipelines, we have evidence from spills in the Great Lakes, North Dakota, and Canada which have shown us that this sort of energy from oil is very risky to water supplies - and often the government and therefore taxpayers are charged with cleaning up such spills.	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 Consolidated Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Consolidated 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.
Form Letter 3	019	Kaley	Lynne		In fact, I strongly support any source of energy and clean technologies to protect the environment while we exploit all North American energy sources.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
Form Letter 3	008	Koetting	Steve		Pipelines are by far the safest and most environmentally friendly transportation system. Construction of this pipeline will keep unnecessary tanker trucks off of our roads, reduce congestion on our railways, and reduce the number of oil tankers sailing in our waterways.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 3	017	Soenning	John		Please invest in oil to create jobs and increase the United States tax base, which can then be used to further a longer term clean energy initiative.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
Form Letter 3	015	Wilson	Daniel		While I also support using alternative energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydro, we cannot survive as a strong nation without oil & gas.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 4 submissions: 7,382 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 4	1			Conoco Phillips	I am writing today to support TransCanada`s Keystone XL Pipeline that will connect Alberta`s growing crude oil production to refining markets on the U.S. Gulf Coast.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 4	2			Conoco Phillips	This pipeline will play an important role in future U.S. energy security, providing a foundation for reliable energy supply and economic growth.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 4	3			Conoco Phillips	Canada is a dependable and trusted ally with a long history of mutual economic and national security interests, as well as a highly valued trading partner. Canadian oil production represents the second largest reserves of oil in the world after Saudi Arabia. Today, Canada is the number one supplier of oil to the U.S. It is projected that by 2030 more than one fourth of	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					America`s daily oil needs could come from Canada; a pipeline is needed to bring that oil to our domestic markets.	
Form Letter 4	4			Conoco Phillips	Pipelines are efficient, and also the safest, most environmentally responsible way to transport energy liquids over long distances.	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.
Form Letter 4	5			Conoco Phillips	Construction of Keystone XL also will have a positive economic impact along its route. According to independent studies, the Keystone XL Pipeline will add more than 250,000 permanent jobs for U.S. workers and add more than $100 billion in annual total expenditures to the U.S. economy. During the construction phase of the expansion, Keystone will generate more than $585 million in state and local taxes for the states along the pipeline route and stimulate more than $20 billion in new spending for the U.S. economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 4	6			Conoco Phillips	I urge you to expeditiously approve the cross-border permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 4	9	Alexander	William		Though I support green energy and renewable sources of energy, I also understand and support the continuation of affordable and available hydrocarbon energy sources while we work towards and affordable alternate energy supply.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 4	8	Freiburger	Gary		Additionally, as I understand it, the pipeline would provide much-needed pipeline capacity for some of the remote oil fields discovered along the pipeline route (Montana and North Dakota, specifically).	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
Form Letter 4	10	Howland	Charles		As you well know there are many fledgling Alternative Energy options that are surfacing throughout our country. Time is needed for these Alternative sources to take root and I feel coupled with the dependable sources of Oil and Natural Gas from our friendly neighbors the gap between the old and new can be closed.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 4	7	Wooten	Keith		I personally was involved in helping TransCanada secure a technical basis for the first Keystone pipeline project, I believe the project can be constructed safely and operated safely to bring oil from our most trusted North American partner to the US.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 5 submissions: 15,818 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 5	1				I am writing to urge you to support the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Investing in this critical energy infrastructure will yield significant returns for our nation.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 5	2				• Strengthening our energy partnership with a trusted neighbor and ally, Canada • Increased energy access--development of the Keystone XL Pipeline would deliver an additional 830,000 barrels of oil per day	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter	3				Creation of more than 20,000 U. S. jobs	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
5						proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 5	4				• An additional $34 billion in expanded government revenues that contributes positively to our struggling economy	Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 5	5				As your recent environmental analysis found, there are" no new issues of substance." In fact, the pipeline has performed well on every analysis and review over the last two years, proving that the Keystone XL Pipeline is a safe and essential project.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 5	6				As our nation experiences a fragile economic recovery, it is imperative that our nation utilize our long-standing trading partnership with Canada to bring new energy sources to market. The State Department has gone above-and-beyond in conducting a thorough analysis of this project--now it's time to let American workers start work, and help American families realize the benefits of an increasingly secure energy supply. The Keystone XL Pipeline represents an important opportunity toward achieving energy access and security, as well as creating jobs and economic stimulus to our nation. I hope I can count on State Department support for this critical project.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 5	32	Banks	David		In addition to adding new ways of increasing our oil capacity, we need to directly invest in finding renewable sources of energy that will enable our country to function without the need of oil from other countries.	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.
Form Letter 5	18	Christensen	G.V.		I am writing to urge you to disallow the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 5	19	Christensen	G.V.		I believe the recent environmental analysis is lacking.	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.
Form Letter 5	20	Christensen	G.V.		This project could more than likely cause more environmental problems in the future just as we experienced in a stream in the upper midwest a year or so ago.	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.
Form Letter 5	21	Christensen	G.V.		It seems ridiculous to pump this dangerous material thousands of miles through a pipeline when a refinery could be built near the source of the tar sands.	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 P&N-8

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
Form Letter 5	26	Christian	Bill		I am writing to urge you to KILL 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.
Form Letter 5	27	Christian	Bill		Investing in this will drive a coffin in our future including: - Rapidly depleting a resource, to drive our [EXPLETIVE DELETED] SUVs that could save millions of lives in the future when we are absolutely desperate to live another day. Increased energy access for a very brief time before the curtains fall. Creation of more than 20,000 brief U.S. jobs before it all falls apart	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 5	25	Dunn	Wilbur		The pipe line can do the same thing above the aquifer this will allow them the same results only, they tie-in on top of pipeline rather than southern Nebraska & it's all outside of our most precious drinking water supply. Or why not cross into Ne. make an easterly turn towards the existing pipe line, north of & not over the Aquifer and hook-up or build the new pipeline to run parallel to existing PL. then they can hook-up just above the Ne.-Ks border or wait & link-up just so. of Ne border this way the sand oil can be still meet its destination	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
Form Letter 5	30	Emmanuel	Vince		I am writing to urge you to stop the 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.
Form Letter 5	31	Emmanuel	Vince		I want a new refinery built in the upper states so we don't have to worry about a leak.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
Form Letter 5	23	Harper	Steve		USE OUR RESOURCES INCLUDING WIND SOLAR AND GEOTHERMAL.	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.
Form Letter 5	7	McGrath	Neal		I am writing to urge you NOT to support the development of the Keystone Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 5	8	McGrath	Neal		This pipeline will allow further development of tar sands, one of the most horrific ongoing environmental disasters the energy has every visited upon this Earth, and it will do NOTHING to help achieve energy security.	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. Energy security is addressed in Section 1.4 of the EIS and will be considered in the determination of national interest as described in Section 1.3 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response P&N-9.
Form Letter 5	9	McGrath	Neal		At a time of fragile economic recovery, is it not important to invest in renewable energy sources that will create jobs for Americans?	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						investments in other technologies.
Form Letter 5	10	McGrath	Neal		The Keystone XL Pipeline represents another stalling tactic by the energy industry to delay energy independence, will not deliver long-lasting jobs and will leave our economy hostage to fossil fuels, benefiting no one but the oil industry at the expense of our national interests.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of 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.
Form Letter 5	33	McGrath	Neal		I am writing to urge you to vote against the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 5	34	McGrath	Neal		Increased energy access--development of the Keystone XL Pipeline would deliver an additional 830,000 barrels of oil per day: A pittance compared to what we consume, it will make no noticeable difference to the consumer nor to overall total supply.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
Form Letter 5	35	McGrath	Neal		Creation of more than 20,000 U.S. jobs: More nonsense. The state of California has over 150,000 people employed in alternative energy, China has over 300,000 people directly employed in solar energy alone, due to clear, far-sighted national energy policy designed to wean China from dependence on imported oil and natural gas.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 5	36	McGrath	Neal		An additional $34 billion in expanded government revenues that contributes positively to our struggling economy: Another ridiculous argument, this amount will make only a small dent in the nation's overall budget.	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.
Form Letter 5	37	McGrath	Neal		The Keystone XL Pipeline is a diversion away from what needs to be done to put our country on a path to a secure future where our dependence on an ever-depleting resource goes down, while we increase the use of US-made alternatives that create jobs that cannot be outsourced.	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.
Form Letter 5	13	O'Toole	Keoni		I am writing to urge you to oppose the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 5	14	O'Toole	Keoni		Increasing environmental harm in a trusted neighbor and ally, 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.
Form Letter 5	15	O'Toole	Keoni		Increased dependence on a toxic resource which has social and environmental costs far outweighing its benefits.	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, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project.
Form Letter 5	28	Rowland	Robert		I am writing to urge you to not support the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
Form Letter 5	29	Rowland	Robert		The Keystone XL Pipeline will do nothing to achieve energy independence and security, as well as creating jobs and economic stimulus to our nation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 5	24	Sucks	Bigoil		I am writing to urge you not to support the development of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Investing in this energy boondoggle will waste money that should be spent on alternative energy sources and solar subsidies.	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.
