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# SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS AND RESPONSES TO THE KEYSTONE XL PROJECT DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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## ACRONYMS

ALT	Alternative	GDP	gross domestic product
APE	area of potential effects	GEO	Geology
API	American Petroleum Institute	GHG	greenhouse gas
APLIC	Avian Power Line Interaction Committee	HCA	High Consequence Area
AQN	Air Quality and Noise	HDD	horizontal directional drilling
BA	Biological Assessment	HPSA	Health Professional Shortage Area
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	HSSM	Hydrocarbon Spill Screening Model
BMP	best management practice	IBA	important bird area
bpd	barrel(s) per day	IMLV	intermediate mainline valve
CEA	cumulative effects assessment	IRS	Internal Revenue Service
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	kV	kilovolt
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Restoration Compensation and Liability Act	LB	Legislative Bill
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	LEG	Legal and Regulatory Requirements
CLIM	Climate Change and Related Subjects	LNAPL	light non-aqueous phase liquid
CMRP	Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan	LU	Land Use, Recreation, and Visual Resources
CO <sub>2</sub> e	carbon dioxide equivalent	MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
CR	Cultural Resources	MLV	mainline valve
CSA	Canadian Standards Association	MMTCO <sub>2</sub> e	million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents
CU	Cumulative Effects and Extraterritorial Concerns	MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
CWA	Clean Water Act	MUA/Ps	Medically Underserved Areas/Populations
EDIT	text edits	NAS	National Academy of Sciences
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	NDEQ	Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality
EJ	Environmental Justice	NEB	National Energy Board (Canada)
EO	Executive Order	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
ERM	Environmental Resources Management	NGO	non-governmental organization
ERP	Emergency Response Plan	NHL	National Historic Landmark
ESA	Endangered Species Act	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
FISH	Fisheries	NHT	National Historic Trail
FRP	Facility Response Plan	NID	National Interest Determination
GCP	Gulf Coast Project	NPS	National Park Service

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NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service	TES	Threatened and Endangered Species
NRR	National Recreational River	THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office(r)
NSR	National Scenic River	TSA	Transportation Security Administration
NWP	Nationwide Permit	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
OCI	Organizational Conflicts of Interest	USC	U.S. Code
OPA	Oil Pollution Act	USDOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	USDOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
PA	Programmatic Agreement	USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
PADD	Petroleum Administration for Defense District	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
PC	public comment	USGS	U.S. Geological Service
PD	Project Description	WCSB	Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration	VEG	Terrestrial Vegetation
PLCA	Pipe Line Contractors Association	WET	Wetlands
PN	Purpose and Need	WI	Wildlife
PRO	Process	WRG	Water Resources – Groundwater
REF	reference suggestions	WRP	Wetlands Reserve Program
RFI	requests for information	WRS	Water Resources – Surface Water
RISK	Potential Releases (Spills, Releases, Leaks, etc.)	WSR	Wild and Scenic River
RMPs	Resource Management Plans	WTI	West Texas Intermediate
ROW	right-of-way		
RPS	Renewable Portfolio Standard		
RUS	Rural Utilities Service		
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition		
SCO	synthetic crude oil		
SER	Supplemental Environmental Report		
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office(r)		
SMP	Security Management Program		
SO	Socioeconomics		
SOIL	Soils and Sediments		
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure		
TCP	traditional cultural properties		

## **PC.1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **PC.1.1 SUMMARY OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL EIS PUBLIC COMMENT PROCESS**

TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP (Keystone) has applied to the United States Department of State (the Department) for a Presidential Permit authorizing the construction, connection, operation, and maintenance of certain pipeline facilities for the importation of crude oil, to be located at the international border between the United States and Canada at Phillips County, Montana (the proposed Project). On June 15, 2012, the Department issued a Notice of Intent to prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 to address reasonably foreseeable impacts from the proposed Project and alternatives.

Opportunities for the public to comment on the proposed Project were provided during the scoping period for the Supplemental EIS and after publication of the Draft Supplemental EIS. The scoping period for the Supplemental EIS extended from June 15 to July 30, 2012. Comments received during the scoping period are described in Appendix F, Scoping Summary Report. The Draft Supplemental EIS was initially published on March 1, 2013 on the Department's project-specific website.<sup>1</sup> This Volume summarizes the public comments received on the Draft Supplemental EIS, as well as the responses to those comments.

### **PC.1.2 OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL EIS**

On March 8, 2013, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) published in the Federal Register a notice of availability of the Draft Supplemental EIS and invited the public to comment on the document. Electronic versions (in PDF format) were made available for download on the Department's project-specific website, and hard copies were made available in public libraries along the proposed pipeline route. Hard and electronic copies of the Draft Supplemental EIS were sent to interested Indian tribes, agencies, elected and appointed officials, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other parties, as listed in Section 7, Distribution List, of the Draft Supplemental EIS. The Department also solicited input at a public meeting held on April 18, 2013, in Grand Island, Nebraska. The public comment period extended through April 22, 2013, although in some cases comments were accepted after this deadline due to delays in mail or electronic delivery. Comments were submitted via a variety of different methods, including email, mail, online web form, and oral statements and related comments offered at the public meeting. Oral statements made at the public hearing were transcribed and included in the proposed Project administrative record along with all written comments received.

### **PC.1.3 NUMBER AND TYPE OF PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED**

Public comment on the proposed Project has been extensive. In total, the Department received 1,513,249 e-mails, letters, cards, e-comments, and instances of public testimony (henceforth

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of State, Keystone XL Pipeline Project website: <http://www.keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/>.

referred to as *submissions*) during the public comment period for the Draft Supplemental EIS. Senders included federal, state, and local representatives, members of the public, government agencies, American Indian tribes, NGOs, and other interested groups and stakeholders.

Of this total number of submissions, 1,496,396 submissions (99 percent of the total) were duplicate form letters sponsored by NGOs and other groups. A total of 60 distinct form letters were received. The remaining 16,853 submissions (1 percent of the total) were not identified as form letters but rather as unique submissions. Form letters were identified when two or more unrelated individuals submitted identical or substantively identical submissions, or when a submission was determined to consist entirely (or nearly so) of text provided by a website for the purpose of mass e-mailing. The 1,513,249 submissions, including both form letters and unique submissions, contained 13,548 unique, substantive comments.<sup>2</sup> A *comment* was defined as an individual statement, question, or concern that substantively addressed the proposed Project. These comments were evaluated and addressed as appropriate in this Final Supplemental EIS.

The form letter submissions included 76 different standard messages from 38 different entities, including NGOs, religious organizations, and other groups, in addition to eight form letters whose source could not be determined. The majority of these standard messages (approximately 57 percent) generally opposed the proposed Project, while the remaining 43 percent generally supported the proposed project. General themes included climate change/greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, water resources (with particular emphasis on the Ogallala Aquifer), employment, energy security, and extraterritorial impacts. The content of the form letters is included in the comment themes described in this section.

#### **PC.1.4            METHODOLOGY FOR ANALYZING PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS**

All submissions were entered into a custom-designed database to facilitate review. Within each submission, comments were identified and then categorized according to the overall issue addressed in the comment. The issues, or topic areas, are listed in Table PC-1, and generally correspond to the sections of Chapters 3 and 4 for each resource area. A total of 22 issues were identified. In many cases, a comment was categorized as applicable to more than one issue.

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<sup>2</sup> Not all unique submissions contained substantive comments. For example, many only stated an opinion as to whether the proposed Project should or should not be built, with minimal or no additional content.

**Table PC-1 Issue Codes for Public Comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS**

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Issue Code</b>	<b>Description (Comments related to...)</b>
Project Description	PD	Description of the proposed Project, its components, and its connected actions.
Purpose and Need	PN	The Purpose and Need section of Chapter 2, as well as comments on the overall purpose of and/or need for the proposed Project. This issue also covers alternatives to fossil fuels, as well as macroeconomic considerations such as crude oil prices.
Process	PRO	The process used for preparing the Draft Supplemental EIS (e.g., public involvement).
Geology	GEO	Geological resources.
Soils and Sediments	SOIL	Soils and sedimentation, including erodible soils.
Water Resources – Groundwater	WRG	Groundwater resources underlying the proposed Project. The Potential Releases topic area addresses impacts of spills and releases to aquifers; this issue addresses other impacts.
Water Resources – Surface Water	WRS	Waterbodies (e.g., rivers, streams, etc.) crossed or otherwise affected by the proposed Project. The Potential Releases topic area addresses impacts of spills and releases to surface waters; this issue addresses other impacts.
Wetlands	WET	Wetlands affected by the proposed Project.
Terrestrial Vegetation	VEG	Vegetation species and communities affected by the proposed Project. Threatened and Endangered Species are a separate issue code.
Wildlife	WI	Wildlife species and communities affected by the proposed Project. Threatened and Endangered Species are a separate issue code.
Fisheries	FISH	Fish species and fisheries affected by the proposed Project. Threatened and Endangered Species are a separate issue code.
Threatened and Endangered Species	TES	Threatened and Endangered Species and their habitats affected by the proposed Project.
Land Use, Recreation, and Visual Resources	LU	Ownership and use of land, recreational activities and resources, and the visual character affected by the proposed Project.
Socioeconomics	SO	Socioeconomic conditions and impacts of the proposed Project, including: employment, tax revenues, direct and indirect economic activities, and public services in affected communities. Comments related to macroeconomic issues such as crude oil prices are assigned to the Purpose and Need issue code.
Environmental Justice	EJ	Identification of and impacts to Environmental Justice communities, as defined by Executive Orders (EOs) 12989 and 13045.
Cultural Resources	CR	Identification of and impacts to cultural resources, including historic resources, as well as tribal resources, properties, and values.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN	Impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project on air quality, as well as noise impacts of construction and operation. Comments that discuss GHG emissions due to producing, refining, or consuming bitumen are assigned to the Climate Change issue code.
Potential Releases (Spills, Releases, Leaks, etc.)	RISK	The likelihood of a release (spill, leak, etc.) from the proposed Project, and the potential impacts of such releases, including impacts on health and human safety.
Climate Change and Related Subjects	CLIM	Ways in which climate change is likely to be affected by the proposed Project, including effects of bitumen extraction, transportation, refining, and consumption on the global climate.

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Issue Code</b>	<b>Description (Comments related to...)</b>
Cumulative Effects and Extraterritorial Concerns	CU	Combined impacts from the proposed Project and other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects. This issue code also addresses potential indirect impacts of bitumen extraction and other activities in Canada and refinery activity in the Gulf Coast area <sup>3</sup> (activities that are not directly associated with the proposed Project itself).
Alternatives	ALT	Alternatives to the proposed Project that meet the Supplemental EIS's Purpose and Need, such as alternative pipeline routes, as well as No Action Alternative scenarios, such as rail or vessel transport.
Legal and Regulatory Requirements	LEG	Concerns and statements about whether the Supplemental EIS meets specific requirements.

The comment evaluation process used a *thematic response* approach. Comments within each issue area were reviewed and grouped according to the common topic they addressed. For each topic (hereafter referred to as a *theme*), a concise theme statement was developed. The theme statement paraphrases and/or summarizes the intent of each group of similar comments. A thematic response was then developed for each theme statement; this response describes how the theme is addressed in the Final Supplemental EIS. Multiple themes were developed for each of the 22 issues in order to characterize the specific topics addressed by comments within that issue. This resulted in a total of 282 themes.

Each comment was assigned to at least one theme. In cases where a comment addressed more than one theme, the comment was either assigned to the most appropriate theme or, in some cases, was assigned concurrently to multiple themes. Similarly, some themes potentially apply to more than one issue. Assigned themes are intended to only provide an indication of how the comment was addressed in the Final Supplemental EIS. The actual text of the Final Supplemental EIS should be referenced for a more complete response to comments.

In addition to the issue categories described in Table PC-1, some individual comments were also recognized as not requiring a thematic response. These include requests for information, suggested specific text edits, and suggested references and/or literature to be reviewed and/or cited by authors.

### **PC.1.5 PURPOSE AND CONTENT OF THIS SUMMARY REPORT**

The goal of this volume is to summarize public comments considered in the Department's evaluation of the proposed Project as presented in the Final Supplemental EIS, and to describe how those comments were addressed in the Final Supplemental EIS. This volume contains four parts:

- Section PC.1.0: Introduction—the introductory material up to and including this section.
- Section PC.2.0: Federal Agency Comments and Responses—a matrix showing the theme to which each public agency comment was assigned, as well as some individual responses to these comments.

<sup>3</sup> Unless otherwise specified, in this Final Supplemental EIS, the Gulf Coast area includes coastal refineries from Corpus Christi, Texas, through the New Orleans, Louisiana, region. See Section 1.4, Market Analysis, for a description of refinery regions.

- Section PC.3.0: Theme Statements and Responses—a list of the 282 theme statements and thematic responses (see Section PC.1.4, Methodology for Analyzing Public Submissions) developed through review of the public comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS.
- Section PC.4.0: Disposition of Individual Comments—a matrix showing the theme to which each of the 13,548 unique, substantive comments was assigned. This includes the requests for information, text edits, and reference suggestions, which are abbreviated in Section PC.3.0 as RFI, EDIT, and REF, respectively.

## PC.2.0 FEDERAL AGENCY COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

Table PC-2 lists the comments received from federal agencies (no comments were received from state agencies), along with the assigned theme and, where appropriate, an individualized response. The themes and their corresponding responses are provided in Section PC.3.0, Theme Statements and Thematic Responses.

**Table PC-2 Federal Agency Comments and Responses**

Comment Text	Response
<i>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Received April 19, 2013</i>	
a. Section 2.1.8, Special Pipeline Construction Procedures, page 2.1-50: "Special construction techniques would be used when crossing ... perennial waterbodies; wetlands, etc." "These special techniques are described below." Special techniques for wetland and waterway crossings not described in this section. Mention that these crossings are covered in Section 2.1.9.	Change made, as requested.
b. Section 2.1.9.1, Open-Cut Crossing Methods, page 2.1-56 to 2.1-60: Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) Method is listed under this section, but it is not an open-cut crossing method and isn't listed as one on page 2.1-56. HDD should be listed under its own subsection (2.1.9.2, Bore Crossings) or at least somehow separated out from the open-cut crossing methods.	The Final Supplemental EIS now includes Section 2.1.9.2, Horizontal Directional Drilling Method.
c. Section 4.3.3.2, Surface Water, page 4.3-13; Section 4.15.3.3, Water Resources, page 4.15-35; and Appendix G Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (CMRP), page 58: Horizontal bore crossing mentioned as a 6th crossing method (and listed separately from HDD in Appendix G, 7.4.5). This method is not mentioned in Section 2.1.9 where only 5 crossing methods are described. Clarification is needed to describe how HDD differs from horizontal bore and it needs to be listed in Section 2.1.9 with the other crossing methods.	The Final Supplemental EIS has been revised to address this comment. It is not within the purview of the Department to change Appendix G, the CMRP.
d. Section 4.3.3.2, Surface Water, page 4.3-15: Second to last paragraph: Permits required under Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) would include additional site-specific conditions as determined by USACE and appropriate state regulatory authorities. Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act should also be included here- Permits required under Sections 401 and 404 of the CWA and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act	The Final Supplemental EIS has been revised to address this comment.

Comment Text	Response
<p><b><i>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Received April 22, 2013</i></b> Based on our review, we have rated the Draft Supplemental EIS as E0-2 (<i>Environmental Objections- Insufficient Information</i>) (see enclosed <i>Summary of Rating Definitions and Follow-up Actions</i>).</p>	<p>The Department acknowledges the USEPA’s rating of E0-2 for the Draft Supplemental EIS.</p>
<p>We recommend using monetized estimates of the social cost of the GHG emissions from a barrel of oil sands crude compared to average U.S. crude. If GHG intensity of oil sands crude is not reduced, over a 50 year period the additional carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2e</sub>) from oil sands crude transported by the pipeline could be as much as 935 million metric tons. It is this difference in GHG intensity - between oil sands and other crudes - that is a major focus of the public debate about the climate impacts of oil sands crude.</p>	<p>Consistent with NEPA, evaluation of the social cost of carbon associated with the potential increases of GHG emissions is not appropriate for the Final Supplemental EIS. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA state that, “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” (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1502.23, Cost-benefit Analysis).</p>
<p>The Draft Supplemental EIS outlines ongoing efforts by the government of Alberta to reduce the GHG emissions associated with development of oil sands crude in Alberta. USEPA recommends that the Final Supplemental EIS complement this discussion with an exploration of specific ways that the United States might work with Canada to promote further efforts to reduce GHG emissions associated with the production of oil sands crude, including a joint focus on carbon capture and storage projects and research, as well as ways to improve energy efficiency associated with extraction technologies.</p>	<p>Policy decisions such as those described in this theme are beyond the scope of the Final Supplemental EIS; however, both Section 4.14, Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change, and Appendix U, Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Petroleum Products from WCSB Oil Sands Crudes Compared with Reference Crudes, provide commentary on current and proposed actions to reduce GHG emissions in Alberta associated with the oil sands activities.</p>

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<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Response</b>
<p><b><i>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Received April 22, 2013</i></b></p> <p>USEPA appreciates TransCanada's commitment to conduct cleanup and restoration and to provide alternative water supplies to affected communities in the event of an oil discharge affecting not only surface waters, but also groundwater. We recommend that these commitments be clearly documented as proposed permit conditions. We believe this would give important assurances to potentially affected communities of TransCanada's responsibilities in the event of an oil discharge that affects either surface or groundwater resources.</p>	<p>In accordance with federal and state regulations, Keystone would be responsible for cleanup of contaminated soils and waters and would be required to meet applicable cleanup levels. Table 4.13-40 in the Final Supplemental EIS Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response, summarizes potentially applicable federal and state soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup regulations. Keystone would be responsible for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations for any release that could affect water resources. Additionally, Keystone has committed in writing to the Department to provide an alternate water supply for any well where water quality was found to be compromised by a spill.</p>

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Comment Text	Response
<p><b><i>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Received April 22, 2013</i></b></p> <p>With regard to the estimated GHG emissions from construction and operation of the proposed Project - primarily emissions associated with electrical generation for the pumping stations - we recommend that the U.S. Department of State explore specific commitments that TransCanada might make to implement the mitigation measures recommended in the Draft Supplemental EIS. This would complement the significant efforts already made to reduce the risk of spills and ensure community safety. Specifically, we recommend a focus on pumping station energy efficiency and use of renewable energy, as well as investment in other carbon mitigation options.</p>	<p>Section 4.14.2, Direct and Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions, assesses the GHG impacts associated with the construction and operation of the pipeline. The GHG assessment considers mitigation measures that Keystone has agreed to and/or is legally obligated to implement. The construction phase of the proposed Project would result in GHG emissions arising from the following sources or activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Clearing of land in the proposed right-of-way (ROW) via machinery;</li> <li>● Open burning;</li> <li>● Backup emergency generator engines running at eight construction camps;</li> <li>● Indirect (off-site) electricity usage at the eight construction camps;</li> <li>● On-road and non-road vehicles used for the construction of the proposed pipeline; and</li> <li>● On-road and non-road vehicles used for the construction of the pump stations.</li> </ul> <p>For the entire duration of the construction phase, the estimated GHG emissions amount to 244,153 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. The GHG emissions associated with the construction of the Connected Actions are deemed minimal relative to the proposed Project, and have not been calculated. Keystone would minimize the extent of land clearing for ROWs and expect that contractors would maintain construction equipment and vehicles in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and best practice.</p> <p>During the operation phase of the proposed Project, GHG emissions would arise from both direct (Scope 1) and indirect sources (Scope 2). Direct operating emissions would include minimal fugitive methane emissions at connections both along the main proposed pipeline and at the pump stations. Emissions from the use of maintenance vehicles (at least twice per year) and aircraft for aerial inspection (once every 2 weeks) during the proposed Project operations are expected to be negligible. Indirect operating emissions from the proposed Project would be associated with electricity generation needed to power the pump stations. The total annual GHG emissions from the proposed pipeline operation amount to 1.44 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (MMTCO<sub>2</sub>e) per year. To put these emissions into context, the annual CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from the proposed Project are equivalent to CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from approximately 300,000 passenger vehicles operating for 1 year, or 71,928 homes using electricity for 1 year. The GHG emissions associated with operation of the connected actions are deemed minimal relative to the proposed Project, and have not been calculated.</p> <p>Keystone would implement measures to minimize energy consumption and production of GHGs during operation, including regular maintenance and inspections of their equipment. Pump station design would incorporate state of the art equipment that has been engineered and manufactured to a high level of energy efficiency. Electrical power would be supplied to the pump stations by local cooperatives or utility companies, which determine how the power would be generated. Some power could be obtained from renewable sources (such as wind and solar power, which result in fewer GHG emissions than fossil-fuel based sources), depending on the decisions of those local power providers. The proposed Project-area states have Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPSs) that mandate power companies to generate a portion of their power from renewable sources: Montana's RPS is 15 percent by 2015, South Dakota's RPS is 10 percent by 2015, and Kansas's RPS is 20 percent by 2020. Nebraska has no RPS.</p>

Comment Text	Response
<p><b><i>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Received April 22, 2013</i></b></p> <p>We recommend that the Final Supplemental EIS more clearly acknowledge that in the event of a spill to water, it is possible that large portions of dilbit will sink and that submerged oil significantly changes spill response and impacts. We also recommend that the Final Supplemental EIS include means to address the additional risks of releases that may be greater for spills of dilbit than other crudes.</p>	<p>Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response, of the Final Supplemental EIS discusses how oil that is heavier than water would likely become submerged in the water column or sink to the bottom. The section describes how "oil that sinks may act much like oil on dry land, collecting in low lying areas and thus resting on the bottom. Sinking or submerged oil is oil that has not reached the bottom yet or has been disturbed and is currently suspended in the water column by tide or current. In water with a current of less than 0.7 knots, oil that is heavier than water will tend to sink to the bottom. Any current above 0.7 knots has the potential to remove oil from its resting place on the bottom and carry the oil downstream. Types of equipment used to contain oil that is sunken or submerged include net booms, bottom hugging weighted booms and watergate dams, silt curtains, and gabion baskets lined with impermeable membranes, filter fences such as Turner Valley Gates, which can also be lined with impermeable membranes, and booms with deep skirts to help resurface submerged oil."</p> <p>Additionally, Section 4.13.4.4, Types of Spill Impact, in the Final Supplemental EIS discusses the processes by which oil that is less dense than water can increase in density and potentially sink due to weathering and sediment entrainment. The text explains that "degradation of oil could occur through weathering, which chemically and physically causes the spilled oil to break down and potentially become heavier than water. In open water, the oil could then sink into the water column. When oil mixes with water and oxygen, water-soluble compounds from the oil spread into the water. As the oil loses the water-soluble compounds, the oil becomes dense, sticky tar balls. Also, as oil moves with water, particles in the water such as sand, clay, and plant matter stick to the oil, increasing the oil's density."</p> <p>Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response, of the Final Supplemental EIS also cites lessons learned from the Marshall, Michigan, dilbit release, which according to the applicant include the use of equipment resources required for sunken and submerged oil. "A primary strategy for oil spill response would still be required to contain and recover as much oil as possible, as rapidly as possible, to prevent oil from weathering and therefore potentially becoming submerged and sinking. In addition, Keystone already owns and practices the use of containment devices that would prevent downstream migration of submerged and sunken oil such as dams. This type of equipment would be further identified and procured for the proposed Project." The Final Supplemental EIS also states that "a biodegradation study conducted by the USEPA in response to the 2010 Enbridge dilbit spill in the Kalamazoo River in Michigan concluded that only 25 percent of the residual hydrocarbons impacting the river could be reasonably removed by natural attenuation. As such, in the event of a release to a water environment, Keystone is prepared to implement a number of other remedial alternatives, such as vacuum excavation, dredging, and/or treatment."</p>

Comment Text	Response
<p><b><i>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Received April 22, 2013</i></b></p> <p>We recommend that the U.S. Department of State provide an opportunity for public review and comment on the scope of the analysis, and an opportunity for public comment on a draft of the analysis when it is completed. We also recommend that the Final EIS consider requiring TransCanada to establish a network of sentinel or monitoring wells along the length of the pipeline, especially in sensitive or ecologically important areas, as well as where water supply wells are located and at stream crossings to provide a practical means for early detection of leaks that are below the proposed detection limit (1.5 - 2%) of the pipeline flow rate.</p>	<p>The general scope of the independent engineering analysis was described in the Draft Supplemental EIS, on which the Department received over 1.5 million comments. Since publication of the Draft Supplemental EIS, the scope and review of the findings of the independent analysis have been coordinated with USEPA and the Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA). The analysis evaluates engineering components of the proposed pipeline, including failure frequency, risk assessment, outflow analysis and valve placement, fate and transport, detection and prevention of leaks, and protective and mitigative measures. Risk-related components and aspects of the proposed pipeline were also evaluated and included an overview of the overall Keystone Risk Assessment methodology, characteristics of the crude being transported, transport and fate characteristics of spilled crude oil, shallow groundwater, and small stream crossings and associated ecological concerns. These analyses will be included in Appendix P, Risk Assessment, of the Final Supplemental EIS. The Department will solicit public comments on the Final Supplemental EIS (including the engineering analysis) during the National Interest Determination (NID) process.</p> <p>The Final Supplemental EIS includes additional language regarding leak detection standards: "Recognizing the importance of leak detection, PHMSA has included leak detection provisions and considerations in several sections of 49 CFR parts 192 and 195. In addition to regulations, PHMSA also issues Advisory Bulletins to advise and remind hazardous liquid pipeline operators of the importance of prompt and effective leak detection. In December 2012, PHMSA issued their Leak Detection Study that describes the current understanding of pipeline leak detection in the United States. The report does not provide any conclusions or recommendations, only data.</p> <p>Currently, various standards exist that address the issue of leak detection in liquids pipelines. Some of these standards include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• API 1130 (Computational Pipeline Monitoring for Liquids);</li><li>• API 1149 (Pipeline Variable Uncertainties and Their Effects on Leak Detectability);</li><li>• API 1161 (Guidance Document for the Qualification of Liquid Pipeline Personnel);</li><li>• API 1164 (Pipeline SCADA Security);</li><li>• API 1165 (Recommended Practice for Pipeline SCADA Displays);</li><li>• CSA Z662 Annex E (Recommended practice for liquid hydrocarbon pipeline system leak detection) (Canada); and</li><li>• TRFL (Technical Rule for Pipeline Systems)."</li></ul> <p>The Final Supplemental EIS describes how computer-based, non-real time, accumulated gain/loss volume trending would be used by the applicant to assist in identifying low rate or seepage releases below the 1.5 percent to 2 percent by volume detection thresholds. Smaller leaks may also be identified by direct observations by Keystone or the public.</p>

Comment Text	Response
<b><i>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Received April 22, 2013</i></b>	
<p>We recommend including the following measures as permit conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Requiring that the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and contingency plans address submerged oil and floating oil, including in a cold weather response;</li><li>• Requiring pre-positioned response assets, including equipment that can address submerged oil;</li><li>• Requiring spill drills and exercises that include strategies and equipment deployment to address floating and submerged oil; and</li><li>• Requiring that emergency response and oil spill response plans be reviewed by USEPA.</li></ul>	<p>Traditional oil spill response and spill response considerations, including submerged oil, are discussed in Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response, of the Final Supplemental EIS. Environmental lessons learned from the Kalamazoo dilbit spill, related response implications, and additional mitigation measures that Keystone would implement are also discussed. In addition to the mitigation measures that Keystone would implement as discussed in Section 4.13, Potential Releases, of the Final Supplemental EIS, additional mitigation measures may be identified and required by agencies during other permitting processes. For example, as described in the Final Supplemental EIS, some of those mitigations identified by agencies, which were learned from the Kalamazoo River spill, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The ERP and Facility Response Plan (FRP) would address submerged oil as well as floating oil in a surface water release scenario. The U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Pipeline Response Plan would be reviewed in coordination with USEPA and include contingency plans to address a submerged oil response and cold weather response.</li><li>• Pre-positioned response assets would include equipment that could address submerged oil. Response strategies, such as pre-positioning of equipment to address submerged oil would be considered and may be fine-tuned with USEPA consultation.</li><li>• Spill response coordination with statutory authorities of other agencies with responsibility for conducting response to and/or response oversight for an oil discharge. It is likely that interaction, coordination, and communication with governmental regulators and/or response authorities (i.e., USEPA, USDOT, and U.S. Coast Guard) for a potentially integrated response would be necessary. For example, under the Federal Emergency Management Agency's, Incident Command System, a response to a spill of sufficient scope/magnitude would most likely involve unified command.</li><li>• PHMSA would also provide the ERP to the USEPA for their review.</li></ul>

Comment Text	Response
<p><b><i>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Received April 22, 2013</i></b></p> <p>The Draft Supplemental EIS also recognizes that dissolved components of the dilbit that may be transported through the pipeline, such as benzene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and heavy metals, could be slowly released back to the water column for many years after a release and could cause long-term chronic toxicological impacts to organisms in both the benthic and pelagic portions of the aquatic environment. We recommend that the Final EIS more clearly recognize that this characteristic of dilbit is different from the fate and transport of oil contaminants associated with conventional crude oil and refined product spills from pipelines. For that reason, we recommend that as a permit condition TransCanada be required to develop a plan for long-term sampling/monitoring in the event of an oil discharge to assess and monitor these impacts as part of the spill response plan. In addition, we recommend that the permit require TransCanada to provide detailed Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and information about the diluent and the source crude oil to support response preparations and address safety concerns in advance of any spills.</p>	<p>Physical and chemical properties of dilbit are discussed in Final Supplemental EIS Section 3.13.2, Crude Oil Characteristics. As described and supported by the references in that section, the chemical and toxicological characteristics of dilbit are within the range for crude oils. Chemical and toxicological impacts to the environment, including a discussion of the potential for long-term chronic toxicological impacts to organisms related to the slow release of dissolved components of crude oil into the water column, are discussed in Section 4.13.4.4, Types of Spill Impacts. Spill cleanup programs would be coordinated with and conducted to cleanup levels defined by federal and state authorities under current regulation.</p> <p>Although the Department is unable to supply every MSDS of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, Appendix Q, Crude Oil Material Safety Data Sheets, contains MSDSs that identify the chemical composition and maximum volumes of chemicals that could be present in the dilbit and Bakken crude in the event of a release. These MSDSs do not represent an actual dilbit blend that would be transported by the proposed Project, but could be useful to emergency responders for planning purposes.</p>

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<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Response</b>
<p><i>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Received April 22, 2013</i></p> <p>We are concerned, however, that the Draft Supplemental EIS does not provide a detailed analysis of the Keystone Corridor Alternative routes, which would parallel the existing Keystone Pipeline and likely further reduce potential environmental impacts to groundwater resources. By determining that these routes are not reasonable, the Draft Supplemental EIS does not provide an analysis of their potential impacts sufficient to enable a meaningful comparison to the proposed route and other alternatives.</p>	<p>The Final Supplemental EIS provides additional detail regarding the determination that the Keystone Corridor Alternative routes were not considered reasonable alternatives. In summary, neither alternative would meet the stated proposed Project purpose and need of providing for delivery of 100,000 barrels per day (bpd) of Bakken crude without significantly more pipeline miles and their attendant impacts, in addition to the overall longer pipeline route in the United States and Canada. In total (including pipeline mileage in the United States and Canada), Keystone Corridor Option 1 would require an additional 261 miles compared to the proposed Project, an increase of approximately 23 percent, and Keystone Corridor Option 2 would add 570 miles, an increase of 51 percent. The additional pipeline length correlates directly to proportionately additional physical disturbance, as well as to additional spill risk. As indicated in Section 4.13.3.5, PHMSA Historical Data, the risk of potential releases increases with each added ton-mile of crude oil transport. In addition to the added risk of a higher number of spills, the longer routes would result in more potential spill receptors, such as water wells and surface water bodies, as compared to the proposed Project.</p> <p>The I-90 route alternative parallels the Keystone Corridor alternatives in Nebraska and avoids the geographic areas that generated the greatest concern in public comments regarding risks to groundwater in the event of a spill. That alternative was carried forward for detailed analysis as a reasonable alternative, including detailed analysis of potential impacts to groundwater, and provides information regarding the comparative risks to groundwater in the event of a spill between the proposed Project route and an alternative route in Nebraska that parallels the existing Keystone corridor (see Section 5.2.3, I-90 Corridor Alternative Detailed Impact Assessment).</p>

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Comment Text	Response
<p><b><i>U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Received April 22, 2013</i></b> NRCS has identified a Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) easement in Nebraska that would be affected by the Steele City alternative route. In fact, the route would go directly through this easement. It is located in Garfield County, Nebraska. Should this become the preferred alternative, it would be necessary to either go around this easement or apply to NRCS for an easement modification. Table 5.2-4 on page 5.2-12 should be updated to reflect the impacts to this WRP easement if they are not already included; and Table 5.2-9 on page 5.2-20 should be updated to reflect the impacts to this WRP easement.</p>	<p>This information has been acknowledged and taken into account in the alternatives analysis.</p>
<p>There may be an issue with the I-90 alternative route impacting one NRCS WRP easement in Davison County, South Dakota. When taking the buffer into account, the route is so close to the WRP easement line that NRCS is unclear whether there would be an infringement on the easement. Unless Keystone can provide assurances the easement would not be impacted, please acknowledge in the Final Supplemental EIS the potential easement impact and the need to address it should the I-90 alternative be selected.</p>	<p>This information has been acknowledged and taken into account in the alternatives analysis.</p>
<p>I've also attached a map of the pipeline's proximity to a WRP easement in Hanson County, South Dakota. There does not appear to be any potential infringement on this easement, but I wanted you and Keystone to be aware because one of the parcels in particular is not far away from the I-90 alternative route.</p>	<p>This information has been acknowledged and taken into account in the alternatives analysis.</p>

Comment Text	Response
<i>U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Received April 22, 2013</i>	
Plan states “Keystone would also provide an alternate water supply for any well where water quality was found to be compromised by a spill.” Will Keystone provide an alternate water source indefinitely or on a temporary basis?	Keystone has committed to a number of measures beyond spill cleanup measures, which are addressed in Appendix B, Potential Releases and Pipeline Safety, of the Final Supplemental EIS. In the event that a spill contaminates potable water supplies, Keystone would be responsible for providing an appropriate alternative potable water supply of comparable volume and quality to those impacted, or to provide compensation if this option is agreed upon by the affected parties and Keystone. For groundwater used for industrial or irrigation purposes, Keystone may provide either an alternate supply of water or appropriate compensation for those facilities impacted, as may be agreed upon among the affected parties and Keystone. If the permit were approved, Keystone would memorialize such arrangements through an appropriate written agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency.
Plan states “An adequate buffer between the transmission line corridor and adjacent surface waters would be needed to minimize continued impacts to surface water features during initial construction and long-term operation and maintenance activities.” State what buffer width is being proposed to protect surface water features.	The Final Supplemental EIS has been revised to state that buffer distance would be determined by permitting agencies.
Plan states “Dewatering through a wee system or in excavation could generate substantial localized amounts of water to be discharged.” Briefly explain what a wee system is.	This was an error that has since been removed from the Final Supplemental EIS.
Plan states “At that location [Bemidji, Minnesota], approximately 20 years after the release, the leading edge of the LNAPL oil remaining in the subsurface at the water table had moved approximately 131 feet down gradient from the spill site...” Clarify how the rate of transport had changed over time. Based on the available fate and transport data, what is the anticipated distance that the LNAPL and dissolved contaminant plumes will move before they are reduced to concentrations that are no longer a concern?	The approach used in the Final Supplemental EIS to identify impact to receptors is intended as a screening level approach, and is not intended to predict spill fate and transport for every condition along the pipeline route. The purpose of the screening is to identify reasonable distances that release volumes could migrate over land or as dissolved-phase plumes in groundwater to facilitate identifying potential impact to receptors. The results of the simulations discussed in Section 4.13.5.1, Consequence on Receptors, were used to identify distances a dissolved-phase plume could migrate until the benzene concentration attenuated to less than 0.005 milligram(s) per liter, which is the maximum contaminant limit for Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska.
Plan states “Prohibit storage of hazardous materials, chemicals, fuels, lubricating oils, or perform concrete coating activities within a wetland or within 100 feet of any wetland boundary, if possible.” Restate as “Prohibit storage of hazardous materials, chemicals, fuels, lubricating oils, or the performing of concrete coating activities...” to make it clear that concrete coating activities are also prohibited within these areas.	The Final Supplemental EIS has been revised to address this comment.

Comment Text	Response
<b><i>U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Received April 22, 2013</i></b>	
The ROW grant and temporary use permit will be issued pursuant to Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).	The Final Supplemental EIS has been revised to reference the Mineral Leasing Act, as appropriate.
Big Dry was issued in 1996—not 1995.	Change made, as requested.
Change language for (second sentence) – “...permits that apply to BLM-managed lands crossed...” – to “...permits that apply to Federal (excluding National Park System) lands crossed...”	Change made, as requested.
The report notes 64 rout modifications. We do not know what these are and where the modifications have occurred.	This information has been provided to the BLM.
We have not seen the 2012 Addendum 6 Report, so we do not know what if anything was found on BLM during these inventories	This information has been provided to the BLM.
Does the acres and miles inventoried also reflect that the transmission lines originally inventoried for the	This information has been provided to the BLM.
Throughout these pages and probably other places in the document, it uses easement and ROW. Private landowners receive a permanent or a temporary easement. The BLM issues a permanent ROW and a temporary use permit authorized pursuant to Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).	The Final Supplemental EIS has been revised to address this comment.
Plan states “The contractor shall not install sediment barriers at wetlands designated as “dry” unless otherwise specified by Keystone.” However, Page 4.4-13, Section 4.4.4 of the Draft Supplemental EIS states “Install and maintain sediment barriers at all wetlands across the entire construction ROW upslope of the wetland boundary and where any wetlands are adjacent to the construction ROW as necessary to prevent sediment flow into the wetland. It is recommended that “dry” and “standard” wetlands are treated equally where restoration or mitigation measures are concerned.” Revise the CMRP (Appendix G) to match the Draft SEIS.	The CMRP will be updated with additional recommended mitigation measures as required by local, state, and federal agencies that have the regulatory responsibility to do so. The U.S. Department of State does not have regulatory authority to enforce the best management practices (BMPs) recommended in the Draft Supplemental EIS; therefore, the CMRP will not be updated in this document. Regulatory agencies may decide to include the additional recommended mitigation measures as part of their permit conditions if deemed appropriate.
Table 3.11-2: Given the large number of unevaluated sites in the Table, it would be useful to add a column that lists those still in the area of potential effects (APE) and those outside the current APE.	All sites tables within the Final Supplemental EIS have been revised to reflect the current status of the cultural resource surveys within the current APE. All sites included in Table 3.11-2 are within the current APE.

Comment Text	Response
<p><i>U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Received April 22, 2013</i></p> <p>Plan states “These areas [requiring sediment barriers] include...right-of-way immediately upslope of the wetland boundary at all standard (saturated or standing water) wetland crossings as necessary to prevent sediment flow into the wetland; (Sediment control barriers are not required at “dry” wetlands.)” However, Page 4.4-13, Section 4.4.4 of the Draft Supplemental EIS states “Install and maintain sediment barriers at all wetlands across the entire construction ROW upslope of the wetland boundary and where any wetlands are adjacent to the construction ROW as necessary to prevent sediment flow into the wetland. It is recommended that “dry” and “standard” wetlands are treated equally where restoration or mitigation measures are concerned.” Revise the CMRP (Appendix G) to match the Draft Supplemental EIS.</p>	<p>The CMRP will be updated with additional recommended mitigation measures as required by local, state, and federal agencies that have the regulatory responsibility to do so. The U.S. Department of State does not have regulatory authority to enforce the BMPs recommended in the Draft Supplemental EIS; therefore, the CMRP will not be updated in this document. Regulatory agencies may decide to include the additional recommended mitigation measures as part of their permit conditions if deemed appropriate.</p>
<p>How would the 78 acres remaining to be inventoried affect the project?</p>	<p>In accordance with the Section 106 process and the stipulations outlined in the amended Programmatic Agreement (PA) and Unanticipated Discovery Plans, Keystone is required to complete cultural resources surveys on areas potentially impacted by the proposed Project, determine National Register of Historic Places eligibility, determine potential effects of the proposed Project, and provide adequate mitigation in consultation with the Department, state, and federal agencies, and American Indian tribes. Construction would not be allowed to commence on any areas of the proposed Project until these stipulations are met.</p>
<p>Plan states “areas [requiring sediment barriers] include...along the edge of the construction right-of-way within standard (saturated or standing water) wetland boundaries as necessary to contain spoil and sediment within the construction right-of-way. Sediment control barriers are not required at ‘dry’ wetlands.” However, Page 4.4-13, Section 4.4.4 of the Draft Supplemental EIS states “Install and maintain sediment barriers at all wetlands across the entire construction ROW upslope of the wetland boundary and where any wetlands are adjacent to the construction ROW as necessary to prevent sediment flow into the wetland. It is recommended that ‘dry’ and ‘standard’ wetlands are treated equally where restoration or mitigation measures are concerned.” Revise the [CMRP] to match the Draft SEIS.</p>	<p>The CMRP will be updated with additional recommended mitigation measures as required by local, state, and federal agencies that have the regulatory responsibility to do so. The U.S. Department of State does not have regulatory authority to enforce the BMPs recommended in the Draft Supplemental EIS; therefore, the CMRP will not be updated in this document. Regulatory agencies may decide to include the additional recommended mitigation measures as part of their permit conditions if deemed appropriate.</p>
<p>Please provide a reference for the North Dakota pipe yard showing the previous inventory.</p>	<p>The requested reference is in Section 3.11.3.3, Cultural Resource Surveys, (North Dakota).</p>

<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b><i>U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Received April 22, 2013</i></b>	
This section will need to be updated in the Final Supplemental EIS to reflect changes in the PA.	The Final Supplemental EIS has been revised to address this comment.
Since there have been changes in the ROW, would these necessitate updating or redoing the traditional cultural properties (TCP) inventories done by the tribes earlier in the project (Table 3.11-17 Page 3.11-33).	Significant consultations between the Department and American Indian tribes on specific topics have continued as part of the Supplemental EIS process via meetings, letter, phone, and email. American Indian tribes continue to be provided with proposed Project cultural resources survey reports as well as opportunities to conduct additional TCP surveys within the reroute areas.
Will the unanticipated discovery plans also include provisions for sod removal and open trench monitoring during construction? Recent large scales pipelines (i.e., Bison and Greencore in Wyoming) have located cultural sites that were not exposed on the surface.	Attachment F of the amended PA, Historic Trail and Archaeological Monitoring Plan, provides methods that would be used and information on areas identified as requiring archaeological monitoring at the time the amended PA was finalized. The methods used to monitor and areas identified will be further defined with input of the appropriate land managing and regulatory agencies.
BakkenLink: Is this being inventoried and what if any are the results?	A previous cultural resources survey of the area did not identify any cultural resources.
Big Bend Connected Action: Are there any BLM lands involved with this action?	As discussed in Section 3.9.3.2, Big Bend to Witten 230-kilovolt (kV) Transmission Line, the Applicant Preferred Route of the 76-mile transmission line in South Dakota would cross approximately 9 miles of the Lower Brule Sioux Reservation. The remainder of the route would be on private land.
Has Greg Liggett in the state office been asked to comment on the Paleo Inventories?	This information has been provided to Greg Liggett for review.

Comment Text	Response
<p><b><i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOl), Received April 29, 2013</i></b></p>	
<p>The Missouri National Recreational River (NRR) and Niobrara National Scenic River (NSR) have regulatory authority over water resource projects within the bed and banks of designated segments, as well as above or below the designation and on tributaries to any designated segments, in accordance with section 7(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. § 1278).</p>	<p>The proposed Project crosses waterbodies approximately 29 miles (as measured by stream centerline) upstream of the portion of Verdigre Creek with a Wild and Scenic River (WSR) and NRR designation, and a similar (or larger) distance upstream of similarly-designated segments of the Niobrara; the proposed Project would cross the Niobrara 12 miles downstream of the NSR designated reach. As described in Section 4.3, Water Resources, construction of the proposed Project could result in sedimentation, alteration of water volume, and other impacts on waterbodies crossed by the proposed Project, while impacts (other than from a release or spill) from operation of the proposed Project are expected to be minimal. Section 4.13.4.4, Types of Spill Impact, explains that the likelihood of impacts to these designated segments from a proposed Project release or spill is low.</p>
<p>The proposed pipeline route crosses land that may drain into the Niobrara NSR designated reaches; the Niobrara River; and approximately 22 tributary streams (and numerous smaller contributing drainages to those tributaries) to the Niobrara River upstream of the Missouri NRR designated reaches.</p>	<p>The proposed Project crosses waterbodies approximately 29 miles (as measured by stream centerline) upstream of the portion of Verdigre Creek with a WSR and NRR designation, and a similar (or larger) distance upstream of similarly-designated segments of the Niobrara; the proposed Project would cross the Niobrara 12 miles downstream of the NSR designated reach. As described in Section 4.3, Water Resources, construction of the proposed Project could result in sedimentation, alteration of water volume, and other impacts on waterbodies crossed by the proposed Project, while impacts (other than from a release or spill) from operation of the proposed Project are expected to be minimal. Section 4.13.4.4, Types of Spill Impact, explains that the likelihood of impacts to these designated segments from a proposed Project release or spill is low.</p>
<p>The Hagen Site National Historic Landmark (NHL) in Dawson County, Montana, is located along the west bank of the Yellowstone River. This is an exemplary archaeological site associated with a circa 1550- 1675 Crow village. The Draft Supplemental EIS does not provide specific enough information to determine the location of the proposed pipeline with its various proposed alignments in relation to this NHL, which leaves the possibility that the project may cause impacts to the NHL.</p>	<p>As part of the on-going Class I Literature Searches conducted prior to fieldwork for the proposed Project, the Hagen Site NHL was documented to be greater than 1 mile outside of the construction footprint of the proposed Project.</p>
<p>The National Park Service (NPS), acting for the [USDOl], needs to be included in Section 3.4.4 as a regulating agency for federal activities (including permitting) that could affect the free-flowing condition or that may have an impact on the values for which such river was designated as part of the WSR system.</p>	<p>Change made, as requested.</p>
<p>In comments previously provided on the earlier Draft EIS, [USDOl] requested... avoidance of wetlands during construction and operations... The Draft Supplemental EIS does not address these comments in any substantive manner.</p>	<p>Additional mitigations or re-routing of crossings at wetlands would be at the discretion of the USACE and other permitting agencies. See Section 4.4.3, Potential Wetland Impacts.</p>

Comment Text	Response
<i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDO I), Received April 29, 2013</i>	
In comments previously provided on the earlier Draft EIS, [USDO I] requested that HDD occur at all perennial stream crossings... The Draft Supplemental EIS does not address these comments in any substantive manner.	The actual crossing method employed at a perennial stream would depend on permit conditions from USACE and other relevant regulatory agencies, as well as additional conditions that may be imposed by landowners or land managers at the crossing location. Prior to commencing any stream-crossing construction activities, at a minimum, permits would be required under Section 404 of the CWA through USACE, and Section 401 Water Quality Certification, per state regulations. Per the Final Supplemental EIS, waterbodies that Keystone has considered for HDD include commercially navigable waterbodies, waterbodies wider than 100 feet, waterbodies with terrain features that prohibit open crossing methods, waterbodies adjacent to features such as roads and railroads, and sensitive environmental resource areas (see Section 4.3.3.2, Surface Water).
In comments previously provided on the earlier Draft EIS, [USDO I] requested that h HDD occur at all...wetlands greater than one quarter of an acre in size... The Draft Supplemental EIS does not address these comments in any substantive manner.	The actual crossing method employed at a perennial stream would depend on permit conditions from USACE and other relevant regulatory agencies, as well as additional conditions that may be imposed by landowners or land managers at the crossing location. Prior to commencing any stream-crossing construction activities, at a minimum, permits would be required under Section 404 of the CWA through USACE, and Section 401 Water Quality Certification, per state regulations. Per the Final Supplemental EIS, waterbodies that Keystone has considered for HDD include commercially navigable waterbodies, waterbodies wider than 100 feet, waterbodies with terrain features that prohibit open crossing methods, waterbodies adjacent to features such as roads and railroads, and sensitive environmental resource areas (see Section 4.3.3.2, Surface Water).
In comments previously provided on the earlier Draft EIS, [USDO I] requested that...intermittent stream crossings should occur only during dry conditions.... The Draft Supplemental EIS does not address these comments in any substantive manner.	Specification of or requirements for crossing construction timing would be at the discretion of the USACE and other permitting agencies. As discussed in Section 4.3.3.2, Surface Water, the non-flowing open-cut method would be used for all waterbodies with no visible flow at the time of construction. In the event that intermittent waterbodies are dry or have non-moving water at the time of crossing, Keystone would install the pipeline using this method. If there is flow at the time of construction, the flowing open-cut method would be used and the trench would be excavated through flowing water. If an intermittent waterbody is flowing when crossed, Keystone would install the pipeline using this method, except in Montana where this approach is prohibited by Montana Department of Environmental Quality due to regulatory requirements. Two approaches would be used instead in Montana: the dry-flume open-cut method or the dry dam-and-pump open-cut method.
In comments previously provided on the earlier Draft EIS, [USDO I] requested...a greater commitment than “availability of seed at the time of reclamation” for revegetation activities and use of seed from native short- and tall-grass prairie communities... The Draft Supplemental EIS does not address these comments in any substantive manner.	As discussed in Section 4.5.4, Potential Impacts to Biologically Unique Landscapes and Vegetation Communities of Conservation Concern, the final seed mix applied would be based on input from NRCS, the leading authority on the subject. Due to unpredictable construction timing, a greater commitment is not feasible. The consultation with the NRCS will be closely coordinated to identify the most appropriate seed mix to be used based on availability at the time of the re-seeding effort. The applicant has also retained a local expert on rangeland seed mixes to ensure that BMPs are properly applied.
In comments previously provided on the earlier Draft EIS, [USDO I] requested... elimination of mainline valves (MLVs) located in floodplains by substituting upland locations for the location of MLVs to protect water quality. The Draft Supplemental EIS does not address these comments in any substantive manner.	Keystone has located remotely operated intermediate mainline valves (IMLVs) at major river crossings, upstream of sensitive waterbodies, at each pump station, and at other locations in response to USEPA suggestions, as required by 49 CFR 195.260, and as agreed to in PHMSA Special Condition 32 (see Appendix B, Potential Releases and Pipeline Safety, and Section 2.1.4.4, Mainline Valves).