Form Letter 6 submissions: 1,506 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 6	1			Consumer Energy Alliance	As an energy consumer and an American, I am writing to express my strong support for construction of the Keystone XL pipeline currently being reviewed by the Department of State.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 6	2			Consumer Energy Alliance	With gas prices on the rise and continued instability in the Middle East, I am concerned for our country's national security and energy security. Our nation's reliance on oil from politically volatile regions of the world threatens our way of life, and America should be working with our neighbors and allies to secure our fuel supply. The Keystone XL pipeline is a clear way to do this, and I urge the Department to consider the benefits this pipeline will have for our national security, energy security, and economic growth.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 6	3			Consumer Energy Alliance	Furthermore, I believe the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement thoroughly examines all the environmental risks and properly concludes that the potential hazards this pipeline presents are minimal.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 6	4			Consumer Energy Alliance	Keystone XL will transport oil from Canada - one of our most loyal and long-standing allies - to domestic refineries in Texas. The pipeline will provide more than 700,000 barrels of oil per day to US markets; this is roughly the equivalent to the oil we import from countries like Venezuela and Saudi Arabia. By reducing our reliance on imports from these countries, we will strengthen our position in the global energy market and improve our national security.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 6	5			Consumer Energy Alliance	In addition to strengthening our national security and energy security, the economic benefits of Keystone XL are substantial. One study has found that Keystone XL's contributions to the US economy could total more than $20 billion. At a time when many Americans are still struggling to find employment, this massive $7billion project is expected to create 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs. Once operational, the project is expected to provide more than $5.2 billion in tax revenue to the states along the pipeline route. Keystone XL would be a significant economic stimulus when the country needs it most.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 6	6			Consumer Energy Alliance	For both national security and economic reasons, we, as a country, should be doing all we can to secure our long-term energy needs with reliable, stable and trusted trading partners. Therefore, I respectfully request that the Department of State grant the Presidential Permit needed to move forward.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 7 submissions: 1,517 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form	1			Esso Canada	I am writing to lend my support for the proposed Keystone XL	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
Letter 7					pipeline and the pending Presidential Permit for the project.	
Form Letter 7	2			Esso Canada	President Obama has recognized Canada as "a stable and steady and reliable source" of crude oil for u.s. consumers. A permit for the Keystone XL project will help ensure that Canadian crude oil will continue to be supplied to the United States and play a significant role in meeting u.s. demand for fuels for the foreseeable future.	Comment acknowledged
Form Letter 7	3			Esso Canada	Crude oil derived from the Canadian oil sands, including bitumen blended with diluent, has been safely transported into the United States by pipeline for decades and is similar to other types of crude oil refined in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 7	4			Esso Canada	Given the findings of the u.s. State Department's Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, the implications for u.s. national energy and the economic well-being of both the United States and Canada, I strongly urge the U.S. State Department to expeditiously finalize its environmental review and issue a Presidential Permit for the proposed Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 7	8	Dunphy	Robert	Exxon Mobil	Challenges associated with climate change must continue to be worked globally and a technological solution should be the key focus area to manage this challenge.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 7	15	Ferguson	David	Esso Canada	This energy transfer system is very important to the economy and future growth and success of both Canada and the United States ... I ask for your support in processing this permit.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 7	7	Hobson	John		I understand that oil from the Keystone XL pipeline could strengthen America's energy security and increase economic growth, but only if it is approved. It is a win/win proposition for both countries! Development of the pipeline is expected to create 20,000 construction and manufacturing jobs, and related economic activity would also add billions of dollars of growth to the u.S. economy. At this time in our nation's history, we need this kind of boost to the economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 7	11	Jantzen	Jeremiah	Exxon Mobil	Also, I am a US expatriate working in Canada supporting the oil sands development. There is a shortage in the Canadian workforce to meet the technical needs of these projects. This shortage provides an opportunity for many us citizens, such as myself, to work under NAFTA arrangements. I still have strong ties to the us and my resources go into the us economy.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 7	5	Keefe	Roger	Esso Canada	Through technological improvements in extraction, crude from Canadian oil sands has a carbon footprint comparable to, and better than some heavier crudes from foreign sources.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 7	10	Lobo	Darryl	Imperial Oil	I have also reviewed the arguments of opponents to the Keystone Project and find them explicitly lacking a better - or even viable - alternative to meet the growing energy demands of the us.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 7	14	March	Bruce	Imperial Oil	There has been much public debate and analyses that characterize greenhouse gas emissions from Canada's oil sands. Anti-oil sands campaigners have consistently claimed that oil sands production results in up to three times the level of greenhouse gas emissions compared with conventional oil production. A report on oil sands greenhouse gas emissions	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
					was released last September by IHS CERA, a leading global energy research and analysis firm. IHS CERA noted that Imperial Oil's Kearl project, currently under construction in Alberta, which will produce a diluted bitumen product, will result in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions essentially the same as the average of crude oils consumed in the United States today. Please consider the rapid improvement in environmental performance that is occurring in Canada's oil sands industry today and in the future, rather than the considerable misinformation that has been communicated.	
Form Letter 7	12	McCrea	LLewyn	Esso Canada	Would create thousands of jobs (engineering, construction, maintenance etc) that would be felt immediately throughout dozens of communities .. Provide a safe, stable, abundant and efficient energy supply to America's major refineries.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 7	9	Miller	Scott		Many jobs today depend on the oil and gas industry to provide for their families is just one of those. This project has the potentially to provide many new good paying jobs in the future. In a time With so much economic uncertainties We can ill afford to tie up projects like this with years of litigation. Or allow other countries oil and gas companies to benefit from these jobs because of our lack of action.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 7	6	Parsons	Brandon		Despite what hardcore environmental groups claim (equally biased as the oil companies), on a wells-to-wheels basis GHG emissions from crude oil derived from the Canadian Oil Sands is closely comparable to many other sources of crude ALREADY being imported to the United States. Consider heavy Mexican crude, or even crude oil shipped from the Middle East, all the way across the ocean. These ships consume an enormous amount of fossil fuels which must be factored into the equation.	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.
Form Letter 7	13	Vena	Tino	Esso Canada	Having worked in the oil sands for the last 5 years the Companies in the area have spent large sums of money in managing emissions, water usage and minimizing the environmental footprint of Operations.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
Form Letter 8 submissions: 2,032 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 8	2				The Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement's finding that the " ... proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system .. " (SDEIS, Section 2.3.1) is a critical fact for the Department of State to consider as it reviews the Keystone XL's application for a Presidential Permit. It is also important to note that the proposed Keystone XL pipeline will join more than 20,000 miles of pipeline that already crosses through the Ogallala Aquifer, more than 2,000 of which are hazardous liquid pipelines.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 8	3				The company has adopted 57 different Special Conditions for the project, everything from reducing throughput to increasing the thickness of pipeline walls. The project will be, literally, the safest pipeline project in the world.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 8	4				TransCanada has committed to build this project with the most highly skilled craftworkers in America and the latest, most up-to-date technology, which exceeds industry standards for	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					safety and quality. Skilled trades in the United States are the finest in the world at building environmentally sound pipelines that limit impact on landowners and neighbors.	
Form Letter 8	5				I strongly urge the Department of State to complete its environmental review, find the project in the national interest, and issue a Presidential Permit for the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 8	6				Given the clear benefits of the project, whether on environmental, energy security, or economic grounds, the Keystone XL is clearly in the national interest.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
Form Letter 8	7				Thank you for your consideration and the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 9 submissions: 2,231 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 9	1			Food and Water Watch	I am submitting a comment asking the State Department to reject TransCanada's request for a permit to build the Keystone XL Pipeline, as part of the SDEIS comment period.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 9	2			Food and Water Watch	I oppose this pipeline because of the dangers it poses to U.S. consumers and our vital water resources. I am disappointed that the State Department has downplayed these risks in its analysis of the pipeline.	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.
Form Letter 9	3			Food and Water Watch	The Keystone XL pipeline would pose an unacceptable risk to the Ogallala aquifer and other major rivers that supply substantial agricultural water to farmers and drinking water to millions of Americans.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Impacts of the proposed Project on major rivers are addressed in Section 3.3 of the EIS.
Form Letter 9	4			Food and Water Watch	The current analysis of the dangers posed by the pipeline is woefully inadequate,	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 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 consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
Form Letter 9	5			Food and Water Watch	and the State Department has not allowed U.S. consumers and farmers the opportunity to speak up about the project.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
Form Letter 9	6			Food and Water Watch	The State Department should put the interest of U.S. consumers and farmers ahead of foreign companies and reject TransCanada's permit to build the Keystone XL Pipeline. Clean water, thriving farms and healthy communities are for more important than the profits of foreign companies	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					like TransCanada.	the U.S. to propose projects.
Form Letter 9	17	Bryant	Shirley		It would be totally irresponsible to take a chance on ruining America's agricultural and ranching heartland by running such a major oil pipeline through 6-8 states that provide water to rather dense populations and provide so much of our national (and exportable for profit) food supplies.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
Form Letter 9	18	Bryant	Shirley		run the pipeline instead through the desert states in areas that are lightly populated that have no irreplaceable aquifiers and no land suitable for agriculture or food animals - PLEASE! You know without doubt that there would be ruptures and leaks - they are inevitable.	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.
Form Letter 9	19	Bryant	Shirley		The somewhat higher up front construction cost of a longer pipeline will mean the difference in us being able to continue to feed our population and help feed the rest of the world - and would also benefit the oil companies by placing the pipeline in less volatile climatic areas plus lessening their liability for damage, thus ultimately creating greater profit for the oil companies themselves.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
Form Letter 9	20	Fairchild	Sarah		The primary threat to this landscape is modern human activity. The people that ranch on this fragile terrain have learned how easy it is to cause blowouts and erosion and how difficult it is to coax anything to grow on these hills after the vegetation has been disturbed or the sand has blown away. Trying to bury a pipe line in this soil would be devastating to the environment and subject the pipeline to erosion, weathering, sinkage, and a host of other problems. We cannot rely on Keystone personnel to know how to handle this delicate situation. They have no experience with this kind of terrain because THERE IS NO PLACE IN THE WORLD LIKE THE NEBRASKA SANDHILLS.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
Form Letter 9	21	Fairchild	Sarah		I am also concerned that heavy-handed TransCanada representatives have been threatening landowners with taking the land by immanent domain even though the project has not yet been approved. I wonder how many of the people who have "eagerly" sold land rights to TransCanada. have done so only because they thought it was a better alternative than having the land taken from them without their approval.	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.
Form Letter 9	16	Healy	Gretchen		Once this resource is despoiled, it can NEVER be returned to its pristine condition. Then it is too late for regulation. You'd be locking the barn after the horse is stolen, like is happening now 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.
Form Letter 9	15	Hogan	Linda		I oppose this pipeline first because of the dangers it poses to Native lands and peoples in Canada at the present.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
Form Letter 9	7	McCord	Marc		It is imperative that our elected and appointed leaders fully understand these issues before pursuing public policy, especially if their decisions negatively impact our health, safety and environment. The Keystone XL pipeline is a disaster waiting to happen. We simply cannot afford something as dirty and dangerous as tar sands pollution in our vital water resources.	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 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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.
Form Letter 9	8	Mullen	Michelle		As a life-long Nebraska resident, I'm more than concerned about the stories I've heard of farmers and ranchers who have been threatened when they've indicated they'd refused to allow this pipeline be built across their property with "emminent domain" by this 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. 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.
Form Letter 9	9	Mullen	Michelle		I'm also very concerned with the lack of weight given to the FACT that the oil industry has a horrible safety record.	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
Form Letter 9	10	Mullen	Michelle		They are building a pipeline across the aquifer that keeps the "World's Bread Basket" producing, and this company's pipelines have a history (a recent one, at that, and on NEW lines) of leaks.	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. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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).
Form Letter 9	11	O'Gara/Benes	Sue		I am from Nebraska and have been involved in farming my entire life. My husband and I and our kids are actively involved in farming. We do everything we can to protect our farm ground from contamination and are good stewards of our soil. What cannot be farmed is put into CRP to prevent soil erosion and contamination of the ponds and streams and lakes around us.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 9	12	Wood	Robin		"the Keystone XL Pipeline undermines the U.S. commitment to a clean energy 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.
Form Letter 9	13	Wood	Robin		didn't fully look at oil spill response plans, safety issues	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plans for the proposed Project. 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment.
Form Letter 10 submissions: 160 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 10	1				I am writing to urge the State Department to deny the permits TransCanada Corporation seeks to construct the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 10	2				The tar sands that the pipeline would carry will significantly increase our greenhouse gas emissions. Ultimately, this would place an even heavier burden on everyone else to work to curb emissions.	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.
Form Letter 10	3				Instead, we should invest in renewable energy sources right here at home. Wind, solar and other renewable sources will boost our economy and help steward our natural resources for future generations.	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.
Form Letter 10	4				Finally, I am also troubled by the reports that TransCanada Corporation is abusing the process of eminent domain to secure landowner easements.	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.
Form Letter 10	12	Hansen	Yvonee		The potential for harm to aquifers is great should you permit this pipeline. People who rely on aquifers for water will be in jeopardy.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
Form Letter 10	10	Kelly	Elaine		I am also troubled by the reports that TransCanada Corporation is abusing the process of eminent domain to secure landowner easements.	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.
Form Letter 10	11	Kelly	Elaine		They should build their own refinery in Canada. There is the possibility of oil leaking from that pipeline and ruining crops, killing wildlife, and contaminating water supplies.	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 Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
Form Letter 10	9	McFadden	Miriam		it's just not worth the risk of contaminating the Ogallala Aquifer. We will see in the future that the aquifer is far more valuable than the oil we will get from the pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4
Form Letter 10	7	Steitz	Jim		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.	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 P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. 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 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
Form Letter 10	8	Steitz	Jim		Moreover, the mining of the 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.	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. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
Form Letter 10	7	Steitz	Jim		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.	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 P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. 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 ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 10	8	Steitz	Jim		Moreover, the mining of the 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.	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. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
Form Letter 11 submissions: 1,887 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 11	1				I am writing to comment on the State Department's Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Keystone XL pipeline and to support a Presidential Permit for the project.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 11	2				The Keystone XL pipeline will help ensure that Canadian oil will continue to play a significant role in meeting U.S. demand for fuels for the foreseeable future. During a speech at Georgetown University on March 30, 2011, President Obama recognized Canada as "a stable and steady and reliable source" of oil for U.S. consumers. Denying a permit for the Keystone XL pipeline or delaying it further works against the President's stated objective "to look at neighbors" like Canada for "the oil we import from other nations." Oil from the Keystone XL pipeline would strengthen America's energy security and increase economic growth.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 11	3				Development of the pipeline is expected to create 20,000 construction and manufacturing jobs, and related economic activity would also add billions of dollars of growth to the U.S. economy.	Comment acknowledged. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 11	4				Denying the permit or delaying the permitting process further would: * leave thousands of Americans without the opportunity to construct and support the pipeline; * forego nearly $600	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. Consolidated

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					million in state and local property tax revenue; * limit oil supply options for American refiners and consumers; * threaten thousands of refinery jobs in the Midwest, Rocky Mountain, and Gulf Coast regions; and * weaken America's national energy security.	Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 11	6				Crude oil derived from the Canadian oil sands has been safely transported into the United States by pipeline for decades, and is similar to other types of crude currently refined in the U.S.	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.
Form Letter 11	7				Analysis in 2010 found no reason to deny a permit on environmental grounds, and since that time the State Department has found that "no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received" on that original review. Given the implications for national energy security and our economic well-being, I strongly urge the State Department to finalize its environmental review and authorize a Presidential Permit as soon as possible for the proposed Keystone XL pipeline. A permit would clearly be in our nation's best interests.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 11	9	Kline	Richard		I am all for developing alternative energy sources, but assuming technologies are sustainable and affordable, it will take decades to develop the infrastructure, not only due to required capital, but also technology development, support models and oversight legislation.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
Form Letter 11	8	Truebenbach	Paul		Complaints about its high carbon content are grossly misplaced, as this crude can easily be refined in the US and alleged greenhouse gas concerns are equally mistated if not in fact misleading.	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.
Form Letter 12 submissions: 272 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 12	1				I'm glad the State Department took a second look and did a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline, but the Supplemental EIS still doesn't cut it on the two most important issues: safety, and need for the pipeline. The State Department should not give a permit or allow TransCanada to condemn private land for an unsafe pipeline we don't need.	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 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. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
Form Letter 12	2				The SEIS does not analyze the impacts of the pipeline carrying dangerous tar sands oil at high temperatures and pressures, or explain why the Keystone I pipeline has had far more leaks and spills than the State Department's EIS on that pipeline predicted.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						currently refined in PADD III. Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. 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).
Form Letter 12	3				The Supplemental EIS does not have an Emergency Consolidated Response Plan for the Keystone XL pipeline, so the public has no chance to comment on TransCanada's plans to deal with leaks and spills, even after the Gulf oil spill and tar sands pipeline spills in Michigan and Canada in the last year.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plans 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 Project.
Form Letter 12	4				The Supplemental EIS says that emissions of climate changing gases, like carbon dioxide, from production and use of fuel from tar sands are 17 higher than for other kinds of oil. But it doesn't analyze the impacts of climate change caused by those emissions, or look at whether other fuels would be cheaper if climate changing emissions are taxed or regulated.	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.
Form Letter 12	5				The Supplemental EIS does not seriously consider the "no-action alternative" or analyze the relative cost of tar sands compared to investments in increased energy efficiency and alternative fuels.	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. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 12	6				The SEIS claims that oil from the tar sands will replace imports from Venezuela, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia, but it fails to consider that in a global market, those countries will lower prices to keep selling oil to Gulf Coast refineries, and Gulf coast refineries will keep selling oil and gasoline to China and other foreign countries, too. If tar sands oil is going to go through this pipeline to the Gulf and then on to China, how is that in the national interest? The SEIS does not show that this pipeline is needed, or demonstrate that it can be operated safely. The State Department should not issue a permit until safety questions can be better addressed, and until it can show the pipeline is really needed.	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would force crude oil from the proposed Project to be exported from the Gulf Coast is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment, that noted: "Verleger's overall view that oil exporting countries will find it necessary to maintain U,S. oil markets is also inconsistent with trends in the world oil market. 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, as Verleger claims, Saudi Arabia makes price concessions to maintain 700 thousand barrels per day of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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, as Verleger asserts, 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 million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast).”
Form Letter 12	10	Clapper	Willard		now the desire is to spread that devastating impact on down the line via a pipeline ... that will leak and will reek havoc sometime down the line (remember the "safe" offshore drilling 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.
Form Letter 12	7	Graziano	James		These projects typically have rosy projections and are characterized as environmentally safe, but typically lack adequate accountability provisions. There needs to be an assessment of "worst case" failures and the legally enforceable actions and financial responsibility that is associated with the pipeline if such a failure occurs.	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 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.