Comment Text	Response
<p><i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOI), Received April 29, 2013</i></p> <p>At a minimum, the project should employ HDD at perennial and lake/pond waterbodies and intermittent waterbodies that have State Designated Aquatic Life Use.</p>	<p>The actual crossing method employed at a perennial stream or lake/pond waterbodies and intermittent waterbodies that have Designated Aquatic Life Use would depend on permit conditions from USACE and other relevant regulatory agencies, as well as additional conditions that may be imposed by landowners or land managers at the crossing location. Prior to commencing any stream-crossing construction activities, at a minimum, permits would be required under Section 404 of the CWA through USACE, and Section 401 Water Quality Certification, per state regulations (see Section 4.3.3.2, Surface Water).</p>
<p>There is one pump station identified as being in proximity to the Loup River that will require an access plan addressing issues caused by flooding. Table 4.3-3 indicates the location of a MLV within the Yellowstone River floodplain. Our request for elimination of MLV floodplain locations should be augmented to include elimination of pump station locations within floodplains as well. Siting pump stations over intermittent streams is an invitation to degrade water quality if failure would occur. Pump stations should not be sited over an intermittent stream or located within a floodplain.</p>	<p>Keystone has located remotely operated IMLVs at major river crossings, upstream of sensitive waterbodies, at each pump station, and at other locations in response to USEPA suggestions, as required by 49 CFR 195.260, and as agreed to in PHMSA Special Condition 32 (see Appendix B, Potential Releases and Pipeline Safety, and Section 2.1.4.4, Mainline Valves).</p> <p>No pump stations are located in mapped floodplains. For Pump Station (PS)-24, given its location near the Loup River floodplain, as the system design is finalized, Keystone would develop an emergency access plan for this pump station to address potential access issues during flood conditions (see Sections 4.3.3.2, Surface Water, and 4.3.3.4, Floodplains).</p> <p>For pump station locations near intermittent streams, the Final Supplemental EIS used the National Hydrography Dataset to assess potential impacts to surface waterbodies. This initial review indicated that three proposed pump station boundaries (PS-9 in Phillips County, Montana; PS-10 in Valley County, Montana; and PS-20 in Tripp County, South Dakota) are currently planned for locations that intersect unnamed intermittent streams. Data was not available regarding whether project infrastructure would impact these intermittent streams, and evaluation of aerial imagery shows no regular channelized flow in these locations. While field surveys conducted in 2009 and 2010 indicated that water may be present in the vicinity of the PS-9 and PS 10 intermittent features during high spring flood conditions, no such conditions were observed within the PS-20 boundary.</p> <p>A field survey conducted in 2009 and 2010 and supplied by Keystone for PS-9 also indicated that it is located in tilled crop land and there is not an ephemeral or intermittent stream intersecting the pump station location. The same field survey identified the feature at PS-10 as a rill. This feature was not found to have any water present and was therefore not classified; however, it is possible that during high spring flood conditions, this feature may convey water. This is a very common feature in arid rangelands where there is limited infiltration capacity. In addition, this location is very near a topographic high point; therefore base flow would never contribute to the flow as would be the case for an intermittent stream. During field surveys conducted by Keystone in 2012, no wetlands or streams (ephemeral or intermittent) were identified on the subject properties for PS-20 (see Section 4.3.3.2, Surface Water).</p>

Comment Text	Response
<i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOl), Received April 29, 2013</i>	
Draft Supplemental EIS Table 2.1-17 documents that Keystone has identified only 14 perennial streams for employing the HDD method. Table 3.3-3 identifies that there are 15 waterbodies with State Designated Aquatic Life Use for Montana; Table 3.3-5 identifies that there are 10 waterbodies with State Designated Aquatic Life Use for South Dakota; and Table 3.3-7 identifies that there are 40 waterbodies with State Designated Aquatic Life Use for Nebraska. These numbers given in Chapter 3 do not match the numbers found in Appendix D. The Final Supplemental EIS should clarify why these numbers are not the same.	Thirteen perennial waterbodies and one intermittent waterbody would be crossed by HDD (see Section 3.7, Fisheries). This variation has largely to do with the difference between waterbodies crossed vs. waterbody crossings. These tables and Appendix D, Waterbody Crossing Tables and Required Crossing Criteria for Reclamation Facilities, have been checked for consistency. Wording throughout the Water Resources and Fisheries sections has been revised to clarify the application of these numbers in the document (see also Section 2.1.9, Waterbody Crossings).
The Draft Supplemental EIS addresses the issue of scour and lateral migration at stream crossings through the use of “qualified personnel” to assess individual waterbody crossings “in the design phase of the Project”...There is no indication in the Draft Supplemental EIS of what constitutes “qualified personnel” and whether they are independent from the project or the contractor hired to perform the pipeline construction. We believe the assessment of waterbody crossings is one of the most important considerations in protection of water and ecological resources and suggest that the “qualified personnel” be independent of the project sponsors as much as possible.	The details of the monitoring and enforcement programs are presented in Appendix G, CMRP. The inspection frequencies would be determined by PHMSA requirements, other permitting requirements, and as outlined in the CMRP. In addition, as described in Appendix B, Potential Releases and Pipeline Safety, of the Final Supplemental EIS, Keystone must prepare and follow an Operator Qualification Program for construction tasks that could affect pipeline integrity. The Construction Operator Qualification Program must comply with 49 CFR 195.501 (Qualification of Pipeline Personnel—Scope) and must be followed throughout the construction process to help ensure the qualifications of individuals performing tasks on the pipeline. Appendix B also includes a PHMSA Special Condition (which did not appear in the Draft Supplemental EIS) addressing third-party monitoring requirements.
The Draft Supplemental EIS asserts that the proposed Project agrees to conduct inspections of valves and unmanned pump stations during the first year of operation, but there is no indication of the frequency of these inspections, and so does not address the previous NPS comment [on the Draft EIS] regarding frequency of inspections.	The frequency of inspections would be determined by PHMSA requirements, other permitting requirements, and as outlined in the CMRP.

Comment Text	Response
<p><b><i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOl), Received April 29, 2013</i></b></p> <p>The Draft Supplemental EIS assigns a classification of minor, intermediate, and major to waterbodies the pipeline would cross if constructed, based on waterbody width “at the time of construction.” This classification appears to be arbitrary, in that it does not address the ecological significance of a small perennial waterbody located in a landscape with little flowing water. It downplays the significance of effects from selected crossing methods under comparison, and waterbody widths can vary considerably during seasonal discharge levels.</p>	<p>The waterbody classification system referenced in this theme is used only in Appendix G, CMRP, and is not used in the Final Supplemental EIS. The analyses throughout the Final Supplemental EIS are used to determine potential impacts of waterbody crossings. These impacts are assessed based on water quality, designated beneficial uses, any designated impairment status, and habitat conditions along with the perennial or intermittent classification. These factors have a greater contribution on the crossing method selection than does the waterbody width at the time of crossing. Additional factors that are used in the crossing design include predicted scour, recurrence interval, and predicted lateral migration of the waterbody.</p>
<p>Overall, the document states that it “will not affect any national parks.” We believe that the analysis fails to adequately assess noise impacts to all NPS lands, specifically, Niobrara NSR and the National Historic Trails (NHTs) that would be affected by the project.</p>	<p>Noise impacts on units of the National Park System (including NHTs and the Niobrara NSR) were evaluated in accordance with the noise limits established in 36 CFR 2.12 (Audio Disturbances) for National Parks. At its closest point, the proposed Project is approximately 19 miles from the WSR and NRR-designated reach of Verdigre Creek, and 20 miles from the WSR/NRR designated reach of the Niobrara River (in Holt County). Pump Station 21—the closest Pump Station to any specially designated river reach—is approximately 19 miles from the NSR designated reach of the Niobrara River (in Keya Paha County).</p> <p>Table 3.9-5 lists the NHTs crossed by the proposed Project, and in Section 3.9.2.3, Conservation Programs, describes these crossings in more detail. The proposed Project route would cross NHTs both at the site of the presumed actual trail (i.e., the documented or likely route that the NHT commemorates) and at public roads designated as NHT driving routes, which approximate the actual trail.</p> <p>As described in Section 4.12.3.2, Noise, subsection Construction Impacts, proposed Project construction activities would cause short-term (limited to the 4-8 month construction period for each spread that could potentially affect a NHT) intermittent noise impacts near NHT crossings, and no impact on the specially-designated river reaches. As described in the Operations Impacts portion of that same section, proposed pump station noise would have no impact on any NHT or specially designated river reach.</p>

Comment Text	Response
<p><i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOI), Received April 29, 2013</i></p> <p>Lighting needs, lighting types, light pollution, and lighting impacts are not adequately addressed in the document. Site plans for aboveground installations (from previous planning documents) do not include lighting schematics. Further information and analysis regarding lighting along the pipeline and in the vicinity of national trails and the Niobrara NSR is recommended in order to assess the impacts to park resources.</p>	<p>Section 4.9.3, Potential Impacts, discusses the relationships of aboveground facilities—specifically pump stations—to NHTs and waterbodies with NSR and WSR/NRR designations. The closest pump stations to rivers with NSR or WSR/NRR designations are Pump Station 21 (approximately 19 miles northwest of the Niobrara NSR) and Pump Stations 22 (approximately 24 miles west-southwest of the Niobrara WSR/NRR). Lighting from the pump stations may be visible from NHT segments, especially Montana Route 200, given its proximity to Pump Station 12. However, given the low intensity of typical lighting, the low likelihood that visitors explore the NHTs at night, and the presence of vehicle headlights and lights from surrounding buildings in the vicinity, the lighting from pump stations would have minimal impact on the visual resources of the NHTs. Keystone would use sodium vapor lighting and/or down shielding at Pump Stations 21 and 22 because they are within American burying beetle habitat (see Section 2.1.4.1, Pump Stations). In addition, because some construction activities could occur at night (see Section 2.1.7.2, Pipeline Construction Procedures), short-term and temporary lighting may be required. Section 4.9.3.4, Visual Resources, has been revised to address this comment.</p>
<p>In section 4.12.4.3...The Department [of the Interior] recommends that “units of the National Park Service and National Historic Trails” be added to this list of noise-sensitive places where more aggressive noise mitigation is warranted.</p>	<p>Noise impacts on units of the National Park System and NHTs are addressed in Section 4.12, Air Quality and Noise. Noise impacts at National Parks were evaluated in accordance with the noise limits established in 36 CFR 2.12 (Audio Disturbances) for National Parks, and in consultation with the NPS.</p>
<p>Much of the proposed pipeline route has little anthropogenic light and, therefore, has high quality night skies. The cumulative effects of the project could adversely impact the quality of the night skies and the overall photic environment.</p>	<p>Section 4.9.3, Potential Impacts, discusses the relationships of aboveground facilities—specifically pump stations—to NHTs and waterbodies with NSR and WSR/NRR designations. The closest pump stations to rivers with NSR or WSR/NRR designations are Pump Station 21 (approximately 19 miles northwest of the Niobrara NSR) and Pump Stations 22 (approximately 24 miles west-southwest of the Niobrara WSR/NRR). Lighting from the pump stations may be visible from NHT segments, especially Montana Route 200, given its proximity to Pump Station 12. However, given the low intensity of typical lighting, the low likelihood that visitors explore the NHTs at night, and the presence of vehicle headlights and lights from surrounding buildings in the vicinity, the lighting from pump stations would have minimal impact on the visual resources of the NHTs. Keystone would use sodium vapor lighting and/or down shielding at Pump Stations 21 and 22, because they are within American burying beetle habitat (see Section 2.1.4.1, Pump Stations). In addition, because some construction activities could occur at night (see Section 2.1.7.2, Pipeline Construction Procedures), short-term and temporary lighting may be required. Section 4.9.3.4, Visual Resources, has been revised to address this comment.</p>

Comment Text	Response
<i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOl), Received April 29, 2013</i>	
<p>The Department [of the Interior] recommends that: additional analysis of the direct and cumulative effects from lighting in this project be conducted; aboveground facilities be located as far away from park units as is feasible; mitigation measures such as shielded, full-cutoff lighting, timers, and motion sensitive switches should be used, where possible; and the minimum amount of illumination be used for tasks commonly carried out along the pipeline.</p>	<p>Section 4.9.3, Potential Impacts, discusses the relationships of aboveground facilities—specifically pump stations—to NHTs and waterbodies with NSR and WSR/NRR designations. The closest pump stations to rivers with NSR or WSR/NRR designations are Pump Station 21 (approximately 19 miles northwest of the Niobrara NSR) and Pump Stations 22 (approximately 24 miles west-southwest of the Niobrara WSR/NRR). Lighting from the pump stations may be visible from NHT segments, especially Montana Route 200, given its proximity to Pump Station 12. However, given the low intensity of typical lighting, the low likelihood that visitors explore the NHTs at night, and the presence of vehicle headlights and lights from surrounding buildings in the vicinity, the lighting from pump stations would have minimal impact on the visual resources of the NHTs.</p>
<p>The [noise] analysis [for NPS resources] should be similar to that conducted for other noise sensitive areas, and, at a minimum, should include predicted noise levels from pipeline activities that would occur on NPS lands in the vicinity of the pipeline and pumping stations.</p>	<p>Noise impacts on units of the National Park System (including NHTs and the Niobrara NSR) were evaluated in accordance with the noise limits established in 36 CFR 2.12 (Audio Disturbances) for National Parks. At its closest point, the proposed Project is approximately 19 miles from the WSR and NRR-designated reach of Verdigre Creek, and 20 miles from the WSR/NRR designated reach of the Niobrara River (in Holt County). Pump Station 21—the closest Pump Station to any specially designated river reach—is approximately 19 miles from the NSR designated reach of the Niobrara River (in Keya Paha County).</p>
	<p>Table 3.9-5 lists the NHTs crossed by the proposed Project, and Section 3.9.2.3, Conservation Programs, describes these crossings in more detail. The proposed Project route would cross NHTs both at the site of the presumed actual trail (i.e., the documented or likely route that the NHT commemorates) and at public roads designated as NHT driving routes, which approximate the actual trail.</p> <p>As described in Section 4.12.3.2, Noise, subsection Construction Impacts, proposed Project construction activities would cause short-term (limited to the 4-8 month construction period for each spread that could potentially affect a NHT) intermittent noise impacts near NHT crossings, and no impact on the specially-designated river reaches. As described in the Operations Impacts portion of that same section, proposed pump station noise would have no impact on any NHT or specially designated river reach.</p>

Comment Text	Response
<p><i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOl), Received April 29, 2013</i></p> <p>Community noise standards based on levels of “highly annoyed” or damage to human hearing are not appropriate standards for national parks where many people go to get away from the clamor of everyday life.</p>	<p>Noise impacts on units of the National Park System (including NHTs and the Niobrara NSR) were evaluated in accordance with the noise limits established in 36 CFR 2.12 (Audio Disturbances) for National Parks. At its closest point, the proposed Project is approximately 19 miles from the WSR and NRR-designated reach of Verdigre Creek, and 20 miles from the WSR/NRR designated reach of the Niobrara River (in Holt County). Pump Station 21—the closest Pump Station to any specially designated river reach—is approximately 19 miles from the NSR designated reach of the Niobrara River (in Keya Paha County).</p> <p>Table 3.9-5 lists the NHTs crossed by the proposed Project, and Section 3.9.2.3, Conservation Programs, describes these crossings in more detail. The proposed Project route would cross NHTs both at the site of the presumed actual trail (i.e., the documented or likely route that the NHT commemorates) and at public roads designated as NHT driving routes, which approximate the actual trail.</p> <p>As described in Section 4.12.3.2, Noise, subsection Construction Impacts, proposed Project construction activities would cause short-term (limited to the 4-8 month construction period for each spread that could potentially affect a NHT) intermittent noise impacts near NHT crossings, and no impact on the specially-designated river reaches. As described in the Operations Impacts portion of that same section, proposed pump station noise would have no impact on any NHT or specially designated river reach.</p>
<p>Pump Station 24 – Fullerton, Nebraska, Pump Station 11 – Fort Peck, Montana and Pump Station 13 – Prairie, Montana, are relatively close to NHTs. We recommend that the Final Supplemental EIS consider noise levels appropriate for all the neighboring land uses as well as the resource management objectives of national park units.</p>	<p>Noise impacts on units of the National Park System (including NHTs and the Niobrara NSR) were evaluated in accordance with the noise limits established in 36 CFR 2.12 (Audio Disturbances) for National Parks. At its closest point, the proposed Project is approximately 19 miles from the WSR and NRR-designated reach of Verdigre Creek, and 20 miles from the WSR/NRR designated reach of the Niobrara River (in Holt County). Pump Station 21—the closest Pump Station to any specially designated river reach—is approximately 19 miles from the NSR designated reach of the Niobrara River (in Keya Paha County).</p> <p>Table 3.9-5 lists the NHTs crossed by the proposed Project, and Section 3.9.2.3, Conservation Programs, describes these crossings in more detail. The proposed Project route would cross NHTs both at the site of the presumed actual trail (i.e., the documented or likely route that the NHT commemorates) and at public roads designated as NHT driving routes, which approximate the actual trail.</p> <p>As described in Section 4.12.3.2, Noise, subsection Construction Impacts, proposed Project construction activities would cause short-term (limited to the 4-8 month construction period for each spread that could potentially affect a NHT) intermittent noise impacts near NHT crossings, and no impact on the specially-designated river reaches. As described in the Operations Impacts portion of that same section, proposed pump station noise would have no impact on any NHT or specially designated river reach.</p>

Comment Text	Response
<b><i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOl), Received April 29, 2013</i></b>	
Further information and analysis of the cumulative effects of noise on visitors and natural resources...with respect to NPS units [is needed].	<p>Noise impacts on units of the National Park System (including NHTs and the Niobrara NSR) were evaluated in accordance with the noise limits established in 36 CFR 2.12 (Audio Disturbances) for National Parks. At its closest point, the proposed Project is approximately 19 miles from the WSR and NRR-designated reach of Verdigre Creek, and 20 miles from the WSR/NRR designated reach of the Niobrara River (in Holt County). Pump Station 21—the closest Pump Station to any specially designated river reach—is approximately 19 miles from the NSR designated reach of the Niobrara River (in Keya Paha County).</p>
	<p>Table 3.9-5 lists the NHTs crossed by the proposed Project, and Section 3.9.2.3, Conservation Programs, describes these crossings in more detail. The proposed Project route would cross NHTs both at the site of the presumed actual trail (i.e., the documented or likely route that the NHT commemorates) and at public roads designated as NHT driving routes, which approximate the actual trail.</p>
	<p>As described in Section 4.12.3.2, Noise, subsection Construction Impacts, proposed Project construction activities would cause short-term (limited to the 4-8 month construction period for each spread that could potentially affect a NHT) intermittent noise impacts near NHT crossings, and no impact on the specially-designated river reaches. As described in the Operations Impacts portion of that same section, proposed pump station noise would have no impact on any NHT or specially designated river reach.</p>
Section 4.6 of the Draft Supplemental EIS mentions low-level helicopter or airplane overflights. We recommend that the Final Supplemental EIS can provide additional information about the frequency and levels of noise generated from this activity.	<p>The use of maintenance vehicles and aircraft during proposed Project operations would be infrequent. Aerial inspection of the pipeline would occur approximately 26 times per year (approximately once every 2 weeks) and MLVs would be inspected at least twice per year (see Section 2.1.11.1, Normal Operations and Routine Maintenance). Noise from the infrequent use of aircraft for maintenance purposes would be localized, intermittent, and short-term. The few residences within the proposed pipeline ROW would experience temporary inconvenience from noise associated with low-level aircraft overflights. Section 4.12.3.2, Noise, of the Final Supplemental EIS has been updated accordingly.</p>
Distance should not be the primary gauge for how, if, and when noise could impact an area. Other factors such as existing ambient sounds levels, types of sounds present, frequency of sound waves, duration of sounds, timing of sounds, and cumulative effects of sounds should all be considered. If multiple sources of these loud sounds are in operation at one time, noise impacts could be much more significant than outlined in the Draft Supplemental EIS.	<p>Factors considered in the noise impact analysis other than distance include existing ambient sound levels typical for the residential areas and cumulative noise effects of sounds, i.e., proposed Project noise plus ambient noise (see Section 4.12.3.2, Noise, of the Final Supplemental EIS). Background/ambient noise surveys were not conducted for this proposed Project and were estimated based on the population density of the affected counties (see Section 3.12.3.1, Environmental Setting, of the Final Supplemental EIS).</p>
Bird strike mitigation devices/bird diverters are recommended for infrastructure adjacent to the Niobrara River.	<p>Bird strike mitigation devices/bird diverters would be incorporated into electrical transmission line designs (see Section 4.6.5.3, Electrical Distribution Lines and Substations), but the proposed pipeline itself would be underground and would not require bird diverter devices.</p>

Comment Text	Response
<i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOl), Received April 29, 2013</i>	
All construction activities should avoid the most sensitive nesting season from April through August when possible.	Construction would be timed to avoid impacts to wildlife to the greatest extent possible. Coordination would continue between proposed Project and agency personnel regarding sensitive species nesting areas and periods. Measures to minimize impacts are discussed in Section 4.6.3.5, Mitigation Measures, including avoidance and buffer zones. Additionally, Table 4.6-4 presents information regarding specific species timing restrictions.
Additional mitigation for noise from pipeline construction, operation, and maintenance activities should be addressed. Efforts to reduce noise from operation of the pumping stations and ancillary equipment (e.g. power tools, construction equipment, and other machinery associated with the facility) should be implemented and noise reducing treatments (barriers, curtains, enclosures, silencers, mufflers, etc.) should be used where appropriate.	Section 4.12.3.2, Noise, discusses engineering noise controls that are required by law or regulation, or to which Keystone has already committed. Conventional noise control measures described in Section 2.12, Noise Control, of Appendix G, CMRP, may also be employed.
The proposed pipeline installation is not close enough for direct human disturbance to [least tern, piping plover and pallid sturgeon. in the Missouri NRR] to be a likely threat; however, we are concerned that activities surrounding hydrostatic testing (changes in water level, turbidity, and sedimentation) and infrastructure development (primarily roads and power lines) could represent threats to these species.	The proposed Project would cross the Platte River using the HDD method. Activities associated with the proposed Project in that area include temporary water withdrawals for drilling fluids and hydrostatic testing. Platte River basin water depletions in Nebraska could affect resources by reducing the amount of water available in the lower Platte River basin. The state of Nebraska in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has developed plans to manage water depletions in conjunction with Section 7 Endangered Species Act (ESA). For the proposed Project, temporary water withdrawals during hydrostatic testing in the Platte River basin would avoid impacts to resources since the volume of water needed would be returned to its source within a 30-day period. Temporary water withdrawals are considered to have no effect, as described by the USFWS Platte River species de minimis depletions threshold: “temporary withdrawals of water (e.g., for hydrostatic pipeline testing) that return all the water to the same drainage basin within 30 days are considered to have no effect, and do not require consultation.” Sections 3.8 and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, of the Final Supplemental EIS discuss potential impacts to federal threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, BLM sensitive species, state threatened and endangered species, and species of conservation concern.

Comment Text	Response
<b><i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOl), Received April 29, 2013</i></b>	
The Draft Supplemental EIS states that, “Impacts to the pallid sturgeon from temporary water withdrawals during hydrostatic testing in the lower Platte River Basin would be avoided since the volume of water needed would be withdrawn at a rate less than 10 percent of the baseline daily flow and returned to its source within a 30-day period” (Section 4.8, p16). This statement seems unsupported and requires further documentation.	The proposed Project would cross the Platte River using the HDD method. Activities associated with the proposed Project in that area include temporary water withdrawals for drilling fluids and hydrostatic testing. Platte River basin water depletions in Nebraska could affect resources by reducing the amount of water available in the lower Platte River basin. The state of Nebraska in cooperation with the USFWS has developed plans to manage water depletions in conjunction with Section 7 ESA. For the proposed Project, temporary water withdrawals during hydrostatic testing in the Platte River basin would avoid impacts to resources since the volume of water needed would be returned to its source within a 30-day period. Temporary water withdrawals are considered to have no effect, as described by the USFWS Platte River species de minimis depletions threshold: “temporary withdrawals of water (e.g., for hydrostatic pipeline testing) that return all the water to the same drainage basin within 30 days are considered to have no effect, and do not require consultation.” Sections 3.8 and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, of the Final Supplemental EIS discuss potential impacts to federal threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, BLM sensitive species, state threatened and endangered species, and species of conservation concern.
[The Draft Supplemental EIS] does not address the long-term impacts on larval sturgeon, potential impacts on reproductive development, or lifecycle disruption.	As discussed in Section 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, the proposed Project is not anticipated to have long-term impacts to larval sturgeon or their lifecycle. This conclusion is based on an analysis that considered the potential for these effects and that specific mitigation measures (Keystone commitments) would be implemented for the proposed Project’s construction phase. Mitigation measures include use of directional drilling techniques to avoid impacts to major waterbodies and time and quantity limits on water withdrawals for hydrostatic testing which, when implemented, are unlikely to affect the species. Keystone would ensure that the intake end of the pump would be screened to prevent entrainment of larval fish or debris, and the intake screens would be periodically checked for fish entrainment when pumping from the Missouri, Yellowstone, and Milk rivers in Montana. Mesh size of the screen would be 0.125-inch and have an intake velocity of less than 0.5 feet/second to avoid larval entrainment and juvenile fish impingement and entrapment. Should a sturgeon become entrained, impinged, or entrapped, all pumping operations would immediately cease and the compliance manager for Keystone would immediately contact the USFWS to determine if additional protection measures would be required. The conservation measure is in effect for pumping operations, including HDD and hydrostatic testing.
The following mitigation measures are recommended [to protect black-footed ferrets]: restrict domestic pets from camps and worksites, educate construction workers about disease transmission and actions they can take to minimize such transmission, and report any sick or dead wildlife to the proper authorities. We suggest these measures be included in the portions of South Dakota where black-footed ferrets have been re-introduced.	Section 3.8.3.1, Federally Protected and Proposed Mammals, discusses the coordination conducted with USFWS regarding black-footed ferret habitat along the proposed Project route. It was determined through this coordination with USFWS, as well as surveys conducted from 2008 to 2012, that black-footed ferret habitat is not present along the proposed Project route. The 2012 Biological Assessment (BA) indicates that black-tailed prairie dog towns exceeding 80 acres in size or any towns that are part of a >1,000-acre complex of prairie dog colonies may be considered black-footed ferret habitat. One prairie dog town identified in Montana was avoided by rerouting. This town was determined to be currently unsuitable habitat due to its small size and lack of proximity, but was avoided because it could grow in size and become usable by black-footed ferrets.
Section 4.6.3.2, “Small Game Species and Furbearers,” incongruously discuss[es] impacts to snakes, lizards, burrowing rodents, and mice.	No change. There is no reference to snakes, lizards, burrowing rodents, or mice in this section.

Comment Text	Response
<b><i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOl), Received April 29, 2013</i></b>	
The proposed Project route would cross through the North Valley Grasslands important bird area (IBA) in Montana and the Rainwater Basin IBA in Nebraska. An oil spill occurring in either of the areas could severely impact critical habitat for migratory birds that spend part of their lifecycle on Department managed lands.	IBAs are addressed in Section 3.6.2.4, Non-Game Animals. Conservation measures to protect birds and their habitats are described in Section 4.6.3.5, Mitigation Measures. Some of these mitigation measures include habitat restoration, construction timing restrictions and buffer zones around nesting sites and rookeries, and using standard avian-safe design for power lines. Additional mitigation measures to be implemented for the specific protection of protected migratory bird species such as the whooping crane can be found in Section 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern.
We recommend that the approach used in Chapter 3.6 to break wildlife into categories such as big game animals, small game and furbearers, waterfowl and game birds, etc., be replaced instead with taxonomic ordering. Major categories of taxa would be Invertebrates, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals with further subdivisions under each of these. Likewise, we recommend that sections 4.1 through 4.6.3.5 be revised and reorganized	The recommendation to reorganize Sections 3.8 and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, is acknowledged; however, reorganization would not provide additional information in the decision making process. No change.
The “Waterfowl and Game Birds” subsection incongruously refers to “burrow abandonment” and to ravens.	No change. Game birds such as grouse are known to burrow during the winter months, and abandonment of these burrows may cause overexposure to these species. Ravens are mentioned as a potential predator to ground nests.
The content of Table 4.6-4 does not match the title of the table. Buffer distances in the table conflict with information in the accompanying text.	The title has been revised to "Table 4.6-4: Seasonal Timing Restrictions and Buffer Distances for Big Game Animals, Game Birds, Snakes, Wading Birds, and Raptors," per comment.
Miles of component habitat areas potentially impacted by electrical distribution lines do not equate to the total length of the distribution lines.	The Final Supplemental EIS has been comprehensively revised to ensure that acreages and mileages are consistent.
The subsection “Non-game Animals” consists of a confusing mix of descriptive impacts to insects, reptiles, bats, non-game birds, and small mammals.	The recommendation to reorganize Sections 3.8 and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, is acknowledged; however, reorganization would not provide additional information in the decision making process. No change.
Text at page 4.6-12 indicates that construction timing restrictions and buffer zones, “such as those described in Table 4.6-4 would be developed” (emphasis added). This wording suggests actual parameters to be implemented by the project have not yet been determined.	A footnote has been added to Table 4.6-4 to clarify timing restrictions that apply to each agency. Construction timing restrictions and buffer zones around nests would be coordinated in consultation with state and federal regulatory agencies, as discussed in Section 4.6.3.5, Mitigation Measures.
Table 4.6-4 contains multiple timing restrictions and multiple distance buffers for the same resources, with various agency designations. The text does not explain how these are to be interpreted and implemented.	A footnote has been added to Table 4.6-4 to clarify timing restrictions that apply to each agency. Construction timing restrictions and buffer zones around nests would be coordinated in consultation with state and federal regulatory agencies, as discussed in Section 4.6.3.5, Mitigation Measures.

Comment Text	Response
<i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOl), Received April 29, 2013</i>	
Explain whether the analysis [in Section 4.6] is based on the entire footprint of the project or just the pipeline ROW. We believe the scope of analysis of impacts to wildlife needs to be the entire footprint of the project with all its related components.	The analysis in Sections 3.6 and 4.6, Wildlife, covers the entire proposed Project footprint. Because the specific location of some ancillary facilities in Nebraska (e.g., access roads, pump stations, and construction camps) have not yet been determined, quantitative analysis in these sections was limited to the construction ROW.
Both Table 3.6-1 and the related discussion in Chapter 3.6 should be revised to reflect the full footprint of the project and account for all acres of wildlife habitat that will be impacted by the project, not just those that comprise the pipeline ROW.	Table 3.6-1 has been revised to reflect the full footprint of the project and accounts for all acres of wildlife habitat that will be impacted by the project. Chapter 4.6, Wildlife, addresses impacts based on the full footprint of the project.
In Chapter 4, Environmental Consequences, several sections are prefaced by a qualifying statement that the following discussion of environmental impacts is based on potential mitigation measures...However, the Draft Supplemental EIS does not clearly distinguish between “mitigation” and “potential mitigation,” nor does it indicate the likelihood that mitigation measures will be adopted.	This inconsistency has been addressed throughout the document. Mitigation measures not already required or agreed to by Keystone are not included in the document.
The CEQ’s NEPA regulations cite the requirement for a monitoring and enforcement program be adopted and summarized in the record of decision where applicable for any mitigation (40 CFR 1505.2(c)). We were unable to locate a reference in the Draft Supplemental EIS or determine whether any such program has yet been developed.	As described in Section 2.1.7, Pipeline System Design and Construction Procedures, of the Final Supplemental EIS, the PHMSA Office of Pipeline Safety is responsible for developing and enforcing regulations for safe operation of hazardous liquid pipelines, including the proposed Project. Keystone would be required to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project consistent with the PHMSA requirements presented in 49 CFR 195 (Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline), as well as relevant industry standards, and applicable state standards. Appendix G, CMRP, describes specific monitoring procedures to which Keystone has committed. In addition, the Final Supplemental EIS includes a PHMSA Special Condition (which did not appear in the Draft Supplemental EIS) addressing third-party monitoring requirements.

Comment Text	Response
<p><b><i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOl), Received April 29, 2013</i></b></p> <p>At Page 4.6-9, the Draft Supplemental EIS text states that direct impacts to nesting migratory birds would be avoided by limiting construction to non-nesting periods during late summer through winter. Also, page 4.6-12 states cutting trees with active raptor nest trees during the nesting season would be prohibited. However, other statements appear to be in conflict with these statements. For example, page 4.6- 8 states that direct impacts of the project on small game bird species could include “loss of eggs or young, or death.” At page 4.6-9, the text states that cutting trees would result in loss of nests, eggs, and young. Statements on page 4.6-13 appear to equivocate whatever limitations on construction will be used by stating: “If construction would occur during the nesting season...[then certain practices to locate nests would be followed].” It is unclear why measures specified for protecting ground-nesting birds in a single county, Phillips County, Montana, (page 4.6-13) should not apply throughout the project route. For these reasons, in addition to the other USFWS concerns identified above, we recommend that sections 4.6.1 through 4.6.3.5 of the Draft Supplemental EIS be revised and clarified.</p>	<p>Construction may occur during the portions of the nesting season. If construction does occur during the nesting season, additional conservation measures will be followed. The conservation measure specific to Phillips County, Montana, was requested by BLM only for BLM land. The proposed Project only crosses BLM lands in Phillips County. No change.</p>
<p>The Draft Supplemental EIS assessment of plant re-growth is limited to state listed noxious weeds. The Department recommends that companies and their contractors consult with State Natural Heritage Programs, Native Plant Societies, and/or Natural Area Managers to identify exotic species that threaten native ecosystems, including smooth brome (<i>Bromus inermis</i> Leyss) and other species purposely seeded for agriculture. In addition, companies and/or their contractors should follow BMPs to ensure contractor equipment is checked and cleaned for non-native plants/seeds and provide for staging areas for such activities. Finally, as a mitigation action, companies should apply high rates of native annual forbs and grasses to conventional reclamation seed mixture in the pipeline corridor to minimize invasive species establishment. Fertilizers should not be used in disturbed areas as they promote undesirable species.</p>	<p>Keystone has committed to implement noxious weed control measures, as discussed in Section 4.5.4, Potential Impacts to Biologically Unique Landscapes and Vegetation Communities of Conservation Concern. These measures include identifying weed infestation locations on construction drawings, mowing prior to seed development, and applying herbicide (in consultation with county or state regulatory agencies, and landowners) before clearing, grading, trenching, or other soil disturbing work in infested areas. Keystone would implement BMPs for vegetation control.</p> <p>Detailed noxious weed management and requirements would be established at the time of permitting; however, the Final Supplemental EIS includes recommendations for successful weed management.</p>

Comment Text	Response
<p><b><i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOl), Received April 29, 2013</i></b></p> <p>At several locations in Chapter 4, Environmental Consequences, the Draft Supplemental EIS states, “Additional relevant information is pending and will be included in this review as part of the Final EIS.” (See sections, 4.6.3; 4.6.5.1; 4.6.5.2; 4.6.5.3) The nature of the additional relevant information is not stated. However, these particular sections of the Draft Supplemental EIS in-part refer to USFWS administered lands or to wildlife resources within USFWS’ legal jurisdiction. We recommend that the U.S. Department of State inform USFWS in advance of additional relevant material to be added, and provide USFWS with adequate time to review, and if necessary, recommend revisions to drafted text before it is finalized for the Final Supplemental EIS.</p>	<p>The referenced text no longer appears in the Final Supplemental EIS.</p>
<p>Table 3.6-1. We recommend that the “Grassland/Pasture” vegetation category be further divided and reported as those acres that are managed pastures (typically introduced grass species) vs. intact native grassland/prairie acres. The two cover types are distinctly different vegetation communities with different ecological attributes.</p>	<p>No change. Native grasslands are considered communities of conservation concern. Therefore, the potential impacts to native grasslands in each state have been analyzed in detail utilizing the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) 2011 GAP Analysis, which provides greater detail in land cover habitat and distribution. Please refer specifically to Table 4.5-2 for information regarding impacts to native grasslands.</p>
<p>We recommend a monitoring and enforcement program be developed to provide accountability and environmental oversight of mitigation implementation, which would be funded by the applicant but independent of the applicant’s control. Monitoring should be done by an independent party with qualifying credentials, and involve on-the-ground inspectors for each area for preconstruction surveys and as construction occurs, with procedures for frequent reporting to regulatory authorities. (The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission employs similar monitoring procedures for oversight of environmental stipulations for pipeline construction.) The program should report on adherence to fish and wildlife environmental mitigation measures specified by the U.S. Department of State. We suggest that a description of that monitoring and enforcement program be added to the Final Supplemental EIS.</p>	<p>The details of the monitoring and enforcement programs are presented in Appendix G, CMRP. The inspection frequencies would be determined by PHMSA requirements, other permitting requirements, and as outlined in the CMRP. In addition, as described in Appendix B, Potential Releases and Pipeline Safety, of the Final Supplemental EIS, Keystone must prepare and follow an Operator Qualification Program for construction tasks that could affect pipeline integrity. The Construction Operator Qualification Program must comply with 49 CFR 195.501 (Qualification of Pipeline Personnel—Scope) and must be followed throughout the construction process to help ensure the qualifications of individuals performing tasks on the pipeline. Appendix B also includes a PHMSA Special Condition (which did not appear in the Draft Supplemental EIS) addressing third-party monitoring requirements.</p>

Comment Text	Response
<b><i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOl), Received April 29, 2013</i></b>	
<p>Table 3.6-4. We recommend that a table of the Birds of Conservation Concern that are known or likely to occur in the project area be added to this section. Birds of Conservation Concern are a distinct subset of migratory bird species that EO 13186 directs federal agencies to take actions to protect. These species should also be addressed in the chapter on environmental consequences.</p>	<p>The Final Supplemental EIS has been revised to address this comment.</p>
<p>The Draft Supplemental EIS text states that, “Construction of the proposed Project would result in disturbance of about 12,696 acres...” However, section 2.1.2 of Chapter 2 states, “Approximately 15,493 acres of land would be disturbed during construction.” These statements are not in agreement.</p>	<p>The Final Supplemental EIS has been comprehensively revised to ensure that acreages and mileages are consistent.</p>
<p>Also, at page 4.6-2 in the second paragraph there is a partial listing of components of the project. However, this excludes many other project components discussed in Chapter 2.1. Since all project components will impact wildlife in some manner, there should be a complete listing of these in this section and the impacts of all components should be evaluated in the Final Supplemental EIS.</p>	<p>Because wildlife (and other) impacts from individual components cannot be easily or consistently identified, the Final Supplemental EIS discussions of impacts to encompass all components of the proposed Project, including ancillary facilities.</p>
<p>Pipeline operation, maintenance, and inspection actions after construction will also likely impact wildlife species so these activities should be listed in the Final Supplemental EIS and their related impacts on wildlife should be evaluated in this chapter.</p>	<p>No change. Effects on wildlife from pipeline operation, maintenance, and inspection are discussed in Section 4.6.3, Potential Impacts.</p>
<p>Other, additional ways this project will impact wildlife include species displacement, barrier effects, increased predation rates and predator travel lanes, increased nest parasitism, vehicle collisions with wildlife, fugitive dust, invasive plant species, increased wildfire risk, lower wildlife density, increase in collisions with power lines and electrocutions on power poles, increase in off road vehicle use (quads, dirt bikes, etc.), increase in trash/human waste, and increase in poaching. The list should be expanded to cover the full extent of impacts (both direct and indirect) to wildlife associated with the project, and all these impacts should be evaluated in this chapter.</p>	<p>The Final Supplemental EIS has been revised to address this comment.</p>

Comment Text	Response
<b><i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOI), Received April 29, 2013</i></b>	
Table 4.6-2, Habitat Types and Related Fragmentation Issues. For several habitat types under the “Nest Parasitism,” “Facilitated Predator Movements”, and “Disturbance-Construction Maintenance” columns the current Table version has some habitat types as “unchecked” indicating that the impact type does not apply to that habitat type. It is unclear why these impact types would not apply to all wildlife habitats. Also the “Habitat Types” in Table 4.6-2 should match the “Vegetation Community Classification” categories used in Table 3.6-1.	Table 4.6-2 has been revised to include nest parasitism, facilitated predator movement, and disturbance/construction maintenance in all habitat types, and the habitat types have been revised to match those in Table 3.6-1.
The statement on the top of the page in the first sentence is unsupported: No data is presented on estimated habitat acres lost, so how does the reader know that it “would likely be small.”	Reference to Table 3.6-1 has been corrected. "Small" in this case is less than 5% of permanent impacts.
In the second paragraph on this page there could also be noise impacts to wildlife as part of pipeline operations and maintenance after construction.	Noise disturbance is included as a potential effect on wildlife in Section 4.12, Air Quality and Noise.
We recommend that the discussion of specific Federal wildlife laws be up front at the beginning of Chapter 4.6 and that the discussion for each wildlife law be broken out and separated under its own header.	The recommendation to reorganize Sections 3.8 and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, is acknowledged; however, reorganization would not provide additional information in the decision making process. No change.
The Draft Supplemental EIS references nest and rookery surveys conducted in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012. The Final Supplemental EIS should be revised to include descriptions of all wildlife surveys conducted for the project, and results from all these surveys should be at least summarized in the Final Supplemental EIS.	The referenced reports are appendices to the BA, which is provided as Appendix H of the Draft Supplemental EIS. The reports themselves are available only via limited distribution due to the sensitive nature of the content (i.e. the location of protected and endangered species will not be disclosed to the public for the protection of the species).
Somewhere in this chapter expected impacts to Birds of Conservation Concern should be acknowledged and an evaluation of these impacts should be presented.	Birds of Conservation Concern are listed and discussed in Section 3.6.2.4, Non-Game Animals.
Table 4.6-3. This table is apparently based on Whittington and Allen (2008) Guideline for Raptor Conservation in the Western United States. However Whittington and Allen (2008) was strictly a draft product that has yet to be finalized. Thus citing that document and using it as a basis for this Table is not appropriate. The USFWS can provide appropriate sources for nest buffer recommendations.	Table 4.6-3 has been modified to reflect USFWS sources. In some cases, buffer zone distances have been revised to reflect published data.

Comment Text	Response
<b><i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOl), Received April 29, 2013</i></b>	
Page 4.6-13. First bullet point at top of the page. Why does this mitigation measure only apply to one county in Montana?	The conservation measure specific to Phillips County, Montana was requested by BLM only for BLM land. The proposed Project only crosses BLM lands in Phillips County.
Also in addition to concerns listed [on p.4.6.15] for increased perches for raptors and the related predation on ground nesting birds, the same concern applies to Corvids as well.	Section 4.6, Wildlife, has been revised to include references to increased predation on ground nesting birds from corvids.
Page 4.6-16 at bottom of page. Another bullet item should be added to the Final Supplemental EIS indicating that avian-safe designs and methods are described in Avian Power Line Interaction Committee’s (APLIC) Reducing Avian Collisions with Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2012 document (APLIC 2012).	No Change. Incorporating Avian safe designs per APLIC is an existing conservation measure described in Section 4.6.5.3, Electrical Distribution Lines and Substations.
Page 4.8-16. “Impacts to the pallid sturgeon from temporary water withdrawals during hydrostatic testing in the lower Platte River Basin would be avoided since the volume of water needed would be withdrawn at a rate less than 10 percent of the baseline daily flow and returned to its source within a 30-day period.” This statement is scientifically unsupported in the Draft Supplemental EIS. Before a decision is made as to scope of effect, consideration should be given, based on all available scientific information, as to how a 10 percent drop in daily flow may affect this species.	The Final Supplemental EIS has been revised to address this comment.
Summary statements about wildlife impacts should all be properly qualified as expected to be negligible.	The wildlife section within Section 4.15, Cumulative Effects Assessment and Extraterritorial Concerns, was reviewed to ensure that all summary statements about wildlife impacts were qualified as <i>expected</i> to be negligible.
The [Cumulative Effects] chapter should provide some assessment of how the cumulative impacts, including climate change, may affect fish, wildlife and plant resources.	Section 4.15, Cumulative Effects Assessment and Extraterritorial Concerns, provides assessments of how cumulative impacts may affect fish, wildlife, and plant resources. Section 4.14, Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change, provides assessments of how cumulative impacts may affect fish, wildlife, and plant resources.

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<i>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOI), Received April 29, 2013</i>	
<p>Page 4.8.16. Also not considered is how the process of water intake and return may affect turbidity and sedimentation and whether these processes are likely to have negative impacts to [pallid sturgeon].</p>	<p>The proposed Project would cross the Platte River using the HDD method. Activities associated with the proposed Project in that area include temporary water withdrawals for drilling fluids and hydrostatic testing. Platte River basin water depletions in Nebraska could affect resources by reducing the amount of water available in the lower Platte River basin. The state of Nebraska in cooperation with the USFWS has developed plans to manage water depletions in conjunction with Section 7 ESA. For the proposed Project, temporary water withdrawals during hydrostatic testing in the Platte River basin would avoid impacts to resources since the volume of water needed would be returned to its source within a 30-day period. Temporary water withdrawals are considered to have no effect, as described by the USFWS Platte River species de minimis depletions threshold: “temporary withdrawals of water (e.g., for hydrostatic pipeline testing) that return all the water to the same drainage basin within 30 days are considered to have no effect, and do not require consultation.” Sections 3.8 and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, of the Final Supplemental EIS discuss potential impacts to federal threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, BLM sensitive species, state threatened and endangered species, and species of conservation concern.</p>
<p>Page 4.15-46 stating that, “The anticipated overall absence of permanent impacts to wildlife resources from the propose Project...” Constructing an 875-mile pipeline with related infrastructure such as roads, pump stations, power lines, and substations will result in some permanent impacts to wildlife resources. These will include at least some permanent alteration or loss of habitat, habitat fragmentation, species displacements, barrier effects, etc. This statement and all other related statements in this chapter should be revised to acknowledge that some permanent impacts that will result from this project.</p>	<p>Cumulative effects to wildlife will be similar to those discussed in Section 4.6, Wildlife, and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, of the Final Supplemental EIS. Although some individuals would not survive, such occurrences are likely to be minimal due to conservation and mitigation measures to minimize mortality. In addition, Keystone has committed to mitigation measures to reduce indirect impacts such as increased predation, fragmentation, stress, and reproductive loss, and to trusts that would benefit both the white prairie fringed orchid, American burying beetle, and other wildlife species (see the 2013 USFWS Biological Opinion in Appendix H). Restoration of sensitive habitats would be implemented and recovery of populations to pre-construction levels within the project area is expected. Long-term recovery time can be expected for some populations, but no permanent population losses are anticipated.</p>
<p>Page 4.15-46...The text states that “the majority of the potential effects to wildlife resources are indirect, short term or negligible, limited in geographic extent, and associated with the construction phase of the proposed Project only.” This statement is inaccurate and should be revised...Impacts to wildlife are not just related to project construction. Impacts to wildlife from this infrastructure will occur throughout the life of the project. Also, some of these project impacts will be direct such as wildlife collisions and electrocutions from power lines and vehicle collisions with wildlife on project access roads.</p>	<p>Cumulative effects to wildlife will be similar to those discussed in Section 4.6, Wildlife, and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, of the Final Supplemental EIS. Although some individuals would not survive, such occurrences are likely to be minimal due to conservation and mitigation measures to minimize mortality. In addition, Keystone has committed to mitigation measures to reduce indirect impacts such as increased predation, fragmentation, stress, and reproductive loss, and to trusts that would benefit both the white prairie fringed orchid, American burying beetle, and other wildlife species (see the 2013 USFWS Biological Opinion in Appendix H). Restoration of sensitive habitats would be implemented and recovery of populations to pre-construction levels within the project area is expected. Long-term recovery time can be expected for some populations, but no permanent population losses are anticipated.</p>

Comment Text	Response
<b>U.S. Department of the Interior (USDOI), Received April 29, 2013</b>	
<p>Page 4.15-47...The statement that, “The duration of impacts are all temporary and short term with negligible effects on wildlife resources” is inaccurate and should be revised. Impacts to wildlife that are associated with power line and substation construction will be permanent for the life of these facilities. This will not be a temporary or short term impact on wildlife.</p>	<p>Section 4.15.2.4, Cumulative Impacts from Connected Actions, of the Final Supplemental EIS addresses the cumulative impacts of the three connected actions, including the Bakken Marketlink Project, the Big Bend to Witten 230-kV Transmission Line, and the electrical distribution lines and substations associated with proposed pump stations. Connected action project details are presented in Section 2.1.12, Connected Actions, and also in Appendix W, Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Project Descriptions. Cumulative impacts of these projects in terms of future activities were evaluated where long-term and/or permanent impacts of the proposed Project are additive with long-term and/or permanent impacts of construction and operation of the above projects.</p>
<p>Page 4.15-48...The statement "In summary with respect to wildlife, permanent impacts are not expected" is not accurate. There will be several types of permanent impacts to wildlife that will result from this project. This statement should be revised to reflect actual permanent impacts associated with this project.</p>	<p>Cumulative effects to wildlife will be similar to those discussed in Section 4.6, Wildlife, and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, of the Final Supplemental EIS. Although some individuals would not survive, such occurrences are likely to be minimal due to conservation and mitigation measures to minimize mortality. In addition, Keystone has committed to mitigation measures to reduce indirect impacts such as increased predation, fragmentation, stress, and reproductive loss, and to trusts that would benefit both the white prairie fringed orchid, American burying beetle, and other wildlife species (see the 2013 USFWS Biological Opinion in Appendix H). Restoration of sensitive habitats would be implemented and recovery of populations to pre-construction levels within the project area is expected. Long-term recovery time can be expected for some populations, but no permanent population losses are anticipated.</p>
<p>Pages 4.15-108 and 109...This section acknowledges potential impacts to fish and aquatic invertebrates in the event of fuel spills or leaks. Yet there is no acknowledgement of the potential impacts to wildlife in the event of spills or leaks.</p>	<p>Section 4.15.3.13, Potential Releases, addresses cumulative impacts of potential releases. The potential for cumulative impacts associated with unintended operational releases from the proposed Project is addressed qualitatively in the CEA, because effects are heavily dependent upon how large the spills would be and where they might occur. The CEA evaluates the probability of multiple releases within shared pipeline corridors and pipeline crossings, as well as the probability of multiple releases within a pipeline stream crossing.</p>
<p>Chapter 4.16...The first sentence on this page should be revised. Data or literature citations presented are not adequate to support the statement that "there would be no significant impacts ... " The statement should at least be properly qualified to indicate that significant impacts to most resources are not expected.</p>	<p>The referenced sentence has been revised to state that "significant impacts to most resources are not expected".</p>
<p>Page 4.16-3...The construction of this project will result in impacts to wildlife. Hence the first sentence under the "Construction" column here is not accurate. It refers only to potential impacts when in fact if this project is built there will be a number of impacts to wildlife that will occur including permanent long-term impacts. We recommend replacing "Potential" with "Expected."</p>	<p>No change. While wildlife impacts may be likely, it cannot be stated with absolute certainty that these impacts will occur; therefore, <i>potential</i> is the appropriate term.</p>

### PC.3.0 THEME STATEMENTS AND THEMATIC RESPONSES

Theme statements and thematic responses are presented in the same order as in Table PC-1. This corresponds approximately to the order in which these topic areas appear or are addressed in the Final Supplemental EIS. Table PC-3 briefly summarizes the contents of the theme statements, while Sections PC.3.1 through PC.3.22 provide the entire theme statement and response. With the exception of Figure PC-1 and Tables PC-1, PC-2 and PC-3 included in this section, all figures and tables referenced below are included in the chapters or other appendices of the Final Supplemental EIS, unless otherwise specified.