Form Letter 12	8	Waddell	Holly		The multitude of pipelines already transporting oil and gas from Canada to points within the United Sates are showing increased incidents of failure resulting in devastating, sometimes irreversible damage to public and private property as well as natural resources including water, permeable soils, and wildlife.	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.
Form Letter 12	9	Waddell	Holly		The statement that the tar sands oil will lower domestic fuel prices is baseless. Some recent analyses have indicated that processing the heavy tar sands oil to be carried by Keystone XL (KXL) will actually result in raising fuel and gas prices throughout the mid-section of the USA. As a rancher, producing grain and livestock in the semi-arid upper Great Plains, rising operating costs have just about put us out of	The incorrect assertion that implementation of the proposed Project would increase prices at the pump is based on a recent paper by Phillip P. Verleger (2011). DOE reviewed this paper and prepared an assessment that noted: "Eliminating transportation constraints from Cushing to Houston would not adversely affect Midwest gasoline consumers. While Midwest refiners are currently benefiting from high crude discounts

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					business. Retail cost of machinery, repairs, fertilizer, animal health products, and most of all fuel have all risen exponentially in relation to the prices we receive for our raw commodity products ... all are intimately tied to the cost of petroleum products.	compared to PADD I and PADD III refiners, Midwest gasoline consumers are not benefiting from them. Retail gasoline prices reflect the wholesale price of marginal gasoline supplies. In 2010, marginal gasoline supplies to the Midwest were from PADD III (310 thousand barrels/day) and PADD I (180 thousand barrels/day). With substantial additional volumes of light-sweet and other crudes accessible to Gulf Coast refineries, WTI prices would increase. Brent, Argus and other marker crude prices would decline. Crude costs to PADD I and PADD III refineries would be lower. Gasoline prices in all markets served by PADD I and III refiners would decrease, including the Midwest."
Form Letter 13 submissions: 43,198 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 13	1			NRDC	I am appalled that the United States is rushing to permit yet another, unnecessary tar sands pipeline without enough time for public comment and without hearings for the people most affected by the pipeline. The State Department, as the agency responsible for permitting the pipeline, should allow 120 days for public comments on the supplemental draft environmental impact statement and should give farmers and others a chance to have their say at public hearings.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the supplemental draft EIS.
Form Letter 13	2			NRDC	Tar sands development in Canada has been called the "most destructive project on earth" because of the excessive global warming pollution it produces	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.
Form Letter 13	3			NRDC	and the way its toxic mining and drilling operations devastate the boreal forest and wetlands that serve as breeding grounds for migratory birds. If this destruction continues at the projected rate, as many as 166 million birds, including future generations, could be permanently lost.	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. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
Form Letter 13	4			NRDC	The draft environmental review should be taking a harder look at the harm that the proposed Keystone XL tar sands pipeline will do to boreal forests and migratory birds, as well as what we will see in increases in greenhouse gas emissions, as this pipeline causes expansion of tar sands extraction.	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.
Form Letter 13	5			NRDC	The proposed Keystone XL tar sands pipeline would also bring dirty tar sands oil from Canada to the Gulf Coast while crossing over precious U.S. wetlands, freshwater sources, and wildlife habitat.	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.
Form Letter 13	6			NRDC	The supplemental draft environmental impact statement should also do a more thorough analysis of pipeline safety,	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.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
Form Letter 13	7			NRDC	of alternate routes to crossing the Ogallala Aquifer,	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
Form Letter 13	8			NRDC	and of the environmental justice impacts of water and air pollution from refining tar sands oil in the Gulf Coast region.	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.
Form Letter 13	9			NRDC	As the U.S. moves to a clean energy future, there is no room for risky and dirty sources of oil such as tar sands. I ask that you do a more thorough environmental review of the pipeline project and that you eventually decide not to permit the pipeline.	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 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.
Form Letter 13	55	awalshcgm@yahoo.com			I can't figure out why you would even toy with the thought of bringing this pipeline of extreme danger and toxicity, promote such business in Canada, and threaten the people and land and ecology here.	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 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.
Form Letter 13	43	biljrat@spiretech.com			My personal experience with the fragility of the oil pipeline in Alaska and the cost-cutting mentality of the oil corporations have convinced me that to allow further predation on the environment - a concept that includes we humans - is nothing less than insane!	
Form Letter	10	bird041167@yahoo.com			I have to ask you, Have you actually seen what tar-sand oil extraction projects actually do to the land, wetlands (which are	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
13					often around them), rivers(which are usually next to or within them as a water source) and lakes and wildlife? It's pretty hideous. And for what? mostly for a bunch of extra unneccary driving at relatively low cost, yes, really, "low" cost compared to much of the rest of the world. Please do not make the USA a driving force in promoting tar-sand petroleum extraction by policy, trade, etc.	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.
Form Letter 13	22	blj1@direkt.at			We need clean, green jobs, not more of the same [EXPLETIVE DELETED] poor employment prospects offered by the same Fools for Fossil Fuels! See: http://kochbrothersexposed.com/tellclintonno/thefacts.php	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.
Form Letter 13	45	candyo_1@juno.com			The only plus for tar sands oil lay in it's location and ownership after that there are no pluses. The environmental footprint for this oil exceeds any other form of extraction. If we're ever going to address climate instability from emissions this is good place to start. No pipeline should be built and we should begin transitioning to cleaner energy across the board not bowing to big oil wishes to continue trashing the planet for money.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-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. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 13	35	canucanoe2@gmail.com			Tar sands are the dirtiest form of fossil fuel. You gotta be kidding me if you plan to run a pipeline, which in all likelihood will leak at some point, through our heartland thereby threatening water sources which help to grow the food that feeds our nation.	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.
Form Letter 13	40	ceperr@sbcglobal.net			This is about the filthiest source of fuel available. Well, except maybe for fracked natural gas. Or offshore blowouts. Whoa, we need to get unhooked asap.	
Form Letter 13	50	cjurczewski@sbcglobal.net			This pipeline will cause utter destruction to the area. Migrating birds especially rely on this area. Tar sands oil is very polluting in the extraction process. Please do not allow this pipeline to be built.	Section 3.6 of the EIS addresses impacts to wildlife from the construction and 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.
Form Letter 13	11	dana937@gmail.com			A bird nursery would be endangered by the proposed tar sands project; it must be protected.	Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
Form Letter	28	diamondteldeb@aol.com			Just because you have investments in this and other forms of dirty energy is not good enough reason to push for this type of	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
13					harmful energy. We need to be rapidly deploying solar, wind and geothermal energy DISTRIBUTED on rooftops and in backyards across the nation as is so successfully lifting the economy, creating JOBS and cleaning the environment from cloudy Germany to Gainesville FL to Ontario Canada and around the world!	conservation of energy.
Form Letter 13	47	drrhbennett@konamist.net			It is just another source high CO2 fuel. Our weather is becoming more violent and CO2 is the culprit. I am a scientist and the weight of evidence is very clear. We ignore science at our peril. Yet politicians only have a 2 to 4 year planning horizon and it almost always betrays science	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 ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 13	49	dunn6399@roadrunner.com			The Koch Brothers who stand to make billions of of the this pipeline are trying everything they can to neuter the EPA and any other regulatory agencies that look out for the welfare of the American People. Koch's refineries have repeatedly been sited for toxic waste and other pollutants by the EPA. Companies and people like these can not get away with this ant longer	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 REG-2 addresses issues related to the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect 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.
Form Letter 13	27	eleonorelee@sbcglobal.net			In the case of this proposed tar sands pipeline, not only are we using fossil fuels, but in what may be the most destructive manner possible. We are looking to get a small return for a huge loss. A loss of clean water, a huge loss of wildlife habitat, and a loss of vital pristine forest, not to mention significant ecological impact on a global warming level. FOr what returns? Is it really worth it?	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses concerns regarding potential water quality impacts. 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.
Form Letter 13	24	fastphyl1@hotmail.com			NOW IS THE TIME TO TRULY HELP THE NEEDY...THE WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE! PLEASE PROTECT OUR WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE...NOT BIG GREEDY BUSINESSES LIKE THE OIL COMPANIES WHO ARE PUSHING DESTRUCTIVE TAR SANDS!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
Form Letter 13	32	folmstead@gmail.com			So it's come this... We're killling birds, now? That's how low we've sunk?	Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
Form Letter 13	52	hagexk@netzero.net			If some big company that is going to overcharge for their oil wants to build a pipeline, let them take the time and money to build one that avoids sensitive areas and doesn't destroy farmland.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
Form Letter 13	41	irishgram@hotmail.com			This is dirty, nasty, destructive and takes more energy to produce than it akes...plus it destroys the erea..I am Canadian, living in the states for most of my life and I hate what this is doing to my country and yours!!!	
Form Letter	19	janesunart@yahoo.com			Do we have such a short term memory that we've already forgotten the disaster BP had just brought us?	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
13						different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
Form Letter 13	54	jeaton@colton.com			WHY ARE WE ALLOWING A PROJECT THAT WILL PRODUCE MORE GLOBAL WARMING?	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies. 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.
Form Letter 13	15	jgdavid@aol.com			Did you see the NYT Editorial on April 2nd? A new pipeline is not needed. There is over-capacity now. Extracting oil from tar sands is energy intensive and consumes 4 times the amount of fresh water than used in conventional oil drilling. We need every drop of fresh water on the planet for agriculture, industry and human consumption. Operations in Alberta have created 65 sq.miles of toxic sludge ponds, a hazard to wildlife and contaminating ground water.	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. Construction and operation of the proposed Project would not require the use of large volumes 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.
Form Letter 13	16	jgdavid@aol.com			There is no energy advantage to harvesting this dirty oil from tar sands or shale. It is not even good oil and requires much extra processing, adding to its energy deficit.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. 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.
Form Letter 13	17	jgdavid@aol.com			In a long pipeline traversing sensitive and vital watersheds and aquifers there will be spills and accidents.	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 OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
Form Letter 13	18	jgdavid@aol.com			Rather than solidifying and legitimizing tar sands oil production, we should discourage and curtail it, in favor of conventional oil mining, and move deliberately to cleaner energy sources, including new generation nuclear power.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 13	20	jhhspark3@verizon.net			Do we really have to go through this again? I would think that an efficient forward looking government would recognize that the people of the U.S. do NOT want this type of development which is going to ruin beautiful countryside and kill animals and birds. For the sake of our children and their children, stop this stupidity.	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.
Form Letter 13	60	jonskinner@verizon.net			Considering the CO2 pollution, I think we should not be allowing any such tar sands development--no matter how much money it will make for the oil companies!	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.
Form	57	jslezfr@yahoo.co			You have already destroyed the middle east countries with lies	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
Letter 13		m			about justice when you only want oil. You have many deaths on your hands. You should watch the movie "gaslands" before you unleash another destruction event on our country. We have already lost our streams, our mountains in Appalachia, our lakes with the effluvient of coal mines and power plants. Yet now you are ready to allow the most toxic form of power into this country. You will be deemed as a destroyer of our planet, along with Obama, Bush, Cheney and all of you that are guarantying the death of our and thousands of other species. You are responsible for destroying paradise.	
Form Letter 13	33	judith@yesyoumaymusic.com			Stop further investment in dirty energy projects. There is more than enough technology for the U.S. to invest in sustainable energy projects that will create jobs and a cleaner/healthier environment.	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.
Form Letter 13	46	karen@lustre.us			There are MY birds and MY wildlife that will be impacted. They belong to everyone not just the government and as such, we deserve the right to have our say on their destruction. In this day of climate changes impact on wildlife and fowl, we cannot afford to rush into their deaths by our greedy need for that climate changing petrol.	DOS considers the EIS, including assessments of potential impacts to wildlife, to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
Form Letter 13	59	kdevier@bellsouth.net			HILLARY,NOT YOU TOO! I'M APPAULED THIS HAS YOUR APPROVAL?? CUTTING A BLOODY SWATH INTO THE HEARTLAND, 2000 + MILES? HASN'T THE PLANET BEEN INJURED ENOUGH? THIS IS A MONSTEROUS WOUND. HOW CAN YOU JUSTIFY MORE BILLIONS TO THE DIRTY POLLUTERS, INSTEAD OF BILLIONS TO ALTERNATIVE FUELS, REMEMBER THOSE????	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
Form Letter 13	51	klsidley@netscape.net			Humans cannot risk this! Clean water and livable land is at stake. We should be investing in clean, renewable energy, not dirty polluting energy! Please do not approve this pipeline!	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
Form Letter 13	23	littlesunheard@hotmail.com			I m even more deeply worried about the serious hazards this pipeline presents to our nation's food supply, given that it will endanger the water utilized by our farmers throughout the Heartland.	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, 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 FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts and compensation for lost crops. Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
Form Letter 13	31	lmcongdon@yahoo.com			President Obama won the Nobel Peace Prize largely because of his commitment to reduce global warming and protect the environment. Please cooperate with him in this by developing solar and wind energy and alternate fuels and by not letting projects be approved that increase global warming and endanger human health and the existence of God's creatures.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process and the National Interest Determination process that will be conducted to determine whether the Presidential permit for the proposed Project should be approved or denied. 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 ALT-2 addresses the use

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 13	30	melanew@cox.net			Please do the best thing here for our precious birds.	Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
Form Letter 13	56	mizkate52@msn.com			We do not need tar sands oil from Canada. We need solar panels and wind turbines and tide generators.	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.
Form Letter 13	58	mmjohns1@uno.edu			I think that the huge interest in electric cars and 'green' energy indicate that many people are ready to switch over. Let us put our efforts in sustainable green energy. Fossil fuels are the past. Let us move forward. We owe it to future generations to leave them a healthy planet.	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.
Form Letter 13	25	ngnut@aol.com			To increase your confidence in this ultimate decision, just imagine a future where we must face the result of a pipeline failure...that poisons the Ogallala Aquifer...or destroys mega-acres of prime farmland...or other such destructive results. The cost-benefit analysis of granting this permit is EASY because the risks of mammoth destruction is too high. Don't do it.	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. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
Form Letter 13	39	peacedog2@sbcglobal.net			The Tar sands project in Canada is one of the most destructive on earth. Sucking oil out of the earth with a straw is one thing. Bulldozing the fields and forests to squeeze drops of oil out for our cars and heaters is totally in correct and wasteful of life on earth.	
Form Letter 13	36	perl@slac.stanford.edu			Tar sands production is the most polluting form of energy on earth. The destruction begins with clear-cutting, moves on to waste huge amounts of energy just to do the extraction, then results in a fuel that is as carbon harmful as any other on earth. To then add to this insult by destroying huge swaths of America just to pipe this filthy product all the way across our country is outrageous. Take a stand for the earth. Get us off this filthy energy source. Put all our energies towards renewable, carbon-neutral 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 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 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 ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 13	34	phil.green@sbcglobal.net			Tar sands are just another very destructive way to produce energy. No better than topping mountains for coal and dumping the dirt and rocks into valley streams. It is another	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
					energy policy that is stupidly short-sighted. Investments in these projects will leave our grandchildren without sustainable energy and with a ruined earth.	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-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.
Form Letter 13	42	refbnfl@yahoo.ca			This project has to be the most rediculous and most polluting project ever conceived... Shipping oil from Canada to Texas to be refined… and the dirtiest oil on the Planet. How can you approve this?	
Form Letter 13	26	roberson.photo@verizon.net			It is no coincidence that the increasing and unpredictable severity of our weather is due to warm air holding more moisture. The results are increased tornado and hurricane activity, floods, droughts and fires. We need a national mobilization to reduce emissions, not the opposite. Climate change is permanent and will cost untold lives and create economic and national security disasters in the near future.	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.
Form Letter 13	37	roseber@sbcglobal.net			The economy is a wholly owned subsidiary of the ecology. We cannot continue to go off willy nilly on such certainly destructive paths. It is unfair to the planet, to our children, to all the flora and fauna on this planet.	
Form Letter 13	53	sallyasmall@att.net			Besides the environmental impacts, the energy used to produce useable oil from tar sands just doesn't make sense. Why not use the natrual gas, that produces steam for the tar extraction, directly for consumer energy production? The return for all the water, natural gas, and resources used to produce a single barrel of tar sand oil is absurd - why use the energy equivalent of 3/4 of a barrel of oil to produce a single barrel of oil? Natural gas is also a finite resource and we're rapidly running out of it as well as 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. 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.
Form Letter 13	38	sarank@mac.com			The precautionary principle demands that there should be no more tar sands pipelines. The unintended accidents are not worth it. There is NO guarantee that there will be no problems. We have heard this before, just look at the coal companies.	
Form Letter 13	29	skicopmtn@aol.com			Oil is the past. Oil is the present. oil is NOT the future! Tar sands oil is dangerous and harmful. It is time to look to the future to CLEAN, ALTERNATIVE, energy sources! LEAVE tar sands oil in Canada where it belongs!!!!	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.
Form Letter 13	13	suestoudemire@earthlink.net			As to the proposed Keystone XL tar sands pipeline, I implore you to conduct a thorough review of the environmental impact before approval. Before our country makes a devastating mistake, I also implore you to allow adequate time for public hearings and commentary, particularly by our citizens who will be most affected.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the 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.
Form Letter 13	14	suestoudemire@earthlink.net			The draft environmental review should be taking a harder look at the harm that the proposed Keystone XL tar sands pipeline will do to boreal forests and migratory birds, as well as what	Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil

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					we will see in increases in greenhouse gas emissions, as this pipeline causes expansion of tar sands extraction.	sands production and 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 GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS.
Form Letter 13	44	wazinagi@aol.com			We DO NOT want our ecosystem further damaged/destroyed. We DO NOT want our precious flora/fauna destroyed. We want to repair the previous damage caused by such actions. Our children and the future generations deserve an unpolluted world to live in, and to be able to know the wonder of all the beauty our world has, all the beauty of the multitude of flora/fauna which should be part of their heritage.	Consolidated Response ENV-1 addresses concerns related to sensitive and fragile environments and ecosystems.