**Table PC-3 Summary of Theme Statements**

<b>Theme Code</b>	<b>Theme Statement Summary</b>
<i>Project Description (PD)</i>	
PD 01	Keystone’s financial commitment to clean up spills
PD 02	Decommissioning and mitigation plans, including costs and payment plans
PD 03	The need to evaluate the entire final pipeline route for impacts
PD 04	Concerns about the composition of dilbit
PD 05	Environmental safeguards
PD 06	Concerns about the adequacy of materials, manufacturing processes, and construction procedures
PD 07	Descriptions of waterbody, wetland, and floodplain crossings and facility siting
PD 08	Electricity requirements of the proposed Project
PD 09	Monitoring and enforcement programs
<i>Purpose and Need (PN)</i>	
PN 01	Long-term economic and energy security needs
PN 02	Reliance on fossil fuels, use of alternative/renewable energy, climate change, and related subjects
PN 03	Opportunity cost of encouraging more petroleum extraction vs. focusing on sustainable energy
PN 04	Effects of the proposed Project on energy costs and foreign oil dependence
PN 05	Concerns that environmental and economic impacts outweigh the benefits of the proposed Project
PN 06	The assumption that bitumen extraction is independent of the existence of the proposed Project
PN 07	The United States will not benefit economically from the proposed Project due to the likelihood of oil exports
PN 08	The proposed Project is not in the national interest
PN 09	General statements for or against the proposed Project
PN 10	The proposed Project would benefit the United States through employment and increased security
PN 11	The need for more analysis of the relationship between Canadian bitumen production and the proposed Project
PN 12	The need for more analysis of how the market drives the need for the proposed Project
PN 13	The need for more analysis of whether products transported in the proposed Project would be exported
<i>Process (PRO)</i>	
PRO 01	Conflicts of interest in the selection of the contactor who prepared the Final Supplemental EIS
PRO 02	Comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS should be made public

<b>Theme Code</b>	<b>Theme Statement Summary</b>
PRO 03	Difficulty accessing and using the electronic Draft Supplemental EIS files
PRO 04	The need to extend the public comment period on the Draft Supplemental EIS
PRO 05	The need for an independent review of background information related to the proposed Project
PRO 06	Additional methods of public involvement should be used
PRO 07	The need for public hearings outside Nebraska
<i>Geology (GEO)</i>	
GEO 01	Seismic hazard risk and seismic zones
GEO 02	The need to consider seismic activity prior to 1973
GEO 03	The need for updated gas and water well information
<i>Soils and Sediments (SOIL)</i>	
SOIL 01	Damage to and contamination of productive agricultural soils
SOIL 02	Incorrect conclusions about and mitigation for topsoil loss
SOIL 03	Likelihood of erosion of prime farmland soil
SOIL 04	Combined soil effects of heavy vehicle traffic and clearance of forests
SOIL 05	Failure of soil restoration in previous similar projects
SOIL 06	Soil blowouts in Nebraska
SOIL 07	While the proposed Project avoids the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)-identified Sand Hills Region, it still crosses fragile soils
SOIL 08	Questions about the accuracy of the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region definition
<i>Water Resources—Groundwater (WRG)</i>	
WRG 01	Concerns about, and the need to specify, protection measures for major aquifers
WRG 02	The need for an analysis of the impacts of spills to groundwater resources on tribal lands
WRG 03	Analysis of the groundwater impacts of drought and heat, combined with the proposed Project
WRG 04	The need to modify the proposed Project route to avoid the Ogallala Aquifer and NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region
WRG 05	Concerns about the analysis of depth to groundwater and drinking water sources
WRG 06	The NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region only includes some of the affected aquifer recharge areas
<i>Water Resources—Surface Water (WRS)</i>	
WRS 01	Concerns about waterbody crossing methods and impacts to surface water availability
WRS 02	Surface water pollution
WRS 03	Impacts of water withdrawal (for hydrostatic testing) in light of current drought conditions
WRS 04	Difficulty of cleaning up bitumen spills in waterbodies
WRS 05	Lack of location data for waterbody crossings
WRS 06	The need for USEPA review of permitting for the proposed Project
WRS 07	Lack of rigor in evaluating surface water impacts
WRS 08	Arbitrary use of “minor, intermediate, and major” designations of waterbodies
WRS 09	Surface water impacts from leaks and spills
WRS 10	Lack of analysis of crossings of designated WSRs
WRS 11	Baseline assessment of surface water quality, function, and beneficial use conditions
WRS 12	Lack of attention paid to the significance of the Platte River
WRS 13	Tribal surface water systems
WRS 14	Need for more detail about the hydrostatic testing process

<b>Theme Code</b>	<b>Theme Statement Summary</b>
WRS 15	Open-cut waterbody crossings leading to violations of water quality standards
<i>Wetlands (WET)</i>	
WET 01	Impacts of invasive species on wetlands
WET 02	Under-representation of depressional wetlands of the Prairie Pothole Region
WET 03	Inadequate analysis of wetlands as sensitive habitat
WET 04	Impacts to wetlands from previous pipeline spills
WET 05	Wetland impacts outweigh the benefits of the proposed Project
WET 06	Recommendation to use HDD as the crossing method for a wider variety of wetland and stream crossings
WET 07	Inadequate description of wetland impact avoidance and minimization efforts
WET 08	Inappropriate use of a Section 404 Nationwide Permit
WET 09	Inadequate analysis of wetland impacts
WET 10	Use of database reviews instead of field surveys of wetland acreages and waterbodies
WET 11	Inappropriate definition of “permanent” wetland impacts
WET 12	Concerns about impacts to forested wetlands
WET 13	Lack of a wetland permitting system in Nebraska
WET 14	Inappropriate use of Nationwide Permit 12 for the proposed Project
<i>Terrestrial Vegetation (VEG)</i>	
VEG 01	Native tall and mixed grass prairie grassland restoration time lag
VEG 02	Permanent impacts and fragmentation of forests, shrubs, native grasslands, pasture communities
VEG 03	Impacts on old growth forests
VEG 04	Thermal impacts on restoration efforts
VEG 05	Length and difficulty of the recovery time for sagebrush vegetation
VEG 06	Inadequacy of the “availability of seed at the time of reclamation” for reclamation
VEG 07	Inadequate discussion of invasive species
VEG 08	Inadequate discussion of traditionally used native plants
VEG 09	Inadequate restoration plan for native grasses
VEG 10	Impacts on Bitter Creek and Slim Buttes priority areas
VEG 11	Inaccurate assumptions about the ability to restore vegetative communities
VEG 12	Concerns about responsibility for controlling noxious weeds
VEG 13	Inadequate information for evaluation of revegetation
VEG 14	Concerns about impacts to native grasslands and prairies
VEG 15	Flawed soil temperature studies
<i>Wildlife (WI)</i>	
WI 01	Effects on migratory bird flyways
WI 02	Effects on migration patterns for terrestrial migratory wildlife
WI 03	The need for bird-strike mitigation devices/diverters adjacent to the Niobrara River
WI 04	Impacts on greater sage-grouse due to crossing sage-steppe communities
WI 05	Introduction of invasive species and impacts on native species
WI 06	Impacts on Important Bird Areas
WI 07	Inadequate mitigation for wildlife impacts

<b>Theme Code</b>	<b>Theme Statement Summary</b>
WI 08	Potential violations of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and ESA
WI 09	Impacts to bird populations from spills and habitat disturbance
WI 10	The need for more emphasis on species critical to their environment
WI 11	Inadequate information on the location of raptor nests
WI 12	Inadequate information about impacts to amphibians, reptiles, and invertebrates
WI 13	Inconsistent text in Table 4.6-4 regarding construction timing restrictions
WI 14	The need to avoid the April to August nesting season
WI 15	The need for clarification regarding the scope of the analysis
WI 16	Birds of Conservation Concern
WI 17	The need for peer review of Table 4.6-3
WI 18	Corvids should be included as sources of predation to ground nesting birds
WI 19	Inconsistent definitions of habitat types used for analysis
WI 20	Inadequate discussion of American Indian relationships to wildlife species
WI 21	Inadequate discussion of the impacts on wildlife habitats in the Sand Hills region
WI 22	Inadequate discussion of habitat fragmentation
WI 23	Effects on priority grassland landscapes
WI 24	Increased wildlife mortality and stress in combination with past projects in the area
WI 25	Inadequate disclosure of impacts to fish and wildlife
<i>Fisheries (FISH)</i>	
FISH 01	Adverse impacts on fisheries in waterbodies crossed by the proposed Project
FISH 02	Adverse impacts due to the temperature of the operational pipeline in waterbodies
FISH 03	Inadequate analysis of impacts to tribal fisheries
<i>Threatened and Endangered Species (TES)</i>	
TES 01	Inadequate analysis of the effects of spills on threatened and endangered species habitat
TES 02	Lack of field surveys
TES 03	Inadequate methodology for identifying the small white lady's slipper
TES 04	Impacts of hydrostatic testing on species in the Missouri NRR
TES 05	Unsupported statement about impacts to pallid sturgeon
TES 06	The need to address impacts to larval sturgeon
TES 07	The need for analysis of impacts to whooping cranes due to a spill during migration periods
TES 08	Insufficient/ineffective mitigation measures for greater sage-grouse
TES 09	Use of databases rather than comprehensive surveys
TES 10	Inadequate analysis of impacts to black-footed ferret and mountain plover
TES 11	Inadequate analysis of impacts to interior least terns
TES 12	Bias in the species survey
TES 13	Minimization of the status of endangered species
TES 14	The need for discussion of the relationship between indigenous people and threatened, endangered, and sensitive species
TES 15	Inadequate analysis of impacts to whooping cranes
<i>Land Use, Recreation, and Visual Resources (LU)</i>	
LU 01	Disruption and damage to family farms and other property

<b>Theme Code</b>	<b>Theme Statement Summary</b>
LU 02	Disturbance of land with high scenic value
LU 03	Impacts on lands that drain to the Niobrara NSR and Missouri NRR
LU 04	Inadequate discussion of lighting for aboveground facilities, especially as it relates to NHTs
LU 05	Inadequate analysis of impacts to recreation
LU 06	Inadequate discussion of the impacts of easement agreements on landowners
<i>Socioeconomics (SO)</i>	
SO 01	The proposed Project's effects on unemployment
SO 02	The number of jobs created by the proposed Project
SO 03	Concerns about whether jobs would be filled by local workers
SO 04	Concerns about the type of jobs provided by the proposed Project
SO 05	Concerns about impacts of the proposed Project on other job sectors, opportunities for "green" jobs.
SO 06	Jobs for union workers
SO 07	Small business
SO 08	Economic "ripple effects" of the proposed Project
SO 09	Impacts of the proposed Project on the United States–Canada economic relationship
SO 10	Economic effects on local economies
SO 11	Manufacture of pipe for the proposed Project
SO 12	Lack of analysis of the economic impacts of potential crop loss due to the proposed Project
SO 13	Inadequate analysis of negative economic impacts such as spills and GHG emissions
SO 14	Tax revenues from the proposed Project
SO 15	Exemption of the proposed Project from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF)
SO 16	Recommendation to include carbon taxes or fees as a mitigation measure
SO 17	Inadequate analysis of social impacts on the proposed Project area
SO 18	Negative impacts on property values
SO 19	Benefits to motorists
<i>Environmental Justice (EJ)</i>	
EJ 01	Inadequate disclosure of impacts on low-income, minority, and American Indian communities
EJ 02	Inadequate disclosure of impacts on low-income and minority communities near refineries
EJ 03	Targeting of less-affluent areas and tribal lands
EJ 04	Increased demand for medical services in underserved areas
EJ 05	The need to address the long-term EJ impacts of climate change and sea level rise
EJ 06	Inconsistent application of EJ methodology
<i>Cultural Resources (CR)</i>	
CR 01	Inadequate tribal consultation
CR 02	Lack of adherence to federal laws, regulations, and processes with regard to tribes
CR 03	Incorrect characterization of "stone circles"
CR 04	The need for new/additional cultural resources data
CR 05	Hagen Site NHL
CR 06	Lewis and Clark NHT
<i>Air Quality and Noise (AQN)</i>	
AQN 01	Inadequate assessment of noise on NPS lands

<b>Theme Code</b>	<b>Theme Statement Summary</b>
AQN 02	“Units of the National Park System and National Historic Trails” as noise-sensitive places
AQN 03	Noise generated by overflights for pipeline monitoring
AQN 04	Inappropriate use of distance as the primary gauge for noise impacts
AQN 05	The need for additional noise mitigation
AQN 06	Tribal air quality regulations, standards, and air quality impacts
<i>Potential Releases (Spills, Ruptures, etc.) (RISK)</i>	
RISK 01	Inadequate description of repair methods for segments underneath waterbodies
RISK 02	Concerns about the adequacy and appropriateness of the groundwater model
RISK 03	Spill liability
RISK 04	Risks of sabotage and terrorist attack
RISK 05	Lack of a detailed mitigation plan, integrity management plan, and ERP
RISK 06	Inadequate discussion of impacts on local economies and ecosystems due to a spill
RISK 07	Inadequate discussion of impacts on water resources, wildlife, and vegetation due to a spill
RISK 08	Inadequate information on dilbit cleanup methods and approaches
RISK 09	Inadequate discussion of economic impacts of a spill
RISK 10	Inadequate discussion of safety risks to, and migration through, soil, groundwater, and surface water
RISK 11	Inadequate assessment of the adequacy of construction materials, internal temperature, and corrosion
RISK 12	Lack of information about the diluent and oil being transported
RISK 13	Failure to consider the impacts of and other recent studies of spills
RISK 14	Inadequate discussion of safeguards, generally
RISK 15	Inadequate discussion of undetectable spills
RISK 16	Inadequate discussion of safeguards for High Consequence Areas (HCAs)
RISK 17	Inadequate assessment of economic benefits, compared to the risk of a spill
RISK 18	Concerns about the size of the proposed Project in relation to historical spills
RISK 19	Use of best available technology for spill prevention, detection, and cleanup
RISK 20	Lack of consideration of potential impacts along the proposed Project route
RISK 21	Concerns about the adequacy of the proposed Project safeguards
RISK 22	Lack of evaluation of a worst-case scenario
RISK 23	Lack of adequate oversight and verification
RISK 24	Lack of acknowledgment of unacceptable impacts
RISK 25	Lack of consideration of Keystone’s safety record and safety culture
RISK 26	Inadequate acknowledgment of the spill history on the existing Keystone pipeline
RISK 27	Need for more detailed information about pipeline operational conditions and components
RISK 28	Need for third party assessments of bitumen characteristics
RISK 29	Inadequate discussion of spill cleanup criteria and methodologies
RISK 30	The need for information on human health impacts from exposure to crude oil
RISK 31	The need to discuss exposure to naturally-occurring anthrax
<i>Climate Change and Related Subjects (CLIM)</i>	
CLIM 01	Lack of input from a climatologist or climate change expert
CLIM 02	Reduced GHG emissions compared to other transportation methods
CLIM 03	Inadequate discussion of GHG impacts or mitigation options

<b>Theme Code</b>	<b>Theme Statement Summary</b>
CLIM 04	Flawed GHG assumptions and data
CLIM 05	Inaccurate characterization of lifecycle GHG emissions
CLIM 06	Carbon impacts of the loss of boreal forests in bitumen extraction areas
CLIM 07	Inaccurate assumptions about energy, GHG, and climate change impacts of bitumen extraction and processing
CLIM 08	Inaccurate characterization of GHG and climate change impacts from petcoke
CLIM 09	Inaccurate characterization of GHG and climate change impacts in the United States
CLIM 10	Inaccurate characterization of GHG and climate change impacts in the end-use phase
CLIM 11	Inaccurate quantification of annual GHG emissions
CLIM 12	Inaccurate characterization of the proposed Project's global climate change impacts
CLIM 13	Incorrect conclusion about the proposed Project's impacts on global climate change
CLIM 14	The proposed Project should not be permitted due to its impacts on global climate change
CLIM 15	Correct conclusion about the proposed Project's impacts on global climate change
CLIM 16	Inadequate consideration of the social costs of carbon
CLIM 17	Specific GHG impacts of the proposed Project
CLIM 18	The need for the United States to demonstrate climate change leadership by not permitting the proposed Project, or by requiring carbon taxes or cap and trade
CLIM 19	The need for Canadian regulations related to the proposed Project
CLIM 20	Inadequate consideration of bitumen extraction scenarios in Alberta
CLIM 21	The need to consider future climate change impacts on the proposed Project
<i>Cumulative Effects and Extraterritorial Concerns (CU)</i>	
CU 01	Impacts on boreal forests, habitats, and wildlife
CU 02	Inadequate analysis of cumulative impacts on Canadian resources
CU 03	Impacts on migratory birds from bitumen extraction
CU 04	Inadequate analysis of health risks due to bitumen refining
CU 05	Inadequate assessment of bitumen extraction on indigenous people
CU 06	Inadequate consideration of Keystone's previously submitted and withdrawn PHMSA special permit application
CU 07	Water required for bitumen extraction
CU 08	Inadequate analysis of pollution related to refining bitumen
CU 09	Inadequate assessment of incremental impacts
CU 10	Flawed assumptions in assessment of refinery impacts
CU 11	Incomplete resource parameters
CU 12	Inadequate assessment of lifecycle cumulative impacts of bitumen and the proposed Project
CU 13	Inadequate analysis of impacts from connected actions or alternatives
CU 14	Inadequate consideration of impacts from the Gulf Coast Project (GCP)
CU 15	Inadequate consideration of cumulative economic and community impacts
CU 16	Inadequate consideration of the impacts of bitumen extraction in the United States
CU 17	Inadequate consideration of cumulative economic and community impacts
<i>Alternatives (ALT)</i>	
ALT 01	Encouragement of renewable energy instead of development of fossil fuel infrastructure
ALT 02	Promotion of energy conservation instead of development of fossil fuel infrastructure

<b>Theme Code</b>	<b>Theme Statement Summary</b>
ALT 03	Need to evaluate the existing Keystone pipeline ROW as an alternative
ALT 04	Fully evaluate the use of rail instead of a pipeline
ALT 05	Fully evaluate the transport of Canadian bitumen via Canadian rail and ports, instead of U.S. facilities
ALT 06	Request for an alternative that completely avoids the Ogallala Aquifer
ALT 07	The need to consider spill risk and GHG generation in evaluation of alternatives
ALT 08	The need to construct refineries near extraction areas instead of transporting bitumen to the Gulf Coast area
ALT 09	The need to consider the status quo alternative in more detail
ALT 10	Suggestions regarding alternatives not specifically discussed in themes 1 through 9 above
<i>Legal and Regulatory Requirements (LEG)</i>	
LEG 01	Violation of laws, treaties, conventions, and international agreements
LEG 02	Improper use of eminent domain
LEG 03	Failure to comply with laws and regulations related to tribal consultation
LEG 04	Failure to meet NEPA's requirement of taking a "hard look" at the proposed Project
LEG 05	Legal inadequacy due to failure to evaluate the full lifecycle of bitumen transport
LEG 06	Inadequate discussion of potential legal penalties to Keystone
LEG 07	CWA requirements regarding alternatives
LEG 08	The need for a large bond to be posted by Keystone
LEG 09	Whether Keystone must comply with U.S. regulations due to Keystone's status as a foreign corporation
LEG 10	Prohibition of federal purchases of fuel derived from bitumen
LEG 11	Inadequate regulations regarding spills and GHG impacts
LEG 12	Difficulty of enforcing special rules due to Keystone's status as a foreign corporation
LEG 13	Lack a of state regulatory body in Nebraska
LEG 14	Failure to comply with the NEPA requirement for a monitoring and enforcement program
LEG 15	NEPA requirement to re-evaluate all issues presented in the 2011 Final EIS
LEG 16	"False representation" of the Nebraska Sand Hills
LEG 17	Inadequate review of the proposed Project by the State of Nebraska
LEG 18	Confusing descriptions of requirements for spill response plans
LEG 19	Failure to address previously expressed USEPA concerns
LEG 20	Incomplete material in Appendix I (Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure [SPCC] and ERP)
LEG 21	Inappropriateness of the Department serving as the lead federal agency
LEG 22	Requirement under NEPA to model dilbit movements within the Northern High Plains Aquifer
LEG 23	Failure to comply with BLM Resource Management Plans (RMPs)
LEG 24	Failure to provide a complete review of the ERP
LEG 25	Failure to disclose BLM's requirements for compensation for use of federal land
LEG 26	Failure to disclose information about Keystone shareholders
LEG 27	Inadequate consideration of increased GHG and related impacts of the proposed Project

## **PC.3.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### ***Theme PD 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

Provide details on Keystone's long-term commitment to clean up all spills and damages, with details on how funds have been secured, such as in escrow accounts or insurance.

#### **Response**

In the event of a spill, Keystone would be liable for costs associated with cleanup and restoration, as well as other compensation, under a number of federal, state, and tribal laws as outlined in Table 4.13-40. Keystone is legally required to clean up spills (see Theme LEG 06), and has agreed that it would be responsible for cleanup and restoration of areas affected by a spill, including groundwater. Keystone has also agreed to provide alternative potable water, if necessary. These statutes have various types of liability and fines associated with spills, and Keystone would be responsible for meeting the requirements of the applicable statutes.

### ***Theme PD 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

What is the plan for decommissioning the pipeline, including mitigation? Costs and payment plans for decommissioning need to be included in the overall project plan.

#### **Response**

Keystone would comply with the Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA) requirements for decommissioning crude oil pipelines as outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 49 Section 195.402(c)(10) (Procedural Manual for Operations, Maintenance, and Emergencies) and in 49 CFR 195.59 (Abandonment or Deactivation of Facilities). These regulations require that the pipeline procedural manuals 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. Further details are provided in Section 2.1.11, Operations and Maintenance.

### ***Theme PD 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The entire final pipeline route needs to be evaluated for impacts. The route falls near sensitive areas, homes, wells, and existing pipelines.

#### **Response**

The entire route has been evaluated for impacts, as were the pipe yard and rail siding in North Dakota and pump stations in Kansas, including wells, existing pipelines, and other sensitive areas. The proposed Project route in Montana and South Dakota is largely unchanged from what was presented in the 2011 Final EIS except for minor route modifications. These minor shifts are

described in Table 2.1-2. The proposed Project route was modified to avoid the Sand Hills Region in Nebraska, as identified by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ), to improve the constructability of the pipeline and in response to agency and landowner comments, as shown in Table 2.1-2.

### ***Theme PD 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

Dilbit is not the same as conventional oil products, and the safety of this product and the chemicals used to make it are of concern. Dilbit is more corrosive and will impact pipeline integrity. Provide details on the chemical makeup of the dilbit, safety procedures to maintain pipeline integrity, and Facility Response Plans (FRPs) to clean up spills with these specific chemicals.

#### **Response**

The bitumen-diluent mixture, or dilbit as it is commonly referred to, is similar to heavy sour crude oil. The dilbit that would be transported by the proposed Project is bitumen (originating in the oil sands) mixed with a diluent, which is usually a natural gas liquid such as gas condensate. The gas condensate is mainly light hydrocarbons such as iso-butene, n-butane, iso-pentane, n-pentane, and hexanes. Due to shipper confidentiality issues, the exact composition of the dilbit blends are not publicly available.

Although the Department is unable to supply every Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, Appendix Q, Crude Oil Material Safety Data Sheets, contains MSDSs that identify the chemical composition and maximum volumes of chemicals that could be present in the dilbit and Bakken crude in the event of a release. These MSDSs do not represent an actual dilbit blend that would be transported by the proposed Project, but could be useful to emergency responders for planning purposes. Additional properties of the dilbit are shown in Table 3.13-1. According to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Transportation Research Board, Special Report, pipeline operations are the same for shipments of dilbit as for shipments of other crude oils; although the study did find that dilbit has a higher acid content than many other crude oils, the stable organic acids that raise the acidity levels are not corrosive at pipeline operating temperatures.<sup>4</sup>

The Final Supplemental EIS addresses potential releases and how these spills would be managed in Section 4.13, Potential Releases, including the requirement to prepare Emergency Response Plans (ERPs), spill management plans, and FRPs. These plans address proper handling and management of released crude oil and spill cleanup procedures. Additional details are provided in Section 2.1.11.2, Abnormal Operations.

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<sup>4</sup> National Academy of Sciences. 2013. Effect of Diluted Bitumen on Crude Oil Transmission Pipelines, Transportation Research Board, Special Report 311, Washington, D.C. 93p.

### ***Theme PD 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

Strict environmental safeguards should be employed in the construction and operation of the pipeline. These should include engineering design controls, testing, construction sequencing, detection systems, monitoring, inspections, mitigation, and spill response plans.

#### **Response**

Keystone would be required to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project consistent with the PHMSA requirements presented in 49 CFR 195 (Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline), as well as relevant industry standards and applicable state standards. These regulations specify pipeline material and qualification standards, minimum design requirements, and required measures to help protect the pipeline from internal, external, and atmospheric corrosion. Additionally, Keystone would comply with a set of PHMSA Project-specific Special Conditions developed for the proposed Project (see Section 1.2.2, Project-Specific Special Conditions, and Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions ). As stated in the Final EIS, and in consultation with PHMSA, the Department has determined that incorporation of these conditions along the entire length of the pipeline would provide an improved degree of safety similar to that which is applied to High Consequence Areas (HCAs), as defined in 49 CFR 195.450 (Definitions). These Special Conditions cover four categories: material requirements, construction requirements, operations and maintenance, and reporting, records retention, and certification requirements. Prior to beginning the proposed Project, Keystone would prepare and submit a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan to avoid or minimize the potential for spills or leaks (see Appendix I, SPCC Plan and ERP) and a Pipeline Spill Response Plan to PHMSA. Keystone would also prepare a project-specific ERP as required by 49 CFR 195.400 (Operation and Maintenance) for conducting normal operations and maintenance and handling of abnormal operations and emergencies. See Sections 2.1.7.1, Pipeline Design, and 2.1.7.2, Pipeline Construction Procedures, for additional details.

### ***Theme PD 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

Some proposed materials, manufacturing processes, and construction procedures are substandard. Some of the materials appear to have already been fabricated in other countries, as opposed to new materials being manufactured expressly for the proposed Project. Poor techniques for welding pipes and other methods create more hazards for potential spills.

#### **Response**

Keystone has stated that all pipeline materials have been purchased and manufactured, except for the additional pipe necessitated by the Nebraska route modification. Of the pipeline materials already manufactured, approximately 93 percent were manufactured at facilities in North America. The remaining materials (for the Nebraska route modification) are currently being manufactured at two U.S. pipe mills, and was expected to be completed in 2013. All mainline pipe material, including material already purchased and manufactured, as well as, materials being manufactured, have been or is being manufactured in accordance with the applicable

PHMSA Special Conditions related to pipe manufacturing. Those conditions require that Keystone only purchase pipe from qualified pipe suppliers and trading houses that produce and test pipe in accordance with regulatory requirements and specifications.

Hydrostatic testing would be conducted during construction to provide assurance that the system is capable of withstanding the maximum operating pressure in accordance with 49 CFR 195 Subpart E (Pressure Testing), and with the PHMSA Special Conditions that are required for the proposed Project. Additionally, Keystone would be required to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project consistent with PHMSA requirements presented in 49 CFR 195 (Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline) as well as relevant industry standards and applicable state standards. Section 2.1.7.1, Pipeline Design, presents further details on pipeline design considerations.

### ***Theme PD 07***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Final Supplemental EIS should provide substantive details on best practices and various crossing methods, such as horizontal directional drilling (HDD), that will be used to protect waterbodies, wetlands, and floodplains. It should also clarify that equipment, such as pump stations, will not be placed in intermittent streams or floodplains, and should include the use of native prairie plants as part of the best practices employed in site restoration to protect waterbodies.

#### **Response**

Appendix G, Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (CMRP), of the Final Supplemental EIS describes the proposed Project's site-specific waterbody crossing plans, including procedures such as HDD to be used at waterbody crossing and wetlands. The CRMP also explains that seed mixes used for site restoration would be recommended by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), other land management agencies, or the landowner, as appropriate.

As described in Section 4.3, Water Resources, Keystone has located remotely operated IMLVs at major river crossings, upstream of sensitive waterbodies, at each pump station, and at other locations in response to USEPA suggestions, as required by 49 CFR 195.260, and as agreed to in Pipeline Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA) Special Condition 32 (see Appendix B, Potential Releases and Pipeline Safety, and Section 2.1.4.4, Mainline Valves).

Appropriate agency consultations would be required prior to constructing the proposed pipeline or ancillary facilities in a floodplain. Additionally, Keystone may be required to obtain permits or other authorization prior to working in a floodplain. Table 4.3-3 provides details on ancillary facilities (e.g., access roads, pump stations, and construction camps) crossing designated floodplains.

No pump stations are located in mapped floodplains (see Sections 4.3.3.2, Surface Water, and 4.3.3.4, Floodplains). Three proposed pump station boundaries (PS-9 in Phillips County, Montana; PS-10 in Valley County, Montana; and PS-20 in Tripp County, South Dakota) would intersect unnamed intermittent streams. Data was not available regarding whether project infrastructure would impact these intermittent streams, and evaluation of aerial imagery shows

no regular channelized flow in these locations. While field surveys conducted in 2009 and 2010 indicated that water may be present in the vicinity of the PS-9 and PS 10 intermittent features during high spring flood conditions, no such conditions were observed within the PS-20 boundary.

### ***Theme PD 08***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project's electricity requirements, with respect to the existing electrical grid supply, need to be reviewed to evaluate impacts on existing power demands. There is already a shortage of electricity in some areas.

#### **Response**

Multiple private power companies or rural electrical cooperatives would construct distribution lines to deliver power to the pump stations along the U.S. length of the pipeline. The private power companies providing the distribution lines are responsible for obtaining the necessary permits, approvals, or authorizations from federal, state, or local governments. Table 2.1-19 lists the electrical power supply requirements for the pump stations and Figures 2.1.1-1 through 2.1.1-3 depict the locations of the distribution lines.

Energy demands from the proposed Project would be met through a number of rural electric cooperatives and private power providers, which would provide electricity to the Project's infrastructure. Funding for some of these programs are provided by the Rural Utilities Service (RUS), an agency within the U.S. Department of Agriculture. RUS provides grants and loans for expansion of generation, transmission, and distribution facilities. The Western Area Power Authority, an agency of the U.S. Department of Energy, will own some of the electrical distribution lines. These two agencies are responsible for NEPA compliance for these activities. RUS has indicated that applications have already been received from several rural electric cooperatives.

It is not possible to identify the specific facilities or the specific sources of energy that would be used to generate the electricity used for the proposed Project. Each electrical co-op involved has agreed to provide the necessary power, and would likely request that power from their current providers. Any increase in power generation at the plants providing that power would have to be conducted in compliance with environmental regulations. As described in the response to Theme SO 10, some electric cooperatives state that the proposed Project (and its connected actions) would stabilize rates, implying that the proposed Project would not adversely affect their distribution capacity.

### ***Theme PD 09***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not provide adequate information about the details of the proposed Project's monitoring and inspection programs. Information about these programs should include the inspection frequency, the requirement for independent third-party inspectors, and the definition of *qualified personnel* (the individuals who would execute these programs).

## **Response**

The details of the monitoring and enforcement programs are presented in Appendix G, CMRP. The inspection frequencies would be determined by PHMSA requirements, other permitting requirements, and as outlined in the CMRP. In addition, as described in Appendix B, Potential Releases and Pipeline Safety, of the Final Supplemental EIS, Keystone must prepare and follow an Operator Qualification Program for construction tasks that could affect pipeline integrity. The Construction Operator Qualification Program must comply with 49 CFR 195.501 (Qualification of Pipeline Personnel—Scope) and must be followed throughout the construction process to help ensure the qualifications of individuals performing tasks on the pipeline. Appendix B also includes a PHMSA Special Condition (which did not appear in the Draft Supplemental EIS) addressing third-party monitoring requirements.

## **PC.3.2 PURPOSE AND NEED**

### ***Theme PN 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Final Supplemental EIS should consider how the proposed Project would benefit the long-term economic and energy security needs of the United States given that most of the oil will be exported.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS provides an analysis of the economic impacts of the proposed Project, including the beneficial impacts of increased direct and indirect employment, earnings, tax revenues to local communities along the route, and gross state product and gross domestic product (GDP). As discussed in Section 4.10, Socioeconomics, some of these benefits (such as employment and earnings) would be generally short-term in nature, while others (such as tax revenues) would be longer term. In addition, the market analysis evaluates how the proposed Project (and alternatives) would help meet the supply demands for U.S. refineries in the Gulf Coast area. The market analysis also discusses how crude oil from the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) oil sands would likely displace crude oil currently imported from other foreign sources, such as Mexico and Venezuela, as heavy crude supply to U.S. refineries. The updated market analysis also examines the potential for crude oil and/or refined product exports from the U.S. Gulf Coast. The National Interest Determination (NID) process takes into account many factors, including impacts associated with issuance of a permit such as environmental, cultural, and economic considerations. Following the issuance of the Final Supplemental EIS, the Department will consider Keystone's application in terms of whether the proposed Project would serve the national interest, taking the factors described in Theme PN 08.

### ***Theme PN 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS purpose and need statement does not adequately address reduction in the reliance on fossil fuels, increased use of alternative and renewable energy sources, climate

change, domestic energy costs, trade-offs in the efficiency to develop and refined oil sands crude oil, and environmental impacts from pipeline development.

### **Response**

Consistent with NEPA, the proposed Project's purpose and need in the 2011 Final EIS considered alternatives to the use of crude oil from the WCSB, including different energy sources and energy conservation. These options were considered in the development of the Final Supplemental EIS and are incorporated for reference (see Section 2.2.6, Other Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis in the Final Supplemental EIS). Continued reliance on fossil fuels, trade-offs in production efficiency, climate change, and other criteria will be considered during the NID phase to assess how these considerations factor into the overall national interest of the United States.

### ***Theme PN 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Final Supplemental EIS should explain how oil sands development spurred by the proposed Project would delay progress toward adoption of more sustainable, independent energy sources and U.S. energy security. The Draft Supplemental EIS purpose and need statement is flawed because it focuses on energy-intensive extraction of oil and gas resources, drawing effort away from developing renewable energy sources.

### **Response**

The use of renewable energy was considered as an alternative way to meet demand for transport fuels that drive the demand for crude oil at Gulf Coast refineries. Given that the majority of the crude oil from the WCSB and Bakken delivered through the proposed Project would be refined into transportation fuels, alternative energy sources were measured against this criterion to determine whether they could be a reasonable alternative. Section 2.2, Description of Alternatives, found that while renewable energy could be used in some transportation modes, it could not on its own meet the demand for heavy transportation uses such as trucking, rail, and ships, and was therefore eliminated from detailed analysis in the Final Supplemental EIS. Section 1.4, Market Analysis, examines the proposed Project's impact on the crude oil market and concludes that those potential impacts were not large enough to significantly affect the economic incentives that encourage development of more efficient vehicles, alternative fuels, and other research and development for clean energy.

### ***Theme PN 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Final Supplemental EIS should describe how the proposed Project would affect energy costs in the United States and dependence on foreign oil.

### **Response**

The market demand for crude oil, including the market demand for heavy crude oil by refineries in Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) 3, is mainly driven by the demand for

transportation fuels in the United States and globally. This demand does not depend on the proposed project. Data from Section 1.4, Market Analysis, indicate that the proposed Project would have little or no impact on fuel prices.

As explained in Section 1.4.6.1, Crude Price Differences and Gasoline Prices, discounts in crude prices in the Midcontinent and upper Midwest/Chicago regions (compared to Gulf Coast crude prices) have not resulted in lower wholesale gasoline prices in those regions compared to the Gulf Coast. According to market data, despite the discounts in West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude prices, and hence regional crude prices, wholesale product prices in the Chicago and Group 3 markets—for the most part—did not follow crude price discounts. During the period that WTI crude has been steeply discounted (versus similar crude oils on the Gulf Coast), the wholesale price of gasoline in the Midwest has remained generally higher than that on the Gulf Coast. This is because there is an active flow of gasoline and other products from the Gulf Coast into the Midwest, mainly via the Explorer and Magellen pipelines. As a consequence, Midwest product prices are derived from Gulf Coast prices, both of which are in turn driven by international (rather than U.S. inland) crude oil prices. Enabling additional volumes of WCSB crudes to flow to the Gulf Coast would not change this dynamic. Increased refining activity in the Midwest has left the region balanced or with a net surplus of gasoline during certain parts of the year; however, because prices remain tied via transport capacity to the national (and international) market for refined products, those product prices remain in line with other regions, adjusted for the cost of transportation.

In mid-July 2013, the Brent WTI price spread narrowed as a result of improved pipeline networks and the use of rail to transport some of the surplus of crude oil being stored at Cushing, Oklahoma. This did not have a significant effect on Midwest gasoline prices because, as discussed above, gasoline prices there are a function of international crude prices, refinery operations and capacity, and product transportation costs. Additional information on how the proposed Project would influence gasoline prices can be found in Section 1.4.6.1, Crude Price Differences and Gasoline Prices. Section 1.4.4, Updated Modeling, suggests that availability or absence of the proposed Project (or any additional cross border pipeline capacity) would have negligible impacts on fuel prices. Also see Appendix C, Supplemental Information to Market Analysis.

Regarding the proposed Project's impact on oil imports, oil production has fallen in Venezuela and Mexico—traditional suppliers of heavy crude to the United States and specifically to PADD 3. The future of supply from these countries is unclear. Oil supplies from Canada have been increasing. Section 1.4.4, Updated Modeling, suggests that were future pipelines to be constructed from the WCSB to the Canadian west coast, they would likely serve growing Asian markets due to short shipping distances. Such a scenario would leave more U.S. imports sourced from Latin America and the Middle East. Should such pipelines not be built, and should cross-border pipeline capacity be available, imports from Canada would push out seaborne crudes from elsewhere. Section 1.4, Market Analysis, discusses this topic further.

### ***Theme PN 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Final Supplemental EIS should explain how the Department would balance economic and environmental considerations if the proposed Project is approved. The socioeconomic and environmental costs of the proposed Project outweighs any benefit that would be gained.

#### **Response**

Consistent with NEPA, the Final Supplemental EIS presents a comparative analysis of the environmental and economic impacts of the proposed Project and alternatives. Throughout the Final Supplemental EIS (and particularly in Chapter 4.0, Environmental Consequences, and Chapter 5.0, Alternatives), impacts are described qualitatively and quantitatively based on objective criteria. The Final Supplemental EIS's analysis is used to consider overall costs and benefits of the proposed Project to help inform decision-makers during the NID process. The NID process is conducted under Executive Order (EO) 13337. A list of factors (such as economic and environmental considerations) considered in some previous NID decisions is included in Section 1.3.2, Department of State Purpose and Need.

### ***Theme PN 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

An underlying assumption of the Draft Supplemental EIS that oil sands will be developed at the same rate independent of the decision on the Keystone XL proposed Project is flawed. The rationale presented in the Draft Supplemental EIS that other modes of oil transport such as rail would facilitate oil sands development is illogical. Financial and industry analysts agree that approval of the proposed Project will be a major catalyst for development of the oil sands.

#### **Response**

A comprehensive, updated analysis of alternate modes of transport, particularly rail, is included in Section 1.4, Market Analysis, Section 2.2, Description of Alternatives, and Appendix C, Supplemental Information to Market Analysis. Rail transport infrastructure and capacity have been growing rapidly, and some analysts have neither anticipated these developments nor accounted for their recent growth. Goldman Sachs's Getting Oil out of Canada report was widely cited as a negative bellwether for the industry and as evidence that infrastructure delays would limit Canadian oil sands production; however, in subsequent correspondence, a representative of Goldman Sachs clarified that the production impacts they described were not expected to be permanent (see Appendix C, Supplemental Information to Market Analysis).<sup>5</sup> The Royal Bank of Canada noted that up to 300,000 bpd of production would be deferred to later years, but not necessarily stopped.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Goldman Sachs. 2013. Oil Infrastructure Research Roundtable. Getting Oil out of Canada: Heavy oil diffis expected to stay wide and volatile. June 2, 2013.

<sup>6</sup> Royal Bank of Canada Capital Markets. 2013. Energy Insights: Keystone XL—Weighing the Outcomes. February 11, 2013.

### ***Theme PN 07***

#### **Theme Statement**

Diverting oil from Midwest to Gulf Coast refineries to be shipped overseas will increase revenue for Canada and decrease it for the United States. The United States will not benefit from any taxes on this oil given that it will be shipped overseas. U.S. policy should support oil and gas development while implementing taxes on the industry in order to support long-term conservation.

#### **Response**

The potential impact of the proposed Project on the crude oil market, including the impacts to refineries in different geographic areas, is included in Section 1.4, Market Analysis, and Appendix C, Supplemental Information to Market Analysis. The Final Supplemental EIS describes crude oil and refined product forecasts and movements in Section 1.4.2.7, Oil Trade. In addition, in response to public comment, modeling that supplied insights used in the 2011 Final EIS and Draft Supplemental EIS was updated to incorporate evolving market factors, particularly higher U.S. oil production. To account for uncertainties, the model was run over several different supply-demand projections and pipeline configurations. The resulting 16 scenarios provide insight into how the U.S. need for imported heavy crude oil may evolve, and how this may change depending on the availability of pipelines. Additional details and model results may be found in Section 1.4.4, Updated Modeling.

Section 1.4.6.2, Oil Exports from Keystone XL, explains that Canadian crude is eligible for crude export license as long as it is not commingled with domestic crude. However, such an option appears unlikely to be economically justified given transport costs and market conditions. Once WCSB crude oil arrives at the Gulf Coast area, Gulf Coast refiners have a significant competitive advantage in processing it compared to foreign refiners because the foreign refiners would have to incur additional transportation charges to have the crude oil delivered from the Gulf Coast to their location. The pipeline- or rail-delivered crude oil would compete with seaborne crude from elsewhere.

### ***Theme PN 08***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Department should reject the proposed Project because of its environmental impacts and because it is not in the national interest.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS presents the results of the analysis of potential environmental impacts that may result from the proposed Project. The NID will consider many factors, including energy security; environmental, cultural, and economic impacts; foreign policy; and compliance with relevant federal, state, and local regulations. Some of the key factors considered in previous decisions are listed in Section 1.3.2, Department of State Purpose and Need. Before making such a decision, the Department will also ask for the views of the Departments of Energy, Defense, Transportation, Homeland Security, Justice, Interior, and Commerce, as well as

the USEPA. These results will be considered along with public comments in as part of the decision-making process for the NID for the proposed Project.

***Theme PN 09***

**Theme Statement**

This category includes general statements for or against the pipeline, made by commenters that did not supply sufficient data or analysis to support their claims.

**Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS has considered these comments, and where appropriate included revised discussion and analysis.

***Theme PN 10***

**Theme Statement**

The Department should approve the proposed Project because it makes economic sense, creates jobs, and increases energy security.

**Response**

Section 4.10, Socioeconomics, presents the economic and employment analysis of the proposed Project. Section 1.4, Market Analysis, discusses the proposed Project's impacts on crude oil imports from Canada and other nations, a factor in energy security.

***Theme PN 11***

**Theme Statement**

The Final Supplemental EIS should analyze and explain in better detail how Canadian oil sands development would be affected with and without the proposed Project.

**Response**

As a result of concerns and public comments related to the Draft Supplemental EIS, the crude oil market modeling that informed the Final EIS and Draft Supplemental EIS was updated to incorporate evolving market factors, including those related to the production of oil sands (see Section 1.4, Market Analysis). As part of these revisions:

- Modeling was updated to incorporate evolving market conditions, such as higher U.S. oil production;
- Updated information on the logistics and economics of crude-by-rail was included to reflect increased development of North American rail infrastructure and shipping volumes; and
- A more detailed analysis of supply costs was generated to inform conclusions about the production implications of model results, transportation costs, and the impacts of the proposed Project.

Data from these elements were combined to assess how the proposed Project would affect oil sands development in different scenarios.

As described in Section 1.4.2.8, Canadian Oil Production, long-run average supply costs for the *in situ* projects that would drive oil sands production growth are estimated to be appreciably below the average prices that oil sands producers can expect to receive according to modeling of several supply–demand and pipeline scenarios. Certain pipeline constraints reduce the prices received by bitumen producers, but not enough to curtail most oil sands growth plans or shut in existing production.

### ***Theme PN 12***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Final Supplemental EIS should better explain how the market drives the need for the proposed Project, particularly given the current and expected trends in domestic crude production, domestic demand, and uncertainties in foreign oil supplies.

#### **Response**

The demand for additional WCSB and Bakken crude oil transport capacity is addressed in Section 1.4, Market Analysis. This analysis incorporates current and projected trends in U.S. refined product demand, U.S. refinery demand, U.S. and Canadian heavy oil production, uncertainties in foreign crude oil supplies including heavy oil production from Venezuela and Mexico, and the availability and capacity of existing and future crude oil transport modes.

Although the increase in U.S. production of crude oil and the reduced U.S. demand for transportation fuels would likely reduce the demand for total U.S. crude oil imports, it is unlikely to reduce demand for heavy sour crude at Gulf Coast refineries.

As described in Section 1.4.2.8, Canadian Oil Production, long-run average supply costs for the *in situ* projects that would drive oil sands production growth are estimated to be appreciably below the average prices that oil sands producers can expect to receive according to modeling of several supply–demand and pipeline scenarios. Certain pipeline constraints reduce the prices received by bitumen producers, but not enough to curtail most oil sands growth plans or shut in existing production.

The Gulf Coast area contains the single largest concentration in the world of refineries capable of processing heavy crudes. The United States has over half the world’s coking<sup>7</sup> capacity, and the majority of this capacity is at Gulf Coast refineries. The crude oil that would be delivered to PADD 3 by the proposed Project would mostly replace declining supplies of other heavy crude oil from foreign sources.

Finally, and as noted in the response to Theme PN 04, traditional heavy crude oil supplies, particularly from Mexico and Venezuela, to PADD 3 refiners are declining and are expected to continue to decline. There is, however, uncertainty in the production outlooks for those two countries, particularly since the production outlooks are likely to be significantly influenced by unpredictable legal and political developments. EnSys noted a trend in countries that produce

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<sup>7</sup> Coking is a refinery operation used to process heavy crude oil. The process upgrades material into higher-value products and produces petroleum coke.

heavy crude toward upgrading or expanding their refining capacity to process more of their heavy crudes domestically, and then export more of the high-value light crudes.<sup>8</sup> Thus, incremental heavy crude supply (notably from Saudi Arabia, Brazil, and Colombia) would not necessarily reach international crude markets and would not be available to PADD 3 refineries. These collective factors have resulted in an outlook where PADD 3 refineries have significant incentive to obtain heavy crude from the WCSB.

### ***Theme PN 13***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Final Supplemental EIS should clearly present information related to the potential for crude oil and products refined from that oil to be exported to international markets, as well as the potential and expected changes in U.S. demands and imports. The Final Supplemental EIS should analyze these implications as they relate to the proposed Project by including information on historic, current, and projected import, export, and demand trends.

#### **Response**

As crude oil of foreign origin, Canadian crude is eligible for crude export license as long as it is not comingled with domestic crude. Such an option appears unlikely to be economically justified given transport costs and market conditions. This finding is explained in detail in Section 1.4.6.2, Oil Exports from Keystone XL. In addition, Section 1.4.2, Oil Market Condition, provides background on the U.S. refining industry and why PADD 3 refiners demand heavy crude oil. Finally, Section 1.4.4., Updated Modeling, indicates how U.S. petroleum product exports may respond to the availability or absence of the proposed Project and other pipeline capacity from the WCSB.

### **PC.3.3      PROCESS**

#### ***Theme PRO 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

The contractor and subcontractor selection process for preparing the Supplemental EIS is flawed due to conflict of interest. As a result, the Supplemental EIS does not present an independent analysis of the proposed Project and is therefore also flawed.

#### **Response**

As stated on the Department's project website, the Department chose Environmental Resources Management, Inc. (ERM) as an independent third-party contractor in accordance with the agency's *Interim Guidance for the Use of Third-Party Contractors in Preparation of Environmental Documents by the Department of State* and 40 CFR 1506.5(c) (Agency Responsibility). Section II of the Interim guidance states that "...the Department would screen and assess all proposals received from potential contractors on the basis of three criteria [including]: 3) potential Organizational Conflicts of Interest (OCI)." The Department followed

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<sup>8</sup> Ensys Energy Systems, Inc. 2011. Keystone XL Assessment, No Expansion Update, Prepared for DOE and DOS. August 12.

this protocol when selecting ERM to complete the Supplemental EIS. A link to the Department's interim guidance is provided on the project website (see Footnote 1).

The Department employs rigorous conflict of interest procedures designed to ensure that contractors and subcontractors have no financial or other interest in the outcome of a project. The Department required ERM to conduct an internal inquiry to ensure that it was free of any conflicts of interest regarding the proposed pipeline project. ERM has certified that it has not had, and does not have, any contracts with TransCanada. U.S. government agencies commonly use third-party contracts to assist with environmental reviews of projects proposed by private applicants. The selected contractor works directly with, and under the sole direction of, the Department on the assessment, while the applicant pays for the work. ERM is not permitted to communicate with TransCanada unless specifically directed to do so by Department officials.

### ***Theme PRO 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

Comments submitted on the Draft Supplemental EIS should be made publicly available. Information on the public involvement process, including meeting dates, should be provided.

#### **Response**

A Notice of Availability, indicating that the Draft Supplemental EIS was available for public review, was published in the Federal Register and distributed to participating federal and state agencies, elected officials, media organizations, American Indian tribes, private landowners, and other interested parties. This notice provided instructions for submitting comments. Comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS were accepted from March 1, 2013, through April 22, 2013. Also, as described on the Department's project website (see Footnote 1), information related to the April 18, 2013, public hearing in Grand Island, Nebraska, was published in a Federal Register Notice. On May 23, 2013, the Department posted to a public website<sup>9</sup> the first set of approximately 100,000 public comment submissions (out of the more than 1.5 million received) on the Draft Supplemental EIS for the proposed Project. The Department continued to make comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS, including transcripts from the April 18, 2013 public meeting, available in weekly batches on that website until all comments received were available to the public as of September 5, 2013. In addition, all substantive comments received on the Draft Supplemental EIS and responses to those comments are presented in this Final Supplemental EIS in Volumes V and VI, Public Comments and Responses. Submitted comments are also included in the Administrative Record for the proposed Project.

### ***Theme PRO 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The electronic format of the Draft Supplemental EIS and the large number of files is extremely difficult to use, and some related files were not made available. The project website has no readily accessible contact information.

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<sup>9</sup> Regulations.gov website: <http://www.regulations.gov>, under Docket DOS-2013-0011

## **Response**

The Department recognizes that the Draft Supplemental EIS is a lengthy document with many files. To facilitate public access to the Supplemental EIS consistent with 40 CFR 1506.6 (Public Involvement) and pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code [USC] 552), the Department has kept the Supplemental EIS files to a manageable size for electronic downloading. Contact information is provided through a link (Contact Information) on the left side of the project website (see Footnote 1). This link provides the address for the Department's NEPA Coordinator. Printed copies and CDs of the Draft Supplemental EIS were also distributed to public libraries along the proposed route. Both printed hard copies and electronic copies (posted online and available in distributed hard copies and Executive Summaries) included a cover letter that outlined how to submit public comments, and provided information (including a phone number and email address) on how to contact the NEPA coordinator for electronic copies of the Draft Supplemental EIS.

### ***Theme PRO 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

Please extend the public comment period. The 45-day comment period is inadequate to allow stakeholders sufficient time to review and comment on complex issues related to the proposed Project.

#### **Response**

The 45-day public comment period for the Draft Supplemental EIS began on March 8, 2013, when the USEPA announced the availability of the Draft Supplemental EIS on its website. The comment period closed April 22, 2013. The length of this comment period is consistent with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA. In addition, the Department has announced that there will be an opportunity for the public to comment during the NID process.

### ***Theme PRO 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

Data and information on the proposed Project should be made accessible and be reviewed by independent experts and other agencies to evaluate potential environmental impacts before any decisions are made.

#### **Response**

The Draft Supplemental EIS was developed with the cooperation of several federal agencies (described in Section 1.5.2, Cooperating Agencies, of the Draft Supplemental EIS) and outside experts, led by the Department. Section 1.5.2, Cooperating Agencies, provides detailed information on the roles of each cooperating agency and Section 1.5.3, Assisting Agencies and Other State Agencies, include information on numerous other state and federal agencies that assisted with the Draft Supplemental EIS. In addition, federal and state agencies have provided comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS related to potential environmental impacts of the

proposed Project. Substantive comments have been reviewed, considered, and addressed as appropriate in development of the Final Supplemental EIS.

### ***Theme PRO 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

Additional formats and methods of public involvement should be used to make information about this proposed Project more accessible, particularly for the elderly population.

#### **Response**

The Department is committed to engaging stakeholders using effective methods and publishing documents in a manner that make them accessible to the general public. To accommodate people with disabilities, electronic files provided by the Department on its website for the proposed Project are compliant with the requirements of Section 508 of the U.S. Rehabilitation Act.

The NEPA process is an information disclosure and gathering process intended to include the public in the decision-making of federal agencies. The process for the proposed Project began with the scoping period for the Draft Supplemental EIS that extended from June 15 to July 30, 2012. On March 8, 2013, the USEPA announced the availability of the Draft Supplemental EIS on its website, commencing the 45-day public comment period. In addition, a Notice of Availability was published in the Federal Register. An Executive Summary of the Draft Supplemental EIS (with supporting information in digital format) was distributed to participating federal and state agencies, elected officials, media organizations, American Indian tribes, private landowners, and other interested parties. Printed copies (which included CDs) were also distributed to public libraries along the proposed route. On April 18, 2013, the Department held a public meeting in Grand Island, Nebraska. In addition, the Department has announced that there will be an opportunity for the public to comment during the NID process.

### ***Theme PRO 07***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would affect residents of many states, not just Nebraska. The Department should have scheduled public hearings in more locations.

#### **Response**

As discussed in the Executive Summary and in Chapter 1 of the Final Supplemental EIS, Keystone previously submitted an application for the same border crossing, but with a pipeline route in the United States that differed from the route that is currently proposed. The proposed Project route remains largely unchanged in Montana and South Dakota, except for minor route modifications to improve constructability and in response to comments, such as landowner requests to adjust the route across their property. The primary difference is that the current proposed route avoids the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region. As described in Section 1.8.1, Previous Keystone XL EIS Documents, the 2011 EIS process included 20 separate scoping meetings in the vicinity of the proposed route, additional public meetings following publication of the Draft EIS in May 2010, and nine public meetings in six affected states following publication of the Final EIS in 2011.

As part of the Supplemental EIS process, one public meeting was held in Nebraska to allow residents of that state to voice their opinions on the proposed Project, primarily due to the substantial re-route in that state.

## **PC.3.4 GEOLOGY**

### ***Theme GEO 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Supplemental EIS must consider seismic hazard risks and seismic zones along the proposed pipeline corridor.

#### **Response**

As part of the impact assessment conducted for the Final Supplemental EIS, the geologic hazards, including seismic hazard risks (presence of faults, seismicity, and ground motion hazards) and seismic zones (Federal Emergency Management Agency earthquake hazard zone maps) were considered for the entire study area. For details, see Sections 3.1.2.5 and 4.1.3.4, Geologic Hazards, of the Final Supplemental EIS. The proposed Project route would not cross any known active faults, and would be designed to withstand probable seismic events within the seismic risk zones that it crosses.