Form Letter 13	48	willg.46@gmail.com			The United States Government has allowed Texas A & M and US Fish and Wildlife, USDA and BLM to spray poison and dump and burn organophaste pesticides,etc, in New Mexico Wildlife Refuges and across BLM ranch lease lands that have killed entire ecosystems including agricultural animals and lands. We have lost entire migratory bird populations through this Western flyway. It killed the Whooping Cranes here. Now perhaps you should take this most seriously.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
Form Letter 13	21	wingardjl@comcast.net			ENVIRONMENTALLY, THE TAR SANDS DEVELOPMENT HAS DONE IRREPARABLE HARM TO CRITICAL HABITAT IN NORTHERN CANADA. ECONOMICALLY, IT HAS NOT COME CLOSE TO MEETING ITS CLAIMS. IN ENERGY TERMS IT HAS HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON OIL SUPPLY. THE DEVELOPERS OF THIS PROJECT ARE DEPENDING ON AN ILL-ADVISED PERMITTING OF A DANGEROUS OIL PIPELINE TO MAKE THEIR FORTUNE. THERE ARE NO VIABLE JUSTIFICATIONS FOR THIS PIPELINE.	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.
Form Letter 14 submissions: 529 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 14	1				I am writing to urge your approval of the TransCanada Keystone XL (KXL) Pipeline Project from Alberta, Canada through Cushing, OK to the Gulf Coast of Texas. The new pipeline will provide our country with secure supplies of oil and will create jobs. This project is an important link to secure energy supplies for the United States. A secure supply of affordable energy from our North American ally is in the national security interest of the United States and complements the essential production we have within our own borders. 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.
Form Letter 14	2				The KXL project will also provide a significant 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	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
					to the creation of more than 342,000 new U.S. jobs between 2011 and 2015.	
Form Letter 14	3				It also remains important for the State department to continue to expedite construction of the southern leg of KXL from Cushing, OK, to the Gulf Coast.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 14	4				Approval of the KXL project will decrease our dependence on overseas energy sources and speed up our economic recovery by providing well paying jobs. For these reasons, I urge your approval of the KXL pipeline project.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 15 submissions: 784 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 15	1				The United States currently has more than 50,000 miles of oil pipelines. Pipelines are obviously a safe, reliable, and a time-tested way to transport oil. Now is the time for the administration to quit stalling and permit the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 15	2				The administration has been studying the Keystone XL pipeline since 2008. Enough is enough. Every day that passes forces Americans to buy more oil from undesirable foreign countries instead of having greater access to oil from Canada-our best ally and our biggest source of oil from outside the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 15	3				Building the Keystone XL would create over 300,000 new jobs by 2015. It is irresponsible for the administration to continue to stand in the way of job creation and a stable supply of oil. Now is the time to quit stalling.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 16 comments submitted: 183 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 16	1				It is false to assume that approving Keystone XL will not have upstream impacts in Canada. The expanded tar sands production that would be needed to fill the pipeline will cause a significant increase in greenhouse gas pollution, impact migratory birds, increase water and air pollution and further jeopardize First Nations rights.	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. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
Form Letter 16	2				The Governments of Canada and Alberta have failed to put in place the policies needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts of tar sands production.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
Form Letter 16	3				I urge you to delay finalizing the environmental impact statement for TransCanada's proposed Keystone XL pipeline until the full cumulative impacts, including those resulting from increased tar sands production in Canada, are considered.	Cumulative impacts are addressed in Section 3.14 of the EIS including trans-boundary 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.
Form Letter 17 submissions: 15 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 17	1				I just signed a petition that's addressed to you titled: Protect Montana from the Dirtiest Fuel in the World It states: "Protect Montana's land and water by rejecting the proposed Keystone	The EIS addresses impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project, including safety concerns. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					XL tar sands oil pipeline."	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. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) has established its Environmental Specifications for the Keystone XL Project (presented as Attachment 1 to Appendix I of the EIS). 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.
Form Letter 17	2			Wild Idaho Rising Tide	Seventy-five percent of Americans agree that we must rapidly abandon fossil fuel use. The Keystone XL pipeline would assure tar sands exploitation, devastation of wild places and peoples,	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. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 18 submissions: 659 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 18	1				We write to you in solidarity asking that you put the needs of Americans before the needs of a foreign company. We have read the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL project and despite the fact that it is lacking thorough analysis in many areas, we now know enough to say that the dangers this project poses to our land, lives, air, and water are too great; this project must not be allowed to occur.	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.
Form Letter 18	2				The Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer's sensitive outcrop immediately becomes at risk from a leak of "heavier-than-water" tar sands if this pipeline is allowed to come through, and 10-12 million Texans in 60 counties have no alternative sources of drinking water if our aquifer is contaminated. Texas is in the middle of one of our worst droughts in history, so clean drinking water is more valuable than ever. Please do not enable TransCanada to disable our way of life in East Texas. Please say NO to the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor 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, 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.
Form Letter 19 submissions: 367 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 19	1			Sierra Club Member; [STOP]	I'm writing to urge you to stand up for clean energy and say no to the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline. Building this toxic pipeline would undo the progress we've made towards jump-starting a clean energy economy. [Building this toxic pipeline would put Texans at risk. This pipeline would reverse the progress we've made towards jump-starting a clean energy economy.]	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form	2			Sierra Club	It would put American water, farmland, and air at risk. It would	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
Letter 19				Member; [STOP]	lock us into reliance on the world's dirtiest oil. The toxic Keystone XL tar sands pipeline is simply not in our national interest. We request a Supplemental Environmental Impact Study be done to mandate further review of this project.	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 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.
Form Letter 19	3	jhop-90@earthlink.net			The U.S. Department of State is considering allowing TransCanada to build the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline through six states from Montana to Texas. The poison Keystone XL pipeline threatens America's heartland, moving toxic oil through America's readbasket. A toxic tar sands oil spill in this region would devastate aquifers that supply water to 30 percent of America's irrigated farmland.	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 FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
Form Letter 19	4	jhop-90@earthlink.net			Americans who live near oil refineries in urban areas would also be exposed to increased health risks from air pollution from the Keystone XL pipeline. Tar sands oil is laden with even higher concentrations of toxins than conventional oil. This pipeline will lock us into decades of dependence on the world's dirtiest oil, when increasing fuel efficiency by 2.5 miles per gallon would offset all the oil this pipeline can provide.	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. 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.
Form Letter 19	5	thinkcivic@gmail.com			While many of us, out of concern for the environment, try to become more energy-efficient and conserving, the Keystone XL would use tremendous amounts of electricity! Already the tar sands pipeline is the largest user of electricity in Kansas. The same fate is predicted for Oklahoma if the Keystone XL is constructed. We don't want to go down that wasteful path. Why waste energy like that?	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.
Form Letter 19	6	thinkcivic@gmail.com			It is becoming increasingly evident that clean water is more and more precious, and will become scarce. It makes no sense for such huge amounts of water to be contaminated during extraction of Tar Sands DilBit, and it sure as heck doesn't make sense to endanger so much water across the Midwest with the Keystone XL pipeline. I'm concerned for Oklahoma water and farmland and farmers. We don't want the Keystone XL.	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 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. Consolidated

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
Form Letter 19	7	thinkcivic@gmail.com			TransCanada has been very aggressive and not always truthful about its plans for the Keystone XL. All sorts of questionable influences have been brought to bear on the US --from the Canadian ambassador, from various lobbyists and public relations people, and from landmen who have intimidated landowners. The Keystone XL is not a good thing for the US and I resent seeing it crammed down US throats. Please do NOT give your approval for this pipeline.	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.
Form Letter 20 submissions: 27 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 20	1				I vote YES to the Keystone XL Pipeline. I vote YES to North American energy security. The Keystone XL Project is under regulatory review and needs your support. Sign this card in support of Keystone XL increasing North American energy security by connecting stable supplies of Canadian and American crude oil with U.S. refining markets, cutting back imports from foreign countries.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 21 submissions: 43,114 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 21	1			Repower America	I am writing to express my deep concern about the proposed TransCanada Keystone Pipeline. If built, this pipeline would pollute our air and water, contribute to climate change, and lock us in to decades of further dependence on oil.	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. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 21	2			Repower America	This pipeline will transport oil extracted from tar sands, one of the dirtiest sources of energy in the world, across America's heartland.	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.
Form Letter 21	3			Repower America	This pipeline will carry dirty fuels that contribute to climate change even more than conventional oil. According to the most recent analysis used in your Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, the greenhouse gas emissions from tar sands will be 17% higher than lighter crude over the life cycle of the fuels. There is overwhelming scientific evidence that a warming climate will mean devastating consequences for the global economy and human welfare.	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.
Form Letter 21	4			Repower America	We do have a choice. Instead of building a pipeline across America that will harm our environment and endanger our future, we can invest in clean energy solutions that are available today. New vehicles with better gas mileage are already using less oil and saving consumers money at the gas pump. I know your administration is committed to addressing the climate crisis and reducing our dependence on fossil fuels. With the next generation of vehicles and other clean energy technologies, we can reduce pollution, create millions of new jobs, and end our reliance on oil. No matter what, the impacts	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					this pipeline would have on our climate are too clear and too strong to ignore. Because of the devastating impacts of the pipeline that are detailed in your Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, I strongly urge the Department of State to deny approval for this pipeline and support efforts to build a clean energy future.	
Form Letter 21	13	atkins.dale@gmail.com			Please prevent the Keystone XL pipeline from be permitted to disturb pristine lands and promote a very dirty and destructive form of 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 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.
Form Letter 21	7	barbyates121@gmail.com			Come on Hillary...we are still floating in oil on the Gulf Coast, anymore, well, might as well just shoot all the animals on this planet and get it over with...idiots, all of them!	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.