### ***Theme GEO 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

The 2011 Final EIS and 2013 Draft Supplemental EIS fail to consider major historic earthquake/seismic activity prior to 1973.

#### **Response**

Sections 3.1.2.5 and 4.1.3.4, Geological Hazards, of the Final Supplemental EIS have been revised to describe historical earthquake activity from 1867 to 2012 using the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) National Earthquake Information Center's Preliminary Determination of Epicenters online database, probabilistic earthquake hazard maps for the state of Montana,<sup>10</sup> earthquake data from South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources,<sup>11</sup> and the earthquake geographic information system data from the Nebraska Conservation and Survey Division of Natural Resources. In addition, the impact assessment of the earthquake/seismic hazards has also been updated to include a discussion of risks from the New Madrid Fault Zone. As discussed in Section 4.1.3.4, Geologic Hazards, the pipeline would be designed to withstand probable seismic events within the seismic risk zones that it crosses, and in compliance with U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) regulations 49 CFR 195 (Transportation of Hazardous

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<sup>10</sup> Wong, I., Olig, S., Dober, M., Wright, D., Nemser, E., Lageson, D., Silva, W., Stickney, M., Lemieux, M., and Anderson, L. 2005. Probabilistic Earthquake Hazard Maps for the State of Montana: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology Special Publication 117, 72 p. plus CD.

<sup>11</sup> South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources. 2013. Map: Earthquakes in South Dakota (1872-2013). Website: <http://www.sdgs.usd.edu/publications/maps/earthquakes/earthquakes.htm> Accessed May 22, 2013.

Liquids by Pipeline) and all other applicable federal and state regulations. These regulations are designed to help prevent crude oil pipeline accidents and to provide adequate protection for the public.

### ***Theme GEO 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The gas and water well data contained in the 2011 Final EIS has not been updated to reflect the revised Nebraska route.

#### **Response**

The gas and water well data presented in the Final Supplemental EIS has been updated to include the location of known active natural gas and water wells near the proposed Project area, including the Nebraska re-route. Section 3.3.2.1, Hydrogeologic Setting, of the Final Supplemental EIS presents water well data for the Nebraska re-route. Additionally, analysis indicated that there are no known active gas wells along the proposed pipeline route in Nebraska.

## **PC.3.5 SOILS AND SEDIMENTS**

### ***Theme SOIL 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

Accidental releases from the proposed Project could permanently damage and contaminate productive agricultural soils.

#### **Response**

Sections 4.2.3, Potential Impacts (Soils), and 4.13.5.3, Other Resources (Potential Releases), of the Final Supplemental EIS describes the potential impacts on soils from construction and operation of the proposed Project, as well as potential permanent damage impacts to soils associated with accidental releases from the proposed Project. Additionally, Appendix G, CMRP, includes construction procedures designed to reduce the likelihood and severity of those potential impacts.

### ***Theme SOIL 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS incorrectly concludes that the loss of topsoil would cause minor and localized impacts to the soil resources of the area. Additionally, the proposed soil mitigation measures incorrectly assume that during the construction of the pipeline, the topsoil layer can be salvaged and stockpiled in an effective manner without affecting physical properties and erosion characteristics of the soils.

#### **Response**

The proposed soil mitigation measures are discussed in Section 4.2.3.1, Construction Impacts, of the Final Supplemental EIS. The objective of topsoil handling is to maintain topsoil capability by

conserving topsoil for future replacement and reclamation, and to minimize the degradation of topsoil from compaction, rutting, loss of organic matter, or soil mixing so that successful reclamation of the right-of-way (ROW) could occur. As described in Keystone's Project-specific CMRP, mitigation measures would be implemented during topsoil removal and storage. The CMRP includes both industry standards for topsoil handling and best management practices (BMPs) as required by various applicable state permitting authorities.

The proposed plan for the Project route is to salvage topsoil from the pipeline ROW and other construction sites where excavation or grading would occur. The proposed Project route was evaluated to identify areas where special handling and additional soil salvage techniques may be necessary to conserve agricultural capability. The exact locations of soils that require special soil handling would be mapped prior to construction and subsequently field-verified along the proposed Project route.

Additionally, to address concerns related to potential erosion in the fragile soil areas in southern South Dakota and northern Nebraska, specific construction, reclamation, and post-construction procedures have been developed as described in the Fragile Soils section within the Appendix G, the CMRP. The CMRP document provides a site-specific reclamation plan that itemizes construction, erosion control, and revegetation procedures for these fragile areas. Additional procedures are also described in the Sandy Prairie Construction/Reclamation Unit Plan (see Appendix R, Construction/Reclamation Plans). The proposed Project ROW through this region would be monitored to determine whether reclamation and revegetation efforts were successful. Any proposed Project areas where reclamation and revegetation efforts are initially unsuccessful would be re-evaluated.

### ***Theme SOIL 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project is likely to result in soil erosion and impacts to large amounts of prime farmland soil.

#### **Response**

Construction of the proposed Project would affect approximately 6,238 acres of prime farmland soil. Section 4.2.3.1, Construction Impacts, of the Final Supplemental EIS describes proposed soil mitigation measures designed to avoid and/or minimize soil erosion and impacts to prime farmland..

### ***Theme SOIL 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

Construction of the pipeline will require the clearance of forests and heavy vehicle traffic over newly cleared land. The erosion effects of these two activities should be considered holistically, and not separately.

#### **Response**

The effect of heavy vehicle movement during land clearance and pipeline construction activities on soil resources, including the effects on soil erosion and on soil compaction, were considered

in the impact assessment and in the proposed mitigation measures (see Section 4.2.3.1, Construction Impacts, of Final Supplemental EIS). Keystone's proposed construction methods to reduce soil erosion include installation of sediment barriers (silt fencing, straw or hay bales, and sand bags), trench plugs, temporary slope breakers, drainage channels or ditches, and mulching (see Appendix G, CMRP, and Section 4.2.3, Potential Impacts, of the Final Supplemental EIS).

### ***Theme SOIL 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

Historically, previous large mining, road construction, and similar projects have failed to fulfill promises of successfully restoring soil conditions in affected locations; there is no reason to expect the proposed Project will be different.

#### **Response**

As part of the post-construction monitoring and repair, Keystone would monitor reclamation efforts and soil conditions on the ROW for several years, and would undertake reclamation and remediation efforts as required (see Appendix G, CMRP).

### ***Theme SOIL 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

There is particular concern about the impacts of blowouts in the fragile soil areas in Nebraska.

#### **Response**

As part of preparing the Final Supplemental EIS, NDEQ was consulted about Nebraska-specific issues, such as the soil blowout concern described in the theme statement. As described in Section 3.2.2.3, Nebraska, of the Final Supplemental EIS, blowouts are most commonly associated with fence lines, windmills, and other features where cattle create trackways that allow the initiation of wind funneling. Two blowouts have been identified in the general vicinity of the proposed Project route in Nebraska. Keystone has developed specific BMPs that would be implemented during construction, reclamation, and post-construction in fragile soils to help prevent or minimize the development of blowouts (see Section 4.2.3.1, Construction Impacts, of the Final Supplemental EIS).

### ***Theme SOIL 07***

#### **Theme Statement**

Even though the new pipeline route through Nebraska avoids the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region, the route still crosses fragile soil areas.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS acknowledges that although the pipeline reroute in Nebraska avoids the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region, it still crosses fragile soil areas in southern South Dakota and northern Nebraska (see Section 4.2.3.1, Construction Impacts). The proposed soil

mitigation measures in Section 4.2.3.1, Construction Impacts, describe specific BMPs that would be implemented during construction, reclamation, and post-construction in fragile soils.

### ***Theme SOIL 08***

#### **Theme Statement**

Questions remain as to whether the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region boundary has been properly defined and avoided in the re-route of the pipeline through Nebraska. The boundary of Sand Hills Topography Region has changed since the 2011 Final EIS.

#### **Response**

To address agency and public comments related to the route proposed in the 2011 Final EIS, NDEQ developed a map identifying the boundaries of the Sand Hill geomorphology within Nebraska (NDEQ 2011).<sup>12</sup> The map was based on the *Ecoregions of Nebraska and Kansas*, which was completed in 2001 by multiple state and federal agencies over a 7-year period. In the Final Supplemental EIS, the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region was used to define the Sand Hill Topography Region in Nebraska. Although the pipeline re-route in Nebraska avoids the NDEQ-identified Sand Hill Region, it still crosses fragile soil areas. Section 4.2.3.1, Construction Impacts, of the Final Supplemental EIS acknowledges this, and describes proposed soil mitigation measures that would be implemented in fragile soil areas in Southern North Dakota and Northern Nebraska, which include BMPs that would be implemented during construction, reclamation, and post-construction in fragile soils.

## **PC.3.6 WATER RESOURCES – GROUNDWATER**

### ***Theme WRG 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed pipeline route crosses aquifers that are critical to meeting water supply demands, including irrigation and drinking water needs. The Final Supplemental EIS should include provisions for protecting groundwater resources along the route of the proposed pipeline and should clearly state Keystone's commitment to providing alternative water sources to individuals that rely on these resources in the case of a spill that affects groundwater.

#### **Response**

The aquifers crossed by the proposed pipeline route are discussed in Section 3.3.2, Groundwater, and illustrated in Figure 3.3.2-1. The Final Supplemental EIS includes an evaluation of key aquifers, public and private water wells, and depth to groundwater along the proposed pipeline route (see Section 3.3.2.2, Proposed Pipeline Area Hydrogeologic Conditions). The construction and operation of the proposed pipeline would require compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations related to pipeline integrity testing, monitoring, maintenance, and training. In particular, the Final Supplemental EIS outlines provisions for protecting groundwater

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<sup>12</sup> Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality. 2011. NDEQ-Identified Sand Hills Region: NDEQ Identifies Sandhills Regions to be Avoided in Alternative Pipeline Route. Website: <http://www.deq.state.ne.us/Press.nsf/pages/PR122911>. Accessed May 30, 2013.

resources, including PHMSA Special Conditions (see Section 1.2.2, Project-Specific Special Conditions, and Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions), baseline water quality testing for domestic and livestock water wells within 300 feet of the pipeline when requested by landowners in Nebraska (see Section 4.3.3.1, Groundwater), and the CMRP (see Appendix G), which would address actions to prevent spills and releases. A project-specific ERP would also be developed and training conducted, thereby helping to further reduce the potential for impacts to groundwater resources in the event of a spill (see Section 4.3.3.1, Groundwater). Section 4.13, Potential Releases, provides additional information on measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate spills from pipeline operation. As specified in Section 4.3.3.1, Keystone has committed to provide an alternate water supply for any users of wells where water quality is affected by a spill.

### ***Theme WRG 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Supplemental EIS does not include an analysis of impacts from spills to groundwater resources on tribal lands.

#### **Response**

The proposed Project does not cross or come within 1 mile of any tribal lands; however, the Big Bend to Witten 230-kilovolt (kV) Transmission Line connected action does cross portions of the Lower Brule Reservation. Potential spills associated with this connected action would be limited to construction activities, and would not involve crude oil or dilbit. The maximum calculated spill migration distance (which is a combination of the maximum migration distance over the surface and through groundwater) is 2,264 feet, as discussed in Section 4.13.4.4, Types of Spill Impact, and in Table 4.13-13. Potential impacts to surface water sources of tribal drinking water are discussed in the response to Theme WRS 13.

### ***Theme WRG 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Supplemental EIS does not address how the extended drought and record heat in the United States, in conjunction with potential impacts to water resources as a result of the construction and operation of the proposed pipeline, would affect groundwater resources along the pipeline route.

#### **Response**

As discussed in Section 4.3.3.1, Groundwater, extended periods of drought would tend to lower the water table and increase the depth to groundwater in shallow, unconfined aquifers such as alluvial aquifers and the Ogallala Aquifer. One of the factors affecting downward migration of spills to groundwater would be the depth to groundwater, which factors into the travel time of a spill from the point of release to an underlying groundwater resource. Thus, increased depths to groundwater resulting from drought conditions would actually increase the time required for spills to reach and affect groundwater resources. That relationship notwithstanding, Keystone is not relying on increased depth to groundwater as a mitigation measure for potential spills, and has instead committed to a comprehensive spill prevention and response program.

With respect to effects of the proposed Project on water availability, as outlined in the Final Supplemental EIS, construction of the proposed pipeline would require the use of water for dust control, directional drilling, and hydrostatic testing of the pipeline (see Section 4.3.3.1, Groundwater). Although local groundwater resources would likely be used to meet some of the water supply demands during construction, this use would be of relatively short duration, and it is unlikely that groundwater extraction associated with construction of the pipeline would affect water levels in aquifers along the proposed pipeline route on a long-term basis. The degree to which the water table would be depressed would depend on the aquifer used during construction, volume of water withdrawn from the aquifer, and the aquifer characteristics, such as groundwater gradient and hydraulic conductivity. Prior to initiation of construction activities, Keystone would verify the baseline depth to groundwater and aquifer characteristics as part of the groundwater appropriations permitting process. Groundwater pumping rates and removal volumes during construction would comply with applicable regulations, appropriations permits, and conditions specified in agreements with water rights holders and purveyors.

#### ***Theme WRG 04***

##### **Theme Statement**

The proposed pipeline route crosses through or near areas of critical groundwater resources, including the Ogallala Aquifer and the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region. The proposed route should avoid these important resources.

##### **Response**

The proposed route avoids the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region and reflects efforts by Keystone to avoid critical groundwater resources (such as the route alterations to avoid the Clarks and Western wellhead protection areas in Nebraska). The Final Supplemental EIS includes a description of the analysis of alternatives to the proposed pipeline route (see Section 2.2, Description of Alternatives, and Section 4.3, Water Resources). This analysis includes consideration of potential impacts to groundwater resources and other sensitive areas.

#### ***Theme WRG 05***

##### **Theme Statement**

The Final Supplemental EIS should clearly evaluate (through text and maps) the relationship between the proposed pipeline, distance to groundwater, and proximity to drinking water in the Ogallala Aquifer and NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region.

##### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS evaluated the proximity of the proposed pipeline route to aquifers and water supply wells (see Section 3.3.2.2, Proposed Pipeline Area Hydrogeologic Conditions). The depth to groundwater along the proposed pipeline route at the time of data collection, as provided in available state databases, is summarized in Table 3.3-1. The relationship between the proposed pipeline route, depth to groundwater, and proximity to water wells in the Ogallala Aquifer is illustrated in Figure 3.3.2-4. Based on information provided by NDEQ, there are approximately 400,000 wells in Nebraska. However, only about 200,000 of these wells have been entered in the NDEQ database. Since many of these wells have not been registered by well

owners, Keystone would verify the depth to groundwater and aquifer characteristics as part of the groundwater appropriations permitting process prior to construction activities. The proposed route avoids the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region.

### ***Theme WRG 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

The NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region only encompasses a portion of the sandy soils and aquifer recharge areas that are of concern along the proposed route.

#### **Response**

To specifically address agency and public comments related to the route proposed in the 2011 Final EIS, NDEQ developed a map identifying the boundaries of the Sand Hills Region within Nebraska (NDEQ 2011). This map was based on the *Ecoregions of Nebraska and Kansas*, completed in 2001 by multiple state and federal agencies over a 7-year period. As the theme indicates, and consistent with the discussion in Section 3.2, Soils, although the proposed pipeline route avoids the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region, there are areas situated outside of the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region that contain similar types of sandy soils. Sandy soils along the proposed pipeline route could be potential recharge areas for underlying aquifers (see Figure 3.3.2-4). Appendix G, CMRP, describes actions to prevent spills and releases along the proposed route, including potential spills and releases to sandy soils. Additionally, the construction and operation of the proposed pipeline would require compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. The Final Supplemental EIS outlines provisions to help protect groundwater resources along the proposed route, including the PHMSA Special Conditions (see Section 1.2.2, Project-Specific Special Conditions, and Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions).

## **PC.3.7 WATER RESOURCES – SURFACE WATER**

### ***Theme WRS 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

The construction of the pipeline will restrict use of water resources (e.g., springs) in and adjacent to the ROW. The pipeline design is insufficient to deal with the changes that will occur to river courses over time that will make the pipeline vulnerable to failure. The ways the pipeline will cross the rivers and streams will cause permanent damage.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS provides an assessment of waterbody crossing methods in Sections 3.3 and 4.3, Water Resources, and provides the Keystone-supplied CMRP in Appendix G. Potential impacts to streams, rivers, and other waterbodies from the proposed Project construction are minimized through industry standard practices as described in the CMRP. In some cases, access to surface water resources, as well as, bank and riparian areas may temporarily be restricted; however, the methods proposed do not permanently limit or remove access to surface water resources or prohibit their use. Areas may be protected during

revegetation efforts or while stream bank areas are stabilized, which also might temporarily limit access to the water resource.

As described in the CMRP, most waterbody crossings along the proposed Project route would involve one of the open-cut methods. These methods include restoration of stream areas to preconstruction conditions where possible. In situations where restoration to preconstruction conditions is not feasible, the CMRP prescribes restoration to a stable condition. In addition, the HDD method would be used at several major rivers and as conditions warrant in other locations to avoid impacts to water quality and fisheries. Keystone has created site specific waterbody crossing plans (Appendix D, Waterbody Crossing Tables and Required Crossing Criteria for Reclamation Facilities) that describe the procedures to be used for waterbody crossings.

Prior to commencing any surface waterbody crossing construction activities, the proposed Project would be required to undergo federal and state permitting and approval processes, including but not limited to: Section 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and, in some cases, Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The USACE and state agencies would require measures to limit unnecessary impacts during construction as a condition of the crossing permits. As a condition of these permitting processes, Keystone would need to demonstrate that use of and access to waters of the state and private water rights would be preserved. When possible, the proposed Project would execute stream crossings during low flow periods, or for intermittent streams, when there is no flow. However, the timing of each stream crossing would be determined by the limitations imposed in environmental permits, weather conditions, and other variables. As discussed in Section 4.3.3.2, Surface Water, the design would account for the dynamic nature of waterbodies over time by employing industry standard practices to account for stream migration and scour at a variety of possible flow rates and re-occurrence intervals. Individual crossing designs would account for flow rates, vertical bed scour and lateral channel migration potential, habitat, soil, and vegetative conditions present at the time of construction.

### ***Theme WRS 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

The construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline will cause pollution of waterbodies.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS provides an assessment of potential water quality impacts associated with pipeline construction in Section 4.3, Water Resources. Waterbody crossing methods are specifically discussed in Sections 3.3 and 4.3, Water Resources. Appendix G contains the CMRP, which describes the methods Keystone would employ to help manage and minimize pollution sources that may be present during construction. This document also specifies the methods and BMPs to help minimize and respond to construction related spills (see Section 3.0, Spill Prevention and Containment, in Appendix G, CMRP). Additionally, construction activities would require regulatory review and in some cases additional permitting.

As discussed in Section 4.3.3.2, Surface Water, and Appendix G, CMRP, drilling fluids could potentially escape the boring zone (frac-out) during HDD pipeline installations. As required by regulations governing the use of this method, Keystone would prepare and obtain approval of a

frac-out contingency plan prior to construction activities. This plan would provide spill response and clean up guidelines in the event of a frac-out.

The proposed Project, through the CMRP, commits to methods and procedures for restoring the stream and river channel form and function to preconstruction conditions, as well as restoring vegetation communities to preconstruction conditions at the crossing locations to the extent practical. The proposed Project CMRP specifies industry standard erosion control procedures to help minimize sediment loads and soil erosion.

### ***Theme WRS 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The risk to our rivers and streams from water withdrawal by the pipeline is too great, specifically given the current drought conditions along the proposed pipeline. The decreased stream flow and excessive water removal will adversely affect river ecosystems in arid lands.

#### **Response**

As discussed in Section 4.3.3.2, Surface Water, and Appendix G, CMRP, water withdrawal along the pipeline route would be for construction related activities and integrity testing. These water uses are regulated by federal and state agencies, project reviews and permits would be issued where appropriate, and would likely address drought conditions, as appropriate. Water withdrawn for pipeline testing would be reused for testing multiple segments of the pipeline. Following its use and testing for water quality, the water would be discharged back into the source watersheds.

### ***Theme WRS 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

Oil sands based crude oil is unlike typical lighter crude oil and will necessitate specific clean-up techniques and response training for releases to surface waters. The cost of cleanup far exceeds normal pipeline releases. Spills of similar crude oil from other pipelines continue to require river clean up many years after the spill.

#### **Response**

Section 3.13.3, General Description of Proposed Pipeline Transported Crude Oils, includes an assessment of the material that the pipeline is designed to transport. Diluted bitumen (dilbit) is described in Section 3.13.3.2, Dilbit. The crude oil transported by the proposed Project would, for the most part, originate within the Alberta oil sands region and the Bakken formation in Montana and North Dakota. PHMSA requires several plans be developed to manage and respond to spills, including an Operator Qualification Program for construction tasks that can affect pipeline integrity (see Section 1.2.2, Project-Specific Special Conditions, Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions, and Theme PD 09). A combination of proposed Project response teams along with federal, state, and local agencies (as appropriate) would participate in response and cleanup activities consistent with their authority and duties under applicable regulations and as mandated by the requirements of the project-specific PHMSA approved ERP. Section 4.13, Potential Releases, describes the potential effects of small, medium, and large releases, including

effects on waterbodies. Section 4.13.5.2, High Consequence Areas, discusses average damage costs for spills in HCAs and non-HCA areas.

### ***Theme WRS 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

Conspicuously missing from the 2011 Final EIS and Draft Supplemental EIS are the location data for the pipeline's key landmarks, including milepost markers and waterbody crossings.

#### **Response**

After consultation with federal agencies, and due to security considerations, it was recommended that critical energy infrastructure information, including milepost markers or landmarks, not be included in the document. Milepost numbers were provided for some waterbody crossings and other non-critical infrastructure. Waterbody crossings are listed by state and milepost in Appendix D, Waterbody Crossings.

### ***Theme WRS 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

Permitting should also be subject to USEPA review. It would be negligent to repeat the Gulf Coast approval process, whereby USACE gave sweeping project-wide construction approval to Keystone through a Nationwide Permit (NWP) 12 and withheld waterbody crossing data until after granting their approval.

#### **Response**

The USEPA has participated in the NEPA review process since 2009 and has offered numerous comments and suggestions that have helped inform the Final Supplemental EIS. Keystone has provided, and USEPA has reviewed, proposed procedures and methods for all waterbody crossings, including specific crossing designs for major or sensitive locations. Additionally, PHMSA has indicated that USEPA will be invited to participate in the review of the ERP.

### ***Theme WRS 07***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS has not been vigorously prepared. For example, Tables 3.3-3 and 3.3-7 on Stream and River Crossings show almost "no data" re: use attainment assessments. From these tables, little can be assessed or deduced by the reader.

#### **Response**

Definition and attainment status are based on studies conducted by the responsible state agency. In some cases, the states have not assessed the attainment status of the waterbodies crossed and therefore the information is not available for use in the Final Supplemental EIS. Designated use information, however, is provided in all cases.

### ***Theme WRS 08***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS assigns a classification of minor, intermediate, and major to waterbodies the pipeline would cross if constructed, based on waterbody width “at the time of construction.” This classification system does not acknowledge the characteristics of the waterbodies potentially affected by the proposed Project and downplays the significance of effects from selected crossing methods. Waterbody widths can vary considerably during seasonal discharges.

#### **Response**

The waterbody classification system referenced in this theme is used only in Appendix G, CMRP, and is not used in the Final Supplemental EIS. The analyses throughout the Final Supplemental EIS are used to determine potential impacts of waterbody crossings. These impacts are assessed based on water quality, designated beneficial uses, any designated impairment status, and habitat conditions along with the perennial or intermittent classification. These factors have a greater contribution on the crossing method selection than does the waterbody width at the time of crossing. Additional factors that are used in the crossing design include predicted scour, recurrence interval, and predicted lateral migration of the waterbody.

### ***Theme WRS 09***

#### **Theme Statement**

The operation of the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline will result in leaks and pollution of surface water resources.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS includes an assessment of the risk of potential releases and spills in Section 4.13, Potential Releases, as well as an assessment of the potential effects of oil spills to surface water and groundwater. Also in Section 4.13, the Final Supplemental EIS includes an assessment of safety issues, leak detection, and spill response actions.

The Office of Pipeline Safety within PHMSA has authority over safety issues associated with the nation’s natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines. Keystone must comply with PHMSA regulations regarding construction, operation, maintenance, inspection, and monitoring of the proposed Project. If the proposed Project obtains the necessary approvals, PHMSA would maintain regulatory oversight throughout construction, testing, start-up, and operation. In addition, PHMSA developed project-specific special conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement (see Section 1.2.2, Project-Specific Special Conditions, and Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions). Incorporation of those conditions would result in a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that required in HCAs, as defined in 49 CFR 195.450 (Definitions) (see Section 2.1.7, Pipeline System Design and Construction Procedures).

As described in Section 4.13.4.2, Spill Propagation, of the Final Supplemental EIS, the behavior of crude oil spills in waterbodies is influenced by several factors including the magnitude of the spill, the characteristics of the crude oil, and the characteristics of the environment affected by an

oil release. In nearly all cases, the extent of spill migration may be mitigated by rapid emergency response measures that include source control (containment and collection of the oil released). PHMSA requires that pipeline operators prepare and abide by approved emergency plans for responding to pipeline emergencies. These required plans would describe how spills would be responded to in the event of a release, regardless of the cause (e.g., corrosion, third-party damage, natural hazards, and materials defects). Keystone would also prepare a manual of written procedures for conducting normal operations and maintenance activities as well as handling abnormal operations and emergencies.

### ***Theme WRS 10***

#### **Theme Statement**

The pipeline crosses rivers that are designated as Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSRs); the Draft Supplemental EIS fails to evaluate these rivers, which should be protected from development impacts.

#### **Response**

As discussed in Section 4.3.3.2, Surface Water, the proposed Project crosses the Niobrara River approximately 12 miles downstream from the WSR designated segment. No proposed Project construction activities would occur in WSR designated segments. WSRs are managed by the National Park Service (NPS), and specific regulatory review and permitting under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act applies to those protected environments.

### ***Theme WRS 11***

#### **Theme Statement**

How will baseline surface water quality, function, and beneficial use conditions be assessed to provide useful evaluation of impacts, mitigation, and restoration to waterbodies?

#### **Response**

Section 3.3, Water Resources, of the Final Supplemental EIS describes the baseline environmental conditions for waterbodies. This section uses publicly available state and federal water quality and beneficial use data to examine how proposed Project construction methods would be applied to impaired, protected, and fully functioning waterbodies.

### ***Theme WRS 12***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately consider the significance of the Platte River, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) opposition to Keystone withdrawing water for pressure-testing the pipe. Instead, the Draft Supplemental EIS indicates that Keystone will simply let USFWS know before they take water from the Platte. The proposed Project should not be approved until much more information is provided demonstrating that any withdrawal would be insignificant. The assessment should provide site-specific information on the location of the withdrawal, the location of water releases, and erosion control measures.

## Response

Platte River Basin water depletions in Nebraska could affect resources by reducing the amount of water available in the lower Platte River Basin. The state of Nebraska in cooperation with the USFWS has developed plans to manage water depletions in conjunction with Section 7 ESA.<sup>13</sup> For the proposed Project, temporary water withdrawals during hydrostatic testing in the Platte River Basin would avoid impacts to resources since the volume of water needed would be returned to its source within a 30-day period. Temporary water withdrawals are considered to have no effect, as described by the USFWS Platte River species *de minimis* depletions threshold: “temporary withdrawals of water (e.g., for hydrostatic pipeline testing) that return all the water to the same drainage basin within 30 days are considered to have no effect, and do not require consultation.”<sup>14</sup>

### *Theme WRS 13*

#### Theme Statement

How are potential impacts to tribal surface water systems assessed?

#### Response

Both the Assiniboine and Sioux Rural Water Supply System and the Mni Wiconi Rural Water Supply System are surface water diversions of the Missouri River to water treatment and rural supply systems. Sections 3.3 and 4.3, Water Resources, discuss both the Assiniboine and Sioux Rural Water Supply System and the Mni Wiconi Rural Water Supply System, as well as potential impacts to those systems. As discussed in Section 4.3.3.2, Surface Water, the possibility of a spill reaching the intakes for tribal water systems are *exceptionally remote* due to the presence of upstream barriers such as dams, as well as the downstream distance between proposed Project waterbody crossings and these intakes.

### *Theme WRS 14*

#### Theme Statement

More detail is needed on the impacts associated with the hydrostatic testing process, such as:

- Specific information on the sources of hydrostatic testing water;
- Power supply for the hydrostatic testing process; and
- The use and impacts of hydrofluorosilicic acid and other potentially harmful materials in hydrostatic testing.

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<sup>13</sup> See, for example, Platte River Recovery and Implementation Program, [http://dnr.ne.gov/PRRIP/docs/PRRIP\\_ProgramDoc.html](http://dnr.ne.gov/PRRIP/docs/PRRIP_ProgramDoc.html) and Endangered Species Act Consultations with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: How to Seek ESA Coverage for Water-Related Activities through the Platte River Recovery Implementation Program, <http://www.fws.gov/platteriver/index.htm>.

<sup>14</sup> USFWS. 2009. De minimis threshold for Platte River species depletions consultations. Website: <http://www.fws.gov/platteriver/deminimisRevNov2009.htm>. Accessed November 2013.

## **Response**

Water sources used for hydrostatic testing would likely require permitting and review as discussed in Section 4.3.3.2, Surface Water, and listed in Table 4.3-2. Where surplus water is not available, test water would be purchased from available resource owners. Hydrostatic test systems typically use gasoline/diesel powered mobile pumps. Appendix G, CMRP, and responses by Keystone to requests for additional information indicated there would be no additives in the test water. As discussed in Appendix G, CMRP, hydrostatic test water would be tested before withdrawal and prior to discharge. Water contaminated in the pipeline testing process would be disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local environmental standards.

### ***Theme WRS 15***

#### **Theme Statement**

The use of certain crossing methods, particularly the open-cut crossing method, is likely to contribute to violations of applicable water quality standards because these methods will almost certainly result in an increase in the loading of total suspended solids and nutrients to impaired waters.

#### **Response**

The water quality impacts associated with open-cut crossings would be evaluated during permit review as mandated by the CWA. Effects on water quality would likely be short in duration, which would minimize potential long-term impacts. Where open-cut methods do not sufficiently protect the water resources, other methods such as dam and flume or HDD would be specified.

## **PC.3.8 WETLANDS**

### ***Theme WET 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately address the threat to wetlands posed by the introduction of invasive species associated with soil disturbance.

#### **Response**

Introduction of invasive species to wetland areas can degrade wetland habitat and negatively impact wetland functions such as native plant richness, quality wildlife habitat, water quality, and shoreline stabilization. The potential for invasive species to affect proposed Project uplands and wetlands is discussed in Section 4.5, Terrestrial Vegetation. The potential impacts that weed infestations may have on wetlands is discussed in Section 4.4.3, Potential Wetland Impacts. Keystone's approach to weed management in wetland and adjacent uplands is also discussed in Appendix G, CMRP. In addition, Keystone would comply with local, state, and federal agency requirements associated with weed management practices.

### ***Theme WET 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

Depression wetlands of the Prairie Pothole Region, which are some of the most valuable and threatened wetlands in the United States, are likely under-represented in the 262.2 acres of impacted wetland described in Section 4.4.3, Potential Wetland Impacts.

#### **Response**

Certain wetland types may be under-represented in this analysis because they would require additional field-based surveys to accurately evaluate wetland characteristics and wetland boundary locations. Wetland types that may be under-represented include small depressional wetlands, particularly in the Prairie Pothole Region. These wetlands tend to be seasonal (e.g., wet in the spring and dry in the summer), small or intertwined with upland areas, and impacted by land use practices (e.g., grazing or haying), making them difficult to accurately map using field and desktop techniques. As noted in Sections 3.4.4, Federal and State Regulatory Setting, and 4.4.3, Potential Wetland Impacts, while the impacts presented in the Final Supplemental EIS may not be fully quantified at this time, all existing wetlands would be accounted for during the Section 401 certification and Section 404 permitting process.

### ***Theme WET 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not sufficiently discuss the protection of sensitive wildlife habitat such as wetlands.

#### **Response**

Section 3.4.2, Environmental Setting, summarizes the breadth of beneficial functions that wetlands provide. Section 4.4.3, Potential Wetland Impacts, summarizes how the proposed Project may impact wetland functions. Section 6.0, Wetland Crossings, of Appendix G, CMRP, describes mitigation and protection measures to which Keystone has committed. See also the response to Theme WET 05. Wetlands provide highly productive and diverse habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species alike, including threatened and endangered plant and animal species like the western fringed prairie orchid and the whooping crane. Wetlands are also one of the most limited habitat types within the proposed Project area that provide numerous functions and values that benefit wildlife directly and indirectly.

### ***Theme WET 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project should not be built because releases from other pipelines, such as the Pegasus pipeline in Arkansas and the Enbridge Energy pipeline in Kalamazoo, demonstrate the type of damage to wetlands that such releases can cause.

## **Response**

Potential wetland impacts that may result from a spill or release are discussed in Section 4.13.5, Potential Impacts. Keystone's approach to minimizing risk of spills or release is discussed in Section 4.13.6, Additional Mitigation, and in Appendix I, SPCC and ERP. See also the themes in Section PC.3.18, Potential Releases.

### ***Theme WET 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

The potential damage to valuable wetlands from construction and operation of the proposed Project outweigh the benefits of the pipeline. The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately protect sensitive wildlife habitat and natural resources along the pipeline route. For example, the pipeline would cross the Nebraska Sand Hills and multiple scenic Nebraska rivers that provide habitat and wetlands for both local and migrating wildlife. It would also cross one of the nation's largest clean water aquifers, the Ogallala Aquifer, which is shared with many states. Wetlands provide important habitat for local and migratory wildlife, including habitat for threatened species, and also provide an important nexus for groundwater recharge. These resources are too important to risk losing.

## **Response**

Wetlands were one of many important resources that were evaluated in the Final Supplemental EIS for the proposed Project. Potential impacts to sensitive resources have been reduced by re-routing the pipeline to avoid the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region. Other small route adjustments have been made along the proposed Project corridor to help minimize stream and wetland crossings. The proposed route does, however, cross portions of the Ogallala aquifer and continues to cross numerous wetland and surface waterbodies, including some sensitive areas. For more information about proposed Project water resources (groundwater and surface water), see Sections 3.3 and 4.3, Water Resources; for wetlands see Sections 3.4.3, Wetlands of Special Concern or Value, and 4.4, Wetlands (Environmental Consequences); for general discussion of wildlife, see Sections 3.6 and 4.6, Wildlife; and for discussion of risks of potential spills or releases, see Sections 3.13 and 4.13, Potential Releases.

### ***Theme WET 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

HDD crossings should be considered during the permitting process when crossing streams and wetland habitats containing high diversity and unique aquatic species assemblages. HDD crossings should also be considered for wetland crossings greater than one-quarter acre in size.

## **Response**

See Section 3.3.3, Surface Water, for currently planned HDD crossings. Construction of additional HDD crossings for wetlands might be needed to comply with the permitting requirements of the USACE and other permitting agencies. Wetland impact avoidance and minimization measures are discussed in Section 4.4.3, Potential Wetland Impacts, Section 4.4.4, Additional Mitigation, and in Appendix G, CMRP. Additional measures may be required by

local, state, and federal agencies during the permitting process. Keystone has stated that it would comply with all existing local, state, and federal permit requirements.

***Theme WET 07***

**Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately describe the efforts that will be made to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands.

**Response**

For an expanded list of wetland impact avoidance and minimization measures, see Section 4.4.3, Potential Wetland Impacts. See also Section 4.3.3.2, Surface Waters, for the surface water related avoidance and minimization measures.

***Theme WET 08***

**Theme Statement**

It is inappropriate for this project to be permitted under a Section 404 NWP 12, because the basic safeguards of the CWA will not be properly applied.

**Response**

Sections 3.4.4, Federal and State Regulatory Setting, and 4.4.3, Potential Wetland Impacts, of the Final Supplemental EIS have been revised to remove any inference that a NWP 12 would be the permit used for the proposed Project. Text has been added to these sections to clarify that only the USACE has the regulatory authority to determine which type of Section 404 permit (NWP or Individual) would be appropriate for the proposed Project.

***Theme WET 09***

**Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS fails to provide in-depth analysis of specific impacts to wetlands, and instead focuses on future analysis and mitigation of both jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional wetlands during the permitting process. This reliance on mitigation measures in the analysis violates both the CWA and NEPA.

**Response**

Appendix G, CMRP, of the Final Supplemental EIS includes an expanded discussion of wetland avoidance and minimization efforts, documents wetland impacts using the best available information (i.e., based on field delineations supplemented with desktop review of other wetland mapping databases), and quantifies the permanent loss and temporary conversion of wetlands. This Appendix also assesses the effects of these impacts on wetland functions and values, references EO 11990 regarding the no net loss of wetlands policy, and discusses likely mitigation requirements by providing an overview of USACE mitigation policy. The Final Supplemental EIS does not affect the USACE's jurisdiction over wetland permitting and mitigation. This permitting authority is granted to USACE under Section 404 of the CWA. Sections 3.4.4,

Federal and State Regulatory Setting, and 4.4.3, Potential Wetland Impacts, have also been updated to include the potential for non-jurisdictional wetlands to be vulnerable to impacts due to limited regulatory oversight by local, state, or federal agencies.

### ***Theme WET 10***

#### **Theme Statement**

Wetland impact acreage in Section 4.4, Wetlands, is based on database reviews and not field surveys of the potential proposed Project-related wetlands and waterbodies using USACE standards for identification and classification.

#### **Response**

The wetland data presented in Section 4.4, Wetlands, include both field-based data and *desktop* data. The text in the Final Supplemental EIS has been modified to clarify that wetland data obtained by Keystone were collected following USACE approved data collection methods. As noted in the Final Supplemental EIS Section 4.4.2, Impact Assessment Methodology, Keystone's previous wetland data (both field and desktop data) were incorporated into the Final Supplemental EIS evaluation. In the Final Supplemental EIS, Keystone's wetland data have been supplemented with additional wetland data from several national databases to provide a more representative analysis of potential wetland distribution throughout the proposed Project area. Wetland types are classified using the standard USACE classification system.<sup>15</sup> Impacts to all wetland types are discussed in Section 4.4.3, Potential Wetland Impacts.

### ***Theme WET 11***

#### **Theme Statement**

Page 4.4-5 and Table 4.4-2 of the Draft Supplemental EIS suggest that the conversion from one type of wetland to another is a *permanent* wetland impact, but this is not the case.

#### **Response**

As defined in previous proposed Project reports (see 2011 Final EIS, Section 3.0, p. 3-1, Line 4-8), the term *permanent* refers to an impact that would persist for the life of the proposed Project. The acreage for permanent conversion of wetland types palustrine scrub-shrub to palustrine emergent and palustrine forested to palustrine emergent refers to those areas where the woody vegetation would be removed and prevented from growing back for the life of the proposed Project. For clarification, the definition of the term *permanent* has been added to the Table 4.4-2 footnote. The definitions of *short-term*, *long-term*, and *permanent* are also described.

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<sup>15</sup> Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. (FWS/OBS-1979.) U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Office of Biological Services. Washington, DC. 131 pp.

### ***Theme WET 12***

#### **Theme Statement**

Forested wetlands are an important and limited habitat type that will take 20 to 50 years to recover, assuming the reclamation plans are successful and there are never any spills. This recovery time will be even longer for forested wetland areas that are cleared or filled for the life of the proposed Project.

#### **Response**

Forested wetlands provide some of the most diverse and productive wetland habitat, and are the least abundant wetland type throughout the proposed Project area. Many impacts to forested wetlands have been avoided and minimized by Keystone; however, some long-term and permanent impacts are anticipated. See Section 4.4.3, Potential Wetland Impacts, for a discussion of the estimated proposed Project-related forested wetland impacts and a summary of the avoidance and mitigation measures that would be used to help minimize those impacts. See also Appendix G, the CMRP, for additional details about proposed construction, mitigation, and reclamation techniques.

### ***Theme WET 13***

#### **Theme Statement**

The state of Nebraska does not have a wetland permitting system in place to protect wetlands from an explosive leak of the pipeline.

#### **Response**

NDEQ oversees wetlands at the state level in Nebraska. See Section 3.4.4, Federal and State Regulatory Setting, for more information about federally and state managed wetlands. In the event of a spill, wetland impacts would be managed at the federal and state level through Section 404 and Section 401 of the CWA, the primary federal law in the United States that governs water pollution. Wetlands that are hydrologically connected to waters of the United States are regulated on the federal level by the USACE through Section 404 and Section 401. Wetlands that are hydrologically connected to waters of the state are regulated at the state level through Section 401.

### ***Theme WET 14***

#### **Theme Statement**

The use of NWP 12 is inappropriate for the proposed Project. NWPs can only be used to permit losses that are no greater than one-half acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. The proposed Project will disturb a total of well over 700 acres of wetlands during construction and 364 acres during operation. In addition, it will involve the crossing of approximately 1,073 waterbodies.

## **Response**

See the response to Theme WET 08 regarding the use of NWP 12 for the proposed Project. The wetland impact acreage noted in this comment is based on the previously proposed Project route proposed in 2011, which bisected the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region. Wetland impacts have been significantly reduced (compared to the 2011 Final EIS route) primarily by re-routing the pipeline to avoid the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region. The route presented in the Final Supplemental EIS reduces estimated construction-related wetland impacts to 262.2 acres, and reduces operation-related impacts to 120.4 acres. See Section 4.4.2, Impact Assessment Methodology, and Section 4.4.3, Potential Wetland Impacts, for additional details. See Section 4.3.3.2, Surface Water, for the updated number of surface waterbody crossings.

## **PC.3.9 TERRESTRIAL VEGETATION**

### ***Theme VEG 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

The time lag in the restoration of native tall and mixed grass prairie grassland is not adequately addressed.

#### **Response**

Section 4.5.4, Potential Impacts to Biologically Unique Landscapes and Vegetation Communities of Conservation Concern acknowledges that certain vegetation communities require varying lengths of time for restoration to pre-construction conditions. Keystone has committed to implement the revegetation measures outlined in Appendix G, CMRP. Keystone has also retained a local expert on rangeland seed mixes to ensure that BMPs are properly applied. Additionally, monitoring and reporting requirements would be enforced by state and federal agencies to help ensure the restoration goals are met as quickly as possible.

### ***Theme VEG 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

The pipeline will result in permanent impacts and fragmentation of forests, shrubs, native grasslands, pasture communities.

#### **Response**

Impacts to vegetation communities, including but not limited to forested, shrub, grassland, and pasture communities, are unavoidable during the construction and installation of the pipeline. As discussed in Section 4.5, Terrestrial Vegetation, the majority of the impacts are considered to be temporary and associated with construction activities, while permanent impacts would generally occur only within the 50 foot ROW. Appendix G, CMRP, outlines the mitigation efforts and goals in place to minimize the adverse impacts to vegetation communities resulting from the construction of the pipeline.

### ***Theme VEG 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The pipeline will impact old growth forests.

#### **Response**

As verified by communications with Montana Department of Natural Resources, Conservation Trust Land Management Division, the South Dakota Department of Agriculture, Resource Conservation and Forestry, and the Nebraska Forest Service, the proposed Project does not cross any forests considered to be old growth. Appendix G, CMRP, details the reclamation and revegetation measures to be undertaken for forests.

### ***Theme VEG 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

The thermal impacts from the pipeline are unknown and may inhibit restoration efforts.

#### **Response**

Section 4.5.3, General Vegetation Impacts, discusses the anticipated effects of increased soil temperatures on various types of vegetation. In general, increased soil temperatures during early spring could cause early germination and emergence as well as increased productivity in annual crops, such as corn and soybeans, and in tallgrass prairie species. Increased soil temperatures may also lead to localized soil drying and localized decreases in soil moisture available for evapotranspiration. Vegetation monitoring and reporting requirements would help identify potential deficiencies and would assist in the long-term success of the restoration efforts.

### ***Theme VEG 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

Sagebrush vegetation removal could require 20 to 50 years to become re-established, leading to long-term cumulative impacts.

#### **Response**

Section 4.5.4, Potential Impacts to Biologically Unique Landscapes and Vegetation Communities of Conservation Concern, discusses the anticipated timeframe for reestablishment of sagebrush communities. It is acknowledged that this particular community requires substantial time to re-establish to pre-construction conditions. Implementation of the mitigation measures identified in Section 4.11, Reclamation and Revegetation, of Appendix G, CMRP, would help ensure timely and successful restoration.

### ***Theme VEG 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

A request was made for a greater commitment than “availability of seed at the time of reclamation” for revegetation activities, and use of seed from native short- and tall-grass prairie communities.

#### **Response**

Section 4.11.4, Seeding, of Appendix G, CMRP, details the seeding plan. As discussed in Section 4.5.4, Potential Impacts to Biologically Unique Landscapes and Vegetation Communities of Conservation Concern, the final seed mix applied would be based on input from NRCS, state and local agencies, and landowners. Due to unpredictable construction timing, a greater commitment is not feasible. The consultation would be closely coordinated to identify the most appropriate seed mix to be used based on availability at the time of the re-seeding effort. Keystone has also retained a local expert on rangeland seed mixes to ensure that BMPs are properly applied.

### ***Theme VEG 07***

#### **Theme Statement**

Keystone should consult with other agencies and organizations at the time of permitting to expand on the invasive species discussion. Furthermore, Keystone should implement BMPs to prevent exotic vegetation infestation.

#### **Response**

Keystone has committed to implement noxious weed control measures, as discussed in Section 4.5.4, Potential Impacts to Biologically Unique Landscapes and Vegetation Communities of Conservation Concern. These measures include identifying weed infestation locations on construction drawings, mowing prior to seed development, and applying herbicide (in consultation with county or state regulatory agencies and landowners) before clearing, grading, trenching, or other soil disturbing work in infested areas. Keystone would implement BMPs for vegetation control.

Detailed noxious weed management and requirements would be established at the time of permitting; however, the Final Supplemental EIS includes recommendations for successful weed management.

### ***Theme VEG 08***

#### **Theme Statement**

Section 3.5.4.6, Traditionally Used Native Plants, fails to provide a sufficient synopsis of native plants used for traditional purposes. The plants listed in this section are not a complete list of those traditionally important plants.

## **Response**

Section 3.5.4.6, Traditionally Used Native Plants, acknowledges that there are a significant number of plants in the vicinity of the proposed Project that have potential ethnobotanical importance. During consultations to date, some Indian tribes expressed concerns about the proposed Project's possible impacts on the environment, specifically traditionally used native plants. The Department acknowledges that gathering of these plants is a significant activity for many Indian residents of the proposed Project area. Individuals participate in these activities for numerous reasons, including food supply, personal income, and the continuance of cultural customs and traditions. A good faith effort was made on the part of the Department to consult with various Indian tribes to hear their concerns regarding the proposed Project and potential impacts to natural resources; however, those efforts resulted in insufficient information to enable a detailed effects analysis on American Indian natural resource use within the proposed Project area.

### ***Theme VEG 9***

#### **Theme Statement**

The restoration plan for the native grasses is inadequate. Specifically, there are substantial varieties of grasses, flowers, and herbs that are not proposed for restoration.

#### **Response**

Keystone has committed to implement the revegetation measures outlined in Appendix G, CMRP. Section 4.11.4, Seeding, of Appendix G, CMRP, outlines the seeding plan. The appropriate seed mixtures would be identified at the time of permitting, and the seed mixes would be based on input from NRCS, state and local agencies, and landowners. Keystone has also retained a local expert on rangeland seed mixes to ensure that BMPs are properly applied.

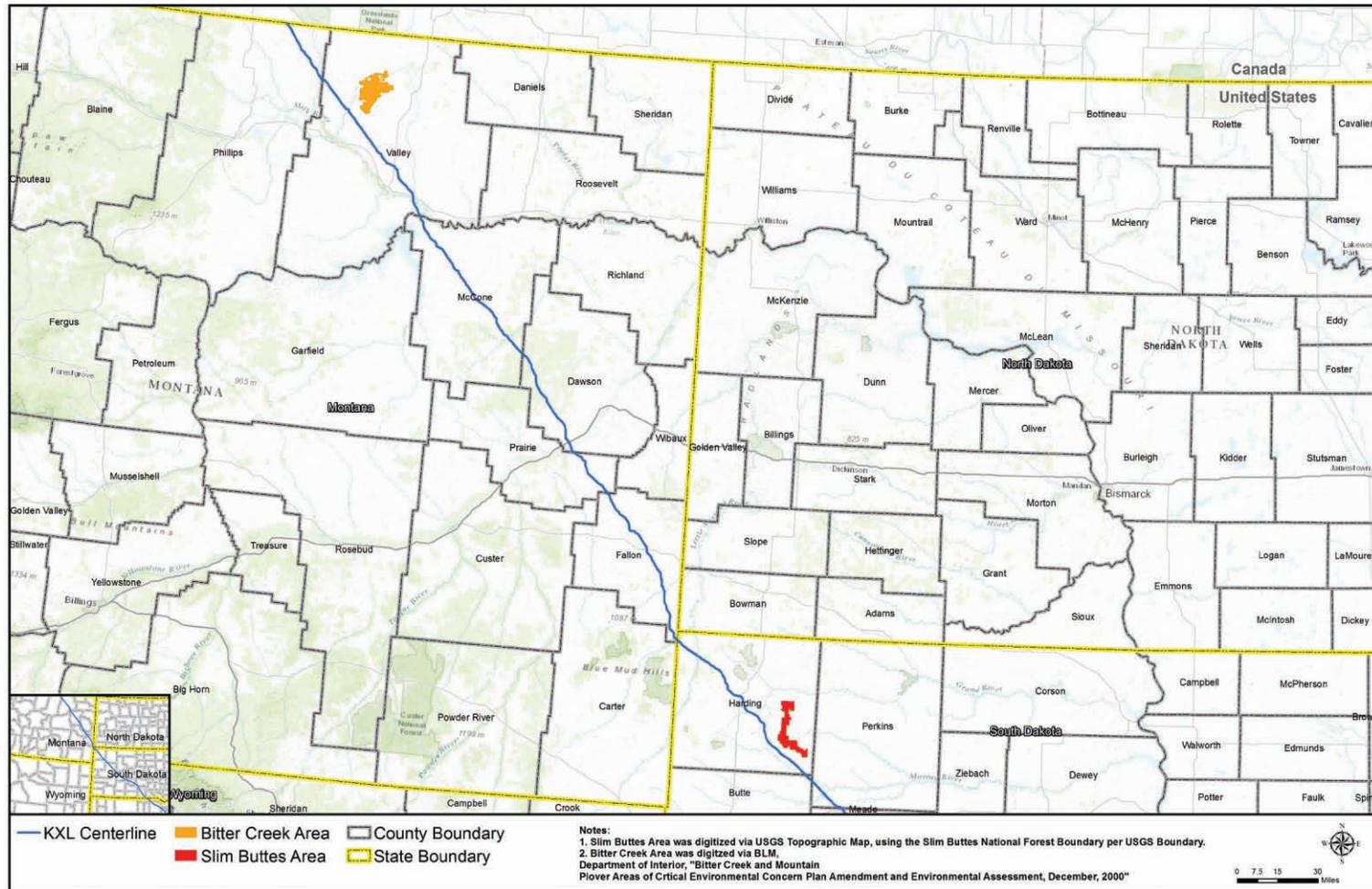
### ***Theme VEG 10***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed route from Morgan, Montana, to the South Dakota–Nebraska border remains the same, placing the pipeline in the Northern Great Plains eco-region and impacting the Bitter Creek and Slim Buttes priority areas.

#### **Response**

The Department's analysis determined that while the proposed Project crosses the Northern Great Plains Ecoregion, it does not cross the Bitter Creek or Slim Buttes priority areas. Figure PC-1 depicts the Bitter Creek and Slim Butte priority areas as they relate to the proposed Project route (sources are identified on the figure). Potential impacts to ecoregions were analyzed by using the USEPA's Level III Ecoregions of the Continental United States database.



Source: Esri 2013<sup>16</sup>

**Figure PC-1: Keystone XL Proposed Pipeline and Selected Ecoregions (Theme VEG 10)**

<sup>16</sup> ESRI. 2013. World Imagery (Aerial Photography), USA Topo Maps (Topographic Mapping), and World Street Map (Administrative and Political Boundaries and Transportation). Contributing Data Sources, World Imagery: DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community. Contributing Data Sources, USA Topo Maps: DeLorme, Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community. Contributing Data Sources, World Street Map: DeLorme, NAVTEQ, USGS, Intermap, iPC, METI, NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, 2013, Bing Maps.

### ***Theme VEG 11***

#### **Theme Statement**

The assumption that fragmented areas can be restored to pre-construction states via reseeded of native vegetative communities is questionable.

#### **Response**

Section 4.11, Reclamation and Revegetation, of Appendix G, CMRP, details the anticipated revegetation requirements necessary for successful restoration. Additionally, Keystone has retained a local rangeland expert to coordinate area-specific seed mixes and ensure BMPs are followed. Additionally, permits from state and federal agencies prior to construction would likely define the requirements for revegetation.

### ***Theme VEG 12***

#### **Theme Statement**

Who will be responsible of controlling noxious weeds on the disturbed land associated with the Pipeline?

#### **Response**

Keystone would have ultimate responsibility for the control of noxious weeds along the pipeline route. Section 4.11, Reclamation and Revegetation, of Appendix G, CMRP, details the reclamation and re-vegetation effort to take place. Specific success criteria would be determined at the time of permitting. Appropriate state and federal agencies would review the monitoring reports to ensure success criteria are met.

### ***Theme VEG 13***

#### **Theme Statement**

There is inadequate information upon which to base assessments of the impacts on either revegetation or water quality.

#### **Response**

Impacts on water quality and vegetation are addressed in Sections 4.3, Water Resources, and 4.5, Terrestrial Vegetation, respectively; Section 4.11, Reclamation and Revegetation, of Appendix G, CMRP, provides details of the anticipated revegetation requirements necessary for successful restoration. Additionally, Keystone has retained a local rangeland expert to coordinate area-specific seed mixes. Permits from state and federal agencies prior to construction would likely define the requirements for revegetation.

### ***Theme VEG 14***

#### **Theme Statement**

The native grasslands and prairies cannot withstand the impacts of construction and operation of the pipeline.

#### **Response**

The anticipated impacts to native grasslands are discussed in detail in Section 4.5.4, Potential Impacts to Biologically Unique Landscapes and Vegetation Communities of Conservation Concern. The proposed Project route avoids the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills region in its entirety, and also reduces impacts to sensitive habitats similar to the Sand Hills (compared to the route in the 2011 Final EIS). Complete avoidance of impacts to native grasslands (i.e., those similar to the Sand Hills region) is not reasonably feasible. Native grasslands occur at various locations along the length of the pipeline in Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska. It is acknowledged that native grassland communities require substantial time to re-establish to pre-construction conditions. The provisions of Section 4.11, Terrestrial Vegetation, of Appendix G, CMRP, are intended to help ensure timely and successful restoration. The CMRP also identifies the proposed mitigation measures to offset impacts to native grassland community types.

### ***Theme VEG 15***

#### **Theme Statement**

The soil temperature studies are flawed. *Most root zones* should be defined; the native prairie root zone is 8 feet or more past the pipeline. Further temperature studies should be conducted under the conditions in which the pipeline would be built.

#### **Response**

While Appendix S, Pipeline Temperature Effects Study, in the Final Supplemental EIS defines *most root zones* as occurring near the surface (i.e., within the upper 12 inches of the soil column), Section 4.5.3, General Vegetation Impacts, acknowledges that “the root systems of some plants, notably native prairie grasses, often penetrate well below” such depths. Section V, Revegetation Monitoring Results on Pipelines, of Appendix S, Pipeline Temperature Effects Study, specifically discusses the relative success of revegetating similar pipelines. Overall, available studies on the heat effects of pipelines on vegetation indicate neutral to positive effects.

## **PC.3.10 WILDLIFE**

### ***Theme WI 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

Construction and operation of the proposed Project will affect migratory bird flyways.

#### **Response**

The pipeline crosses the central flyway whooping crane migration corridor, which is a known migratory path of numerous bird species. The potential impacts on migratory birds are discussed

in Section 4.6.3, Potential Impacts; mitigation measures to minimize effects on migratory birds are discussed in Section 4.6.3.5, Mitigation Measures. Some of these mitigation measures include, habitat restoration, construction timing restrictions and buffer zones around nesting sites and rookeries, and using standard avian-safe design for power lines. Additional mitigation measures to be implemented for protected migratory bird species such as the whooping crane can be found in Section 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern.

### ***Theme WI 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project will cut off migration patterns for terrestrial migratory wildlife and will fragment the large, open spaces required by big game species such as moose, wolves, and bison.

#### **Response**

As discussed in Section 4.6.3, Potential Impacts, much of the land would be restored to pre-construction habitats through the use of restorative reseeding and replanting. Additional mitigation measures to promote the safe passage of larger wildlife are discussed in Section 4.6.3.5, Mitigation Measures. These include locked gates, signage, physical barriers to public access, restriction of firearm use and pets on the construction ROW, and prohibition of feeding and harassment of wildlife. The proposed Project's design and mitigation measures are intended to allow for post-construction use of the pipeline corridor by terrestrial migratory wildlife.

### ***Theme WI 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project should include bird strike mitigation devices/bird diverters adjacent to the Niobrara River.

#### **Response**

Bird strike mitigation devices/bird diverters would be incorporated into electrical transmission line designs (see Section 4.6.5.3, Electrical Distribution Lines and Substations), but the proposed pipeline itself would be underground and would not require bird diverter devices.

### ***Theme WI 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed pipeline will bisect sage steppe communities, putting greater sage-grouse populations at risk.

#### **Response**

As discussed in Section 4.8.3, Potential Impacts, conservation measures to be implemented in Montana and South Dakota include a sage-grouse conservation plan that would include (but not be limited to) surveys, buffers, and restoration efforts. The proposed Project's design and

mitigation measures are intended to allow for post-construction use of the pipeline corridor by greater sage-grouse and other species.

### ***Theme WI 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project will introduce invasive species to the pipeline corridor and surrounding area, with negative consequences for native wildlife.

#### **Response**

As discussed in Section 4.6.3, Potential Impacts (Wildlife), introduction of invasive species as a result of the proposed Project could result in reduced survival or reproduction and habitat fragmentation and degradation. Conservation measures to be implemented include (but are not limited to) invasive and noxious weed control measures, as discussed in Sections 4.5, Terrestrial Vegetation, and 4.8.3, Potential Impacts, of the Final Supplemental EIS.

### ***Theme WI 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project will cross important bird areas (IBAs), and may put these important bird habitats at risk.

#### **Response**

IBAs are addressed in Section 3.6.2.4, Non-Game Animals. Conservation measures to protect birds and their habitats are described in Section 4.6.3.5, Mitigation Measures. Some of these mitigation measures include habitat restoration, construction timing restrictions and buffer zones around nesting sites and rookeries, and using standard avian-safe design for power lines. Additional mitigation measures to be implemented for the specific protection of protected migratory bird species such as the whooping crane can be found in Section 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern.

### ***Theme WI 07***

#### **Theme Statement**

Mitigation related to wildlife and their habitat described in the Draft Supplemental EIS is inadequate, and the duration of the monitoring period is not sufficient to ensure the success of mitigation.

#### **Response**

The proposed pipeline has been designed to avoid most state, federal, and locally managed habitat. Sections 4.6, Wildlife; Section 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern; and Appendix G, CMRP, discuss the procedures that would be implemented to reduce potential construction- and operation-related effects where habitat is crossed. Some measures to minimize adverse effects to wildlife habitats include shelterbelts, windbreaks, and living snow fences. Appendix A, Governor Approval of the Keystone XL

Project in Nebraska, and Appendix N, Supplemental Information for Compliance with Montana Environmental Policy Act, describe additional mitigation and monitoring requirements that the proposed Project would incorporate in Nebraska and Montana, respectively. Additional monitoring may be required as a result of state and federal permitting.

### ***Theme WI 08***

#### **Theme Statement**

There are concerns that permitting the pipeline is a violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

#### **Response**

Sections 4.6, Wildlife, and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, discuss the MBTA and ESA, respectively, and describe the formal consultation between the Department and USFWS regarding these requirements. Continued coordination with USFWS (as described in Appendix G, CMRP) would ensure compliance with this legislation. Appendix H, 2012 BA, 2013 USFWS Biological Opinion, and Associated Documents, provides additional information on threatened and endangered species and species of conservation concern.

### ***Theme WI 09***

#### **Theme Statement**

Toxic releases and habitat disturbance from construction and operation of the proposed Project may cause adverse effects to bird populations.

#### **Response**

Sections 3.13.2, Crude Oil Characteristics, and 4.13.4.4, Types of Spill Impact, describe the types of materials (including toxins) that could be released from the pipeline, as well as the likely impact of those materials on wildlife. The potential impacts of the proposed Project on wildlife are discussed in Section 4.6.3, Potential Impacts. Mitigation measures related to migratory birds are discussed in Section 4.6.3.5, Mitigation Measures. Some of these mitigation measures include habitat restoration, construction timing restrictions and buffer zones around nesting sites and rookeries, and using standard avian-safe design for power lines. Additional mitigation measures to be implemented for the specific protection of protected migratory species such as the whooping crane can be found in Section 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern.

### ***Theme WI 10***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately address species having long recovery times or limited distribution; key species in an ecosystem; key habitat formers; species that are critical components of local communities or ecosystems; and species that are key recreational or cultural resources.

## **Response**

The conservation measures described in Section 4.6.3, Potential Impacts, are intended to provide protection to all wildlife species and their habitats. Specific conservation measures to protect federal threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) sensitive species, state threatened and endangered species, and species of conservation concern are described in Sections 3.8 and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern. Appendix H, 2012 BA and Associated Documents, provides additional information on threatened and endangered species and species of conservation concern.

### ***Theme WI 11***

#### **Theme Statement**

The locations of all raptor nests are not known; therefore, protection of these nests cannot be achieved.

#### **Response**

As discussed in Section 4.6, Wildlife, aerial nest surveys have been conducted along the pipeline route and visible raptor nests were documented; however, pedestrian surveys were not used to identify nests. As stated in Section 4.6.3.5, Mitigation Measures, pre-construction raptor nest surveys would be conducted for all pipeline segments if construction would occur during raptor nesting season (January to August). These surveys would be the basis for the establishment of construction buffers and schedule restrictions around active and inactive nests and nest trees per the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, MBTA, and USFWS Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. Additional surveys would be conducted and protective measures implemented for protected species. These are addressed in Section 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern.

### ***Theme WI 12***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS is not specific enough regarding impacts to non-game animals, particularly amphibians, reptiles, and invertebrates.

#### **Response**

The large number of species in these classes and phyla necessitates a general discussion of impacts. More detailed discussion is provided for species (such as the American burying beetle) for which specific concerns have been identified or that have protected status. Section 4.8.3.1, Endangered Species Act Federally Protected, Proposed, and Candidate Species, describes the additional conservation measures and mitigation measures that would be implemented for federally protected invertebrates.

### ***Theme WI 13***

#### **Theme Statement**

Table 4.6-4 and surrounding text regarding construction timing restrictions is inconsistent and insufficient.

#### **Response**

A footnote has been added to Table 4.6-4 to clarify timing restrictions that apply to each agency. Construction timing restrictions and buffer zones around nests would be coordinated in consultation with state and federal regulatory agencies, as discussed in Section 4.6.3.5, Mitigation Measures.

### ***Theme WI 14***

#### **Theme Statement**

Proposed Project construction should not occur during the most sensitive nesting season period from April through August.

#### **Response**

Construction would be timed to avoid impacts to wildlife to the greatest extent possible. Coordination would continue between proposed Project and agency personnel regarding sensitive species nesting areas and periods. Measures to minimize impacts are discussed in Section 4.6.3.5, Mitigation Measures, including avoidance and buffer zones. Additionally, Table 4.6-4 presents information regarding specific species timing restrictions.

### ***Theme WI 15***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS should provide clarification as to whether the analysis (and acreages cited) in Section 4.6, Wildlife, is only for the ROW or for the entire construction footprint.

#### **Response**

The analysis in Sections 3.6 and 4.6, Wildlife, covers the entire proposed Project footprint. Because the specific location of some ancillary facilities (e.g., access roads, pump stations, and construction camps) in Nebraska have not yet been determined, quantitative analysis in these sections was limited to the construction ROW.

### ***Theme WI 16***

#### **Theme Statement**

Birds of Conservation Concern should be listed, evaluated, and addressed in the Draft Supplemental EIS Wildlife sections.

**Response**

Birds of Conservation Concern are listed and discussed in Section 3.6.2.4, Non-Game Animals.

***Theme WI 17***

**Theme Statement**

Table 4.6-3 is a draft version and should have a peer reviewed reference.

**Response**

Table 4.6-3 has been modified to reflect USFWS sources. In some cases, buffer zone distances have been revised to reflect published data.

***Theme WI 18***

**Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS should include corvids (in addition to raptors) as sources of increased predation to ground nesting birds.

**Response**

Section 4.6, Wildlife, has been revised to include references to increased predation on ground nesting birds from corvids.

***Theme WI 19***

**Theme Statement**

The habitat types in Table 4.6-2 should match the types used in Table 3.6-1, and should show that the proposed Project impacts all habitat types.

**Response**

Table 4.6-2 has been revised to include nest parasitism, facilitated predator movement, and disturbance/construction maintenance in all habitat types, and the habitat types have been revised to match those in Table 3.6-1.

***Theme WI 20***

**Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS should provide a description of the relationship between American Indians and wildlife.

**Response**

A brief discussion has been added to Section 3.6, Wildlife, to discuss the use of wildlife by Indian tribes. Additionally, Indian tribes are discussed in Sections 3.11, Cultural Resources.

### ***Theme WI 21***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS fails to discuss the proposed Project's impacts on the wildlife and habitats of the Sand Hills region.

#### **Response**

The route evaluated in the Final Supplemental EIS avoids the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region, although it does cross areas with characteristics similar to the Sand Hills. Protective measures to avoid impacts to wildlife within these regions are discussed in Section 4.6.3.5, Mitigation Measures.

### ***Theme WI 22***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS fails to discuss fragmentation of habitat throughout the proposed Project area.

#### **Response**

Fragmentation would be minimized through the proposed Project's design and mitigation measures that allow for post-construction use of the pipeline corridor by terrestrial migratory wildlife. As discussed in Section 4.6.3, Potential Impacts, much of the land would be restored to pre-construction habitats through the use of restorative reseeding and replanting. Additional mitigation measures to promote the safe passage of larger wildlife are discussed in Section 4.6.3.5, Mitigation Measures. These include locked gates, signage, physical barriers to public access, restriction of firearms and pets on the construction ROW, and prohibition of feeding and harassment of wildlife.

### ***Theme WI 23***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed pipeline may affect priority grassland landscapes, areas of biological importance and wildlife habitat, migration corridors, and the wildlife that depends on healthy native grasslands, especially in the event of a spill.

#### **Response**

Section 4.6.3, Potential Impacts, addresses grassland use by wildlife, as well as conservation measures to minimize effects on wildlife. Section 4.13.5.3, Other Resources, addresses the potential impacts of spills on wildlife.

### ***Theme WI 24***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project may exacerbate mortality and stress to wildlife from past projects in the area.

## **Response**

The anticipated effects on wildlife and efforts to reduce and minimize mortality and stress to wildlife are described in Section 4.6.3, Potential Impacts. The effects on wildlife from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects are discussed in Section 4.15, Cumulative Impacts. Additional protective measures for federal threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, BLM sensitive species, state threatened and endangered species, and species of conservation concern are listed in Section 4.8.3, Potential Impacts (Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern).

### ***Theme WI 25***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS fails to adequately disclose impacts of habitat destruction on fish and wildlife.

#### **Response**

Impacts to wildlife and their habitats are discussed in Section 4.6, Wildlife. Impacts to fisheries are discussed in Section 4.7, Fisheries.

## **PC.3.11 FISHERIES**

### ***Theme FISH 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project could adversely impact fisheries resources in the waterbodies it would cross.

#### **Response**

Fish species and habitats that could be affected by the proposed Project are discussed in Section 3.7, Fisheries. The potential impacts to fisheries resources associated with the construction and maintenance of the proposed Project are discussed in Section 4.7, Fisheries. Measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to fisheries resources are also presented in Section 4.7, Potential Releases, and Appendix G, CMRP. Potential impacts associated with spills or releases are described in Section 4.13, Potential Releases, along with measures to avoid and/or minimize those risks. Potential impacts to threatened and endangered fish species and fish species of conservation concern, along with measures to avoid and minimize those impacts, are described in Section 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern.

### ***Theme FISH 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

The temperature of the proposed pipeline could adversely impact fisheries and aquatic resources in the waterbodies it would cross.

## **Response**

The temperature of the pipeline would be greater than the surrounding soil temperature. Accordingly, water temperatures at stream crossings could potentially increase. The degree of heating would depend upon river discharge, with potential impacts being greater for low flows and isolated pools. Increases in water temperature can affect fish by decreasing oxygen supply, causing premature movements of juvenile fish and causing reduced food supply. Burial depth of the pipeline, which would be a minimum of 60 inches under streams, and even greater for HDD crossings, is intended to mitigate potential temperature impacts. Additional discussion regarding potential temperature impacts is provided in Section 4.7.3.3, Proposed Project Operational Impacts, and Appendix S, Pipeline Temperature Effects Study.

### ***Theme FISH 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not specifically address how the proposed Project's potential impacts on fisheries would affect Indian tribes.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS does not specifically assess how impacts to fisheries from the proposed Project would impact Indian tribes (or any specific community or group), although impacts would generally be similar to those described in Section 4.7, Fisheries. During consultations to date, some Indian tribes expressed concerns about the proposed Project's possible impacts on wildlife, including fish. The Department acknowledges that fishing is a significant activity for many Indian residents of the proposed Project area. Individuals participate in this activity for numerous reasons, including food supply, personal income, and the continuance of cultural customs and traditions. A good faith effort was made on the part of the Department to consult with various Indian tribes to hear their concerns regarding the proposed Project and potential impacts to natural resources; however, those efforts resulted in insufficient information to enable a detailed effects analysis on American Indian natural resource use within the proposed Project area. Cultural resources, which include tribal consultation, are described in Section 3.11, Cultural Resources.

## **PC.3.12 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES**

### ***Theme TES 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not analyze operational effects (specifically oil spills) on the habitat of threatened or endangered species.

#### **Response**

Operational effects are discussed in various subsections of the Final Supplemental EIS Sections 4.6, Wildlife, and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern. Spills and their impacts to habitats are discussed in Section 4.13, Potential Releases.

### ***Theme TES 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

Field surveys have not been conducted for the proposed Project for all rare species.

#### **Response**

Surveys for federal threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, BLM sensitive species, state threatened and endangered species, and species of conservation concern that have been conducted for the proposed Project are described in Sections 4.6, Wildlife, and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, of the Final Supplemental EIS. The specific designation of *rare* is only used as a state designation in South Dakota. Surveys conducted by Keystone include documentation of all species identified within the study area.

### ***Theme TES 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not provide an effective methodology for identifying the presence of small white lady's slipper in the proposed Project impact area.

#### **Response**

As discussed in Section 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, and in Appendix R of the 2012 BA, surveys for presence/absence of small white lady's slipper within suitable habitat have been conducted and would continue to be conducted prior to the proposed Project construction in Antelope, Boyd, Holt, Keya Paha, Nance, and Merrick counties in Nebraska. The methodology for surveys was developed in accordance with the USFWS and Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, and surveys have been and would be conducted in the season when the white lady's slipper is identifiable. If this plant is observed within the proposed Project ROW in Nebraska, appropriate mitigation measures would be developed and implemented in consultation with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission.

### ***Theme TES 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

Potential impacts to threatened and endangered species in the Missouri National Recreation River from hydrostatic testing and proposed Project-associated infrastructure (new roads, power lines) are a concern.

#### **Response**

Potential impacts to the least tern, piping plover, and pallid sturgeon are discussed in Section 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern. Specific conservation measures would be implemented to minimize impacts to these species, such as using HDD with designated setbacks, pump withdrawal limits, nesting surveys and setbacks, install bird flight diverters on power lines crossing the rivers, lighting limitations, and the installation and periodic checking of water intake screens. With regard to hydrostatic testing, water withdrawal limits as

required by the USFWS would not affect these species. The 2013 USFWS Biological Opinion discusses conservation measures that would be implemented by Keystone or power providers where specified.

### ***Theme TES 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

The statement regarding avoidance of potential impacts to pallid sturgeon based on limiting Platte River water withdrawals for hydrostatic testing to 10 percent of baseline daily flow seems unsupported.

#### **Response**

The proposed Project would cross the Platte River using the HDD method. Activities associated with the proposed Project in that area include temporary water withdrawals for drilling fluids and hydrostatic testing. Platte River Basin water depletions in Nebraska could affect resources by reducing the amount of water available in the lower Platte River Basin. The state of Nebraska in cooperation with the USFWS has developed plans to manage water depletions in conjunction with Section 7 ESA.<sup>17</sup> For the proposed Project, temporary water withdrawals during hydrostatic testing in the Platte River Basin would avoid impacts to resources since the volume of water needed would be returned to its source within a 30-day period. Temporary water withdrawals are considered to have no effect, as described by the USFWS Platte River species *de minimis* depletions threshold: “temporary withdrawals of water (e.g., for hydrostatic pipeline testing) that return all the water to the same drainage basin within 30 days are considered to have no effect, and do not require consultation.”<sup>18</sup> Sections 3.8 and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, of the Final Supplemental EIS discuss potential impacts to federal threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, BLM sensitive species, state threatened and endangered species, and species of conservation concern.

### ***Theme TES 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not address potential long-term impacts to larval sturgeon, including those related to reproductive development or lifecycle disruption.

#### **Response**

As discussed in Section 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, the proposed Project is not anticipated to have long-term impacts to larval sturgeon or their lifecycle. This conclusion is based on an analysis, which considered the potential for these effects and that specific mitigation measures (Keystone commitments) would be implemented for the proposed Project’s construction phase. Mitigation measures include use of directional

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<sup>17</sup> See, for example, Platte River Recovery and Implementation Program, [http://dnr.ne.gov/PRRIP/docs/PRRIP\\_ProgramDoc.html](http://dnr.ne.gov/PRRIP/docs/PRRIP_ProgramDoc.html) and Endangered Species Act Consultations with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: How to Seek ESA Coverage for Water-Related Activities through the Platte River Recovery Implementation Program, <http://www.fws.gov/platteriver/index.htm>.

<sup>18</sup> USFWS. 2009. De minimis threshold for Platte River species depletions consultations. Website: <http://www.fws.gov/platteriver/deminimisRevNov2009.htm>. Accessed November 2013.

drilling techniques to avoid impacts to major waterbodies and time and quantity limits on water withdrawals for hydrostatic testing which, when implemented, are unlikely to affect the species. Keystone would ensure that the intake end of the pump would be screened to prevent entrainment of larval fish or debris and the intake screens would be periodically checked for fish entrainment when pumping from the Missouri, Yellowstone, and Milk rivers in Montana. Mesh size of the screen would be 0.125-inch and have an intake velocity of less than 0.5 feet/second to avoid larval entrainment and juvenile fish impingement and entrapment. Should a sturgeon become entrained, impinged, or entrapped, all pumping operations would immediately cease and the compliance manager for Keystone would immediately contact the USFWS to determine if additional protection measures would be required. The conservation measure is in effect for pumping operations, including HDD and hydrostatic testing.

### ***Theme TES 07***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not address potential impacts to whooping cranes as a result of a spill during key migration periods.

#### **Response**

Impacts to federal threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, BLM sensitive species, state threatened and endangered species, and species of conservation concern, including the whooping crane, from potential spills are addressed in Section 4.13, Potential Releases. That section does not specifically address spills during key migration for whooping cranes, but focuses instead on the overall effect of a spill on habitat for threatened and endangered species, as well as all wildlife.

### ***Theme TES 08***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed mitigation measures are insufficient and/or likely to be ineffective with respect to potential operational impacts from the proposed Project on greater sage-grouse (including noise effects, increased predation and habitat recovery) as well as construction-phase disturbance. The analysis of impacts on greater sage-grouse is insufficient on private lands containing greater sage-grouse habitat. Sufficient buffers should be maintained from active leks and designated core areas.

#### **Response**

Potential construction and operational impacts to greater sage-grouse are fully addressed in Section 4.8.3.1, Endangered Species Act Federally Protected, Proposed, and Candidate Species. Keystone has committed to conservation measures for both private and public lands that include a conservation plan prepared in coordination with Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks; South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks; USFWS; and BLM; a compensatory mitigation fund; continued lek surveys; buffer zones; construction zone and timing restrictions; funding for future studies; sagebrush restoration (per landowner agreements) and monitoring; raptor deterrent devices on transmission lines and poles; noxious and invasive weed control; and pipeline rerouting to avoid

active lek areas. The 2013 USFWS Biological Opinion discusses conservation measures that would contribute to the conservation of the greater sage-grouse.

### ***Theme TES 09***

#### **Theme Statement**

The list of threatened and endangered species potentially impacted by the proposed Project is based on government databases and not on comprehensive surveys; complete surveys need to be performed to ensure a full understanding of effects on such species.

#### **Response**

Consistent with standard approaches, the identification of federal threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, BLM sensitive species, state threatened and endangered species, and species of conservation concern with the potential to be present within the proposed Project area was based on information obtained from resource agency databases and discussions with biologists from state and federal agencies. Information regarding the actual presence of these identified species and their habitat was gathered through proposed Project-specific field surveys conducted in 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, and continuing into 2013.

### ***Theme TES 10***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately analyze potential impacts to black-footed ferret and mountain plover along the pipeline corridor, specifically as a result of inappropriately discounting the black-tailed prairie dog town along the proposed route due to its small size.

#### **Response**

Section 3.8.3.1, Federally Protected and Proposed Mammals, discusses the coordination conducted with USFWS regarding black-footed ferret habitat along the proposed Project route. It was determined through this coordination with USFWS, as well as surveys conducted from 2008 to 2012, that black-footed ferret habitat is not present along the proposed Project route. The 2012 BA indicates that black-tailed prairie dog towns exceeding 80 acres in size or any towns that are part of a >1,000-acre complex of prairie dog colonies may be considered black-footed ferret habitat. One prairie dog town identified in Montana was avoided by rerouting. This town was determined to be currently unsuitable habitat due to its small size and lack of proximity, but was avoided because it could grow in size and become usable by black-footed ferrets.

### ***Theme TES 11***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately address impacts to interior least terns, principally as a result of an inadequate survey to document their presence/absence.

## **Response**

Conclusions regarding effects on the interior least tern were made in coordination with the USFWS, Keystone, and state agencies, and were based on existing database search information as well as surveys conducted in 2008, 2011, and 2012. Additionally, surveys would continue to include pre-construction surveys and daily surveys during construction. Potential impacts to interior least terns are addressed in Section 4.8.3, Potential Impacts. Potential mitigation measures include additional pre-construction surveys, daily surveys during construction, down-shield lighting, and buffer restrictions around active nests.

### ***Theme TES 12***

#### **Theme Statement**

The threatened and endangered species survey is likely biased as a result of the fact that Keystone directed the surveys.

#### **Response**

Use of third-party experts to conduct surveys for listed species is a standard procedure. The third-party experts that conducted the surveys for the proposed Project followed accepted survey protocols designed to produce objective and factual results.

### ***Theme TES 13***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS minimizes the status of endangered species and states that certain species would not be affected by the proposed pipeline.

#### **Response**

As discussed in 3.8 and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, the only species considered endangered are those either state or federally listed as endangered. Other species discussed in these chapters include federal threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, BLM sensitive species, state threatened and endangered species, and species of conservation concern. The determination that led to a *no effect, may affect, not likely to affect* determination was based on an extensive consultation process between the USFWS, Keystone, and other state and federal agencies. These determinations were made based on information on the presence/absence of species in the proposed Project area and commitments to the implementation of conservation measure to protect these species.

### ***Theme TES 14***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS should provide a description of the relationship between Indigenous Peoples and threatened, endangered, and sensitive species.

## **Response**

Sections 3.8 and 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, are limited to the effects of the proposed Project on federal threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, BLM sensitive species, state threatened and endangered species, and species of conservation concern and their habitats. The potential impacts of the proposed Project on Indigenous Peoples and their use of resources such as threatened, endangered, and sensitive species is discussed in Section 3.11, Cultural Resources. Section 3.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, also discusses the use of threatened and endangered species by American Indians. The potential impacts of the proposed Project on American Indian communities and their use of resources such as threatened, endangered, and sensitive species is discussed in Sections 4.11, Cultural Resources.

### ***Theme TES 15***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately address the risk to whooping cranes, their stopovers, and migration routes.

#### **Response**

The proposed pipeline may impact migration routes for whooping cranes and other listed and non-listed migratory bird species. The potential impacts are discussed in Section 4.6.3, Potential Impacts, and mitigation measures to minimize affects to migratory birds are discussed in Section 4.6.3.5, Mitigation Measures. Some of these mitigation measures include habitat restoration, invasive and noxious weed control, construction timing restrictions and buffer zones around nesting sites and rookeries, using standard avian-safe design for power lines, and routing to avoid high use birding areas. Additional mitigation measures would be implemented for the specific protection of protected migratory species such as the whooping crane. Additional mitigation measures to be employed can be found in Section 4.8, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern.

## **PC.3.13 LAND USE, RECREATION, AND VISUAL RESOURCES**

### ***Theme LU 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

Construction of the proposed Project would disrupt family farms and other property, while normal operation and especially releases from the proposed Project could permanently damage agricultural and other property, potentially making the affected land uninhabitable.

#### **Response**

Land use impacts of the proposed Project are discussed in Section 4.9.3.2, Land Use. Construction-phase disruption in any single location is expected to last 6 to 8 months, and would generally be limited to the construction ROW. Permanent land use impacts from normal operation of the proposed Project would be limited to the prevention of tree growth and occasional ground disturbance (i.e., excavation for maintenance purposes) within the 50-foot

permanent ROW. The permanent ROW would be available for agricultural activity after construction completed. Other land use impacts within the construction ROW—such as reduced crop production—are expected to be short term. Section 4.13, Potential Releases, discusses the potential for unplanned releases from the proposed pipeline and measures that would be enacted to reduce the likelihood of such releases and to respond in the case where a release does occur (see Theme SO 12).

### ***Theme LU 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

Construction of the proposed Project would disturb lands that many believe to hold high scenic value; however, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Montana do not have formal visual resources guidelines, making it difficult to evaluate impacts to visual and aesthetic conditions.

#### **Response**

As discussed in Section 3.9.2.4, Visual Resources, visual and aesthetic values are subjective, and, absent formal regulations or guidelines, the Final Supplemental EIS is intentionally neutral about the quality of the proposed Project route's visual setting. Appendix G, CMRP, describes how the proposed Project ROW would be returned to a condition that replicates pre-construction conditions.

### ***Theme LU 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project could affect lands that drain into waterbodies designated as a National Scenic River (NSR), WSR, or National Recreational River (NRR) (as defined under 16 USC 1278).

#### **Response**

The proposed Project crosses waterbodies approximately 29 miles (as measured by stream centerline) upstream of the portion of Verdigre Creek with a WSR and NRR designation, and a similar (or larger) distance upstream of similarly-designated segments of the Niobrara river; the proposed Project would cross the Niobrara river 12 miles downstream of the NSR designated reach. As described in Section 4.3, Water Resources, construction of the proposed Project could result in sedimentation, alteration of water volume, and other impacts on waterbodies crossed by the proposed Project, while impacts (other than from a release or spill) from operation of the proposed Project are expected to be minimal. Section 4.13.4.4, Types of Spill Impact, explains that the likelihood of impacts to these designated segments from a proposed Project release or spill is low.

### ***Theme LU 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

Lighting information for aboveground facilities is not provided. Light pollution and lighting impacts are not adequately discussed, especially as it relates to National Historic Trails (NHTs), the Niobrara NSR, and Missouri WSR/NRR.

#### **Response**

Section 4.9.3, Potential Impacts, discusses the relationships of aboveground facilities—specifically pump stations—to NHTs and waterbodies with NSR and WSR/NRR designations. The closest pump stations to rivers with NSR or WSR/NRR designations are Pump Station 21 (approximately 19 miles northwest of the Niobrara NSR) and Pump Stations 22 (approximately 24 miles west-southwest of the Niobrara WSR/NRR). Lighting from the pump stations may be visible from NHT segments, especially Montana Route 200, given its proximity to Pump Station 12. However, given the low intensity of typical lighting, the low likelihood that visitors explore the NHTs at night, and the presence of vehicle headlights and lights from surrounding buildings in the vicinity, the lighting from pump stations would have minimal impact on the visual resources of the NHTs.

Keystone would use sodium vapor lighting and/or down shielding at Pump Stations 21 and 22 because they are within American burying beetle habitat (see Section 2.1.4.1, Pump Stations). In addition, because some construction activities could occur at night (see Section 2.1.7.2, Pipeline Construction Procedures), short-term and temporary lighting may be required. Section 4.9.3.4, Visual Resources, has been revised to address this comment.

### ***Theme LU 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

Recreational impacts of the proposed Project are not properly discussed in the Draft Supplemental EIS, specifically as they relate to the impacts of a release to surface water on aesthetics and recreational activity.

#### **Response**

The overall impacts of a release from the proposed Project are discussed in Section 4.13, Potential Releases. Section 4.9.3.3, Recreation and Special Interest Areas, has been revised to discuss the impacts of unplanned releases from the proposed pipeline on aesthetic and recreational resources.

### ***Theme LU 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not properly investigate the land use and legal requirements imposed on landowners who sign an Easement Agreement for the pipeline. In particular, there is no provision in the Easement Agreement or through state regulation that addresses economic damages to landowners.

## **Response**

Section 2.1.7.2, Pipeline Construction Procedures, discusses the easement acquisition process. As part of that process, Keystone would negotiate easement agreements, including financial compensation and other provisions, with each affected landowner. Easement agreements and/or eminent domain proceedings are governed by state law in each state. The Department 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 Final Supplemental EIS (see the response to Theme LEG 02).

## **PC.3.14 SOCIOECONOMICS**

### ***Theme SO 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

Some commenters state that the proposed Project would reduce unemployment, while others assert that the proposed Project would have no appreciable or long-term effect on unemployment.

#### **Response**

Specific quantitative impacts of the proposed Project on unemployment rates were not formally modeled for the Final Supplemental EIS. Changes to unemployment rates resulting from a major project such as the Keystone XL pipeline is a feature not available in standard input-output models, including IMPLAN® (which is the economic model used in the Final Supplemental EIS). However, even though the impacts are not modeled, some conclusions can reasonably be drawn regarding unemployment.

Section 4.10.3.1, Construction, estimates the total number of jobs supported by construction of the proposed Project. Theme SO 02 below includes a discussion of construction-related employment. Of these construction jobs, 10 percent are expected to come from the local workforce (employed or unemployed). In 2010, unemployment in the counties comprising the proposed Project's economic corridor (the counties that are likely to experience daily spending as a result of the proposed Project—see Section 3.10, Socioeconomics) ranged from zero to 8 percent, with a labor force of approximately 205,000. This compares to 8 percent unemployment for the entire United States, with a labor force of over 150 million.

Given the high numbers of workers nationally classified as unemployed, as well as those who have left the labor force, it is reasonable to expect that some share of the total proposed Project jobs would be filled with individuals from these two categories. However, it is likely that a share of the jobs would be filled by workers already employed (e.g., by construction firms). Therefore, effects on unemployment, especially in the states the proposed pipeline would pass through, would likely be small. In addition, the estimated duration of construction is 1 to 2 years (see Section 4.10.3.1, Construction), and therefore positive impacts to those outside the current labor force, unemployed or underemployed, would be short-term in nature.

During operations, the proposed Project would employ an estimated 50 total employees. Of these, Keystone states that 35 would be permanent employees and 15 would be temporary

contractors. The impacts of this number of jobs on local economic activity, including employment, would be negligible (see Section 4.10.3.2, Operations).

### ***Theme SO 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

Some commenters state that the proposed Project would create many thousands of jobs. Other commenters believe that the proposed Project would not create a substantial number of jobs and/or that the jobs would only be temporary in nature. Some commenters express distrust in the job creation estimates provided by various sources prior to the Draft Supplemental EIS, including by Keystone, and some request additional detail on what the stated numbers represent. Some commenters cite third-party reports to support their assertion that the proposed Project would create fewer jobs than claimed.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS presents estimates of the number of jobs resulting from a completely new and independent economic impact analysis (i.e., not from the Perryman Group analysis cited in the 2011 Final EIS and referenced in several of the comments). The analysis in the Final Supplemental EIS uses IMPLAN®, which is generally recognized as a leader in regional economic modeling systems of the United States and is widely used throughout the federal government. Appendix O, Socioeconomics, of the Final Supplemental EIS describes this new modeling in detail. The Department requested and received specific spending and employment data from Keystone as a foundation for the construction and operations analyses. In some cases, industry representatives were also contacted for more detailed information about proposed Project-related goods and services. For example, firms knowledgeable about or engaged in the worker camp industry were contacted for information regarding camp construction, setup, operations, and decommissioning. All third-party information was reviewed and cross-checked for reasonableness and completeness.

Several organizations/institutions in the United States and Canada have published estimates or claims regarding impacts of the proposed Project to U.S. employment, earnings, and GDP. These include the Canadian Energy Research Institute, Creighton University, and the Cornell University Global Labor Institute. Most of these publications were issued prior to release of the Draft Supplemental EIS, and a few prior to the 2011 Final EIS. The estimates contained in the Final Supplemental EIS are new and independent of: 1) studies prepared by or for other organizations and 2) the analyses prepared for the 2011 Final EIS.

Several commenters cited publications by the Cornell University Global Labor Institute<sup>19,20,21</sup> that critiqued statements about employment made by proposed Project advocates, in study results sponsored by Keystone, and in the 2011 Final EIS. In *Pipe Dreams? Jobs gained, Jobs Lost by the Construction of Keystone XL*<sup>19</sup> the authors suggest general employment impacts ranging from

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<sup>19</sup> Cornell University Global Labor Institute. 2011. *Pipe Dreams? Jobs Gained, Jobs Lost by the Construction of Keystone XL*. New York, NY.

<sup>20</sup> Cornell University Global Labor Institute. Undated. *Employment Facts: The Keystone XL Pipeline*. New York, NY.

<sup>21</sup> Skinner, L., and S. Sweeney. 2012. *The Impact of Tar Sands Pipeline Spills on Employment and the Economy*. Cornell University, School of Industrial and Labor Relations. New York, NY.

33,000 to 44,000 jobs (page 24). The more detailed total employment estimate in the Final Supplemental EIS based on the IMPLAN® modeling is 42,100 jobs, including direct, indirect, and induced jobs<sup>22</sup> (see Section 4.10.3.1 Construction, and Table 4.10-4).

As stated in Section 4.10.3.1, Construction, approximately 10,400 seasonal construction worker positions engaged for 4- to 8-month construction periods would be required to complete the proposed Project. When expressed as average annual jobs, this equates to approximately 3,900 average annual jobs (3,900 over 1 year of construction should the proposed Project be completed in a single year, or 1,950 per year over 2 years if construction would take 2 years to complete).<sup>23</sup> Thus, if built over a 2-year period, consistent with the explanation provided above, the proposed Project would likely generate 1,950 construction jobs per year.

In response to comments and to provide greater clarity, the Final Supplemental EIS has standardized the presentation of jobs numbers as average annual jobs. The definition of average annual jobs in Section 4.10.3.1, Construction, is the same as the definition of *jobs* provided on page 4.10-4 in the Draft Supplemental EIS. The Final Supplemental EIS has also replaced the undefined term *average annual employment* that had been used in some places of the Draft Supplemental EIS with *average annual jobs*. The projected number of construction jobs is the same as was presented in the Draft Supplemental EIS.

During operations there would be an estimated 50 total employees. Of these, 35 would be permanent employees and 15 would be temporary contractors (see Section 4.10.3.2, Operations).

### ***Theme SO 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project would create very few new jobs for workers from communities in the vicinity of the pipeline; the vast majority of work would be performed by workers from outside the local communities.

#### **Response**

Employment estimates provided in Section 4.10.3.1, Construction, of the Final Supplemental EIS are based on staffing and contracting patterns provided by Keystone. Given past experience, Keystone estimates that only about 10 percent of the pipeline workforce would be hired locally. Pipeline construction is typically done by firms using a predominately national, highly-specialized workforce. Because oil pipeline construction is such a specialized activity, a suitable workforce would not be expected to reside in the mostly rural stretches through which the proposed Project corridor runs.

Where less specialized construction activities would occur, such as in the development of storage sites, the Final Supplemental EIS assumes that in-state contractors could be used. In describing

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<sup>22</sup> Direct economic activity includes all jobs and earnings at firms that are awarded construction contracts for the Project. Indirect activity includes all goods and services purchased by these construction contractors in the conduct of their services to the Project. Induced activity includes the spending of earnings received by employees working for either the construction contractor or for any supplier of goods and services required in the construction process.

<sup>23</sup> This is based on the total number of construction positions for all spreads multiplied by the average construction period per spread in weeks divided by 52 weeks in a year (10,400 workers \*19.5 [average] construction weeks /52 weeks=3,900 average annual jobs).

employment impacts in Section 4.10.3.1, Construction, the term *local* includes workers residing anywhere within a proposed Project corridor state (a state through which the proposed Project corridor runs). These less specialized construction activities plus the other direct, indirect, and induced jobs resulting from spending for the proposed Project would total approximately 12,000 average annual jobs in the four proposed Project corridor states. The numbers of jobs outside the proposed Project corridor states are summed together, and are not broken down by state. These total approximately 30,100 average annual jobs, including direct, indirect, and induced jobs (see Final Supplemental EIS, Table 4.10-4).

Appendix O, Socioeconomics, of the Final Supplemental EIS provides detailed employment estimates by industry by state along the proposed Project corridor. For Nebraska, sub-state analyses were completed to account for substantial economic and demographic differences between northern and central/southern portions of the state.

### ***Theme SO 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

Jobs associated with the proposed Project would generally be temporary, low-quality, low-pay, and risky in nature. The proposed Project would provide few permanent jobs.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS provides detailed estimates of employment supported by construction of the proposed Project. Table 4.10-5 in the Final Supplemental EIS shows that this employment, approximately 42,000 average annual jobs (direct, indirect, and induced), would be distributed across all major employment sectors in the country. While construction, professional services, and manufacturing would account for approximately 39 percent of the jobs, employee spending and business supply chains would affect other industries like health care, retail trade, and personal services (i.e., through indirect and induced effects). Earnings vary depending upon the industry affected. Some industries, such as professional services, pay very well (average compensation of \$67,300 in 2010) while others, such as trade, pay modestly (average compensation of \$42,400 in 2010). Earnings estimates throughout the construction industry average \$61,700 (per employee) for the proposed Project, while the average earnings rate across all industries affected by the pipeline are on the order of \$48,000 annually. Risk of injury also varies by industry. While construction is a higher risk industry, these jobs (6,800 per Table 4.10-5) represent approximately 16 percent of the total jobs predicted to be created as a result of the proposed Project.

Construction, especially a specialized niche such as pipeline construction, is by nature associated with considerable variability in location and duration. The construction workforce includes many who are self-employed and accept positions that move them from one jobsite to another. In all these regards, construction employment could reasonably be considered temporary because Keystone estimates the duration of construction to be 1 to 2 years (see Section 4.10.3.1, Construction). The Final Supplemental EIS gives employment estimates in annual average jobs. One annual average job represents a single person employed for 12 months, two persons employed for 6 months, three persons for 4 months, or any similar combination. As such, the estimates have a time dimension, but are independent of a fixed time period.

During operations there would be an estimated 50 total employees. Of these, 35 would be permanent employees and 15 would be temporary contractors (see Section 4.10.3.2, Operations). Keystone did not provide compensation estimates for these workers.

### ***Theme SO 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project would generate fewer jobs than green energy alternatives or infrastructure projects. It would threaten permanent jobs in industries like trucking, farming, tourism, and boating, and would create net job losses as a result of releases from the pipeline.

#### **Response**

The number of jobs created by the proposed Project has generated much debate. The responses to Themes SO 01 through SO 04 in this section address comments about the job creation estimates that were provided in the Draft Supplemental EIS. The primary purpose of Keystone's proposed Project is to provide the infrastructure to transport heavy crude oil from Canada to delivery points in the United States in order to respond to the market demand of refineries for heavy crude oil (see Section 1.3, Purpose and Need). As part of the NID, economic benefits to the United States would be assessed using the criteria described in Section 1.3.2, Department of State Purpose and Need, as well as factors such as jobs.

The proposed Project represents a private investment of approximately \$3.1 billion (see Section 4.10.3.1, Construction). It is possible that such a scale of investment in green energy or in some other enterprise could result in more jobs than the proposed Project. However, such an investment has not been proposed, and the number of jobs associated with the proposed Project is not the sole consideration in relation to the purpose and need and the NID. Neither approval nor denial of a Presidential Permit for the proposed Project would preclude public or private investments in green energy.

Some commenters who assert that the proposed Project would result in net job losses state or cite studies (especially the study by Cornell University Global Labor Institute, 2011 [see Footnote 19]) that jobs would be lost: in industries that provide alternatives to a fossil fuel economy; as a result of consumers in the Midwest paying more for fuel as Keystone XL diverts oil from refineries in the Midwest to the Gulf region; by spills; and by the impacts of emissions on health and climate. Some commenters stated that the proposed Project would threaten trucking jobs.

As discussed above, there is no specific relationship between the proposed Project moving forward, and jobs being lost in industries that provide alternatives to a fossil fuel economy. The market analysis (see Section 1.4, Market Analysis, of the Final Supplemental EIS) explains that demand for heavy sour crude is projected to continue in the long-term at U.S. refineries in the Midwest regardless of whether the proposed Project moves forward, and that this demand would be met by other crude oil transport options in the absence of the proposed Project. Section 1.4.6.1, Crude Price Differences and Gasoline Prices, discusses crude price differences and gasoline prices and concludes that Midwest product prices are driven by international rather than U.S. inland crude oil prices. Section 1.4, Market Analysis, finds that the crude slate would be essentially the same with the proposed Project, and Section 4.15.3.12, Air Quality and Noise,

finds that, as a result, the changes in emissions at the Gulf Coast area refineries would be negligible and would not affect health and climate or, as a result, jobs.

Section 4.13.5, Potential Impacts, of the Final Supplemental EIS discusses the potential impacts of a spill on farming and on businesses that rely on hunting, fishing, sightseeing, and other recreational activities. That section acknowledges that impacts to these resources could occur, but states that impacts would be expected to be temporary and short-term.

The proposed Project pipeline would not be expected to threaten trucking jobs as it is a long distance pipeline and crude is not transported by truck for long (multi-state) distances. In the Bakken, trucks are used locally to transport crude. However, the Bakken Marketlink Project is expected to displace some of this truck traffic by providing new pipeline infrastructure to serve the area (see Section 4.10.5.1, Bakken Marketlink).

### ***Theme SO 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

Some commenters state that the proposed Project would result in increased jobs for union workers, while others state that few jobs will be given to union workers. Other commenters state that the proposed Project should be staffed with union workers, who have had training to complete the work safely and efficiently.

#### **Response**

Many of the jobs created by construction of the proposed Project would be staffed with union workers. The Pipe Line Contractors Association (PLCA) negotiates and administers the National Pipe Line Agreements (collective bargaining labor contracts) with the unions representing the four crafts of employees involved in pipeline construction:

- Laborers International Union of North American
- International Brotherhood of Teamsters
- United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of the United States and Canada
- Internal Union of Operating Engineers

In 2010, the PLCA negotiated proposed Project-specific Project Labor Agreements with these unions. In late 2012, the PLCA negotiated updated Project Labor Agreements with Keystone for construction of the proposed Project that would expire on December 31, 2015.

### ***Theme SO 07***

#### **Theme Statement**

Small businesses will benefit from the proposed Project.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS does not specifically analyze the economic impacts of the proposed Project on small businesses. Keystone did not specifically identify contracting opportunities for

small businesses; however, industries indirectly affected by the proposed Project include firms of all sizes. For example, employee spending based on total U.S. earnings of approximately \$2 billion per year during construction would affect retail and personal service industries that are known to include many self-employed and small employers (Table 4.10-5). According to the U.S. Census Bureau,<sup>24</sup> half of all establishments in the accommodation and food service industry and 80 percent of establishments in the personal services industry in the United States have fewer than 10 employees. Consequently, increased economic activity in these industries would likely benefit many small businesses.

### ***Theme SO 08***

#### **Theme Statement**

Some commenters state that the economic impacts of the proposed Project should include not only direct spending by the proponent, but also the economically beneficial “ripple effects” of subsequent spending by businesses and employees throughout the United States. Others assert that the economic advantages of the proposed Project would be minimal and could be more of a deterrent to the U.S. economy than a benefit.

#### **Response**

Economic impacts presented in the Final Supplemental EIS include both direct and ripple effects. The ripple effects include indirect effects caused by spending in business supply chains and induced effects caused by employee spending. Direct, indirect, and induced effects are all included in the total effects presented for employment, earnings, and GDP. These effects are found in Sections 4.10, Socioeconomics, and 5.2, Route Alternatives, as well as in Appendix O, Socioeconomics.

Several organizations/institutions in the United States and Canada have published estimates or claims regarding impacts of the proposed Project to U.S. employment, earnings, and GDP. These include the Canadian Energy Research Institute, Creighton University, and the Cornell University Global Labor Institute. The Cornell University study was cited frequently by commenters on the Draft Supplemental EIS (see Footnote 19). In particular, the Cornell study was used to demonstrate that the economic findings of the Draft Supplemental EIS were erroneous. The study criticized earlier studies that were issued prior to release of the Draft Supplemental EIS. The estimates contained in the Final Supplemental EIS are based on new and more detailed analyses, and are independent of: 1) studies prepared by or for other organizations and 2) analyses prepared for the 2011 Final EIS.

The direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts for the proposed Project total approximately 42,100 jobs, over \$2.05 billion in earnings, and about \$3.4 billion in GDP (Tables 4.10-5 through 4.10-7). Sections 4.10, Socioeconomics, and Appendix O, Socioeconomics, place these estimates in the context of national and state economic conditions to enable a comparison of the relative magnitude and merits of economic impacts from construction of the proposed Project.

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<sup>24</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. 2011. County Business Patterns. Website: <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsect.pl>. Accessed May 19, 2013.

### ***Theme SO 09***

#### **Theme Statement**

Some commenters claim that the proposed Project would boost the Canada-U.S. energy relationship, which in turn would benefit business activity across the United States. Other commenters expect either no benefit or negative impacts in the United States from the relationship. Some anticipate most of the economically beneficial impacts to occur outside the United States. Some commenters state that the majority of jobs would be given to Canadian workers, including some already employed by Keystone.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS describes economic impacts in the United States resulting from construction of the proposed Project. These include direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts for the proposed Project, totaling approximately 42,100 jobs, over \$2.05 billion in earnings, and approximately \$3.4 billion in GDP (see Tables 4.10-5 through 4.10-7). Sections 4.10, Socioeconomics, and Appendix O, Socioeconomics, place these estimates in the context of national and state economic conditions to enable a comparison of the relative magnitude and merits of economic impacts from construction of the proposed Project. The Final Supplemental EIS estimates impacts in the United States independent of the national origin of the businesses and affected industries, and does not estimate economic impacts outside the United States.

### ***Theme SO 10***

#### **Theme Statement**

Some commenters state that the proposed Project will have a positive effect on the local economy and will reduce electrical co-op members' costs. Others state that local communities and citizens would not experience direct economic benefits as a result of the proposed Project, or that local taxpayers would be burdened by maintenance/infrastructure repairs, spill cleanup costs, and pipeline removal.

#### **Response**

Local communities in the economic corridor would experience some temporary direct economic benefits of the proposed Project and its connected actions during construction. As noted in Section 4.10.3.1, Construction, most jobs in the economic corridor states would occur in construction, trade, professional services, lodging, and food services. This mix of industry effects stems from local suppliers to pipeline construction activity, as well as household spending of worker income. In southern Nebraska, this pattern would be supplemented by the anticipated use of commercial lodging and food service during pipeline construction.

Contractors would likely use local subcontractors and in-state sources for common goods and services where available. Keystone estimates that approximately 10 percent of the workforce in each state would come from locations within that state, both within and outside the counties through which the pipeline would pass. Worker expenditures during construction would primarily go toward lodging, meals, and minor retail purchases.