Form Letter 21	12	bcypser@bestweb.net			A great big NO to the oil pipeline, but how about a pure water pipeline to control flooding down the Mississippi and water the desert areas of Utah and Arizona and Mexico??? Note that the word Arizona means "arid zone". We need water there, not oil. Flowing water in a pipe might contribute to our electricity supply. Thinking about energy, how can we harness the energy in a tornado and make usable electricity out of it?	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 21	11	bkrsrb@gmail.com			We get most oil from Canada to ask for clean pipes seems a small price to pay for getting gouged by our so called friendly neighbor.	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. 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.
Form Letter 21	14	elizabethungar@verizon.net			Extraction from tar sands is one of the dirtiest forms of oil production, and a review of undoctored data would prove 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
Form Letter 21	5	firegrunt@tds.net			The Keystone XL Pipeline has no place in America's future. Tar sands oil is the MOST dirty and resource dependent source of oil in the world, worse, if that's possible, than deep water drilling. This source of oil must NOT be allowed to cross the U.S.	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.
Form Letter 21	8	jacquio50@yahoo.com			The Tar Sands are one of the worse man made disaster. It is literally killing the First Nation People and drying up clean water sourses. America should have no part of 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.
Form Letter 21	9	rappaho@aol.com			Oil from tar sands is much dirtier than normal oil. If there is a leak it could majorly contaminate groundwater with chemicals like mercury. Can you guarrentee there will be no leaks? I doubt that, as there are leaks that happen all the time with normal pipe lines.	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-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
Form Letter 21	10	theoleo808@yahoo.com			Please deny the issuance of a permit for this pipeline! Oil is NOT what anyone should be focusing on. We don't need dirty oil polluting lands and water anymore! We in Florida, and the Gulf Coast saw enough of that last year! What a nightmare!!	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.
Form Letter 22 submissions: 18,167 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 22	1			Sierra Club	I am writing to ask that you please consider the impact that the Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline will have on local communities and the Americans who live there. As a country, I believe strongly that we should invest in green transportation solutions and long-term energy sources other than oil.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 22	2			Sierra Club	I urge you to take these steps before making a decision about the pipeline: -- Give local communities that would be impacted by the pipeline an opportunity to attend local public hearings and weigh in and ask questions before State issues a final environmental impact statement. Families living near these pipelines deserve a voice.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the supplemental draft EIS. Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
Form Letter 22	3			Sierra Club	Make certain the State Department is prioritizing the health and safety of people like me first – not the profits or lobbyists of foreign pipeline companies.	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

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.
Form Letter 22	4			Sierra Club	Carefully analyze the global warming consequences of spreading tar sands throughout the United States. Is this a strategiclaly sound decision that moves us closer to a cleaner, safer energy future for America's children?	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 ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process and the National Interest Determination process that will be conducted to determine whether the Presidential permit for the proposed Project should be approved or denied.
Form Letter 22	5			Sierra Club	Fully grasp the corrosive nature of tar sands oil so we can avoid a devastating spill near families and communities. I have grave concerns about the Keystone XL pipeline -- please do all you can to ensure the health and safety of the people who will have to live near it, and build a smarter long-term energy strategy for our country.	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. 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 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.
Form Letter 23 submissions: 29,993 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 23	1			CREDO Action	I am writing to request that the State Department more thoroughly consider the stunning environmental impacts of the Keystone XL pipeline and deny the Presidential Permit to TransCanada. The supplemental draft environmental impact statement remains woefully inadequate in accurately assessing the widespread environmental damage that will occur if Keystone XL is approved.	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.
Form Letter 23	2			CREDO Action	In addition to encouraging global warming pollution by burning tar sands oil throughout the United States, the corrosive nature of tar sands oil and the increased pressure required to pump it through pipeline systems, impacts pipeline safety and the frequency of spills. Keystone has already had 11 spills in the past 12 months.	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. 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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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).
Form Letter 23	3			CREDO Action	The Keystone XL pipeline would pose an unacceptable risk to the Ogalalla aquifer and other major rivers which supply substantial agricultural water to farmers and drinking water to millions of Americans. The State Department should stop pandering to foreign pipeline companies and protect American interests and health by doing a better job at analyzing the risks of Keystone XL. Please consider the full environmental impact and deny the Presidential Permit to TransCanada.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. 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.
Form Letter 24 submissions: 60,793 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 24	1			Consumer Energy Alliance	As an American and an energy consumer, I am writing to express my support for the Keystone XL pipeline currently being reviewed by the Department of State and to comment on the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement released on April 15, 2011. I believe that the environmental impact of the Keystone XL pipeline has been thoroughly reviewed and agree with the SDEIS that "no new issues of substance emerged from the comments received." Now that the project has been fully analyzed, I ask the Department of State fo expeditiously approve the pipeline so that Americans can realize the benefits of the project.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 24	2			Consumer Energy Alliance	Opponents of the project have argued that the Keystone XL pipeline will increase greenhouse gas emissions. However, emissions due to pipeline construction will be minimal, and as the SDEIS indicates the "the contribution to cumulative GHG impacts form proposed Project construction and operation is very small compared to total GHG emissions for the United States..." (page 3-187).	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses concerns regarding change in the rate of greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production and the influence of implementation of the proposed project on commitments to alternative and renewable energy.
Form Letter 24	3			Consumer Energy Alliance	Furthermore, prohibiting construction of the pipeline will not stop the Canadian oil sands form being developed nor will it decrease the global demand for oil. If the pipeline is not constructed, Canadian oil will go to other markets and the United States will still need to import oil from other, more politically unstable regions of the world. In fact, diverting Canadian crude supplies to other markets overseas would actually increase global GHG emisssions associated with crude oil transportation, as determined by a 2010 Barr Engineering study (page 3-187).	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.
Form Letter 24	4			Consumer Energy Alliance	I support the development of the Keystone XL pipeline because it is the safest and most efficient way to import secure supplies of oil from Canada -- our ally, neighbor, and largest trade partner -- into the United States. Keystone XL will improve our national security, provide a long-term, stable energy supply to the United States, create jobs, and spur economic growth. Therefore, I respectfully request that upon conclusion of the current 45-day public comment period, the Department of State expeditiously approve the project 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 Presidential permit for the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					grant TransCanada the Presidential Permit necessary for construction to begin.	
Form Letter 25 submissions: 21 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 25	1				I strongly support the Keystone Gulf Coast Expansion Project (Keystone XL) and encourage the Department of State (DOS) to approve the Presidential Permit application for this Project ASAP.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 26 submissions: 2,074 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 26	1			Sierra Club members	Thank you for releasing the much-needed supplemental draft environmental impact statement for the Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline. However, as the public reviews the complex and lengthy content of this environmental assessment, your agency must ensure that all impacted stakeholders are granted enough time and opportunity to truly digest the information. They Keystone XL pipeline would impact thousands of miles of American farmland and crucial aquifers and lock our nation into decades of expanded dependence on the dirtiest source of oil on the planet. I ask that your agency extend the comment period for the Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline from the bare-minimum 45 days to 120 days, and grant field hearings in all states through which the pipeline would pass. Please give the public, many of whom have limited time and internet access, a fair chance to really assess the impacts this pipeline would have on their health and livelihoods.	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. Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
Form Letter 26	13	billhaaf@verizon.net			Oil sands destroy many thousands of acres of boreal forest and the remediation is less than 1% after a decade. this decaying material adds to the CO2 emissions plus they inject hi pressure steam for months to make this sludge move. this total process uses 5X the energy of a typical oil drilling operation. this is a large contributor to climate change.	Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs. 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.
Form Letter 26	10	cindyhogan@hotmail.com			This pipeline should not be built and the use of tar sands should be severely discouraged for the health of our environment and the productivity of the lands through which the pipeline would pass. Encouraging the development of tar sands proves the Obama administration is not serious about controlling climate change and has been lying about its commitment to such.	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.
Form Letter 26	9	eddiegriffiths@comcast.net			A spill affecting the Oglala Aquifer would do incalculable and irreparable harm to the breadbasket of our nation	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
Form Letter 26	8	jcartisano@rochester.rr.com			We should not give the green light to tar sands. The amount of damage this process can cause the environment are incalculable. The issue of tar sands has for too long been neglected because the people thus far most affected by it are the First Nations people in Canada, another appalling example of the continuation of genocide against Native Americans.	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

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						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.
Form Letter 26	12	keneticglassart@msn.com			Duh? Tarsand? Worse than oil. If we need oil, go to 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. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 26	16	kjcappico@earthlink.net			Tar Sands is a horrible way to extract oil from sand and ultimately will destroy the land, water and air in every place it is done.	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.
Form Letter 26	17	kjcappico@earthlink.net			Transporting this oil is dangerous and costly. It is estimated that for every gallon of oil extracted the price to transport and extract it is more than twice what it will cost to but it. This makes no good sense at all	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 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 to other heavy crude oils. The cost of the proposed Project would be borne by Keystone.
Form Letter 26	11	kugler7@comcast.net			As you should be aware, oil from tar sands is some of the most destructive and damaging oil we can produce. In a several part article in the Vancouver Observer it spells out the destructive legacy tar sands have, in effect more then canceling out all the carbon reductions that Canadians work to achieve. Tar sands destroy acre after acre for ever: that land will never be the same and the destruction, disease and carbon footprint that it leaves in its wake is unconscionable and will have to be the legacy we leave to our grandchildren.	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 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.