Direct, indirect, and induced benefits would also accrue during operation. Transmission facilities constructed as part of the connected actions would expand the local electrical infrastructure, and

could be used to support future energy projects in the region. Local electric co-operatives could benefit from reduced electricity rates as a result of the power loads that would be added for the proposed Project. In a letter to the Department, Big Flat Electric Cooperative, Inc. stated that, “If you assign the cost of operation and maintenance of Big Flat Electric’s system over each kWhr, just by sheer usage, Keystone will help stabilize rates.” In that same letter, Big Flat Electric Cooperative, Inc. also included a letter from a neighboring utility, NorVal, stating that if the proposed Project were constructed: “...It is projected by the [U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Utility Service] forecasting model that NorVal should not need a rate increase for the next 10 years. If the pipeline is canceled, NorVal is projected to increase rates by approximately 41 percent over the next 10 years.”<sup>25</sup>

Section 4.10.3.1, Construction, of the Final Supplemental EIS describes Keystone’s commitment 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. This program would address concerns related to the economic impacts of infrastructure maintenance and repairs.

Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response, of the Final Supplemental EIS describes Keystone’s liability and responsibility as the pipeline operator under potentially applicable federal and state soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup regulations. As stated in Section 2.1.13, Proposed Project Decommissioning, Keystone has stated that it would comply with all regulatory requirements in place at the time of decommissioning.

### ***Theme SO 11***

#### **Theme Statement**

Pipe used by the proposed Project would not be manufactured in the United States. Even if some pipe is manufactured in the United States, a majority (if not the entirety) of the steel used to manufacture the pipe would be sourced from outside of the United States, and there are concerns as to the quality of the foreign-manufactured steel.

#### **Response**

The 2011 Cornell University Global Labor Institute study cited by many commenters includes a discussion of historical and current suppliers of steel pipe for Keystone, and finds that many of these suppliers are foreign-owned corporations with manufacturing facilities in India, Canada, and the United States. The study reports that one of these suppliers uses “raw coiled steel and other production inputs (notably from India and South Korea)” in the production of pipe, even in a U.S. manufacturing facility. The study does not state what percent of the inputs, including steel, are imported by the facility. The study raises a concern that important elements of the Keystone supply chain do not benefit the U.S. economy and the quality of the foreign steel does not meet the requirements for the proposed Project.

Keystone has stated in a response to request for information that 93 percent of the pipe for the proposed Project has been manufactured in North America (United States: 55 percent;

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<sup>25</sup> Regulations.gov. 2013. Comments received by the U.S. State Department on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Keystone XL Project: Big Flat Electric Co op, received March 25, 2013. <http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=DOS-2013-0011-1084>. Accessed November 2013.

Canada: 38 percent). The Department also obtained estimates from Keystone regarding the percent of important materials, including pipe, that would be purchased from facilities in the United States. These estimates are considered business confidential and therefore are not included in the Final Supplemental EIS. IMPLAN®, the economic model used for the impact analysis, estimates trade flows for hundreds of commodities across the country, including steel. Trade flows in IMPLAN®'s base economic model (2010)<sup>26</sup> estimates that 70 percent of all steel used in the United States, including pipe manufacturers, originates from inside the country and 30 percent originates from outside. These estimates together with the data provided by Keystone regarding purchases from facilities in the United States were used in modeling employment and earnings effects of the proposed Project in the United States. As described in Section 2.1.7.1, Pipeline Design, 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 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement (see Section 1.2.2, Project-Specific Special Conditions, and Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions). Many of the Special Conditions specify higher standards 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.

### ***Theme SO 12***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS fails to include an analysis of the economic impacts of potential crop loss caused by construction, potential releases, and elevated pipeline temperatures. The proposed Project would put existing farming jobs at risk and could hurt the economic livelihood of local farmers. In addition, farm insurance companies have indicated they will not provide liability insurance to farmers whose land contains the pipeline, as a claim related to a pipeline release could bankrupt the insurance company.

#### **Response**

During construction, lost agricultural productivity would be unavoidable because of impacts related to the proposed pipeline construction. Landowners would be compensated for losses with payments based on crop values, expected yields, and easement payments for land needed for access (see Section 4.9.3.2, Land Use). The Final Supplemental EIS does not estimate the potential economic impact of this lost productivity along the entire pipeline route. However, the NDEQ estimated that the combined effect of the proposed pipeline construction in Nebraska would be a net gain in economic output of \$17.7 million<sup>27</sup> (due primarily to compensation payments for economic losses and easement payments), inclusive of a \$1.5 million loss in agricultural production. The NDEQ anticipated no decrease in farm employment during construction.

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<sup>26</sup> MIG, Inc. 2011. IMPLAN®, Version 3 software and 2010 dataset. Hudson, WI.

<sup>27</sup> Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ). 2012. Nebraska's Keystone XL Pipeline Evaluation (draft October, 2012).

Section 4.13.5, Potential Impacts (Potential Releases), of the Final Supplemental EIS discusses the potential economic impacts to agricultural and rangeland due to a spill from the proposed pipeline. The screening modeling in this section estimates that oil could spread on flat ground between 112 to 1,214 feet from the pipeline, depending on the volume spilled. The section notes that a spill occurring on agricultural or rangelands could impact these resources.

As noted in the Socioeconomics subsection of Section 4.13.5.3, Other Resources, the extent and duration of the economic impacts would depend on the number of productive acres affected, the response time, the remedial method selected and implemented by the response team, and the length of time required to return land services to conditions similar to those prior to the spill. The Final Supplemental EIS, Section 4.13, Potential Releases, also notes that establishing discrete site-specific scenarios or site-specific conditions for the entire length of the proposed pipeline is beyond the scope of the evaluation. This limitation renders making a full, quantitative analysis of the economic impacts of potential crop loss too speculative to produce a reliable result.

Section 4.9.3.2, Land Use, and Appendix G, CMRP, of the Final Supplemental EIS describe mitigation measures to reduce impacts, procedures to protect soil productivity and compensation procedures should a decrease in soil productivity occur. Organic farms are addressed specifically in these measures. The economic effects of a large spill on natural resources would be addressed by a Natural Resources Damage Assessment (see theme responses on Potential Releases). Crop loss as a result of a spill that was not covered by a farmer's liability insurance would involve a third-party claim that would have to be directed to Keystone for review and payment.

The operating temperature of the pipeline is not expected to adversely impact crop yields, as the pipe would typically be buried at a depth of approximately 4 feet below the ground surface. Appendix S, Pipeline Temperature Effects Study, contains a detailed study showing how the proposed pipeline would affect soil temperature in various geographic regions.

### ***Theme SO 13***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately address the potential negative economic impacts of the proposed Project including those from oil spills and GHG emissions. Other impacts from potential releases could include job losses, loss of potable water supplies forcing relocation, food price increases, long-term health impairment, and property value reductions. The Draft Supplemental EIS does not provide a cost-benefit analysis of the proposed Project.

#### **Response**

Potential socioeconomic impacts of oil spills, including effects on jobs, agricultural resources, health, and property values are discussed in Section 4.13.5.3, Other Resources (Socioeconomics). That section notes that economic impacts related to short-term disruption in local agricultural production could result from a spill that enters agricultural lands or wild lands used by grazing livestock. The extent and duration of the economic impacts would depend on the number of productive acres affected, the response time, the remedial method selected and implemented by the response team, and the length of time required to return land services to conditions similar to those prior to the spill.

Potential socioeconomic impacts of climate change (regardless of the status of the proposed Project) are discussed in Section 4.14.6.7, Socioeconomics, and could include changes in agricultural output and employment, with resultant changes in population and the demand for housing. Overall, climate change would not be expected to affect other, non-agricultural employment, but could increase the cost of some public services, reduce property values, and increase health risks (with a potentially disproportionate effect on environmental justice populations). The degree to which the proposed Project would contribute to global climate change—and therefore to the impacts described above—is discussed in Section 4.14, Climate Change.

The impacts of potential releases on employment, potable water supplies, temporary evacuations, human health, and socioeconomic factors are discussed in Section 4.13, Potential Releases.

CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1502.23, Cost-benefit Analysis) state, "...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." Because important qualitative considerations are associated with the proposed Project, the Department elected not to prepare a cost-benefit analysis. See also the response to Theme SO 18 regarding effects on property values.

### ***Theme SO 14***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS states that the proposed Project would result in increased property tax revenues and would generate billions of dollars in private investment. However, some commenters stated that the tax revenue discussion is incomplete, and that it is not clear what taxes Keystone would pay. Some commenters state that tax revenues will depreciate over a short period, leaving the pipeline untaxed after a few years.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS Section 4.10, Socioeconomics, describes property and sales and use taxes that would be generated by the proposed Project and as a result of implementation of connected actions. Keystone would pay property taxes and sales and use taxes to local jurisdictions during construction and during operations on assets of the proposed Project owned by Keystone. During construction, the main taxes would be sales and use taxes, and most of these would be paid directly or indirectly by Keystone. During operations the main tax would be the property tax. Estimates of taxes that Keystone would pay are presented in the Final Supplemental EIS in Section 4.10.3.1, Construction, in Section 4.10.3.2, Operations, and in Appendix O, Socioeconomics, Tables 38 and 45.

The property tax estimates approximate the property tax amount that could be generated annually by the proposed Project. The actual property tax revenues that the proposed Project would generate in the first year or any subsequent year of operations would likely vary over time because of the many factors that determine how much a pipeline company must pay in local property taxes in any given year. For example, in Nebraska, the amount of property tax revenue would likely decline each year because more than 98 percent of the valuation is classified as personal property eligible for annual depreciation allowances. In Montana, the tax revenue is based on a *unit approach to value* method, wherein the appraiser determines a system value for

the company, allocates a portion to the state, and then apportions values to the counties where the property is located.

With regard to connected actions, Keystone would pay sales and use and property taxes for the Bakken Marketlink Project. Taxes on the other connected actions (Big Bend to Witten 230-kV Transmission Line, and electrical distribution lines and substations) would be paid by the developers and owners of these projects.

To the extent that incomes increase from pipeline-related activities, personal income tax and social security revenues would increase.

Keystone states that its business structure is a partnership. Accordingly, Keystone pays no U.S. corporate income taxes. Keystone's income flows up to its TransCanada partners where it is added to the U.S. corporate income tax return of TransCanada PipeLine USA Ltd.

### ***Theme SO 15***

#### **Theme Statement**

Keystone would fall under the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) oil exemption, and therefore would not pay federal taxes and would assume only limited funding liability for spill cleanup.

#### **Response**

In May 2011, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) concluded that imported oil sands, which includes diluted bitumen, were excluded from the excise tax based on the definitions of *crude oil* and *petroleum products* obtained from a 1980 House Committee Report, which states "...The term crude oil does not include synthetic petroleum, e.g., shale oil, liquids from coal, *tar sands* [emphasis added], or biomass or refined oil." Keystone has asserted that it reads the IRS conclusion to mean that *certain products* are therefore *exempt* "from excise tax because the IRS conclusion does not rest on any stated findings regarding the physical or chemical properties of the exempted products." The Department does not take a view on the accuracy of Keystone's assertion, and for purposes of its Final Supplemental EIS uses the term *crude oil* throughout this document to refer to the physical and chemical properties of the material transported by the proposed pipeline.

Regardless of the origin of a type of oil, should an oil spill require federal intervention, funds from the OSLTF may be used by federal on-scene coordinators and trustees to ensure rapid and effective response to oil spills. The OSLTF was authorized with the passage of the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990, and is used to cover expenses associated with mitigating the threat of a spill, spill containment, countermeasures, clean-up, and waste disposal. The National Pollution Funds Center administers the payments from the fund to cover response action costs incurred by the U.S. Coast Guard or the USEPA, state response activities, payments for natural resource damage assessments and restoration, payment of claims for uncompensated costs or damages, research and development, and other allocations. The OSLTF is currently funded in part from cost recoveries from responsible parties that are liable for costs and damages, and the fines or civil penalties incurred by responsible parties liable for incidents.

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. Specific liability warrants and indemnifications are included within individual easement agreements. The Department 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 Final Supplemental EIS.

Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response, of the Final Supplemental EIS describes Keystone's liability and responsibility as the pipeline operator under potentially applicable federal and state soil, surface water, and groundwater clean-up regulations (see also Theme LEG 06 in Section PC.3.22, Legal and Regulatory Requirements).

### ***Theme SO 16***

#### **Theme Statement**

Some commenters recommend a fee or tax based on the carbon content of incoming fuel stocks to be used for remediation/medical treatment purposes.

#### **Response**

At this time, there are no carbon taxes, carbon emission limits, or cap-and-trade bills applicable to the proposed Project. The discussion of imposing a federal tax based on the carbon content of incoming fuel stocks is outside of the scope of the Final Supplemental EIS.

### ***Theme SO 17***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS fails to consider the social effects of the proposed Project on the residents of the area, such as effects from gambling, alcohol, and violence, including those that preferentially impact women.

#### **Response**

Social impacts to local communities from the oil industry such as gambling, alcohol, and violence have been widely reported,<sup>28</sup> but such impacts are generally associated with *boom towns*, longer-term operations like oil/gas drilling operations where a largely male workforce may be residing for months or years. The potential for social impacts from the proposed Project is expected to be minor and short-term because the proposed Project involves installation of a pipeline and the duration of construction along any particular spread would be approximately 6 to 8 months.

In most locations, the workforce would be housed in construction camps, away from communities. Keystone states that it has established a camp Code of Conduct to control and manage behavior in all proposed Project camps. All camp residents must agree to abide by the conditions of the Code of Conduct or risk losing their residency status. The Code of Conduct

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<sup>28</sup> See, for example, Associated Press. 2013. Prostitution rise in Bakken Shale prompts legislation. March 26. Web site: <http://fuelfix.com/blog/2013/03/26/rise-of-prostitution-in-bakken-shale-prompts-legislation/>. Accessed November 2013. Also see New York Times. 2013. North Dakota Went Boom. January 31. Website: [http://www.nytimes.com/2013/02/03/magazine/north-dakota-went-boom.html?pagewanted=all&\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2013/02/03/magazine/north-dakota-went-boom.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0). Accessed November 2013.

addresses camp access control procedures, bringing weapons into the camp, disruptive or abusive behavior, alcohol use, and criminal/illegal activities. Keystone would also restrict camp access to ensure that only appropriate personnel receive camp entrance authorization. Camps would be fully fenced with a guard shack at a single entrance and video surveillance would be used to monitor key areas. Residents would be prohibited from having visitors within the camp.

### ***Theme SO 18***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project would negatively affect the property values of those living near the pipeline ROW.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS presents information on potential changes to property values from proximity to a pipeline ROW in Section 4.10.3.2, Operations. The information in Section 4.10.3.2, Operations, is based on a review of studies in the Final EIS of the impact of pipeline easements to the value of co-located or adjacent residential and agricultural properties. The same studies were examined for the Final Supplemental EIS, and the conclusions in the 2011 Final EIS were confirmed; 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 proposed 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. Therefore, the Final Supplemental EIS concludes that it does not appear that the proposed Project would have a major impact on residential and agricultural property values.

### ***Theme SO 19***

#### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project would benefit American motorists by removing hundreds of trucks from the road daily.

#### **Response**

Construction of the proposed Project would increase truck traffic in the short-term due to deliveries of construction materials, supplies, and equipment (see Section 4.10.3.1, Construction). Operation of the proposed Project would not affect long-distance truck traffic volumes in the economic corridor, as it is a long-distance pipeline and crude is not generally transported by truck for long (multi-state) distances. In the Bakken (generally, western North Dakota and eastern Montana), trucks are used locally to transport crude. Operation of the Bakken Marketlink Project connected action is expected to reduce local truck traffic by providing new pipeline infrastructure to serve the area (see Section 4.10.5.1, Bakken Marketlink).

## **PC.3.15 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

### ***Theme EJ 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS fails to adequately assess and disclose the effects of the proposed Project on low-income and minority communities. These communities, including American Indians, would be disproportionately affected by the proposed Project, and by contamination resulting from potential spills and air emissions from refineries that process the oil from the Project.

#### **Response**

The Department considers the analyses presented in the Environmental Justice sections of the Final Supplemental EIS (see Sections 3.10.2.4, Environmental Justice, 4.10.3.1, Construction, and 4.10.3.2, Operations) to be consistent with the CEQ guidance for analysis of potential environmental justice effects. Additionally, the environmental justice analysis was conducted in coordination with the USEPA.

The assessment of potential impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project identifies a small number of areas (16 census block groups and five census tracts) with minority and/or low-income populations, including American Indian populations, that are meaningfully greater than their respective reference areas (see Final Supplemental EIS Figure 3.10.2-1). These areas have the potential to be disproportionately adversely affected by the proposed Project, including exposure to construction dust and noise, disruption to traffic patterns, and increased competition for medical or health services in the event of a spill or other incident. These impacts could disproportionately affect American Indian populations to the extent that they use ceremonial and medicinal foods and other products.

To assess the potential impacts on minority and low-income populations in areas that could be underserved by health professionals, medical facilities, or other health services, the 17 separate areas (4 of the 21 areas above overlap) with minority and/or low-income populations were compared to Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) and Medically Underserved Areas/Populations (MUA/Ps) locations that are listed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. All 17 areas with minority and/or low-income populations are in counties that are or contain HPSAs and/or MUA/Ps.

In addition to avoidance and mitigation measures that Keystone proposes in order to minimize negative impacts to all populations in the vicinity of the proposed Project, specific mitigation for environmental justice communities would involve ensuring that adequate communication in the form of public awareness materials regarding the construction schedule and construction activities is provided (see Section 4.10.3.1, Construction). Keystone states that it would reach out to Local Emergency Planning Committees during and after the development of its ERP and produce public awareness materials with special emphasis on considerations of low-income and minority communities in those preparedness efforts (see Section 4.10.3.1, Construction).

## ***Theme EJ 02***

### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS fails to assess the impacts of the proposed Project on low-income and minority communities near the oil refineries that will receive crude oil transported by the proposed Project pipeline. These communities will experience adverse health effects as a result of increased air pollution from the oil refining process, from which the impacts will be increased as a result of additional crude supply from the proposed Project. Some commenters state that the proposed Project could result in positive employment benefits to environmental justice populations in the Gulf Coast area.

### **Response**

Section 1.4, Market Analysis, of the Final Supplemental EIS concludes that construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD 3 and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast area refineries. Final Supplemental EIS Sections 1.4, Market Analysis, and 4.15.3.12, Air Quality and Noise (Cumulative Effects Assessment and Extraterritorial Concerns), find that WCSB crude oil transported through the proposed Project would replace similar crude oils from other sources without requiring refinery expansions. In some cases, refinery upgrades may reduce air pollution by replacing older, less efficient equipment.

The Final Supplemental EIS assesses the impacts of the proposed Project on low-income and minority communities near the Gulf Coast oil refineries. Section 4.15.3.10, Socioeconomics, of the Final Supplemental EIS finds that the proposed Project would result in no incremental contribution to cumulative health risks for minority or low-income populations. Section 4.15.3.12, Air Quality and Noise of the Final Supplemental EIS states that there would be little, if any, difference in emissions associated with crude oil refining in PADD 3 with or without the proposed Project.

Because the proposed Project is not expected to impact the volume of oil refining in the Gulf Coast area, changes in employment would not be expected for any communities, including minority or low-income populations, in this area. With respect to the proposed Project, Keystone has stated that it is committed to employee and supplier diversity; has in place continuing affirmative action plans for females, minorities, individuals with disabilities, and covered veterans; and supports a policy of equal opportunity for Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises and Historically Underutilized Businesses.

## ***Theme EJ 03***

### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project route targets less affluent areas and the lands of American Indians, and would be built where those with the least political clout live.

### **Response**

The proposed Project route follows an approximately direct route from the U.S. border crossing in Morgan, Montana, to an existing pipeline terminal in Steele City, Nebraska. The proposed Project route is the shortest and most direct of all route alternatives presented in the Final

Supplemental EIS (see Section 2.2.5.1, Screening of Reasonable Major Route Alternatives), with the exception of the Keystone XL 2011 Steele City Segment Alternative, which passed through the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region. Environmental justice was considered in the preliminary alternatives screening criteria but was found to not be a good differentiator in that the alternatives rated similarly when considered under environmental justice criteria.

In accordance with the CEQ guidance, the Final Supplemental EIS evaluates the effects of the proposed Project on environmental justice communities. The assessment of potential impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project identifies a small number of areas (16 census block groups and five census tracts) with minority and/or low-income populations, including American Indian populations, that are meaningfully greater than their respective reference areas (see Figure 3.10.2-1). For reference, of the total land area in the socioeconomic analysis area (a 4-mile-wide corridor along the proposed Project route; see Section 3.10, Socioeconomics), approximately 16.6 percent intersects minority or low-income communities. These areas have the potential to be disproportionately adversely affected by the proposed Project, including exposure to construction dust and noise, disruption to traffic patterns, and increased competition for medical or health services in the event of a spill or other incident.

Approximately 0.5 percent of the land area within the socioeconomic analysis area intersects American Indian lands; however, the proposed Project route itself does not cross any tribal lands. As such, the proposed Project route does not target American Indians or any other environmental justice populations in the United States. Section 3.11.4.3, Tribal Consultation, describes the tribal consultation process that the Department followed in the development of the Final Supplemental EIS.

#### ***Theme EJ 04***

##### **Theme Statement**

The proposed Project will create additional demand for medical services in areas that are already underserved.

##### **Response**

The proposed Project has the potential to create additional demand for medical services in areas that are already underserved. The potential would be highest during proposed Project construction rather than during operations. Areas designated as HPSAs and MUA/Ps in counties that contain one or more minority and/or low-income populations are presented in Table 4.10-10 and Figure 4.10.1-3 of the Final Supplemental EIS.

The potential for additional demand is expected to be minor and short-term for the following reasons: the duration of construction at any given location would typically range from 20 to 30 working days; and workers would have many of their medical needs met by the construction camp facilities (see Section 4.10.3.1, Construction).

In addition to avoidance and mitigation measures, Keystone proposes to minimize negative impacts to populations in vicinity of the proposed Project. Specific mitigation for environmental justice communities would involve ensuring that adequate communication in the form of public awareness materials regarding the construction schedule and construction activities is provided. Materials would be in appropriate languages and would contain information on how to seek

needed services in the event of a health or other social service disruption related to construction activities. Keystone states that it would reach out to Local Emergency Planning Committees during and after the development of its ERP and produce public awareness materials with special emphasis on considerations of low-income and minority communities in those preparedness efforts.

### ***Theme EJ 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS environmental justice analysis must address the net long-term impacts of GHG emissions and resultant climate change and sea level rise on low-income and minority communities.

#### **Response**

GHG emissions differ from other impact categories discussed in the Final Supplemental EIS in that all GHG emissions contribute to global climate change at an equal rate regardless of the source or geographic location where they are emitted. As described in Section 4.14.4.1, GHG Emissions, the lifecycle GHG emissions from the proposed Project (and the materials it carries) would be 1.3 to 27.4 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MMTCO<sub>2</sub>e) annually, compared to global annual GHG emissions of approximately 30,276.1 MMTCO<sub>2</sub>e. Potential impacts of climate change on environmental justice populations are discussed in Section 4.14.6.7, Socioeconomics.

### ***Theme EJ 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not use the same environmental justice methodology as Keystone's Supplemental Environmental Report (SER), and therefore potentially skews the analysis.

#### **Response**

Section 3.10.2.4, Environmental Justice, of the Final Supplemental EIS analyzes environmental justice using a 4-mile-wide socioeconomic analysis area centered on the proposed pipeline and associated pump stations. Although similar to the environmental justice analysis in Keystone's SER, the Final Supplemental EIS incorporates some variations in its methodology, and therefore in its results.

With respect to minority populations, the analytical results of the Final Supplemental EIS and the SER are identical. Section 3.10, Socioeconomics, and Appendix O, Socioeconomics, present the results for counties in the economic corridor. With respect to low-income populations, the analytical results of the Final Supplemental EIS and the SER differ. The methodology in the SER for identifying potential low-income populations was insufficiently documented to allow the results to be verified. In addition, changes in data availability from the U.S. Bureau of the Census after the 2000 census required that low-income population data be collected by census tract instead of by block group, as was the case in the 2011 Final EIS. As a result, the Final Supplemental EIS identifies five census tracts with low-income populations meeting

environmental justice criteria (see Figure 3.10.2-1). The SER identifies a larger geographic area with low-income populations.

The Department considers the analyses presented in the environmental justice sections of the Final Supplemental EIS to be consistent with the CEQ guidance for analysis of potential environmental justice effects. Additionally, the environmental justice analysis was conducted in coordination with the USEPA.

## **PC.3.16 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

### ***Theme CR 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

Tribal consultation conducted for the proposed Project and described in the Draft Supplemental EIS, and by extension the evaluation of impacts to sites of tribal concern, is inadequate.

#### **Response**

Consistent with EO 13175 and 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), the Department has engaged federally recognized American Indian tribes in government-to-government consultation. This consultation process began as part of the previous application that culminated in the August 2011 Final EIS. As part of this consultation process, the Department conducted a broad range of tribal consultations, ranging from group meetings involving many tribes and discussion topics to individual discussions on specific topics via letter, phone, or email. The Department conducted considerable discussion of cultural resources within the framework of the 2011 Final EIS—with the tribes, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), cooperating agencies (both federal and state), State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), and the public. Consultations included discussions of cultural resources, in general, cultural resources surveys, traditional cultural properties (TCPs) and TCP surveys, effects to cultural resources, and mitigation. The Department has conducted its government-to-government consultation as an open forum to listen to tribal views on the proposed Project and its potential impacts on the environment, cultural resources, and the tribes themselves. During the consultation process, Indian tribes were provided with funding to pay for the cost of travel and attendance at consultations. Additionally, Indian tribes were provided proposed Project cultural resources survey reports and opportunities to conduct TCP surveys funded by Keystone. The Department concluded a Programmatic Agreement (PA) consistent with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) on August 12, 2011.

The list of Indian tribes that were notified was derived from lists maintained by the Department, NPS, BLM, USACE, SHPOs, state tribal liaisons, THPOs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and recommendations from other Indian tribes. During the process for preparing the 2011 Final EIS tribal consultation process, the Department engaged 95 Indian tribes and tribal groups. Following these invitations, 45 Indian tribes notified the Department that they wished to become consulting parties. Additionally, two Indian tribes were undecided as to whether they would become consulting parties, but nevertheless participated in calls and meetings. Twenty-one Indian tribes notified the Department that they did not wish to consult on the proposed Project and had no objection to the proposed Project, but wanted to be notified should human remains be found. Twenty-seven Indian tribes did not respond to requests for consultation.

On September 21, 2012, the Department notified 80 Indian tribes (the 95 tribes referred to above, not including 15 tribes in Oklahoma and Texas) of the Department's plan to continue consultations on the proposed Project based on Keystone's submittal of a new application. Government-to-government consultation continued and has been built upon through the current Supplemental EIS process. Since consultations ensued, as part of the Draft Supplemental EIS public comment process, four tribes contacted the Department for inclusion in the Keystone XL consultation process. Therefore, the Department has invited a total of 84 American Indian tribes to consult regarding the proposed Project.

Current consultations have included general discussions of cultural resources, cultural resources surveys, TCP surveys, effects to and mitigation of cultural resources, and non-cultural resources impacts of the proposed Project. Tribes continue to be provided with travel funding for attendance at consultations, proposed Project cultural resources survey reports, and opportunities to conduct TCP surveys funded by Keystone. The Department has continued government-to-government consultations to build on previous work in order to ensure that tribal issues of concern are addressed in the consultation process. As part of the Final Supplemental EIS route evaluation process, the PA that was signed in 2011 has been amended, finalized, and signed by consulting parties. All Indian tribes that participated in consultation were asked to sign as Concurring Parties to the PA (see Appendix E, Amended Programmatic Agreement and Record of Consultation).

A description and discussion of the tribal consultation process for the proposed Project is provided in Section 3.11.4.3, Tribal Consultation.

### ***Theme CR 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

Federal laws, regulations, and processes are not being fulfilled/conducted appropriately. The proposed pipeline crosses, passes near, and/or impacts areas that are protected under U.S. federal and tribal laws, or are otherwise valued by Indian tribes. Without participation of Indian tribes or tribal monitors, Keystone and its cultural resource consultants are not able to comprehensively identify sites deemed significant by Indian tribes; related to this, large areas have not been adequately surveyed for sites of importance to Indian tribes.

#### **Response**

The proposed Project is subject to local, state, and federal laws as applicable. Consistent with NEPA and Section 106, the Department determined that Section 106 consultations would be conducted concurrently with the NEPA process. Both are discussed in the Final Supplemental EIS. That approach notwithstanding, the Department recognizes that Section 106 is a separate process and must be fulfilled independent of NEPA. As discussed in the response to Theme CR 01, cultural resource surveys were conducted within the Area of Potential Effects for the proposed Project by consultants employed by Keystone. Additionally, Indian tribes were provided cultural resources survey reports and opportunities to conduct TCP surveys funded by Keystone.

Tribal consultations, as conducted and reflected in Section 3.11.4.3, Tribal Consultation, included discussions of cultural resources in general, cultural resources surveys, TCPs and TCP surveys, effects to cultural resources, and mitigation. The amended PA would be used as a tool to

ensure that Section 106 and other applicable state and federal cultural resource laws and regulations, such as the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, and state burial laws, are conducted accordingly.

The PA is a document that spells out the terms of a formal, legally binding agreement between the Department, other state and federal agencies, and Indian tribes. The PA establishes a process for consultation, review, and compliance with one or more state and federal laws, and describes the actions that would be taken by the parties in order to meet their cultural resources compliance responsibilities for the proposed Project. In the context of Section 106 of the NHPA, the PA is used to resolve known and definable adverse effects on historic properties that result from the proposed Project as well as effects of the proposed Project that are not fully known, such as those from unanticipated discoveries during construction.

In accordance with the Section 106 process and the stipulations outlined in the amended PA and unanticipated discovery plans, Keystone is required to complete cultural resources surveys on areas potentially impacted by the proposed Project, determine National Register of Historic Places eligibility, determine potential effects of the proposed Project, and provide adequate mitigation in consultation with the Department, state and federal agencies, and Indian tribes. Construction would not be allowed to commence on any areas of the proposed Project until these stipulations are met.

### ***Theme CR 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The cultural resources sections incorrectly group “stone circles” with other pre-contact period stone features.

#### **Response**

In the Draft Supplemental EIS, the discussion of stone circles as they pertain to pre-contact period American Indian settlement sites was specifically separated from other archaeological sites due to concerns raised by Indian tribes, BLM, and Montana SHPO. However, these sections incorrectly grouped stone circles with other stone features that may not be associated with settlement sites. This concern has been addressed in the Final Supplemental EIS.

### ***Theme CR 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Cultural Resources sections need to be updated with new/additional information for the Final Supplemental EIS.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS has been updated to address concerns such as references to applicable laws and regulations, and additional survey results and impacts not initially captured in the Draft Supplemental EIS.

### ***Theme CR 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not provide specific enough information to determine the location of the proposed pipeline in relation to the Hagen Site National Historic Landmark (NHL).

#### **Response**

The Hagen Site NHL (24WD0002) is more than 1 mile outside the pre-field literature search area and, therefore, is outside the proposed Project survey area and construction footprint. The Hagen Site NHL would not be affected by the proposed Project.

### ***Theme CR 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not provide specific enough information to determine the potential effects to the Lewis and Clark NHT and other NHTs crossed by the proposed Project.

#### **Response**

NHTs, such as the Lewis and Clark NHT, “commemorate historic (and pre-historic) routes of travel that are of significance to the entire Nation” (NPS 2012).<sup>29</sup> The proposed Project route would cross five NHTs both at the site of the presumed actual trail (i.e., the documented or likely route that the NHT commemorates) and at public roads designated as NHT driving routes, which approximate the actual trail (these include the California, Oregon, Pony Express, Mormon Pioneer, and Lewis and Clark NHTs). NHTs are generally not developed as off-road trails in the vicinity of the proposed Project. The actual route of the Lewis and Clark NHT is the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. As described in Section 4.9.3.4, Visual Resources, changes to the landscape visible from the NHTs caused by the proposed Project could be visible as linear changes to vegetation patterns. These changes may initially be conspicuous, but would become less so over time as vegetation regrows, and such landscape alterations would only be visible from a small portion of each NHT. As a result, the proposed Project’s long-term impacts on visual resources for NHTs would be minimal.

## **PC.3.17 AIR QUALITY AND NOISE**

### ***Theme AQN 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

The analysis fails to adequately assess noise impacts on NPS lands, specifically, the NSR, WSR/NRR and NHTs crossed by the proposed Project. The noise analysis should, at a minimum, include predicted noise levels from pipeline and pumping station activities occurring on or in the

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<sup>29</sup> National Park Service. 2012. National Trails System Frequently Asked Questions. Website: [http://www.nps.gov/nts/nts\\_faq.html](http://www.nps.gov/nts/nts_faq.html). Accessed September 12, 2012.

vicinity of NPS lands. Community noise standards are not appropriate standards for national parks.

### **Response**

Noise impacts on units of the National Park System (including NHTs and the Niobrara NSR) were evaluated in accordance with the noise limits established in 36 CFR 2.12 (Audio Disturbances) for National Parks. At its closest point, the proposed Project is approximately 19 miles from the WSR and NRR-designated reach of Verdigre Creek, and 20 miles from the WSR/NRR designated reach of the Niobrara River (in Holt County). Pump Station 21—the closest Pump Station to any specially designated river reach—is approximately 19 miles from the NSR designated reach of the Niobrara River (in Keya Paha County).

Table 3.9-5 lists the NHTs crossed by the proposed Project, and Section 3.9.2.3, Conservation Programs, describes these crossings in more detail. The proposed Project route would cross NHTs both at the site of the presumed actual trail (i.e., the documented or likely route that the NHT commemorates) and at public roads designated as NHT driving routes, which approximate the actual trail.

As described in Section 4.12.3.2, Noise, proposed Project construction activities would cause short-term (limited to the 4 to 8 month construction period for each spread that could potentially affect an NHT) intermittent noise impacts near NHT crossings, and no impact on the specially-designated river reaches. As described in the Operations Impacts portion of that same section, proposed pump station noise would have no impact on any NHT or specially designated river reach.

### ***Theme AQN 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

“Units of the National Park System and National Historic Trails” should be added to the list of noise-sensitive places where more aggressive noise mitigation is warranted.

### **Response**

Noise impacts on units of the National Park System and NHTs are addressed in Section 4.12, Air Quality and Noise. Noise impacts at national parks were evaluated in accordance with the noise limits established in 36 CFR 2.12 (Audio Disturbances) for national parks, and in consultation with the NPS.

### ***Theme AQN 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Final Supplemental EIS should provide additional information about the frequency and levels of noise generated by low-level helicopter or airplane overflights mentioned in Section 4.6, Wildlife, of the Draft Supplemental EIS.

## **Response**

The use of maintenance vehicles and aircraft during proposed Project operations would be infrequent. Aerial inspection of the pipeline would occur approximately 26 times per year (at least once every 2 weeks) and mainline valves (MLVs) would be inspected at least twice per year (see Section 2.1.11.1, Normal Operations and Routine Maintenance). Noise from the infrequent use of aircraft for maintenance purposes would be localized, intermittent, and short-term. The few residences within the proposed pipeline ROW would experience temporary inconvenience from noise associated with low-level aircraft overflights. Section 4.12.3.2, Noise, of the Final Supplemental EIS has been updated accordingly.

### ***Theme AQN 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

Distance should not be the primary gauge for how, if, and when noise could impact an area. Other factors, such as existing ambient sound levels, types of sounds present, frequency of sound waves, duration of sounds, timing of sounds, and cumulative effects of sounds should all be considered.

#### **Response**

Factors considered in the noise impact analysis other than distance include existing ambient sound levels typical for the residential areas and cumulative noise effects of sounds, i.e., proposed Project noise plus ambient noise (see Section 4.12.3.2, Noise, of the Final Supplemental EIS). Background/ambient noise surveys were not conducted for this proposed Project and were estimated based on the population density of the affected counties (see Section 3.12.3.1, Environmental Setting, of the Final Supplemental EIS).

### ***Theme AQN 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

Additional mitigation for noise generated by pipeline construction, operation, and maintenance activities should be provided. Such mitigation should reduce noise from the operation of the pump stations and other equipment through the use of noise reducing treatments (barriers, curtains, enclosures, silencers, mufflers, etc.) where appropriate.

#### **Response**

Section 4.12.3.2, Noise, discusses engineering noise controls that are required by law or regulation, or to which Keystone has already committed. Conventional noise control measures described in Section 2.12, Noise Control, of Appendix G, CMRP, may also be employed.

### ***Theme AQN 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Final Supplemental EIS must review any and all tribal air quality regulations/standards and address how tribal air quality would be impacted.

## **Response**

Section 3.12.2.2, Regulatory Requirements, has been revised to include tribal air quality regulations per 40 CFR 49, Subpart C (Federal Minor New Source Review Program in Indian Country).

## **PC.3.18 POTENTIAL RELEASES (SPILLS, RUPTURES, ETC.)**

### ***Theme RISK 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately describe the approach to repairing or replacing damaged or faulty sections of the proposed Project pipeline that lie under waterbodies.

#### **Response**

Procedures for repair and/or replacement of damaged or faulty sections of the pipeline (regardless of location) would be described in the Pipeline Spill Response Plan, which would be developed by Keystone and submitted to PHMSA prior to commencement of operations. In addition, as required by 49 CFR 195.402 (Procedural Manual for Operations, Maintenance, and Emergencies), and as described in Section 2.1.7, Pipeline System Design and Construction Procedures, Keystone would prepare and follow a manual of written procedures for conducting normal operations and maintenance activities and handling abnormal operations and emergencies that would include the Keystone XL ERP.

### ***Theme RISK 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS relies on a groundwater pollution model (used to assess the movement of crude oil and its constituents in groundwater) that does not adequately reflect the effects and characteristics of dilbit.

#### **Response**

The USEPA Hydrocarbon Spill Screening Model (HSSM) was used to assess the potential impact to groundwater and, if a dissolved phase plume develops (a plume from the constituents of crude oil), determine the extent of the plume. Discussion of the model and its application to the proposed Project is included in Section 4.13, Potential Releases, and Appendix T, Screening Level Oil Spill Modeling, of the Final Supplemental EIS. Intended as a practical tool, HSSM assesses the effects of a surface or shallow subsurface release of liquid hydrocarbons from a spill or pipeline with the advantage of simplicity and ease of computation.<sup>30</sup> Simplified conceptualizations of the flow and transport phenomena were used so that the resulting model would be a practical, though approximate, tool. The model is intended for use in evaluating light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) transport such as crude oil. Not suitable for application to heterogeneous geological formations, HSSM is intended to provide order of magnitude estimates

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<sup>30</sup> Charbeneau, R.J. 1995. The hydrocarbon spill screening model (HSSM) Volume 2: Theoretical Background and Source Codes. EPA/600/R-94/039b. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, Robert S. Kerr, Environmental Research Laboratory, Ada, OK.

of contamination levels only. Additionally, the model is not designed to address dynamic conditions such as fluctuating groundwater, changing gradient, or specific design conditions such as pipeline trench systems or pressurized leaks from a pipeline. Emergency response, initial phases of site investigation, facilities siting, and underground storage tank programs are potential areas for use of HSSM.<sup>31</sup> HSSM simulates the flow of LNAPL and the transport of a chemical constituent of the LNAPL from the surface to groundwater, radial spreading at the water table, and dispersion of a dissolved-phase constituent.

### ***Theme RISK 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately address spill liability and the source(s) of funding for spill cleanup along the proposed Project.

#### **Response**

Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response, of the Final Supplemental EIS describes Keystone's liability and responsibility as the pipeline operator under potentially applicable federal and state soil, surface water, and groundwater clean-up regulations. Keystone could be liable for damages to natural or other resources.

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. Specific liability warrants and indemnifications are included within individual easement agreements.

The OSLTF is typically used to pay for and expedite the response and cleanup activities associated with a large oil spill. The Fund can be used to cover costs incurred by federal and state responses, payments for natural resource damage assessments and restoration, payment of claims for uncompensated costs or damages, research and development, and other allocations. Although Keystone has asserted that dilbit is exempt from the federal excise tax that contributes to the OSLTF, OSLTF resources could nonetheless be used to assist cleanup of a spill associated with the proposed Project. The OSLTF is financed in part by the recovery of costs and damages from the responsible parties for response and remediation activities as well as the fines or civil penalties incurred by the responsible parties liable for incidents.

Keystone could also be subject to the civil and criminal penalty provisions of the CWA, Rivers and Harbors Act, and the Pipeline Safety Act. In the event of a spill, state, tribal, and federal natural resource trustee agencies could require a Natural Resource Damage Assessment under either the OPA or the Comprehensive Environmental Restoration Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), depending on the types of materials spilled and the assessment of the magnitude of the impacts. The assessment would identify the extent of resource injuries, the best methods for restoring those resources, and the type and amount of restoration required in the event of a

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<sup>31</sup> Weaver, J.W., R.J. Charbeneau, J.D. Tauxe, B.K. Lien, and J.B. Provost. 1994. The hydrocarbon spill screening model (HSSM) Volume 1: User's guide. EPA/600/R-94/039a. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, Robert S. Kerr, Environmental Research Laboratory, Ada, OK.

spill. The funds recovered from these civil and criminal penalties would also be returned to the OSLTF.

### ***Theme RISK 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately address the risk of sabotage, including terrorist attack, on the Proposed Project and the safeguards preventing sabotage.

#### **Response**

Sabotage and terrorism are not directly addressed in the Final Supplemental EIS, although the engineering of the proposed Project considers the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Pipeline Security Guidelines and mentioned in Section 3.13.3.11, Time-Independent Threats. In April 2011, the TSA Pipeline Security Branch updated the TSA Pipeline Security Guidelines, which provides recommendations for pipeline industry security practices. These updated guidelines incorporate changes to the Department of Homeland Security threat advisory system and supersede the 2002 USDOT Pipeline Security Information Circular and the related Pipeline Security Contingency Planning Guidance. A copy of the TSA Pipeline Security Guidelines is available at the TSA Pipeline Security website. The TSA has also developed a National Terrorism Advisory System Threat Level Protective Measures Supplement to the TSA Pipeline Security Guidelines. This supplemental document contains a series of progressive security measures to reduce vulnerabilities to pipeline systems and facilities during periods of heightened threat conditions. The supplement to these guidelines is unclassified but sensitive and is marked as *Sensitive Security Information* and is available only to those persons with a *need to know*. The Keystone Corporate Security Policy and Information Security Policy provide direction and oversight for the Security Management Program (SMP), a company confidential document. These policies reference a number of Keystone operating procedures, plans, processes, and internal procedures which formulate the SMP. Accountability for the SMP is held at the Executive Vice President level with the responsibility for implementation held by the Director, Corporate Compliance and Corporate Security, and the Director, Information Services Governance and Security. The existing SMP was developed to meet the needs of the business and continues to evolve. All elements of the TSA Pipeline Security Guidelines have been considered and addressed in the development of these processes. Keystone also employs the above noted procedures, processes, and security vulnerability assessments to identify potential risks, to implement the appropriate physical or cyber security measures, and to address the TSA Pipeline Security Guidelines with respect to physical and cyber security.

### ***Theme RISK 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not provide a detailed mitigation plan, an integrity management plan, and ERPs for the proposed Project.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS provides copies of the available plans in Appendix G, CMRP, and Appendix I, SPCC and ERP. The ERP in Appendix I is for the Keystone system, and not for the

proposed Project. Under current regulations, Keystone would be required to submit a project-specific ERP (for the proposed Keystone XL pipeline) to PHMSA for review 6 months prior to the operation of the proposed Project. PHMSA has indicated that they would also provide this document to USEPA for review. A Facility Management Plan would be prepared and submitted to PHMSA prior to initiating operation of the proposed Project in accordance with requirements of 49 CFR 194 (Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines). A proposed Project-specific worst case spill scenario would be addressed in the Keystone XL ERP and provide the location, available response resources and response action details. The plans provided are subject to change pending final permitting and final design and construction details.

### ***Theme RISK 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately assess the risks of damage to the local economies, ecosystems, and the public due to a spill along the proposed Project.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS evaluates potential impacts to local ecosystems, communities, and the public due to a spill along the proposed Project route by using distance buffers from the proposed Project route to identify potential receptors and typical impacts to those receptors from a potential spill. A detailed discussion of potential receptors along the proposed Project route is included in Section 3.13, Potential Releases. Potential impacts to spill receptors, including HCAs, unusually sensitive areas, vegetation and soil ecosystems, wildlife, cultural resources, and water resources are discussed in more detail in Section 4.13.5, Potential Impacts (Potential Releases).

The effects of a spill on a community would depend on the size of the spill and the size of the population in the impacted area. Populated areas are divided into two categories by the USDOT: High Population Areas and Other Populated Areas. The potential impacts to local communities and the general public could include interruptions in daily activities such as access to safe drinking water, decreased air quality, socioeconomic effects, and/or temporary relocation of the population in impacted areas during spill response procedures.

Biological and ecological impacts may manifest in local populations, communities, or entire ecosystems depending on the location, size, type, season, duration, and persistence of the spill, as well as the type of habitats and biological resources exposed to spilled oil. A general assessment of the impact potential to certain environmental receptors should a spill occur is included in Table 4.13-16. Additional information regarding the impact potential to receptors is discussed in E<sup>x</sup>ponent's Environmental Review, available on the Department's project-specific website. Additional information regarding impact potential to local economies is included in Section 4.13.5, Potential Impacts, and Section 4.10, Socioeconomics, of the Final Supplemental EIS.

### ***Theme RISK 07***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately assess the risks to water resources (groundwater, drinking water, surface water) and to wildlife, vegetation, and the public due to a spill along the pipeline.

#### **Response**

Potential impacts to water resources (groundwater, drinking water, and surface water), wildlife, vegetation, and the public due to a spill along the proposed project route are discussed in detail in Sections 3.13 and 4.13, Potential Releases. In addition, an Independent Engineering Assessment was prepared by Battelle Memorial Institute, and a Third-Party Consultant Environmental Review of the TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline Risk Assessment was prepared by E<sup>x</sup>ponent. Both of these studies address the combined risk of potential releases and environmental impacts from a spill, and both of which are available on the Department's project-specific website (see Footnote 1).

### ***Theme RISK 08***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately discuss the cleanup methods and approaches for a dilbit spill from the proposed Project.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS compares the physical and chemical properties of several types of crude oils including dilbit that may be transported by the proposed Project in Section 3.13.3, General Description of Proposed Pipeline Transported Crude Oils. Because the described products are similar to the products that may be transported by the proposed Project, the cleanup methods and approaches are considered relevant, and are included in Appendix G, CMRP, and in Appendix I, SPCC and ERP. The ERP in Appendix I is for the Keystone system, and not for the proposed Project. Under current regulations, Keystone would be required to submit a project specific ERP for review 6 months prior to the operation of the proposed Project, which would provide further information on the response techniques and cleanup methods. Based on the lessons learned from the Kalamazoo spill, Keystone has indicated that it recognizes the additional potential challenges that could result from a release of dilbit to a water environment. In the event of such a release, Keystone intends to allocate additional manpower and resources towards the timely response, containment, and cleanup of releases to a waterbody. Pre-positioned equipment and materials would be stationed for timely access, and local response teams would be utilized to minimize response times. Additionally, Keystone intends to minimize the potential challenges discussed above by placing a strong focus on spill prevention and early detection of releases. Additional approaches and mitigation are discussed in Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response.

### ***Theme RISK 09***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately provide an analysis of the potential economic costs resulting from a spill, such as reduced property value, reduced agricultural production, and job losses in the agriculture, tourism, and other related sectors.

#### **Response**

The potential economic costs associated with pipeline spills are discussed in Final Supplemental EIS Section 4.10, Socioeconomics. The Final Supplemental EIS updates data from the 2011 Final EIS in the following categories: proposed Project housing needs; economic activity; environmental justice analysis; and property tax analyses. The Final Supplemental EIS provides a new section detailing the Impact Assessment Methodology (see Section 4.10.2) and Potential Releases (see Section 4.13). As discussed in Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response, Keystone would be liable for a wide range of damages to, and losses of, natural resources, personal property, taxes, royalties, rents, fees, or net profit shares. There are no limits to these liabilities. See also the response to Theme SO 15.

### ***Theme RISK 10***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately assess the safety risks associated with dilbit pipeline spills to soil, groundwater, and surface water, including the migration of the oil and chemicals through these media.

#### **Response**

Effects associated with crude oil/dilbit pipeline spills are discussed in Sections 3.13 and 4.13, Potential Releases. For the combined risk of potential releases and environmental impacts from a spill, an Independent Engineering Assessment was prepared by Battelle Memorial Institute, and a Third-Party Consultant Environmental Review of the TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline Risk Assessment was prepared by E<sup>x</sup>ponent. Both of these documents are available on the Department's project-specific website (see Footnote 1). The transport and fate of spilled crude oil and risks to small stream crossings are discussed further in Sections 4, Transport and Fate of Spilled Oil, and 5, Analysis of Risks Related to Small Stream Crossings, respectively, of E<sup>x</sup>ponent's Environmental Review.

### ***Theme RISK 11***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not provide an adequate assessment of the safety risks associated with diluted bitumen pipelines, including impact on communities, the adequacy of proposed construction materials, and the effects of higher internal temperature and corrosion rates.

## **Response**

The safeguards associated with diluted bitumen pipelines are discussed in detail in Section 4.13, Potential Releases. The likelihood of a release is described in Appendix K, Historical Pipeline Incident Analysis. As discussed in Section 4.13.3.5, PHMSA Historical Data, there are insufficient data to determine how increased internal temperature affects pipeline corrosion, particularly in the pipe size to be used for the proposed Project. Several PHMSA Special Conditions address pipeline degradation, regardless of the source of that degradation (see Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions).

### ***Theme RISK 12***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not provide the diluent formula, composition, characteristics, and MSDS of the oil to be transported by the proposed Project and for use of first responders and for public right to know.

#### **Response**

Diluent composition is addressed in Section 3.13.3.2, Dilbit, of the Final Supplemental EIS. Diluent is usually a natural gas liquid, such as gas condensate. Although the Department is unable to supply every MSDS of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, Appendix Q, Crude Oil Material Safety Data Sheets, contains MSDSs that identify the chemical composition and maximum volumes of chemicals that could be present in the dilbit and Bakken crude in the event of a release. These MSDSs do not represent an actual dilbit blend that would be transported by the proposed Project but could be useful to emergency responders for planning purposes. In the event of a release, pipeline personnel would identify and distribute appropriate MSDS sheets to first responders within 1 hour, as described in Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response. Chemical characteristics and physical properties of dilbit and synthetic crude oil (SCO) are discussed further in Section 3.2 of E<sup>x</sup>ponent's Environmental Review, which is available on the Department's project-specific website (see Footnote 1).

### ***Theme RISK 13***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS's spill frequency assessment does not adequately consider other recent studies (e.g., from the University of Nebraska) and recent spills in pipelines carrying oil similar to that of the proposed Project. The assessment should also consider the age of pipelines carrying diluted bitumen and the age of pipelines carrying conventional crude while comparing the frequency at which pipelines spill.

#### **Response**

Appendix K, Historical Pipeline Incident Analysis, of the Final Supplemental EIS contains historical spill frequencies that were derived from the PHMSA database. The PHMSA crude oil incident and pipeline data covers the period from January 2002 through July 2012, and reflects the installation date of all the crude oil pipelines in service at the time of the incidents. An Independent Engineering Assessment was prepared by Battelle Memorial Institute, and a

Third-Party Consultant Environmental Review of the TransCanada Keystone XL was prepared by E<sup>x</sup>ponent. Both documents are available on the Department's project-specific website (see Footnote 1).

Sources that consider the corrosivity of dilbit compared to conventional crude oil include; Been 2011,<sup>32</sup> Zhou et al. 2013,<sup>33</sup> and Penspen 2013.<sup>34</sup> Zhou et al. 2013 includes comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS concerning the corrosivity and other properties of dilbit. The Alberta Energy and Utilities Board<sup>35</sup> evaluates the types and frequency of incidents and failures of crude oil pipelines in Alberta. A 1993 assessment prepared for the California State Fire Marshal considers the incident rate of pipelines by decade of construction.<sup>36</sup> According to the NAS Special Report,<sup>37</sup> pipeline operations are the same for shipments of dilbit as for shipments of other crude oils. Although the study did find that dilbit has a higher acid content than many other crude oils, the stable organic acids that raise the acidity levels are not corrosive at pipeline operating temperatures.<sup>38</sup>

PHMSA Special Conditions 16 (Overpressure Protection Control), 44 (Future Inline Inspection), and 49 (Anomaly Evaluation and Repair) provide for management of time dependent threats.

In the incident database, pipelines that have been in service for a long time also use older technologies (e.g., older pipe manufacturing and inspection techniques or less advanced protective coatings and sealants). Although the technologies available when these older pipelines were put into service were considered state-of-the-art at the time, the industry has since evolved. As a result, contemporary pipeline design and regulation reflect improved design, manufacturing, inspection, construction, and operation of pipelines. The historical incident assessment in Appendix K, Historical Pipeline Incident Analysis, cannot be used to directly determine if a pipeline's spill frequency would increase as it ages. This is consistent with Section 6 of the Battelle Risk Assessment (Development and Application of Risk Reduction Factors) that states:

The average age of the pipeline system is over 40 years old, so the design, construction, operations, and maintenance circumstances for the incidents reported in the PHMSA Database are dominated by pipelines built to lower standards as compared to those being built today. This could mask the improved performance of the modern pipeline, unless the data can be easily managed to account for age of the pipeline.

While the requirements today present the detail needed to uncouple and quantify the risk reduction factors, changes in the scope of those requirements in some ways confound isolating and trending them to quantify what is needed.

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<sup>32</sup> Been, J. and J. Wolodko. 2011. Comparison of the Corrosivity of Dilbit and Conventional Crude. Alberta Innovates–Technology Futures. September. Website: <http://oilsandsfactcheck.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/Alberta-Innovates-Corrosivity-of-Dilbit-September-2011.pdf>. Accessed October 31, 2012.

<sup>33</sup> Zhou, J., V. Lightbown, and H. Tsaprailis. 2013. Comments on Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Keystone XL Project, Alberta Innovates Energy and Environment Solutions, Alberta Innovates Technology Futures. April 22, 2013.

<sup>34</sup> Penspen Integrity. 2013. State of the Art Report Dilbit Corrosivity, Document Number: 12671-RPT-001 REV 1, Canada Energy Pipelines Association. February 21, 2013.

<sup>35</sup> Alberta Energy and Utilities Board. 2007. Pipeline Performance in Alberta, 1990-2005. April 2007. Report 2007-A. Available at: <http://www.ercb.ca/reports/r2007-A.pdf>. Accessed October 5, 2012.

<sup>36</sup> EDM Services, Inc. 1993. California State Fire Marshal: Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Risk Assessment. Prepared for: California State Fire Marshal. March.

<sup>37</sup> National Academy of Sciences. 2013. Effect of Diluted Bitumen on Crude Oil Transmission Pipelines, Transportation Research Board, Special Report 311, Washington, D.C. 93p.

### ***Theme RISK 14***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not consider whether the proposed Project's design and operational safeguards adequately address the likelihood of spills related to the characteristics of the oil transported under the proposed Project's specifications (pressure and properties of diluted bitumen, conditions of transport and the pipeline route), as well as the environmental factors along the route including freezing temperatures and the subsequent impact of spills. The proposed Project design should be demonstrated to be more reliable than the design of pipelines that have recently spilled.

#### **Response**

Keystone has agreed to incorporate the PHMSA Special Conditions, developed with the USDOT, to enhance the overall safety of the proposed Project. Section 2.1.7.1, Pipeline Design, of the Final Supplemental EIS discusses the design and manufacture criteria for the proposed Project. The design would reflect four minimum pipeline wall thicknesses ranging from 0.465 inch for areas where normal installation methods and cross country conditions prevail, to 0.748 inch for directionally drilled crossings and uncased railroad crossings.

Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions, discusses how the PHMSA Special Conditions encompass design, construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring. These are further detailed in Appendix B, Potential Releases and Pipeline Safety. The additional design standards enable the entire length of the pipeline system to have a degree of safety similar to that which is required in a HCA, as defined in 49 CFR 195.450 (Definitions). PHMSA Special Condition 19, Depth of Cover, and PHMSA Special Condition 21, Mainline and Check Valve Control, address potential weather issues.

Several other aspects of the PHMSA Special Conditions address the proposed Project's specifications and environmental factors. Overpressure protection control and pipeline integrity is covered by several PHMSA Special Conditions: PHMSA Special Condition 16, Overpressure Protection Control; PHMSA Special Condition 32, Mainline and Check Valve Control; and PHMSA Special Condition 45, Verification Reassessment Interval.

As stated in the 2011 Final EIS, the Department, in consultation with PHMSA, has determined that incorporation of those conditions [(the above referenced industry standards and practices, combined with PHMSA regulatory requirements and the set of proposed Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA)] would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs, as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.

### ***Theme RISK 15***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately address undetectable spills and their impact to the environment for the lifecycle of proposed Project.

## **Response**

Section 4.13.1, Introduction (Potential Releases), of the Final Supplemental EIS addresses the issue of spill detection. Pipeline conditions along the entire proposed Project route would be continuously monitored 24 hours a day, 7 days a week using a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system with over 16,000 sensors along its length and multiple overlapping state-of-the-art leak detection systems. The SCADA sensors are designed to automatically detect leaks large enough to produce noticeable changes in pipeline pressure and flow rates in real time. For small leaks outside the range of the SCADA system, computer-based, non-real time, accumulated gain/loss volume trending would be used to assist in identifying low rate or seepage releases below the 1.5 percent to 2-percent-by-volume detection thresholds.

A pinhole-sized leak resulting in drips from defects in materials or faulty construction/fabrication of the pipeline could occur along any segment of the pipeline. As the majority of the pipeline would be buried, these small, continuous-type releases may go unnoticed for an extended period until the spill volume is expressed on the surface. This volume of spill generally would remain within the pipeline ROW unless the oil was released adjacent to a channel or surface waterbody that could facilitate spreading. Smaller leaks may also be identified by pipeline patrolling (the objectives and patrol interval are prescribed in Special Condition 41), and integrity inspections (the frequency of inline inspection are prescribed in Special Condition 44).

Risks to water resources (groundwater, drinking water, and surface water), wildlife, vegetation, and the public due to a spill along the pipeline are discussed in detail in Section 4.13, Potential Releases. Risks to the public related to fire or explosions are described in Section 4.13.4.4, Types of Spill Impact, of the Final Supplemental EIS.

### ***Theme RISK 16***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately consider additional safeguards for HCAs and remote areas.

#### **Response**

The proposed Project, like all pipelines transporting hazardous liquids, must comply with 49 CFR 195.452 (Pipeline Integrity Management in High Consequence Areas). Portions of the proposed pipeline route in which a release could potentially affect HCAs would be subject to higher levels of inspection and repair criteria. The current regulations do not have additional requirements specific to remote areas.

Appendix B, Potential Releases and Pipeline Safety, details the PHMSA Special Conditions benefits. Benefits specific to the proposed Project's HCAs are detailed in PHMSA Special Condition 14, Pipeline Design Factor, and PHMSA Special Condition 37, Corrosion Surveys. The additional design standards enable the entire length of the pipeline system to have a degree of safety similar to that which is required in HCAs, as defined in 49 CFR 195.450 (Definitions).

Additional information regarding safeguards is contained in the Battelle Independent Engineering Assessment, which is available on the Department's project-specific website (see Footnote 1).

### ***Theme RISK 17***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately address the economic benefits to the public, including job creation, and compare the benefits to the proposed Project risk and the costs to cleanup a worst case scenario spill.

#### **Response**

Section 4.10, Socioeconomics, of the Final Supplemental EIS discusses the potential economic impacts of the proposed Project, including potential economic benefits. In addition, Table 4.16-1 provides summary data related to job generation, employee earnings, direct expenditures, and revenues from property taxes. Socioeconomic impacts associated with potential releases are discussed in the Socioeconomics subsection of Section 4.13.5.3, Other Resources, of the Final Supplemental EIS. Under current regulations, Keystone would be required to submit a project-specific ERP for review 6 months prior to the operation of the proposed Project. This ERP would be required to evaluate worst-case scenario spills.

### ***Theme RISK 18***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS's assessment of potential spill volume does not adequately consider that the proposed Project is a larger pipeline than the pipelines that have recently spilled.

#### **Response**

The historical incident analysis in the Final Supplemental EIS Appendix K, Historical Pipeline Incident Analysis, shows that spill volumes from larger diameter pipelines tend to be larger than spill volumes from smaller diameter pipelines. The historical incident analysis in Appendix K shows that release frequency tends to decrease as the diameter of the pipeline increases. Appendix K shows that pipelines 16-inches and greater (Table 6) have about 10 times fewer large spills than pipelines in general (Table 5). This is consistent with the Battelle Risk Analysis,<sup>38</sup> which shows that release frequency tends to decrease with increasing wall thickness.

Sources that consider the corrosivity of dilbit compared to conventional crude oil include: Been 2011,<sup>33</sup> Zhou et al. 2013,<sup>34</sup> and Penspen 2013.<sup>35</sup> Zhou et al. 2013 includes comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS concerning the corrosivity and other properties of dilbit. Alberta Energy and Utilities Board (2007)<sup>36</sup> evaluates the types and frequency of incidents and failures of crude oil pipelines in Alberta.

Independent spill modeling results are consistent with screening model results in the Final Supplemental EIS. Modeling results are included in Section 4, Transport and Fate of Spilled Oil, of Exponent's Environmental Review (available on the Department's project-specific website [see Footnote 1]).

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<sup>38</sup> McSweeney, Thomas, B.N. Leis, S. Mawalkar, M.C. Harley, K.R. Rine, and D.M. Sanzone. 2013. Risk Analysis of the Proposed Keystone XL Pipeline Route DRAFT. Battelle Memorial Institute, June 2013.

### ***Theme RISK 19***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately assess if the proposed Project is using best available safety technologies in order to prevent, detect, and clean up a spill.

#### **Response**

Keystone has agreed to incorporate the PHMSA Special Conditions, developed with the USDOT, to enhance the overall safety of the proposed Project. Section 2.1.7.1, Pipeline Design, of the Final Supplemental EIS discusses the safety measures incorporated into the design and manufacture criteria for the proposed Project. The design would reflect four minimum pipeline wall thicknesses ranging from 0.465 inch or areas where normal installation methods and cross country conditions prevail, to 0.748 inch for directionally drilled crossings and uncased railroad crossings. Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions, discusses how the PHMSA Special Conditions encompass design, construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring. These are further detailed in Appendix B, Potential Releases and Pipeline Safety. The additional design standards enable the entire length of the pipeline system to have a degree of safety similar to that which is required in HCAs, as defined in 49 CFR 195.450 (Definitions). PHMSA Special Condition 19, Depth of Cover, and PHMSA Special Condition 21, Mainline and Check Valve Control, address weather aspects.

Section 3.13.3, General Description of Proposed Pipeline Transported Crude Oils, in the Final Supplemental EIS compares the physical and chemical properties of several types of crude oils including dilbit that may be transported by the proposed Project. Because the described products are similar to the products that may be transported by the proposed Project, the cleanup methods and approaches are considered relevant, and are included in Appendix G, CMRP, and in Appendix I, SPCC and ERP. The ERP in Appendix I is for the Keystone system and not for the proposed Project. Under current regulations, Keystone would be required to submit a proposed Project-specific ERP for review 6 months prior to the operation of the proposed Project.

### ***Theme RISK 20***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately consider the composition and properties of the oil to be transported and the conditions and potential impacts along the proposed route in its risk assessment.

#### **Response**

Potential risks to water resources (groundwater, drinking water, and surface water) and to wildlife, vegetation, and the public due to a spill along the pipeline are discussed in Section 4.13, Potential Releases. Risks to the public related to fire or explosions are described in Section 4.13.4.4, Types of Spill Impact, of the Final Supplemental EIS.

Diluent composition is addressed in Section 3.13.3.2, Dilbit. Diluent is usually a natural gas liquid such as gas condensate. Although the Department is unable to supply every MSDS of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, Appendix Q, Crude Oil Material Safety Data Sheets, contains MSDSs that identify the chemical composition and maximum

volumes of chemicals that could be present in the dilbit and Bakken crude in the event of a release. These MSDSs do not represent an actual dilbit blend that would be transported by the proposed Project but could be useful to emergency responders for planning purposes. In the event of a release incident, pipeline personnel would identify and distribute appropriate MSDS sheets to first responders as described in Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response.

The Final Supplemental EIS compares the physical and chemical properties of several types of crude oils including dilbit that may be transported by the proposed Project in Section 3.13.3, General Description of Proposed Pipeline Transported Crude Oils. Because the described products are similar to the products that may be transported by the proposed Project, the cleanup methods and approaches are considered relevant, and are included in Appendix G, CMRP, and in Appendix I, SPCC and ERP. The ERP in Appendix I is for the Keystone system and not for the proposed Project. Under current regulations, Keystone would be required to submit a project-specific ERP for review 6 months prior to the operation of the proposed Project.

Dilbit does not have unique or extreme properties that make it more likely than other crude oils to cause internal degradation to transmission pipelines from corrosion or erosion. Dilbit has density and viscosity ranges that are comparable with those of other crude oils. It is moved through pipelines in a manner similar to other crude oils with respect to flow rate, pressure, and operating temperature.<sup>38</sup>

*Alberta Innovates – Comments on Draft Supplemental EIS* (Zhou et al. 2013)<sup>34</sup> followed up with comments to the Draft Supplemental EIS concerning the corrosivity and other properties of dilbit. Alberta Energy and Utilities Board – Pipeline Performance in Alberta, 1990-2005 evaluates the types and frequency of incidents and failures of crude oil pipelines in Alberta.

For the combined risk of potential releases and environmental impacts from a spill, an Independent Engineering Assessment was prepared by Battelle Memorial Institute, and a third-party consultant Environmental Review of the TransCanada Keystone XL was prepared by E<sup>x</sup>ponent. Both documents are available on the Department's project-specific website (see Footnote 1).

## ***Theme RISK 21***

### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not consider if the proposed Project's safeguards are adequate.

### **Response**

PHMSA is the regulatory agency responsible for determining the adequacy of safeguards for the proposed Project. Several aspects of the PHMSA Special Conditions address the proposed Project's specifications and environmental factors. Overpressure protection control and pipeline integrity are covered by several PHMSA Special Conditions: PHMSA Special Condition 16, Overpressure Protection Control; PHMSA Special Condition 32, Mainline and Check Valve Control; and PHMSA Special Condition 45, Verification Reassessment Interval. PHMSA Special Condition 20, Construction Tasks, requires an Operator Qualification Program for qualification of individuals performing tasks on the pipeline. Specifics of Keystone's programs and manuals are not detailed in the Final Supplemental EIS, but would comply with the applicable regulations, the Pipeline Safety Act and the increased requirements of the PHMSA

Special Conditions. Pipeline conditions along the entire proposed pipeline route would be continuously monitored 24 hours a day, 7 days a week using a SCADA system with over 16,000 sensors along its length and multiple, overlapping state-of-the-art leak detection systems. The SCADA sensors are designed to automatically detect leaks large enough to produce noticeable changes in pipeline pressure and flow rates in real time. For small leaks outside the range of the SCADA system, computer-based, non-real time, accumulated gain/loss volume trending would be used to assist in identifying low rate or seepage releases below the 1.5 percent to 2 percent by volume detection thresholds.

### ***Theme RISK 22***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately consider worst case environmental factors such as ground settling, freeze-and-thaw, earthquakes, and human factors, as well as what safeguards are in place that potentially reduce the effect on agricultural contamination and other harmful irreversible effects.

#### **Response**

As described in Section 4.13.1, Introduction (Potential Releases), the proposed Project would include processes, procedures, and systems to prevent, detect, and mitigate potential oil spills that could occur during operation of the pipeline. A project-specific ERP for the proposed Project would contain further detail on response procedures and would be completed and reviewed by PHMSA prior to granting permission to operate the proposed pipeline. Under current regulations, Keystone would be required to submit a project-specific ERP for review 6 months prior to the operation of the proposed Project. Section 4.13.6, Additional Mitigation, addresses the additional measures that are recommended to increase safety and reduce the severity and likelihood of a spill. Increased levels of protection are provided by implementing the PHMSA Special Conditions discussed in Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions. These measures provide for an additional safety factor on the proposed Project that exceeds those typically applied to a domestic oil pipeline projects. If a spill occurred, pre-defined and systematic plan response actions can take effect to quickly mitigate the impact. Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response (see subsection Response Actions), describes the written procedures that Keystone has identified and prepared to address a response action. Potential emergencies include response for public safety measures, fire, line break or leak, release to groundwater, severe thunderstorm/flash flooding/landslide, tornadoes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and human-related emergencies, such as bomb threat/terrorist activity and abnormal operations.

### ***Theme RISK 23***

#### **Theme Statement**

The verification program and government oversight of the proposed Project described in the Draft Supplemental EIS is inadequate, especially as it relates to construction inspection, maintenance, operations, and worker training and competency.

## **Response**

Regulatory oversight is detailed in Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions. PHMSA has the legal authority to enforce a pipeline operator's operations, maintenance, and emergency manuals, which include construction and installation. Oversight and enforcement of a pipeline operation is defined by extensive federal and state regulation. In addition to PHMSA, pipeline operation is also regulated by the USEPA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the U.S. Department of the Interior (USDO I) Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, the USACE, various state public service or public utility commissions, and other federal and state agencies.

The PHMSA Special Conditions also cover construction tasks. Welding inspections would be in compliance with 49 CFR 195.228 (Welds and Welding Inspection: Standards of Acceptability). As detailed in Appendix B, Potential Releases and Pipeline Safety, the Special Conditions covering welding standards and inspection requirements are:

- PHMSA Special Condition 2, Manufacturing Standards;
- PHMSA Special Condition 4, Steel - Plate, Coil or Skelp Quality Control and Assurance;
- PHMSA Special Condition 5, Pipe Seam Quality Control;
- PHMSA Special Condition 6, Monitoring for Seam Fatigue from Transportation;
- PHMSA Special Condition 18, Welding Procedures for New Pipeline Segments or Pipe Replacements; and
- PHMSA Special Condition 20 Construction Tasks.

An additional Special Condition requires Keystone to hire an independent third-party inspection company to monitor construction of the proposed Project.

PHMSA Special Condition 20, Construction Tasks, requires an Operator Qualification Program for qualification of individuals performing tasks on the pipeline. Specifics of Keystone's programs and manuals are not detailed in the Final Supplemental EIS, but would comply with applicable regulations, the Pipeline Safety Act, and the increased requirements of the PHMSA Special Conditions.

### ***Theme RISK 24***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not consider that the proposed Project could have leaks during its operations lifespan and that there could be unacceptable impacts to the environment and communities.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS Section 3.13, Potential Releases, addresses the potential for releases that could occur during the construction and operation of the proposed Project. The section discusses the types of threats to pipeline integrity that could result in a release and identifies the receptors that could be potentially affected (see Section 3.13.4, Potential Spill Receptors). Section 4.13.4, Spill Impact Assessment, discusses the potential impacts taking into account that

the degree of the potential impact can vary depending on the cause, size, type, volume, location, season, environmental conditions, and the timing and degree of response actions. Section 4.13.5, Potential Impacts, describes the potential consequences to receptors (i.e., populated areas). Section 4.13.6, Additional Mitigation, details the additional mitigation measures recommended in order to increase the safety and reduce the severity and likelihood of a spill. If a spill occurred, pre-defined and systematic plan response actions would take effect to mitigate the impact.

The Battelle Independent Engineering Analysis describes the combined risks of potential releases. E<sup>x</sup>ponent's Environmental Review provides additional information regarding the transport and fate of a spill, as well as the potential impacts to receptors. Both documents are available on the Department's project-specific website (see Footnote 1).

### ***Theme RISK 25***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately consider Keystone's track record and safety culture, as well as if Keystone implements lessons learned to prevent incidents on the proposed Project.

#### **Response**

Section 2.1.11, Operations and Maintenance, summarizes Keystone's Operations and Pipeline Maintenance Program. Section 2.1.11.2, Abnormal Operations, details the safety measures to be taken should operating design limits be exceeded. This includes lessons learned from the Kalamazoo Spill in Marshall, Michigan, and other previous pipeline spills, and how the lessons learned are incorporated into Keystone's Integrity Management Plan, Operations Manual, and Emergency Response Procedure.

Keystone has agreed to incorporate the PHMSA Special Conditions, developed with the Department, to enhance the overall safety of the proposed Project. Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions, discuss how the PHMSA Special Conditions encompass design, construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring. These are further detailed in Appendix B, Potential Releases and Pipeline Safety. PHMSA Special Condition 6, Monitoring for Seam Fatigue from Transportation, and PHMSA Special Condition 25, SCADA System - General, provide that the National Transportation Security Board findings in previous pipeline failure investigations are incorporated into weld inspection and control room management, respectively. Other PHMSA Special Conditions cover areas of training, corrosion management, anomaly evaluation and repair, reporting, and threat identification and evaluation.

Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response, discusses aspects of safety culture and identifies the lessons Keystone has learned from recent large pipeline spills:

- Respond to spills into surface water with as many resources possible as quickly as possible.
- Pre-qualify a large contractor network.
- Plan to contain a spill at its source.
- Prepare for sunken and submerged oil.

Section 4.13.3.7, *Keystone Pipeline First-Year Release Historical Data*, of the Final Supplemental EIS details the reported incidents for the existing Keystone oil pipeline. Additionally, previous incidents on Keystone's existing oil pipeline were included in the PHMSA database used to complete Appendix K, *Historical Pipeline Incident Analysis*.

### ***Theme RISK 26***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately address the history of spills from Keystone's current pipeline, and that new or modified safeguards should be implemented and would be more effective than those already implemented in Keystone's operating pipeline.

#### **Response**

Keystone has agreed to incorporate the PHMSA Special Conditions, developed with the Department, to enhance the overall safety of the proposed Project. Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions, discusses how the PHMSA Special Conditions encompass design, construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring. These are further detailed in Appendix B, *Potential Releases and Pipeline Safety*.

Section 3.13.5.1, *Small Spills*, Section 3.13.5.2, *Medium Spills*, Section 4.13.3.5, *PHMSA Historical Data*, and Section 4.13.3.6, *Applicability of Crude Oil Data*, of the Final Supplemental EIS discuss the existing Keystone spills, including the fact that only one spill affected an off-site property. A more detailed assessment of first-year spill data is provided in Section 4.13.3.7, *Keystone Pipeline First-Year Release Historical Data*.

### ***Theme RISK 27***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not include adequate discussion of the composition of the crude oil transported, conditions of transport, technologies and specifications of the pipeline, valve locations, and the pipeline route details of the proposed Project.

#### **Response**

Section 3.13.3, *General Description of Proposed Pipeline Transported Crude Oils*, of the Final Supplemental EIS discusses the characteristics of the crude oil to be transported by the proposed Project, which would originate from a variety of different sources and locations. This is summarized in Table 3.13-1. Representative MSDSs can be found in Appendix Q, *Crude Oil MSDS*. Additionally, an independent review of the characteristics of transported crude oils was conducted by E<sup>x</sup>ponent (available on the Department's project-specific website [see Footnote 1]). For the proposed Project route, Section 2.1.1, *Pipeline Route*, Table 2.1-2, lists the route changes by segment and briefly explains the reason for each change. Information related to pump station and valve locations is contained in Section 2.1.4, *Aboveground Facilities*. Table 2.1-7 lists the proposed Project pump station locations. Table 2.1-8 lists the intermediate mainline valve (IMLV) locations by county. Keystone has agreed to incorporate the PHMSA Special Conditions, developed with the Department, to enhance the overall safety of the proposed Project. Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions, discuss how the PHMSA Special

Conditions encompass design, construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring. These are further detailed in Appendix B, Potential Releases and Pipeline Safety. The additional design standards enable the entire length of the pipeline system to have a degree of safety similar to that which is required in HCAs, as defined in 49 CFR 195.450 (Definitions).

### ***Theme RISK 28***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately provide third-party assessments of Alberta bitumen product corrosiveness and an evaluation of SCO, dilbit, and synbit.

#### **Response**

Final Supplemental EIS Section 3.13.3, General Description of Proposed Pipeline Transported Crude Oils, provides a general description of dilbit, SCO, and Bakken crude oil. Data was obtained from Crudemonitor, a Canadian organization that collects information pertaining to the quality of western Canadian crude oil. In addition, corrosion studies have been conducted by Alberta Innovates.<sup>333</sup> None of the properties or operating parameters of dilbit transportation in transmission pipelines are different than those of other crude oils. Pipelines would be no more vulnerable to impact damage due to the characteristics of dilbit.<sup>38</sup>

### ***Theme RISK 29***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately address spill cleanup criteria, liability for cleanup, USEPA approved cleanup methodologies, and the effect of cleanup compared to the work on the Kalamazoo River.

#### **Response**

In accordance with federal and state regulations, Keystone would be responsible for cleanup of contaminated soil and groundwater and would be required to meet applicable cleanup levels. Different cleanup criteria are used for human exposure and wildlife, and are discussed in Section 4.13.5, Potential Impacts. As described in Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response, approved methods for spill cleanup and containment would be addressed in Keystone's project-specific ERP. Under current regulations, Keystone would be required to submit a project-specific ERP for review 6 months prior to the operation of the proposed Project. Representative spill response information is included in Appendix I, SPCC and ERP. Appendix I contains the ERP for the existing Keystone pipeline system. In addition, a Facility Management Plan would be prepared in accordance with requirements of 49 CFR 194 (Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines) and submitted to PHMSA prior to initiating operation of the proposed Project. The Facility Management Plan would detail Keystone's spill response and describe the worst case scenario discharge, as well as the procedures in place to manage the discharge. The effectiveness of a cleanup effort is dependent upon many factors, and the Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Mayflower, Arkansas, events have provided additional lessons regarding equipment and response effort. Lessons learned are addressed in Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response.

## ***Theme RISK 30***

### **Theme Statement**

The Supplemental EIS should include information on the human health effects of exposure to crude oil.

### **Response**

As discussed in Section 4.13, Potential Releases, human health can be affected due to exposure to crude oil and the hazardous chemicals that make up crude oils. Exposure to crude oil can occur through ingestion, inhalation of vapors, dermal (contact with skin), and ocular exposure (contact with surface of the eye).

Short-term exposure effects due to each of these pathways include:

- Mild stomach disturbances, transient nausea, gastrointestinal tract disturbances, and self-limiting diarrhea due to ingestion of a small amount of crude oil (<8 ounces). The main risk of the ingestion of crude oil is aspiration of hydrocarbons into the lungs caused by vomiting, which could result in significant lung injury and possibly chemical pneumonitis.
- Irritation of the respiratory system is the main concern due to inhalation of fresh crude oil. This can cause dizziness, rapid heart rate, headaches, confusion, anemia, nausea, and/or vomiting. Inhalation hazards of weathered crude oil are less of a concern because during the weathering process the concentrations of the toxic volatile hydrocarbons are greatly reduced.
- Exposure to burning crude oil cause similar effects to the respiratory system when inhaled. May harm the passages of the nose, airways, and lung by causing shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, coughing, itching, and black mucous.
- Depending on the amount and duration of exposure, skin contact with crude oil can be mildly to moderately irritation. Irritations can include reddening of the skin, edema (swelling), and burning. Dermal effects can worsen by succeeding exposure to sunlight because trace contaminants in the oil are more toxic when exposed to light. Also, depending on the skin sensitivity of the individual, skin effect may be more pronounced after smaller or shorter exposure periods.
- Prolonged skin exposure to crude oil can cause defatting of the skin, which increases the possibility of dermatitis of secondary skin infections.
- The risk of weathered crude as a skin cancer-causing agent is unknown due to the variability of the compounds in the weathered oil mixture.
- Ocular exposure can cause slight stinging, temporary redness, and watery eyes. No permanent damage should result.

Long-term exposure effects of crude oil are currently not wholly understood. Most research indicates that the long-term effects of exposure to crude oil would be similar to the long-term effects of the chemicals that make up crude oil including, but not limited to, benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylene, hydrogen sulfide, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Long-term exposure effects of these chemicals consist of anemia, cancer, headaches, nervous system effects, possible reproductive effects, immune system effects, respiratory effects, memory loss, liver effects, kidney effects, change in sense of balance, gastro-intestinal system effects, and blood

effects. However, long-term exposure effects would only be seen in people who were directly interacting with crude oil for multiple hours a day for an extensive period of time, i.e., spill cleanup professionals. These individuals would likely be highly trained in appropriate personal protective equipment for the task, exposure limits, work/rest schedule, and other ways to minimize the risk of crude oil interaction.

***Theme RISK 31***

**Theme Statement**

The Supplemental EIS should include discussion of the potential for exposure to anthrax in the soil along the pipeline route of the proposed Project.

**Response**

As discussed in Section 3.13.3.10, Stable Threats, *bacillus anthracis* (bacteria that causes anthrax) is a naturally occurring bacterium that can remain viable in soils for years (up to 50 years). Anthrax spores are naturally occurring components of some soils, having a very strong bond onto soil, but disturbance of the soil could uncover spores. There is very low risk of exposure from spores in groundwater or surface water because spores are very short-lived in water. There could be potential risks associated with excavations in areas known to have experienced outbreaks of anthrax, and there are mitigation measures (e.g., dust control) often applied to reduce the potential exposure.

**PC.3.19 CLIMATE CHANGE AND RELATED SUBJECTS**

***Theme CLIM 01***

**Theme Statement**

The EIS did not include input from a climatologist or climate change expert.

**Response**

The climate change and GHG analyses and assessment presented in the Final Supplemental EIS (see Section 4.14, Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change, and Appendix U, Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Petroleum Products from WCSB Oil Sands Crudes Compared with Reference Crudes) have been prepared using experienced and expert technical professionals to ensure that the breadth of climate change and GHG emissions have been addressed. These professionals include a climatologist and climate change experts, as detailed in Chapter 6, List of Preparers.

***Theme CLIM 02***

**Theme Statement**

The proposed pipeline will have lower GHG emissions than alternative transportation methods, including water or rail shipping.

## **Response**

The GHG assessments presented in Section 4.14.2, Direct and Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Section 5.1, No Action Alternative, Section 5.2, Route Alternatives, and Section 5.3, Comparison of Alternatives, have appraised the direct (attributable to fuel consumption of vehicles and equipment such as generators, land use change, and fugitive emissions) and indirect GHG emissions (attributable to electricity consumption) associated with the pipeline routing and the alternative transportation options, using the same boundary conditions to ensure directly comparable GHG results.

To facilitate comparison of operational GHG emissions across all alternatives, an assessment was made of GHG emissions for the entire route from Hardisty, Alberta, to the Gulf Coast (including pipelines in Canada and from Steele City to the Gulf Coast). In aggregate, the total annual GHG emissions (construction and operations) attributed to the alternatives can be summarized as follows:

- Rail/Pipeline Scenario: 4,364,611 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e, which is about 40 percent greater than for the entire proposed Project route at 3,123,859 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e;
- Rail/Tanker Scenario: 3,991,472 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e, which is approximately 28 percent greater than the entire proposed Project route at 3,123,859 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e;
- Rail Direct to the Gulf Coast Scenario: 4,428,902 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e, which is about 42 percent greater than for the proposed Project entire route at 3,123,859 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e;

GHG emissions from the two pipeline route alternatives would be similar in scale to those of the entire proposed Project route. The GHG emissions during the operation phase of the 2011 Steele City Alternative would be essentially the same as those generated by the entire proposed Project route. The I-90 Corridor Alternative is expected to have similar but slightly higher GHG emissions (3 percent higher) during the operational phase, because the I-90 Corridor Alternative would have one more pump station than the proposed Project.

The indirect lifecycle GHG emissions are expected to be the same for all alternatives because the same volume of WCSB crude oil would be transported (see Section 4.14.3, Incremental Indirect Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions).

### ***Theme CLIM 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS did not include or adequately incorporate GHG impacts or mitigation options from the construction and operation of the pipeline.

#### **Response**

Section 4.14.2, Direct and Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions, assesses the GHG impacts associated with the construction and operation of the pipeline. The GHG assessment considers mitigation measures that Keystone has agreed to and/or is legally obligated to implement.

The construction phase of the proposed Project would result in GHG emissions arising from the following sources or activities:

- Clearing of land in the proposed ROW via machinery;
- Open burning;
- Backup emergency generator engines running at eight construction camps;
- Indirect (off-site) electricity usage at the eight construction camps;
- On-road and non-road vehicles used for the construction of the proposed pipeline; and
- On-road and non-road vehicles used for the construction of the pump stations.

For the entire duration of the construction phase, the estimated GHG emissions amount to 244,153 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. The GHG emissions associated with the construction of the connected actions are deemed minimal relative to the proposed Project, and have not been calculated. Keystone would minimize the extent of land clearing for ROWs and expect that contractors would maintain construction equipment and vehicles in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and best practices.

During the operation phase of the proposed Project, GHG emissions would arise from both direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) sources. Direct operating emissions would include minimal fugitive methane emissions at connections both along the main proposed pipeline and at the pump stations. Emissions from the use of maintenance vehicles (at least twice per year) and aircraft for aerial inspection (at least once every 2 weeks) during the proposed Project operations are expected to be negligible. Indirect operating emissions from the proposed Project would be associated with electricity generation needed to power the pump stations. The total annual GHG emissions from the proposed pipeline operation amount to 1.44 MMTCO<sub>2</sub>e per year. To put these emissions into context, the annual CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from the proposed Project are equivalent to CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from approximately 300,000 passenger vehicles operating for 1 year, or 71,928 homes using electricity for 1 year. The GHG emissions associated with operation of the connected actions are deemed minimal relative to the proposed Project, and have not been calculated.

Keystone would implement measures to minimize energy consumption and production of GHGs during operation, including regular maintenance and inspections of their equipment. Pump station design would incorporate state of the art equipment that has been engineered and manufactured to a high level of energy efficiency. Electrical power would be supplied to the pump stations by local cooperatives or utility companies, which determine how the power would be generated. Some power could be obtained from renewable sources (such as wind and solar power, which result in fewer GHG emissions than fossil-fuel based sources), depending on the decisions of those local power providers. The proposed Project-area states have Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) that mandate power companies to generate a portion of their power from renewable sources: Montana's RPS is 15 percent by 2015, South Dakota's RPS is 10 percent by 2015, and Kansas's RPS is 20 percent by 2020. Nebraska has no RPS.

#### ***Theme CLIM 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

Assumptions and data inputs used in the GHG analysis of the EIS were incomplete or flawed.

## **Response**

The GHG analyses in Appendix U, Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Section 4.14.2, Direct and Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Section 4.14.3, Incremental Indirect Lifecycle GHG Emissions of the Final Supplemental EIS reference and use publicly-available and third-party-reviewed data sources and input assumptions. These sections have also been updated to integrate new information sources and data obtained after the publication of the Draft Supplemental EIS, including those received through the public comments. All GHG analysis has been consolidated into one section (Section 4.14, Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change) compared to the Draft Supplemental EIS.

### ***Theme CLIM 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

The EIS did not accurately capture GHG emissions and associated climate change impacts from the entire lifecycle of the project. The EIS also did not accurately capture the lifecycle GHG emissions of WCSB crude when compared to other crude oils. Full expansion of Alberta oil sands and subsequent WCSB crude use will have significant GHG emissions and climate change impacts, potentially exceeding currently accepted thresholds for temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the atmosphere.

#### **Response**

Appendix U, Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and the summary provided in Section 4.14.3, Incremental Indirect Lifecycle GHG Emissions, of the Final Supplemental EIS have been updated to provide additional clarity on the lifecycle boundary conditions applied to the incremental indirect lifecycle GHG assessment. This boundary covers the upstream mining and extraction of bitumen, including land use change impacts; the upgrading activities and generated co-products such as petroleum coke; oil transportation; refining; finished fuel transport; and fuel end-use and combustion. Assessment of the full exploitation of WCSB and other bitumen resources is beyond the scope of the Final Supplemental EIS; however, the impact of the decision to approve or deny the proposed Project on the production rates of the WCSB oil sands has been analyzed in Section 1.4, Market Analysis, and these findings have been carried through to the GHG analysis. As set forth in Section 1.4, Market Analysis, approval or denial of the proposed Project is not likely to directly result in a change in production of 830,000 bpd of oil sands crudes in Canada. The section states that approval or denial of any one crude oil transport project, including the proposed Project, remains unlikely to significantly impact the rate of extraction in the oil sands, or the continued demand for heavy crude oil at refineries in the United States.

### ***Theme CLIM 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

Mining WCSB crude results in loss of boreal forests and peatlands, which are CO<sub>2</sub> sinks and will release carbon stored in porous biomass through resulting land-use change.

## **Response**

Section 4.2.3.3, Land Use Change Emissions, and Section 6.1.1, Land Use Change Emissions, of Appendix U, Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions, provide a discussion of the GHG impacts associated with bitumen mining and its land use change impacts, and draws upon published third-party work. This analysis incorporates the fact that bitumen extraction will result in net releases of carbon from land-based stocks through the following mechanisms: release of carbon stored in forest and peatland biomass and soil carbon stocks; and forgone carbon sequestration in peatlands.

### ***Theme CLIM 07***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS did not accurately capture the energy needed for and the GHG emissions and associated climate change impacts from the mining, extraction, and processing of WCSB crude.

## **Response**

Section 4.2.1, Factors that Affect Oil Sands-Derived Crudes, of Appendix U, Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Section 4.14.3, Incremental Indirect Lifecycle GHG Emissions, of the Final Supplemental EIS provide a discussion of the GHG impacts associated with mining, extraction, and processing of the WCSB crude, along with a clear description of the boundary conditions applied to this analysis and discussion. These sections have been updated to provide further clarification on the lifecycle boundary conditions applied to the GHG assessment. Consideration has been given to the type of extraction process (i.e., mining or *in situ* production); the steam-oil ratio assumed for *in situ* operations; the efficiency of steam generation, and thus its energy consumption; and—for SCO—the upgrading processes (i.e., pre-refining) and whether estimated downstream refinery GHG emissions account for upgrading.

### ***Theme CLIM 08***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS did not accurately capture the additional GHG emissions and associated climate change impacts from producing and burning petcoke, a by-product of processing WCSB crude.

## **Response**

Section 4.2.3.1, Petroleum Coke Treatment; Section 5.0, Petroleum Coke Characteristics, GHG Emissions, and Market Effects; and Section 6.2, Treatment of Petroleum Coke in WTW GHG Emission Estimates, in Appendix U, Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Section 4.14.3, Incremental Indirect Lifecycle GHG Emissions, of the Final Supplemental EIS have been updated to provide additional information on petroleum coke and the coke/coal offset. The treatment of petroleum coke in lifecycle studies is an important factor that influences the lifecycle GHG emission results. Petroleum coke is relevant not only to bitumen crudes, but is also a lifecycle consideration for heavy conventional crudes. Producing a barrel of premium fuels (i.e., gasoline, diesel, and kerosene/jet fuel) from bitumen produces roughly the same amount of

petroleum coke as a barrel of premium fuels refined from heavy crudes, such as Venezuelan Bachaquero or Mexican Maya. However, the actual net GHG emissions from petroleum coke depend on its final end use (i.e., whether it is stockpiled or combusted) and how its end use affects demand for other fuels such as coal. The final end use associated with derived petroleum coke has also been assessed considering potential end uses in the domestic and international power generation industries.

### ***Theme CLIM 09***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS did not accurately capture GHG emissions and associated climate change impacts from the WCSB crude in the United States.

#### **Response**

Appendix U, Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Section 4.14.3, Incremental Indirect Lifecycle GHG Emissions, of the Final Supplemental EIS provide a discussion on the wells-to-wheel and wells-to-tank lifecycle GHG emissions. Both of these lifecycle analyses include the refining stage associated with the WCSB crude oils and the reference crude oils, along with a clear description of the boundary conditions applied to this analysis and discussion.

### ***Theme CLIM 10***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS did not accurately capture GHG emissions and associated climate change impacts from burning the WCSB crude in the end use phase.

#### **Response**

Appendix U, Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Section 4.14.3, Incremental Indirect Lifecycle GHG Emissions, of the Final Supplemental EIS provides a discussion on the wells-to-wheel lifecycle GHG emissions, which includes the end-use combustion stage associated with the final products derived from the WCSB crude oils, as well as the reference crude oils. The studies in these sections consider the end use and combustion phase; however, the final results acknowledge the incremental impacts in that the use of the WCSB crude oils to be transported by the proposed Project would substitute for existing reference crudes. In addition, the end use and combustion stage GHG emissions will be the same, irrespective of the source crude used to derive the end-use products.

### ***Theme CLIM 11***

#### **Theme Statement**

The annual GHG emissions resulting from the proposed Project were not accurately quantified in the Draft Supplemental EIS.

## **Response**

The GHG analyses in Appendix U, Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Section 4.14.2, Direct and Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Section 4.14.3, Incremental Indirect Lifecycle GHG Emissions, of the Final Supplemental reference and use publicly-available and third-party-reviewed data sources. The estimated annual GHG emissions resulting from the proposed Project have been stated as ranges to reflect the range of data sources and assumptions used.

The quantification of emissions considers the full lifecycle of the proposed Project, covering its construction and operation. The Final Supplemental EIS also presents information about indirect lifecycle emissions associated with crude oil to be transported through the proposed Project. The GHG emissions associated with by-products, such as petroleum coke, and the impacts of land use change caused during WCSB crude oil mining and extraction have also been included.

### ***Theme CLIM 12***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS did not accurately capture the proposed Project's impact on global climate change.

#### **Response**

Section 4.14.4, Cumulative Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change Impacts, has been included in the Final Supplemental EIS to provide commentary on the impact of the proposed Project's GHG emissions with respect to global climate change. Information in that section places the emissions from the proposed Project into context with respect to global climate change impacts, noting that it is difficult to isolate the proposed Project's impact on climate change effects. The final supplemental EIS includes information regarding emissions associated with oil sands development compared to total Canadian emissions.

The total direct and indirect emissions associated with the proposed Project contribute to cumulative global GHG emissions together with those of other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. GHG emissions differ from other impact categories discussed in this Final Supplemental EIS in that all GHG emissions of the same magnitude contribute to global climate change equally, regardless of the source or geographic location where they are emitted. Therefore, a consideration of the alternative actions and other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions that contribute to cumulative global GHG emissions would include any global action that emits any quantity of GHGs.

The range of incremental GHG emissions (i.e., the amount by which the emissions would be greater than the reference crudes) for crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project is estimated to be 1.3 to 27.4 MMTCO<sub>2</sub>e annually. This is equivalent to annual GHG emissions from combusting fuels in approximately 270,833 to 5,708,333 passenger vehicles, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from combusting fuels used to provide the energy consumed by approximately 64,935 to 1,368,631 homes for 1 year, or the annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of 0.37 to 7.8 coal fired power plants. These estimates represent the potential increase in emissions attributable to the proposed Project if one assumed that approval or denial of the proposed Project would directly result in a change in production of 830,000 bpd of oil sands crudes in Canada. However, as set forth in Section 1.4, Market Analysis, such a change is not likely to occur. Section 1.4 reaffirms the

conclusion of the Draft Supplemental EIS that approval or denial of any one crude oil transport project, including the proposed Project, remains unlikely to significantly impact the rate of extraction in the oil sands, or the continued demand for heavy crude oil at refineries in the United States.

### ***Theme CLIM 13***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS's conclusion stating that the proposed Project has minimal impact on global climate change is incorrect.

#### **Response**

Section 4.14.4, Cumulative Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change Impacts, provides commentary on the impact of the proposed Project's GHG emissions with respect to global climate change. Information in that section places the emissions from the proposed Project into context with respect to global climate change impacts, noting that it is difficult to isolate the proposed Project's impact on climate change effects. The final supplemental EIS includes information regarding emissions associated with oil sands development compared to total Canadian emissions.

### ***Theme CLIM 14***

#### **Theme Statement**

Global climate change is accelerated by use of additional fossil fuels, including those that would be carried by the Keystone XL pipeline, which affects current and future generations. Therefore, the Keystone XL pipeline should be denied.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS does not draw conclusions about the proposed Project's impacts on global climate change, but rather provides data and analysis to be used by decision-makers.

The climate change and GHG analyses and assessment presented in the Final Supplemental EIS (see Section 4.14, Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change, and Appendix U, Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions) provide an independent assessment of the climate change impacts of the proposed Project based upon the stated methodology.

### ***Theme CLIM 15***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS correctly concludes that the proposed Project has minimal impact on global climate change. Therefore, the proposed Project should be approved.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS does not draw conclusions about the proposed Project's impacts on global climate change, but rather provides data and analysis to be used by decision-makers.

### ***Theme CLIM 16***

#### **Theme Statement**

The EIS did not take into account the social cost of carbon, which includes impacts on agricultural productivity, human health, property damage, and ecosystem services.

#### **Response**

Consistent with NEPA, evaluation of the social cost of carbon associated with the potential increases of GHG emissions is not appropriate for the Final Supplemental EIS. The CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA state that, “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” (40 CFR 1502.23, Cost-benefit Analysis).

### ***Theme CLIM 17***

#### **Theme Statement**

GHG emissions from the Keystone XL pipeline will result in increased flooding, droughts, severe storm events, wildfires, and heat waves, and decrease the availability of potable water, which have significant financial implications.

#### **Response**

Section 4.14.6, Climate Change Impacts on the Affected Environment and Associated Impacts, has been added to the Final Supplemental EIS to include commentary on the predicted additional effects caused by climate change. Broad climate change effects will occur to varying levels to natural resources and the environment along the proposed Project corridor. However, these changes will occur irrespective of the presence of the proposed Project. Section 4.14.6, Climate Change Impacts on the Affected Environment and Associated Impacts, describes the climate change impacts and effects that are attributable to the proposed Project, and discusses whether the projected climate changes could further exacerbate or influence the identified impacts and effects.

### ***Theme CLIM 18***

#### **Theme Statement**

The United States should demonstrate leadership on climate change by either rejecting the Keystone XL pipeline or accepting it under the condition of a strict carbon tax or carbon cap and trade scheme.

#### **Response**

At this time, there are no carbon taxes, carbon emission limits, or cap-and-trade bills applicable to the proposed Project. The discussion of imposing a federal tax based on the carbon content of incoming fuel stocks is beyond the scope of the Final Supplemental EIS.

### ***Theme CLIM 19***

#### **Theme Statement**

Canada should enact increased regulation and mitigation measures relating to climate change impacts from the project.

#### **Response**

Policy decisions such as those described in this theme are beyond the scope of the Final Supplemental EIS; however, both Section 4.14, Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change, and Appendix U, Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions, provide some commentary on current and proposed actions to reduce GHG emissions in Alberta associated with the oil sands activities.

### ***Theme CLIM 20***

#### **Theme Statement**

The EIS did not accurately capture GHG emissions and associated climate change impacts from all potential development and expansion scenarios for the Alberta oil sands.

#### **Response**

Section 1.4, Market Analysis, of the Final Supplemental EIS states that approval or denial of any one crude oil transport project, including the proposed Project, remains unlikely to significantly impact the rate of extraction in the oil sands, or the continued demand for heavy crude oil at refineries in the United States. This statement is based on current market conditions and forecasts, alternative transportation infrastructure (notably rail, see Section 1.4.3, Crude Oil Transportation), and an updated economic modeling analysis (see Section 1.4.4, Updated Modeling). See also the responses to Themes CLIM 05 and CLIM 11. The Final Supplemental EIS includes information regarding emissions associated with oil sands development compared to total Canadian emissions.

### ***Theme CLIM 21***

#### **Theme Statement**

Climate change impacts on the proposed Project are expected to be more significant in the future, when the structural integrity of the pipeline has worsened.

#### **Response**

Section 4.14.5, Climate Change Impacts on the Proposed Project, provides an assessment of the projected future changes (using referenced, peer-reviewed down-scaled modeling results) in climate relevant to the proposed Project timeframe. These impacts have been assessed when considering the mitigation measures to which Keystone has committed or is legally obligated. Section 5.1, No Action Alternative, Section 5.2, Route Alternatives, and Section 5.3, Comparison of Alternatives, offer similar commentary with respect to the potential impacts of projected climate change effects on the alternatives. Furthermore, although the changes in climate could have an effect on pipeline integrity and the severity of a spill, modern construction design and mitigation, including the PHMSA Special Conditions applied to the proposed Project,

are expected to result in a substantial reduction in incident frequency (see Section 4.13, Potential Releases). As a result, these preventative measures and standards developed by organizations such as the American Petroleum Institute (API), National Association of Corrosion Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, as well as PHMSA likely have the capacity to address changes in climate for at least the design life of the proposed Project.

## **PC.3.20 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS AND EXTRATERRITORIAL CONCERNS**

### ***Theme CU 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not acknowledge that bitumen extraction destroys the boreal forest, impacting wildlife habitats and survival.

#### **Response**

The proposed Project described in the Final Supplemental EIS begins at the international boundary where the pipeline would exit Saskatchewan, Canada, and enter the United States through Montana. Although the Canadian portion of the proposed Project is beyond the scope of analysis required by NEPA, the Final Supplemental EIS includes information related to the Canadian National Energy Board's (NEB) environmental analysis of the proposed Project. See the response to Theme CU 02, as well as Section 4.15.4.1, Canadian National Energy Board Environmental Analysis of the Proposed Project, of the Final Supplemental EIS for further discussion of the analysis of impacts associated with the Canadian portion of the proposed Project.

A substantial number of comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS raise concerns about impacts associated with bitumen extraction. As a result, Section 4.15.4, Extraterritorial Concerns, of the Final Supplemental EIS addresses those concerns, including the environmental effects of oil sands development in Alberta, Canada. This section includes a summary of general regulatory oversight and environmental impacts in Canada related to oil sands production.

As discussed in Section 4.15.4.2, Concerns Related to Oil Sands Extraction, oil sands development projects undergo an environmental review under Alberta's Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act and the Water Act, as well as the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act and the Species at Risk Act. Other Canadian federal and provincial agencies may participate in the review as Responsible Authorities or as (Canadian) Federal Authorities with specialist advice. Information provided in the Final Supplemental EIS related to the environmental effects of oil sands development in Alberta was obtained from the Government of Alberta's website and the Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute. Additional information regarding environmental effects of oil sands development is available online at <http://environment.alberta.ca/apps/osip/> via the Government of Alberta Oil Sands Information Portal.

## ***Theme CU 02***

### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS inadequately assesses the impacts of the proposed Project, as well as past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, on Canadian forests, wildlife, and natural resources.

### **Response**

As a matter of policy, in addition to its environmental analysis of the proposed Project in the United States, the Department has included information in the Final Supplemental EIS regarding potential impacts in Canada (see Section 4.15.4, Extraterritorial Concerns). In so doing, the Department was guided by EO 12114 (Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions), which stipulates the procedures and other actions to be taken by federal agencies with respect to environmental impacts outside of the United States. The Canadian government conducted an environmental review of the portion of the proposed pipeline in Canada. As a result, and consistent with EO 12114, the Department did not conduct an in depth assessment of the potential impacts of the Canadian portion of the proposed pipeline.

For the Canadian portion of the proposed pipeline, NEB considered potential environmental and socioeconomic effects, held public hearings in September 2009, and issued its findings in March 2010. NEB identified nine key issues, as summarized in Section 4.15.4.1, Canadian National Energy Board Environmental Analysis of the Proposed Project, of the Final Supplemental EIS, and determined that the proposed Project is required in Canada to meet the present and future public convenience and necessity, provided that the NEB terms and conditions presented in the proposed Project certificate are met, including all commitments made by Keystone during the hearing process. Pertinent NEB documents are provided in Appendix X, Canadian Environmental Assessment Act and Regulatory Review of Keystone XL, of the Final Supplemental EIS.

## ***Theme CU 03***

### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not acknowledge that migratory birds are impacted by bitumen extraction and destruction of boreal forests.

### **Response**

A substantial number of comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS raised concerns about impacts broadly associated with bitumen extraction. Due to the number of these comments and as a matter of policy (see response to Theme CU 02), Section 4.15.4.2, Concerns Related to Oil Sands Extraction, addresses these comments. Publicly available information from both governmental and non-governmental sources was reviewed, and a summary of the information related to the environmental impacts of oil sands extraction is presented in the Final Supplemental EIS.