Form Letter 26	7	mtsagemassage@yahoo.com			Do we really need to devastate our earth for this terribly "dirty" oil. Can we not move into the future now and get on with renewable energy before we destroy our environment and health?	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 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-2 addresses the use of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 26	5	ngnut@aol.com			Anything that puts 30% of our nation's agricultural water at risk is a BIG DEAL...and needs to be treated as such.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
Form Letter 26	14	nicke.activism@gmail.com			If built, the Keystone XL pipeline will affect thousands of people by potentially damaging US farmland and aquifers.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
Form Letter 26	15	nicke.activism@gmail.com			The impacts on our climate and energy policy will even more far-reaching, with the pipeline increasing US reliance on one of the dirtiest fuels in the world. Building the Keystone XL pipeline would be a major setback in the fight against climate change, and the public deserves plenty of time to comment.	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 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 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 CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
Form Letter 26	2	quarlo@vailaz.com			This is, by far, the dirtiest and most environmentally destructive source of fossil energy besides coal. In fact, its effect on the environment that it is processed in is actually *worse* than coal mining!	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.
Form Letter 26	6	rfuchs@unmc.edu			A pipeline leak in the Oglala Aquifer in the Nebraska Sandhills would be disastrous. These kinds of pipelines have a history of leak	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-1. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
Form Letter 26	4	rickcreswell@yahoo.com			And of course, pipelines will leak sometimes.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
Form Letter 26	3	ross.alexa@gmail.com			I am just beginning to learn how much precious water is ruined in the production of dirty energy. Here in Ohio the issue is hydrofracking for natural gas. I don't think it's worth risking our water supply. Natural gas isn't 'clean' when it takes thousands of trucks and millions of gallons of tainted water to produce it.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
Form Letter 27 submissions: 106 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter	1				I am providing my comments to be entered into the official 45 Day Public Comment Period beginning Friday, April 22 thru	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
27					June 6, 2011, per instructions provided by the SDEIS. I am a Texan. I read the portions of the supplement that refers to concerns of Nebraskans threatened by probable tar sands oil pipeline leaks/ruptures into the Nebraska Aquifers. Those valid concerns should also be given to Texans about our valuable Water Aquifers and resources. I read and understand the Mar 2011, hydrology report of Lawrence G. Dunbar, P.E., referring to the destructive results a tar sands pipeline leak/rupture will have on East Texas Water Aquifers.	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 and response actions. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the proposed Project.
Form Letter 27	2				The "latest technology" didn't prevent the 850,000-1,000,000 gallon flow of toxic Tar Sands Oil from the six foot pipeline rupture into the Kalamazoo, River area of Michigan, July 26, 2010. To THIS DAY, 30 MILES of the Kalamazoo River, tributaries and wetlands are DEVASTATED and STILL OFF LIMITS indefinitely. The heavy, toxic tar sands oil deposits sank and settled on the bottom, making it impossible to "clean up entirely" from the wetlands. The Wilcox Sand in East Texas will allow unstoppable flows, causing what is called 'dead land' and 'dead water'!	Although the cause of the spill in Michigan has not yet been determined, there is no evidence that the cause was linked to the type of oil transported in that pipeline. 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. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor 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 Consolidated Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Consolidated 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.
Form Letter 27	3				YOU can prevent a foreign owned/invested company from destroying East Texas waters from toxic/heavy tar sands oil spills that will ruin our numerous drinking water, food production, agricultural, ranching, fishing/hunting natural resources, businesses/jobs they provide; for a time equal to/greater to the Talmadge Creek, Michigan spill.	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 negations 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. 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. 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.
Form Letter 27	4				ONLY YOU can prevent a large scale disaster to the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer belonging to/serving East Texans in 60 + Counties; and Dallas Citizens, who for 20+ years, have invested heavily for Lake Fork Reservoir water rights.	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
Form Letter 27	5				Professional/amateur anglers, hunters, birders, artists; scientists and families travel from throughout North/South America to enjoy, explore and study our unique aquatic wet land ecosystems.	Potential impacts to wetlands are addressed in Section 3.4 of the EIS.
Form Letter 27	6				Numerous fish, wildlife and birds, many endangered, live and breed here, and stop on their flights over. All of us, man-animal-plant-all water users here will suffer from another huge environmental disaster, that would have been completely unnecessary, avoidable and forewarned, caused yet again by a Tar Sands Oil Spill. ONLY YOU can prevent such a disaster.	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.
Form Letter 27	7				SECRETARY CLINTON, your job is to protect American interests first and foremost. I invite you to visit this huge region and get firsthand knowledge of the vital impact your decision will have upon our communities. When you see it firsthand, you will easily understand why we are fighting to protect our valuable, necessary water resources. Like the Canadian citizens who objected to this pipeline crossing Canada to the Pacific, I object for the above reasons. As an American and a Texan, I adamantly OBJECT to TransCanada Keystone- XL Tar Sands Pipeline's entrance into our region of Texas. I say NO DEAL to its probable/high risk TO DESTROY PRICELESS EAST TEXAS WATER RESOURCES. I respectfully demand that you DENY THE PRESIDENTIAL PERMIT TO TRANSCANADA, and I am thanking you- in advance!	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 28 submissions: 15 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 28	1				As your Department reviews a Presidential Permit for the Keystone XL pipeline, I ask you to consider the devastating impacts of rubber stamping oil company's demands in the Gulf. The BP oil disaster was a wake-up call. The State Department and the Obama Administration should heed this call, and deny Presidential Permit for the Keystone XL.	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 Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
Form Letter 28	2				TransCanada wants to build the largest tar sands pipeline ever, right through America's heartland. The tragedy in the Gulf is a devastating reminder of the real impacts of our addiction to fossil fuels, and the Obama Administration must take us in a new direction.	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 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. 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-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
Form Letter 28	3				The production of tar sands oil generates three times as many greenhouse gases as the production of conventional crude.	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						assessment of GHG emissions.
Form Letter 28	4				This pollution, along with the ecological destruction of the Boreal Forest in Canada that this production causes, must be considered in the Environmental Impact Statement the Department of State is using to determine the project's environmental footprint.	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. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS.
Form Letter 28	5				The State Department should take a hard look at the real impacts of this project, and deny TransCanada the Presidential Permit. Deepening our reliance on the dirtiest oil on earth is simply not in our national interest.	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.
Form Letter 29 submissions: 65 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 29	1				I am appalled by the way Alberta is mining and drilling the boreal forests and wetlands for tar sands oil.	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.
Form Letter 29	2				Tar sands development poses a huge threat to migratory bird populaitons, which depend on the boreal forest for survival. The United States should not be supporting expansion of tar sands oil development by allowing new pipelines and other infrastruction.	Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
Form Letter 29	3				Tar sands development has been called the "most destructive project on earth" because of the excessive global warming pollution it produces	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.
Form Letter 29	4				and the way its toxic mining operations devastate the boreal forest and wetlands that serve as breeding grounds for migratory birds. If this destruction continues at the projected rate, as many as 166 million birds, including future generations, could be permanently lost.	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.
Form Letter 29	5				I ask that you call a halt to the U.S. encouragement of tar sands expansion by saying no to the proposed Keystone XL tar sands pipeline. As a first step, the State Department should revise the draft environmental impact statement to fully reflect the many concerns about the impact of this pipeline at home and in Canada. This new draft should be open to additional public review and comment.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the supplemental draft EIS. Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
Form Letter 29	6				As the U.S. moves to a clean energy future, there is no room for risky and dirty sources of oil such as 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.
Form Letter 30 submissions: 318 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form	1				I urge you to oppose any further delays in the development of	Comment acknowledged

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
Letter 30					the Keystone XL pipeline and move forward with the permitting process.	
Form Letter 30	2				Recent high oil prices have again shown the need for our country to have diverse and affordable energy resources. That's why it makes good sense to expand our energy relationship with our larges supplier of imported oil: Canada. The Keystone XL pipeline, which will deliver Canadian energy to American refineries, will ensure continued access to reliable supplies.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 30	3				Furthermore, these investments could produce hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs and generate significant economic activity, in turn leading to more government revenues. At a time when the economic recovery is showing signs of stalling and gas prices have soared above $4 per gallon, American taxpayers are desperately searching for signs of relief. Please stand up for the people you serve by approving the permit for the Keystone XL pipeline. Sincerely, Concerned Taxpayer	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project, including estimates of the number of jobs that would be required for construction and operation of the proposed Project.
Form Letter 30	5	agrimind@wyoming.com			I represent several agriculture groups in Wyoming; a continued reliable source of transportation fuel is vital to the continuing quest of our farmers to produce and deliver safe food to the U.S. and the world.	Comment acknowledged.
Form Letter 30	4	joescoglio@aol.com			The oil spill in the Gulf last year was catastrophic and revealed that the big oil companies place profits above safety. I support efforts to enforce higher standards on the get the oil industry before permitting further off-shore drilling. However, we need to distinguish the differences. The Keystone XL Pipeline has nothing to do with ocean drilling and so should not be stalled because the oil industry has been irresponsible with drilling.	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.
Form Letter 31 submissions: 107 (refer to page A-i at beginning of this volume for an explanation of form letter submissions)						
Form Letter 31	1				PETITION TO STOP THE KEYSTONE PIPELINE FROM COMING THROUGH THE OGALLALA AQUIFER WE BELIEVE THE WATER WE DRINK NEEDS TO BE PROTECTED FROM OIL LINES THAT COULD LEAK AND DESTROY OUR VAST WATER SUPPLY.	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 and Consolidated 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. 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.