Oil sands extraction projects and transportation pipelines are evaluated and permitted by Canadian federal and provincial governments. Canadian protections for migratory birds are similar to U.S. migratory bird protections. Canada's version of the MBTA is called the

Migratory Bird Convention Act. Both the U.S. and Canadian acts are based on the Migratory Birds Convention treaty signed in 1916 by the United States and the United Kingdom (on behalf of Canada). The Canadian Wildlife Service handles wildlife matters that are the responsibility of the Canadian federal government. Canadian regulations supporting the Migratory Bird Convention Act are available at the Government of Canada's Justice Laws Website.<sup>39</sup> In addition, Canada's rare and endangered migratory birds are protected under the Species at Risk Act.<sup>40</sup>

Oil sands development alters habitats through land surface alteration, including: mine sites, tailings ponds, well sites, industrial roads, pipelines, power lines, seismic cut lines, and facilities. These land alterations reduce both the amount and the suitability of adjacent habitat available for migratory birds. Oil sands projects in Canada are required to have plans to minimize their effects on wildlife and biodiversity, and Alberta's government is responsible for monitoring and verifying that industry adheres to these plans. The Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute collects data and reports on thousands of species, habitats, and human footprint activities for evaluating changes to achieve responsible environmental management in the oil sands area. Techniques used to minimize impacts to migratory birds include: restricting industrial activity during nesting; maintaining the integrity of large river corridors for migration staging; restoring land in key habitat areas; deterring birds from industrial areas; reducing industrial footprints and use of low impact technology for seismic exploration; and constructing nesting sites to replace lost natural sites.

#### ***Theme CU 04***

##### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS inadequately assesses the human and community health risks as a result of refining bitumen.

##### **Response**

Section 4.15.3.12, Air Quality and Noise, of the Final Supplemental EIS considers refinery emissions associated with processing the materials transported by the proposed Project, and evaluates whether these emissions would be different from refinery emissions of other crudes, particularly other heavy crudes. As discussed in that section, the sulfur and metals content of WCSB heavy crude is similar to that of other existing crude slates. In addition, the volatile organic compound content of WCSB heavy crude, while higher than some other heavy crudes, is similar to that seen in existing refinery crude slates. As a result, any displacement resulting from the use of WCSB heavy crude is not expected to result in an impact on overall refinery emissions of these constituents. Thus no increased incremental impact on human and community health risks are expected as a result of refining WCSB crude delivered by the proposed Project.

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<sup>39</sup> Government of Canada 2013. Justice Laws. Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations. Website: <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/M-7.01/C.R.C.-c.1036/>. Accessed November 2013.

<sup>40</sup> Government of Canada. 2013. Species at Risk Public Registry. Website: [http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/default\\_e.cfm](http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/default_e.cfm). Accessed November 2013.

## ***Theme CU 05***

### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS inadequately assesses the impacts of bitumen extraction on Indigenous Peoples in Canada.

### **Response**

As a matter of policy, in addition to its environmental analysis of the proposed Project in the United States, the Department has included information in the Final Supplemental EIS regarding potential impacts in Canada (see Section 4.15.4, Extraterritorial Concerns). In so doing, the Department was guided by EO 12114 (Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions), which stipulates the procedures and other actions to be taken by federal agencies with respect to environmental impacts outside of the United States. The Canadian government conducted an environmental review of the portion of the proposed Project in Canada. As a result, and consistent with EO 12114, the Department did not conduct an in depth assessment of the potential impacts of the Canadian portion of the proposed Project.

Section 4.15.4.1, Canadian National Energy Board Environmental Analysis of the Proposed Project, of the Final Supplemental EIS includes information related to the NEB's Enhanced Aboriginal Engagement.

A substantial number of comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS raise concerns about impacts to Indigenous Peoples associated with bitumen extraction. As a result, Section 4.15.4.2, Concerns Related to Oil Sands Extraction, of the Final Supplemental EIS addresses these comments, including a discussion of the impacts of extraction on Indigenous Peoples. This section includes a summary of the Royal Society of Canada's Expert Panel review and assessment of available evidence related to environmental and health impacts of oil sands development.<sup>41</sup> In addition, the Final Supplemental EIS summarizes publicly available information related to planned health studies to be undertaken and/or supported by Alberta Health and Wellness and Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development, as well as the activities and role of the Cumulative Environmental Management Association based in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

## ***Theme CU 06***

### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS fails to acknowledge Keystone's previous submission and subsequent withdrawal of an application for a PHMSA special permit, and therefore fails to adequately consider this reasonably foreseeable scenario in the cumulative effects assessment (CEA).

### **Response**

Future projects and activities considered in the Final Supplemental EIS are those that are reasonably likely to be constructed or take place in the foreseeable future based on permit

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<sup>41</sup> The Royal Society of Canada. 2010. Environmental and Health Impacts of Canada's Oil Sands Industry. December 2010.

applications or similar indication of significant intent. Keystone's request to PHMSA for increased pressure was made for the previously-proposed Project, and was not included in the application for this proposed Project. Projects for which permit applications have been previously submitted and subsequently withdrawn are not considered to be reasonably likely to be constructed and are thus not addressed in Section 4.15, Cumulative Effects Assessment and Extraterritorial Concerns.

### ***Theme CU 07***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not acknowledge that bitumen extraction/oil production requires huge amounts of water, which is then contaminated and becomes unusable.

#### **Response**

A substantial number of comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS raised concerns about impacts broadly associated with bitumen extraction. Due to the number of these comments, and as a matter of policy (see response to Theme CU 02), Section 4.15.4.2, Concerns Related to Oil Sands Extraction, of the Final Supplemental EIS addresses these comments. Publicly available information from both governmental and non-governmental sources was reviewed, and a summary of the information related to the environmental impacts of oil sands extraction is presented in the Final Supplemental EIS.

### ***Theme CU 08***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS fails to adequately evaluate pollution related to refining the crude oil delivered by the proposed Project.

#### **Response**

Section 4.15.3.12, Air Quality and Noise, of the Final Supplemental EIS discusses the potential air pollution implications of changes to the crude oil slate at existing refineries. The proposed Project is not expected to result in an impact on overall refinery emissions. In addition, permitting of these facilities is under the authority of state and federal regulatory agencies that are charged with enforcing environmental protection laws. The permitting process would address local and cumulative environmental impacts (including both air and other media) associated with operation of the refineries that would receive crude oil via the proposed Project.

### ***Theme CU 09***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS fails to adequately assess the incremental impacts of future actions.

#### **Response**

The potential cumulative impacts from reasonably foreseeable future projects are identified in Section 4.15.2.3, Cumulative Impacts from Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects, and are

addressed in Section 4.15.3, Cumulative Impacts by Resource. Incremental cumulative impacts of the proposed Project with reasonably foreseeable future projects would occur where long-term and/or permanent impacts of the proposed Project are additive with impacts of the identified projects. Key factors in controlling the temporal scale of effects of the proposed Project, and consequently the potential for future cumulative impacts with other projects, include measures designed to mitigate, offset, and/or restore impacted resources to pre-construction conditions. The provisions of Appendix G, CMRP, additional mitigations, individual federal and state agency permitting conditions, and/or existing laws and regulations all function to control potential impacts and reduce long-term and/or permanent effects, thus reducing the potential for incremental impacts with future actions. In addition, given the uncertainty associated with quantifying potential impacts of reasonably foreseeable future projects, the assessment of potential incremental impacts of future actions is addressed qualitatively.

### ***Theme CU 10***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS assessment of refinery impacts is based on flawed emission estimates, improper mitigation, and reliance on Clean Air Act requirements.

#### **Response**

Section 4.14.3, Incremental Indirect Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions, of the Final Supplemental EIS presents the assessment of potential cumulative air quality impacts associated with the proposed Project, including an evaluation of potential impacts on refinery emissions. This assessment is based on current industry standard practices, accepted and required regulatory protocols and requirements, as well as existing laws.

Texas has primacy for air quality permitting programs, except for permits for GHGs, which are granted in Texas by USEPA. USEPA recently completed a review of, and has approved, the entire Texas permitting program. Louisiana's permit program has been delegated *permit review authority* by the USEPA, but permits are still issued by the USEPA. Texas and Louisiana host the refineries that would process the crude oil carried by the proposed Project.

Oversight by the USEPA of both the Texas and Louisiana programs is considerable. All identified PADD 2 and PADD 3 refineries that would potentially receive WCSB crude slates are permitted by state regulatory authorities that enforce state regulations implemented through the authority of the Clean Air Act. These state agencies enforce state rules that USEPA has approved (termed *State Implementation Plans*), or directly enforce federal regulations through a delegation agreement with USEPA. In particular, for PADD 3 refineries that would receive the bulk of WCSB crude, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality operates under an approved State Implementation Plan (with the exception of GHG permitting), while in Louisiana, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality operates under a delegation agreement from USEPA. For permits issued in all states, USEPA is provided the opportunity to review permit modifications to major air pollution sources to ensure consistency between states and to ensure conformance with federal requirements.

### ***Theme CU 11***

#### **Theme Statement**

The resource parameters that are included in the CEA matrices are incomplete and not fully representative of potential effects.

#### **Response**

Resource-specific parameters addressed in the CEA were derived from the assessment of impacts associated with the proposed Project, as presented in Sections 4.1 through 4.13 of the Final Supplemental EIS. See these sections for a detailed discussion of all potentially affected resources and assessment of impacts. These assessments of potential Project-related impacts formed the basis of the CEA for the purpose of evaluating the potential for the proposed Project to contribute to cumulative effects with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects.

### ***Theme CU 12***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not provide an adequate assessment of cumulative impacts associated with diluted bitumen pipelines across the lifecycle of the proposed Project (from the construction of the proposed Project, to the operational aspects of the refining process, to potential climate change impacts).

#### **Response**

The cumulative effects associated with the proposed Project are discussed in Section 4.15, Cumulative Effects Assessment and Extraterritorial Concerns, of the Final Supplemental EIS. The CEA was originally provided in the 2011 Final EIS, with a focus on existing, under construction, and planned linear energy transportation systems (i.e., pipelines). While the Final Supplemental EIS focuses on the same items, the scope is expanded to include non-linear projects and other development activities (including the Gulf Coast pipeline segment) with the potential to contribute to overall cumulative effects within the proposed Project area (Final Supplemental EIS, Table 4.15-1). Section 4.15, Cumulative Effects Assessment and Extraterritorial Concerns, also presents information and analyses regarding indirect cumulative impacts and lifecycle GHG emissions, including the potential impact of further development of the oil sands on climate change.

### ***Theme CU 13***

#### **Theme Statement**

The CEA failed to adequately address direct and cumulative environmental impacts of connected actions or alternatives.

#### **Response**

Section 4.15.2.4, Cumulative Impacts from Connected Actions, of the Final Supplemental EIS addresses the cumulative impacts of the three connected actions, including the Bakken

Marketlink Project, the Big Bend to Witten 230-kV Transmission Line, and the electrical distribution lines and substations associated with proposed pump stations. Connected action project details are presented in Section 2.1.12, Connected Actions, and also in Appendix W, Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Project Descriptions. Cumulative impacts of these projects in terms of future activities were evaluated where long-term and/or permanent impacts of the proposed Project are additive with long-term and/or permanent impacts of construction and operation of the above projects.

### ***Theme CU 14***

#### **Theme Statement**

The CEA does not adequately address impacts (especially to water and wetland resources) associated with the construction of the Gulf Coast Project (GCP).

#### **Response**

In February 2012, Keystone advised the Department that it considered the Gulf Coast portion of the previously proposed Project as having its own independent utility, as it did not depend on the northern Steele City segment. Therefore, Keystone indicated its intention to proceed with construction of that pipeline as a separate project, the GCP. Construction of the GCP was recently completed. Although considered a separate project with independent utility, as well as being geographically separated from the proposed Project, the CEA does consider the potential for cumulative impacts of the proposed Project in combination with the GCP. This determination responds to public scoping comments on the Supplemental EIS (see Appendix F, Scoping Summary Report). These comments indicated a concern that impacts from both projects (proposed Project plus the GCP) would be additive because, when completed, they would be part of one larger system of crude oil transportation pipelines. Therefore, impacts associated with the GCP were not evaluated beyond the consideration of potential cumulative impacts in the CEA. The potential cumulative impacts with the GCP are addressed in Section 4.15.3, Cumulative Impacts by Resource, of this Final Supplemental EIS.

### ***Theme CU 15***

#### **Theme Statement**

The CEA does not adequately address cumulative economic/community impacts.

#### **Response**

Section 4.15.3.10, Socioeconomics, of the Final Supplemental EIS discusses cumulative socioeconomic impacts associated with the proposed Project. As discussed in this section, permanent beneficial impacts associated with normal operation of the proposed Project would include increased property tax revenues, a small increase in employment, and earnings associated with operations and maintenance of the pipeline. With respect to adverse effects, short-term impacts to minority and low-income populations may occur during construction of the proposed Project. As noted in Section 4.15.3.10, Socioeconomics, when considered in combination with other projects, cumulative impacts would only occur in cases of concurrent and/or successive construction schedules of other geographically overlapping projects.

Section 4.10.3.1, Construction, of the Final Supplemental EIS states that local communities in the economic corridor would experience some temporary direct economic benefits of the proposed Project and its connected actions during construction. Also described in this section is that Keystone's has committed to inspect roadways and roadway structures, repair damage that may occur to those facilities, establish an approved Traffic Management Plan, and coordinate with state and local transportation agencies. This program would address concerns related to the economic impacts of infrastructure maintenance and repairs. In addition, Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response, of the Final Supplemental EIS describes Keystone's liability and responsibility as the pipeline operator under potentially applicable federal and state soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup regulations, and as discussed in Section 2.1.13, Proposed Project Decommissioning, of the Final Supplemental EIS, Keystone would comply with all regulatory requirements in place at the time of decommissioning.

### ***Theme CU 16***

#### **Theme Statement**

The CEA does not adequately address the impacts of bitumen extraction to resources in the United States.

#### **Response**

Consistent with NEPA, the focus of the Final Supplemental EIS, including the CEA, is on the potential impacts associated with the proposed Project. The CEA considers the impacts of the proposed Project in combination with the impacts from the connected actions and actions from other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. Section 4.15.4, Extraterritorial Concerns, discusses the transboundary impacts of Canadian bitumen extraction on U.S. resources, such as effects on migratory birds. Section 4.14, Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change, discusses the impacts of bitumen extraction in Canada on global climate change.

### ***Theme CU 17***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not adequately address potential cumulative impacts to resources in the event of spills or leaks.

#### **Response**

Section 4.15.3.13, Potential Releases, addresses cumulative impacts of potential releases. The potential for cumulative impacts associated with unintended operational releases from the proposed Project is addressed qualitatively in the CEA because effects are heavily dependent upon how large the spills would be and where they might occur. The CEA evaluates the probability of multiple releases within shared pipeline corridors and pipeline crossings, as well as the probability of multiple releases within a pipeline stream crossing.

## **PC.3.21 ALTERNATIVES**

### ***Theme ALT 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Department should encourage renewable energy alternatives instead of encouraging development of fossil fuel infrastructure.

#### **Response**

Section 2.2.3, No Action Alternative, of the Final Supplemental EIS finds that alternative energy sources would not meet the demand for transportation fuels. See Theme PN 02 for additional information.

### ***Theme ALT 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Department should promote conservation instead of encouraging development of fossil fuel infrastructure.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS found that conservation would not reduce demand at Gulf Coast refineries. See Section 2.2.4.4, Scenarios Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis, for a discussion of energy conservation.

### ***Theme ALT 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Supplemental EIS should evaluate the existing Keystone pipeline ROW as an alternative.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS reconsiders the use of the existing Keystone pipeline ROW as an alternative to the proposed Project route from Canada to the Gulf Coast. After reconsidering this alternative in Phase I screening, this alternative was brought forward for additional analysis in Phase II screening using additional environmental criteria. The Phase II analysis determined that among other factors, the Keystone Corridor Alternative Option 1:

- Would be approximately 260 miles longer than the proposed route in Canada and the United States, with associated reliability, environmental, and construction/operational cost impacts;
- Cause additional habitat fragmentation along any new *greenfield* route between Morgan, Montana, and the existing Keystone pipeline ROW;
- Would not completely avoid the Ogallala aquifer;
- Would present greater overall risk to groundwater (and water resources in general) compared to the I-90 Alternative, which was carried forward for further analysis;

- Would require approximately 72 aboveground facilities compared to 59 for the proposed route; and
- Would not be located near the proposed Bakken Marketlink onramp for domestic crude oil from Williston Basin in North Dakota and Montana—thereby failing to satisfy that aspect of the Purpose and Need.

The Phase II analysis also determined that among other factors, the Keystone Corridor Alternative Option 2 (with a border crossing at Pembina, North Dakota):

- Would not meet the secondary purpose and need of the proposed Project because it does not connect to the Bakken Marketlink without requiring an additional 273-mile pipeline;
- Would be approximately 570 miles longer than the total length of the proposed route in Canada and the United States (including a 273 mile long pipeline lateral to access Bakken crude at Epping, North Dakota) with associated reliability, environmental, and construction/operational cost impacts; and
- Would need a re-route in Canada of about 440 miles to access the existing Keystone Pipeline border crossing and require a new permit in Canada and in the United States.

In addition, the Department cannot propose or approve an alternative crossing location, and ultimately must either approve or disapprove the proposed crossing in Morgan, Montana.

#### ***Theme ALT 04***

##### **Theme Statement**

The Department should consider a rail alternative instead of a pipeline.

##### **Response**

As part of the No Action Alternative, the Final Supplemental EIS discussed several scenarios that would use rail in part or completely to meet the crude oil shipping needs of the proposed Project. None of the No Action Alternative scenarios could be implemented or otherwise approved as part of the Department's decision on the proposed Project, but instead they serve to illustrate how the industry would adjust if the proposed Project is not approved or otherwise built. See Section 2.2, Description of Alternatives, for more information.

#### ***Theme ALT 05***

##### **Theme Statement**

Bitumen extracted in Canada should be transported to Canadian refineries and ports, either via pipeline to British Columbia or rail to eastern Canada.

##### **Response**

Under the No Action Alternative, the Final Supplemental EIS evaluates several scenarios that would use rail to replace the crude oil shipping needs of the proposed Project. Crude oil shipment to British Columbia for onward shipment to the Gulf Coast was evaluated as part of the No Action Alternative. None of the No Action Alternative scenarios could be implemented or otherwise approved as part of the Department's decision. Instead, these scenarios serve to

illustrate how the industry would adjust if the proposed Project is not approved or otherwise built.

***Theme ALT 06***

**Theme Statement**

The Final Supplemental EIS should consider an alternative that completely avoids the Nebraska Sand Hills and Ogallala Aquifer.

**Response**

The proposed Project avoids the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region. The Final Supplemental EIS includes a description of the analysis of the proposed Project as well as reasonable alternatives to the proposed pipeline route (see Section 2.2, Description of Alternatives, and Chapter 5.0, Alternatives). These sections include consideration of potential impacts to groundwater resources and other sensitive areas, including the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region and the Ogallala Aquifer.

***Theme ALT 07***

**Theme Statement**

The Supplemental EIS should consider other factors in evaluation of alternatives such as spill risk and GHG (CO<sub>2</sub>e) generation.

**Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS discusses the impacts of the proposed Project, the No Action Alternative, and route alternatives on spill risk and CO<sub>2</sub>e, as well as other potential impacts. See the impact assessments for each resource in Chapters 4.0, Environmental Consequences, and 5.0, Alternatives, for more detail.

***Theme ALT 08***

**Theme Statement**

The Supplemental EIS should consider an alternative that includes construction of refineries near oil sands extraction areas rather than transporting bitumen to Gulf Coast area refineries.

**Response**

The Market Analysis, Section 1.4, considered a variety of industry proposals and projections in developing the scenarios under the no action alternative. As discussed in Section 1.4.2.5, U.S. Refining, while there are refineries in many areas of North America, it is the refinery demand and heavy crude refining capacity in the PADD 3 region that represents the market need for large quantities of WCSB heavy crude oil. In addition, Keystone has stated that the primary purpose of the proposed Project is to provide infrastructure to transport WCSB crude oil from the border with Canada to existing pipeline facilities near Steele City, Nebraska, for onward delivery to Cushing, Oklahoma, and the Texas Gulf Coast area. Most of the crude oil would be delivered to refineries in the Gulf Coast area (which has the world's greatest concentrated capability for

processing heavy crude). The proposed Project would also provide transport capacity for domestically produced crude oils, notably Bakken and Midcontinent crude oils that would be on-loaded, respectively, in Montana and at Cushing.

There is existing demand by Gulf Coast area refiners for stable sources of crude oil. Refiners in the Gulf Coast area process crude oil with a wide range of qualities, from light sweet (low sulfur content) to heavy sour (higher sulfur content). Those refiners generally have access to a wide variety of crude oils through an extensive pipeline network, as well as waterborne imports from countries around the world. Currently, refiners in the Gulf Coast area obtain heavy crude oil primarily via waterborne foreign imports, but the reliability of those supplies is uncertain because of declining production and political uncertainty associated with the major traditional suppliers, notably Mexico and Venezuela.

### ***Theme ALT 09***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Supplemental EIS should consider the status quo alternative in more detail.

#### **Response**

The Status Quo Baseline under the No Action Alternative assumes that, if no new pipelines are built to ship WCSB crude oil, oil sands production would remain at current levels. Existing pipelines and other means, such as rail, and a combination of rail/tanker would continue to transport the oil. The Market Analysis (see Section 1.4) does not indicate that production would remain at current levels as a result of the lack of pipeline availability, but rather that oil sands production would continue to grow as alternative transport infrastructure (notably rail) would deliver the crude to market. As discussed in Section 1.4.3.2, Increases in Canadian Crude by Rail, new crude-by-rail loading projects are already under development in Canada.

The Status Quo Baseline serves as a benchmark against which other alternatives are evaluated and is represented by the existing conditions as described in Chapter 3, Affected Environment.

### ***Theme ALT 10***

#### **Theme Statement**

This category includes comments relating to alternatives not addressed in other themes in this section, such as requiring the pipeline to be above ground or transporting crude oil by truck.

#### **Response**

The process used to identify and screen potential alternatives is described in Section 2.2, Description of Alternatives. The Department considered alternatives that were eliminated from detailed analysis in the Final Supplemental EIS. This set of alternatives includes minor route variations, alternative pipeline designs, and alternative transportation methods. These alternatives were eliminated because they did not provide a “clear basis for choice among the options for decision makers and the public,” as required by the CEQ guidelines (40 CFR 1502.14) or did not meet the proposed Project’s purpose and need.

## **PC.3.22      LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

### ***Theme LEG 01***

#### **Theme Statement**

Comments in this theme assert that the Draft Supplemental EIS is deficient because it is in violation of laws, treaties, conventions, and international agreements, such as Treaty 8, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Kyoto Accords, Pelly Amendment, Convention of Wetlands of International Importance, Convention of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Fort Laramie Treaties and, due to the lack of action by the Canadian government to prevent impacts to the Athabasca Delta and its First Nation Peoples, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

#### **Response**

As described in Section 1.1, Background, the Final Supplemental EIS has been prepared consistent with NEPA and all other relevant laws and regulations. The scope of the NEPA evaluation is defined by the proposed Project area and those resources and receptors that may be impacted by the proposed Project, including consistency with statutes such as the ESA and NHPA, EOs on environmental justice, and other federal, state, tribal, and local laws and regulations.

### ***Theme LEG 02***

#### **Theme Statement**

Keystone has applied eminent domain to acquire private property for the GCP, and has threatened to do the same to landowners unwilling to sign easement agreements along the route of the proposed Project. It is inappropriate for a foreign corporation to use eminent domain to acquire private property in the United States.

#### **Response**

As noted in Section 2.1.7.2, Pipeline Construction Procedures, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline, LP (Keystone) is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. To construct, operate, and maintain the proposed Project, Keystone would be responsible for acquiring easement rights from landowners along the entire route in each state. Easement agreements would list the conditions to which both the landowner and Keystone agree, 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. The Department 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.

If Keystone obtains all necessary permits and approvals and an easement negotiation cannot be completed in a manner suitable to both parties, Keystone may attempt to use state eminent domain laws to obtain easements needed for pipeline construction, maintenance, and operation. State laws dictate the circumstances under which eminent domain may be used, and define the

eminent domain process and level of compensation within a given state. The Department has no legal authority over negotiations of easement agreements, and has no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement. A landowner who considers Keystone to be out of compliance with an easement agreement would need to discuss the matter with Keystone or local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal consultation.

### ***Theme LEG 03***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not meet the legal requirements of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, consultation requirements under Section 106 of NHPA, or EO 13175 requirements for government-to-government consultation with Indian tribes. The government has failed to demonstrate compliance with these requirements or to ensure its actions do not adversely affect the cultural resources or practices of Indian tribes.

#### **Response**

Consistent with EO 13175 and 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), the Department has engaged federally recognized Indian tribes in government-to-government consultation. This consultation process began as part of the previous application that culminated in the August 2011 Final EIS. As part of this consultation process, the Department conducted a broad range of tribal consultations, ranging from group meetings involving many tribes and discussion topics to individual discussions on specific topics via letter, phone, or email. The Department conducted considerable discussion of cultural resources within the framework of the 2011 Final EIS—with the Indian tribes, THPOs, cooperating agencies (both federal and state), SHPOs, and the public.

Consultations included discussions of cultural resources, in general, cultural resources surveys, TCPs and TCP surveys, effects to cultural resources, and mitigation. The Department has conducted its government-to-government consultation as an open forum to listen to tribal views on the proposed Project and its potential impacts on the environment, cultural resources, and the tribes themselves. During the consultation process, Indian tribes were provided with funding to pay for the cost of travel and attendance at consultations. Additionally, tribes were provided proposed Project cultural resources survey reports and opportunities to conduct TCP surveys funded by Keystone. The Department concluded a PA consistent with Section 106 of the NHPA and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act in December 2013.

For additional information, see the response to Theme CR 01.

### ***Theme LEG 04***

#### **Theme Statement**

The analysis in the Draft Supplemental EIS does not fulfill NEPA's requirement to take a "hard look" at the environmental consequences of the Project. The Supplemental EIS fails to sufficiently address a number of EOs and Presidential Memoranda. In particular, by focusing on the pipeline itself, the Draft Supplemental EIS fails to adequately evaluate transboundary or cumulative impacts throughout the proposed Project lifecycle.

## **Response**

The cumulative and transboundary effects associated with the proposed Project are discussed in Section 4.15, Cumulative Effects Assessment and Extraterritorial Concerns. The CEA was originally provided in the 2011 Final EIS, with a focus on existing, under construction, and planned linear energy transportation systems (i.e., pipelines). While the Final Supplemental EIS focuses on the same items, the scope is expanded to include non-linear projects and other development activities (including the Gulf Coast pipeline segment) with the potential to contribute to overall cumulative effects within the proposed Project area (Final Supplemental EIS, Table 4.15-1). Section 4.15, Cumulative Effects Assessment and Extraterritorial Concerns, also presents information and analyses regarding indirect cumulative impacts and lifecycle GHG emissions, including the potential impact of further development of the oil sands on climate change.

### ***Theme LEG 05***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS fails to comply with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and CERCLA because it does not evaluate the full lifecycle of transporting hazardous waste, and because of the near certainty that releases from the proposed Project will pollute the Ogallala Aquifer (i.e., the Draft Supplemental EIS states that the Project's leak detection system cannot detect a 1 or 2 percent leak of the 35,700,000 gallons of oil per day pumped through the pipeline).

#### **Response**

The proposed Project would not transport hazardous waste (which is governed by Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and CERCLA). As described in the response to Theme RISK 03, the USEPA HSSM was used to assess the potential impacts to groundwater and to determine the potential extent of a crude oil plume in the event of a release. Discussion of the model and its application to the proposed Project is provided in Section 4.13, Potential Releases, and Appendix T, Screening Level Oil Spill Modeling, of the Final Supplemental EIS. See also to the response to Theme RISK 19.

### ***Theme LEG 06***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not provide adequate detail regarding the penalties that would accrue to Keystone in the event of a spill or failure to comply with the mitigation measures described in the Draft Supplemental EIS. The Draft Supplemental EIS also does not describe whether insurance will cover damages to residents or businesses.

#### **Response**

As discussed in Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response (see subsection Spill Liability and Responsibility), of the Final Supplemental EIS, in addition to Keystone staff and resources, federal, state, and local agencies would engage in response activities where soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup are needed. Participation would be within agencies' authorities and

duties under applicable regulations. Required mitigation for crude oil or oil product spill impacts would be determined by these agencies. In addition, the state, tribal, and federal natural resource trustee agencies could require a Natural Resource Damage Assessment under either OPA or CERCLA, depending on the type of materials spilled, the impact magnitude assessment, and the type and amount of suitable restoration actions to offset the loss of natural resource services resulting from a spill.

Keystone could also be liable for damages to natural or other resources. There are no regulatory limits to these liabilities. Keystone could 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 cleanup and restoration and, where appropriate, for providing an alternative water supply for groundwater that was used as a source of potable water, or for irrigation or industrial purposes. See Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response (see subsection Spill Liability and Responsibility), for additional information.

### ***Theme LEG 07***

#### **Theme Statement**

CWA guidelines only allow selection of the least damaging alternative (for water resources). The existing Keystone pipeline route is the only alignment that meets this criterion.

#### **Response**

Several commenters have suggested that the proposed Project follow a route that would parallel the entire existing Keystone pipeline in the United States as a way to reduce potential impacts to groundwater (by minimizing the extent of pipeline crossing the Ogallala aquifer) and minimize habitat fragmentation (by paralleling an existing pipeline). The Keystone Corridor Alternative 1:

- Would be approximately 260 miles longer than the proposed route in Canada and the United States, with associated reliability, environmental, and construction/operational cost impacts;
- Cause additional habitat fragmentation along any new “greenfield” route between Morgan, Montana, and the existing Keystone pipeline ROW;
- Would not completely avoid the Ogallala aquifer;
- Would present greater overall risk to groundwater (and water resources in general) compared to the I-90 Alternative, which was carried forward for further analysis;
- Would require approximately 72 aboveground facilities compared to 59 for the proposed route; and
- Would not be located near the proposed Bakken Marketlink onramp for domestic crude oil from Williston Basin in North Dakota and Montana—thereby failing to satisfy that aspect of the Purpose and Need.

In addition, the Keystone Corridor Alternative Option 2:

- Would not meet the secondary purpose and need of the proposed Project because it does not connect to the Bakken Marketlink without requiring an additional 273-mile pipeline;

- Would be approximately 570 miles longer than the total length of the proposed route in Canada and the United States (including a 273 mile long pipeline lateral to access Bakken crude at Epping, North Dakota) with associated reliability, environmental, and construction/operational cost impacts; and
- Would need a re-route in Canada of about 440 miles to access the existing Keystone Pipeline border crossing and require a new permit in Canada and in the United States.

In addition, the Department cannot propose or approve an alternative crossing location, and ultimately must either approve or disapprove the proposed crossing in Morgan, Montana.

### ***Theme LEG 08***

#### **Theme Statement**

Congress has incorrectly ruled that bitumen is meaningfully different from other petroleum (oil) products, and that bitumen pipeline companies do not need to contribute to the OSLTF. As a condition of permit approval, Keystone should therefore be required to post a very large bond, to be maintained for the life of the Project, to ensure the availability of sufficient funds to pay for cleanup from a major release or other environmental impacts.

#### **Response**

The OSLTF is typically used to pay for and expedite the response and cleanup activities associated with a large oil spill. The Fund can be used to cover costs incurred by federal and state responses, payments for natural resource damage assessments and restoration, payment of claims for uncompensated costs or damages, research and development, and other allocations. Although Keystone has asserted that dilbit is exempt from the federal excise tax that contributes to the OSLTF, OSLTF resources could nonetheless be used to assist cleanup of a spill associated with the proposed Project. The OSLTF is financed in part by the recovery of costs and damages from the responsible parties for response and remediation activities as well as the fines or civil penalties incurred by the responsible parties liable for incidents. See also the responses to Theme LEG 06 and Theme SO 15.

### ***Theme LEG 09***

#### **Theme Statement**

Is Keystone subject to USEPA regulations, even though they are a foreign company?

#### **Response**

As noted in Section 2.1.7.2, Pipeline Construction Procedures, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline, LP (Keystone) is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Therefore, Keystone is subject to U.S. laws.

### ***Theme LEG 10***

#### **Theme Statement**

Section 526 of the Energy Independence Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 101-140) specifically prohibits federal agencies from purchasing or using transportation fuels that would be derived from products to be carried by the pipeline.

#### **Response**

The decision of whether or not to grant a Presidential Permit for the construction and maintenance of facilities at the international border does not implicate Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act.

### ***Theme LEG 11***

#### **Theme Statement**

Regulations protecting the environment from potential releases due to pipeline operation, fatigue or defect; regulations governing cleanup of such releases; and regulations related to the GHG effects of bitumen extraction and use are inadequate.

#### **Response**

Regulatory oversight is detailed in Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions. PHMSA has the legal authority to enforce a pipeline operator's operations, maintenance, and emergency manuals, which include construction and installation. Oversight and enforcement of a pipeline operation is defined by federal and state regulation. In addition to PHMSA, pipeline operation is also regulated by the USEPA, the OSHA, the USDOJ Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, the USACE, various state public service or public utility commissions, and other federal and state agencies.

See Theme LEG 06, Theme PD 01, and Theme SO 15 for additional information on regulations and processes that would likely apply in the event of a release.

Appendix U, Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions, provides a discussion of the GHG impacts associated with mining, extraction, and processing of the WCSB crude, along with a clear description of the boundary conditions applied to this analysis and discussion. The Final Supplemental EIS has been updated to provide further clarification on the lifecycle boundary conditions applied to the GHG assessment. Information on GHG regulatory requirements can be found in Section 4.14.1.4, Greenhouse Gas Regulatory Requirements and Standards.

### ***Theme LEG 12***

#### **Theme Statement**

Successful enforcement of the special rules and stipulations applicable to construction and operation of the proposed Project by a foreign company is questionable based on deficiencies in PHMSA staffing and funding and given the fact that the only way to verify the effectiveness of these measures is in the event of an oil spill. The Draft Supplemental EIS does not provide adequate analysis of these potential environmental threats.

## **Response**

Regulatory oversight is detailed in Section 4.13.6.1, PHMSA Special Conditions. PHMSA has the legal authority to enforce a pipeline operator's operations, maintenance, and emergency manuals, which include construction and installation. Oversight and enforcement of a pipeline operation is defined by federal and state regulation. In addition to PHMSA, pipeline operation is also regulated by the USEPA, the OSHA, the USDOJ Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, the USACE, various state public service or public utility commissions, and other federal and state agencies.

### ***Theme LEG 13***

#### **Theme Statement**

Proper regulation of the proposed Project will not occur because the state of Nebraska has no regulatory body that oversees pipelines.

#### **Response**

As described in Section 1.5.2.10, U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Office of Pipeline Safety, PHMSA is responsible for ensuring the safe and secure movement of hazardous materials to industry and consumers by all transportation modes in all states, including the nation's pipelines. PHMSA is a cooperating agency on this Final Supplemental EIS and would coordinate with NDEQ, the lead agency for review and evaluation of compliance with the Nebraska Major Oil Pipeline Siting Act.

### ***Theme LEG 14***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not fulfill the requirements under NEPA (40 CFR 1502.2(c)) to develop (or require development of) a monitoring and enforcement program.

#### **Response**

As described in Section 2.1.7, Pipeline System Design and Construction Procedures, of the Final Supplemental EIS, the PHMSA Office of Pipeline Safety is responsible for developing and enforcing regulations for safe operation of hazardous liquid pipelines, including the proposed Project. Keystone would be required to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project consistent with the PHMSA requirements presented in 49 CFR 195 (Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline), as well as relevant industry standards and applicable state standards. Appendix G, CMRP, describes specific monitoring procedures to which Keystone has committed. In addition, the Final Supplemental EIS includes a PHMSA Special Condition (which did not appear in the Draft Supplemental EIS) addressing third-party monitoring requirements.

### ***Theme LEG 15***

#### **Theme Statement**

The new Keystone XL Pipeline project constitutes a new proposed action and requires a new NEPA process that reevaluates all areas of analysis presented in the 2011 Final EIS.

#### **Response**

Regulations implementing NEPA require preparation of a Supplemental EIS when “there are significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts” (40 CFR 1502.9[c] [Draft, Final, and Supplemental Statements]). Changes to the proposed Project met these criteria and thus warranted preparation of a Supplemental EIS. A completely new NEPA process is not needed because the purpose and need, as well as much of the data and findings from the 2011 Final EIS, remain valid. In addition, the newly proposed route in Montana and South Dakota would be largely unchanged from the route proposed in the 2011 Final EIS except for minor modifications that Keystone made in order to improve constructability and in response to comments, such as landowner requests to adjust the route across their property.

### ***Theme LEG 16***

#### **Theme Statement**

Keystone has violated Nebraska state law through “false representation” of the Sand Hills by using two different maps in their applications to NDEQ. The previous NDEQ application included a map showing a much larger Sand Hills region than was included in the current application.

#### **Response**

According to the NDEQ’s Final Evaluation Report for the proposed Project in Nebraska, the NDEQ provided Keystone with a delineation of the Sand Hills on December 29, 2011. This delineation was based on the *Ecoregions of Nebraska and Kansas*, a map completed in 2001 by multiple state and federal agencies over a 7-year period. Keystone agreed to alter the pipeline route to avoid the NDEQ-identified Sand Hills region.

### ***Theme LEG 17***

#### **Theme Statement**

The state of Nebraska review of the proposed Project is illegitimate and is not impartial due to actions by the governor of Nebraska and the state legislature, specifically through Legislative Bill (LB) 1161, which clearly demonstrate official state support for the pipeline.

#### **Response**

As discussed in Section 1.1, Background, due to concerns over the previously proposed pipeline route crossing the environmentally sensitive NDEQ-identified Sand Hills Region, Nebraska Governor David Heineman called the Nebraska Legislature into a special session in late fall 2011 to address the siting of the proposed Project. On November 22, 2011, the Nebraska Legislature

passed LB 1 and LB 4, which were both signed and approved by the governor. LB 1 adopted the Major Oil Pipeline Siting Act, and LB 4 provided for state participation in a federal supplemental EIS review process for oil production.

On January 3, 2013, NDEQ submitted the Final Evaluation Report on the proposed Project in Nebraska for the Nebraska Governor's review. The Governor approved the proposed Project route under the Nebraska Major Oil Pipeline Siting Act on January 22, 2013, thus certifying the design, location, construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of the Nebraska portion of the proposed Project (see Appendix A, Governor Approval of the Keystone XL Project in Nebraska).

While the Department's Final Supplemental EIS and the Nebraska DEQ's Final Evaluation Report relied on common data sources, the two documents are separate. State of Nebraska decisions based on the Final Evaluation Report do not affect the content of the Final Supplemental EIS for the proposed Project.

### ***Theme LEG 18***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS contains confusing and conflicting descriptions of requirements for preparation of spill response plans (Oil Pollution Act Facility Response Plans). It also incorrectly implies limitations on the contents and review of spill response plans relevant to the NEPA process.

#### **Response**

Under 49 CFR 194 (Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines), Keystone would be required to submit a project-specific ERP for review 6 months prior to the operation of the proposed Project. The ERP would provide further information on response techniques and cleanup methods. Section 4.13.6.2, Safety and Spill Response (see subsection Response Actions), describes the written procedures that Keystone has developed to address a spill.

### ***Theme LEG 19***

#### **Theme Statement**

As it did in the 2011 Final EIS, the Draft Supplemental EIS again fails to address USEPA's concerns about the analysis of impacts of the alternatives, including new information and the new proposed route.

#### **Response**

The process used to identify and screen potential alternatives is described in Section 2.2, Description of Alternatives. Impacts associated with the No Action Alternative are discussed in Section 5.1, No Action Alternative, and impacts associated with route alternatives are described in Section 5.2, Route Alternatives. Physical disturbance impacts, GHG impacts, and potential risk and safety impacts are compared for the proposed Project and each of the alternative scenarios in Section 5.3, Comparison of Alternatives.

## ***Theme LEG 20***

### **Theme Statement**

Appendix I is incomplete and does not include a discussion of state-specific requirements regarding oil product and hazardous materials handling, or a list of response resources available to the National Response Center.

### **Response**

Appendix I of the Final Supplemental EIS contains the Keystone XL SPCC Plan and the existing Keystone pipeline ERP. Under current regulations, Keystone would be required to submit a project-specific ERP to the PHMSA for review 6 months prior to the operation of the proposed Project. A Facility Management Plan would be prepared and submitted to PHMSA prior to initiating operation of the proposed Project in accordance with requirements of 49 CFR 194 (Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines). A Project-specific worst-case spill scenario would be addressed in the ERP and provide the location, available response resources, and response action details. The draft plans provided are subject to change pending final permitting and final design and construction details.

## ***Theme LEG 21***

### **Theme Statement**

It is inappropriate for the Department to be the lead federal agency responsible for evaluating and permitting this proposed Project due to its large scale and the hazardous materials being transported.

### **Response**

As described in Section 1.0, Introduction, the Department receives and considers applications for Presidential Permits for such oil pipeline border crossings and ancillary facilities (e.g., access roads, pump stations, and construction camps) pursuant to the President's constitutional authority over foreign relations, and as Commander-in-Chief. The President delegated this responsibility to the Department in EO 13337, as amended (69 Federal Register 25299). As discussed in Section 1.0, Introduction, the Department's jurisdiction to issue a Presidential Permit includes only the border crossing and the associated facilities at the border, although the analysis included in this Final Supplemental EIS discloses potential impacts of the proposed Project along its entire route in the United States.

In preparation of this Final Supplemental EIS, the Department has consulted extensively with those federal and state agencies that possess regulatory authority over petroleum pipelines, as well as local, state, tribal, and federal agencies that have special expertise in evaluating potential impacts of the proposed Project.

### ***Theme LEG 22***

#### **Theme Statement**

Under NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1502.22 [Environmental Impact Statement—Incomplete or unavailable information]), the Department must prepare or fund a study to model the effects of dilbit and its movements within the Northern High Plains Aquifer.

#### **Response**

As described in more detail in the response to Theme RISK 03, the USEPA HSSM was used to model and assess the potential impact to groundwater from bitumen releases from the proposed Project.

### ***Theme LEG 23***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS fails to satisfy the requirements outlined in relevant BLM Resource Management Plans (RMPs) to protect air, water, wetland, and wildlife resources, especially in Areas of Critical Environmental Concern or for “designated species of concern.” Therefore, any BLM ROW or temporary use permits based on the Draft Supplemental EIS will fail to meet statutory requirements.

#### **Response**

The Department consulted extensively with BLM in developing the Final Supplemental EIS. As discussed in Section 3.9.2.3, Conservation Programs, BLM field offices are required to manage federally owned public lands that would be crossed by the proposed Project route according to the following resource management plans (all of which are for lands in Montana): Big Dry, Powder River, and Judith Valley Phillips. These federal lands are primarily composed of grasslands leased to farmers with livestock. Determination of whether planned construction and operation of the proposed Project would be consistent with existing leases, management plans, and current land uses would be determined by BLM as part of their permitting process. In addition, and as discussed in Section 4.9.3.4, Visual Resources, the CMRP includes measures to help ensure that the proposed Project remains consistent with visual resource management class objectives and applicable resource management plans for affected BLM and other federal lands.

### ***Theme LEG 24***

#### **Theme Statement**

The Draft Supplemental EIS does not provide a complete and thorough review of Keystone XL Pipeline’s ERP, and is therefore in violation of NEPA, the Mineral Leasing Act, and relevant BLM RMPs.

#### **Response**

The Department consulted extensively with BLM in developing the Final Supplemental EIS. In addition, as described in the Introduction section to Section 4.13, Potential Releases (see Section 4.13.1), the proposed Project would include processes, procedures, and systems to prevent,

detect, and mitigate potential oil spills that could occur during operation of the pipeline. An ERP containing further detail on response procedures would be completed by Keystone and reviewed by PHMSA prior to granting permission to operate the proposed Project. PHMSA has indicated that USEPA will be invited to participate in the review of the ERP.

### ***Theme LEG 25***

#### **Theme Statement**

There is no indication in the Draft Supplemental EIS that BLM has required Keystone to reimburse the United States for the ROW as required under 30 USC 185(1). BLM must disclose this information so the public can determine whether taxpayers are being fairly compensated through reimbursements.

#### **Response**

As listed in Table 1.9-1, BLM issues ROW grants and Temporary Use Permits pursuant to Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 USC 185).

As discussed in Section 1.3.3, Department of Interior—Bureau of Land Management Purpose and Need, the BLM has agreed to be a cooperating agency pursuant to NEPA for this Final Supplemental EIS and will use this document as a basis for issuing their Record of Decision. The BLM's purpose and need for the proposed Project is to respond to the Keystone application under Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act, as amended, for a ROW grant to construct, operate, maintain, and decommission a crude oil pipeline and related facilities on federal lands in compliance with the Mineral Leasing Act, BLM ROW regulations, and other applicable federal laws. The BLM will decide whether to approve, approve with modification, or deny issuance of a ROW grant to Keystone for the proposed Project and, if so, under what terms and conditions.

### ***Theme LEG 26***

#### **Theme Statement**

As required under the Mineral Leasing Act, the Draft Supplemental EIS does not include information about Keystone shareholders. Despite multiple requests to BLM, this information has not been provided. Failure to obtain this information renders BLM's ROW permit invalid.

#### **Response**

The purpose of an EIS is to evaluate potential impacts to the physical, biological, and human environment, consistent with NEPA. The Department, and not BLM, is the lead federal agency for preparing this Final Supplemental EIS. As described in 40 CFR 1502.1 (Environmental Impact Statement—Purpose), an EIS prepared under NEPA should “focus on significant environmental issues and alternatives and shall reduce paperwork and the accumulation of extraneous background data. Statements shall be concise, clear, and to the point, and shall be supported by evidence that the agency has made the necessary environmental analyses.” Shareholder information is not a required component of an EIS.

As discussed in Section 1.3.3, Department of Interior—Bureau of Land Management Purpose and Need, the BLM has agreed to be a cooperating agency pursuant to NEPA for this Final Supplemental EIS and will use this document as a basis for issuing their Record of Decision. The

BLM's purpose and need for the proposed Project is to respond to the Keystone application under Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act, as amended, for a ROW grant to construct, operate, maintain, and decommission a crude oil pipeline and related facilities on federal lands in compliance with the Mineral Leasing Act, BLM ROW regulations, and other applicable federal laws. The BLM will decide whether to approve, approve with modification, or deny issuance of a ROW grant to Keystone for the proposed Project and, if so, under what terms and conditions.

### ***Theme LEG 27***

#### **Theme Statement**

As required by NEPA and CEQ's *Guidance on Consideration of the Effects of Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, the indirect and cumulative consequences of intensified pollution and increased GHG emissions were not sufficiently evaluated in the Draft Supplemental EIS.

#### **Response**

The Final Supplemental EIS has been amended (through the addition of Appendix U, Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions) to provide a discussion of the GHG impacts associated with extraction and processing of WCSB crude, along with a clear description of the boundary conditions applied to this analysis and discussion. In addition, Section 4.14, Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change, has been updated to provide further clarification on the lifecycle boundary conditions applied to the GHG assessment.

## **PC.4.0      DISPOSITION OF INDIVIDUAL COMMENTS**

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
A G	April 16, 2013	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 construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	PN 10
A. J. Schmidt	April 13, 2013	The product flowing through this pipeline is sourced from a foreign country, destined for export to other foreign countries. Apparently our country serves as a conduit, from which another foreign company (Shell Oil) extracts a profit. How is this to our benefit?	PN 07
A. Preston Howard, Jr.	April 22, 2013	Alternative transport methods – namely rail and barge – will require significantly more displacement of land and result in greater energy use and carbon emissions. Furthermore, the likelihood of an incident leading to a release or spill of crude oil is much lower for pipelines than other transport methods. For all these reasons, pipelines carry nearly two-thirds of the oil and petroleum products transported domestically.	ALT 07
Aaron Agassi	March 11, 2013	The Department of State actually used one of TransCanada's own contractors to help them write their now widely criticized environmental impact statement, downplaying the danger.	PRO 01
Aaron Agassi	March 11, 2013	But there is a solution to this dilemma in a real grand non compromise: A treaty with Canada that would compel every barrel of fuel produced and/or consumed in the USA and Canada to be carbon offset by 120% before point of sale. Similar legislation in other nations would be added to the favored nation trading partner criteria. This proposed constructive positive intervention is a fairly simple short term piecemeal engineering win-win solution for meeting the immediate consumer need along with those of the environment, and not only more cost effective for the oil companies than carbon denial, but even potentially lucrative as a productive investment strategy in its own right, in a range of profitable new ventures that as a byproduct, also bind carbon.	SO 16, PN 07
Aaron Birk	April 16, 2013	The keystone XL pipeline stands to benefit 1% of the 1%, while millions of Americans, Mexicans and Canadians must be exposed to toxic chemicals and wait like passive sheep for the slaughter	ACK
Aaron Birk	April 16, 2013	Wind power, solar power, bio reactors, and renewable energies are the economic and ecological solution to the energy climate crisis we now face.	PN 02
Aaron Birk	April 16, 2013	The U.S. Government must not allow the fossil fuel industry to plunder our last remaining rural lands, exposing our citizens, our wildlife, and our farmlands to toxic tar sands oil.	RISK 06
Aaron Fischbach	April 19, 2013	Tar sands oil is particularly egregious from a global warming standpoint.	CLIM 14
Aaron Fischbach	April 19, 2013	Keystone XL will do nothing to reduce U.S. gas prices and won't employ many people (permanently).	PN 04
Aaron Guhl	April 5, 2013	In order for positive change to be made to curb the most disastrous changes to Earth's climate, we must oppose the Keystone XL pipeline and start making a real conscious effort toward renewable and clean energy.	PN 02

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Aaron Hirsh	April 22, 2013	<p>The attached article serves to call your attention to an improved risk-managed routing method for petroleum pipelines, with a particular emphasis placed upon the Keystone XL reroute in Nebraska. Through our research we conclude that there are many areas in Nebraska over which a pipeline can be placed where pre-existing contamination from farming and other chemicals persistently renders the groundwater unfit for consumption. Not only do these agricultural contaminants such as nitrate make the groundwater non-potable, but they can also significantly increase the remediation of petroleum spills by enhancing the biodegradation of crude oil and dilbit constituents within the groundwater. Furthermore, the contaminated agricultural areas in Nebraska are also often spray irrigated with center pivot systems. Spray irrigation is a proven and widely accepted procedure for removing volatile organic compounds from groundwater, and would therefore help to remove any spilled oil contaminants.</p>	RISK 07
Aaron Hirsh	April 22, 2013	<p>The employment of the risk-managed routing method ultimately leads to an alternative, safer pipeline route in the Ogallala aquifer areas. By running across the grossly contaminated groundwater areas in northeastern Nebraska, the risk-managed route avoids the steep canyons and surface water crossings of northern Holt County currently in the path of the proposed Keystone XL route. In light of the pervasive contamination problems that have resulted from a 790,000-gal dilbit release to a Kalamazoo River tributary in Michigan and the recent release in Mayflower, Arkansas, diminishing risks to flowing surface water is of paramount importance. The risk-managed route then continues along within the contaminated agricultural areas in Holt, Antelope, and Pierce counties to meet with the existing Keystone I Mainline. Once meeting the Keystone I Mainline, the alternative route utilizes the existing right-of-way to traverse south towards Steele City, thereby greatly reducing new land required by the project. Applying the risk-managed routing method to the Keystone XL pipeline would significantly reduce the risk to groundwater and surface water along the route, and would therefore considerably reduce the negative environmental controversy surrounding such a large-scale infrastructure project.</p>	RISK 07
Aaron Inthewind	March 14, 2013	<p>I believe that the construction of this pipeline and tapping into the Alberta tar sands continues to put the future generations of people and life on earth in great jeopardy. In a time of mass extinction and mounting global ecological crises, I believe that the strip mining of the Boreal forest for fossil fuels can only be driven by irrational addiction, and overwhelming greed.</p>	PN 05, CU 01
Aaron Joslin	April 22, 2013	<p>The model used to date is for a 40,000 gallon spill, whereas Enbridges own math shows that over 600,000 gallons could spill in just one day from a leak which their own detection equipment might not find</p>	RISK 18, RISK 15

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	The entire analysis of alternative transport options (rail) available to the Alberta tar sands industry is a diversion. The NEPA analysis of options should have been an analysis of options available to the POTUS/DOS. This was not done. A review of possible industry responses such as transport by rail should have been included as an appendix to provide POTUS/DOS staff with insight as to possible oil industry responses to the decision made by POTUS. The analysis of possible industry responses should have analysis such as global refinery capacity to provide POTUS/DOD staff with useful knowledge as to which industry responses are potentially real, and which has been offered up by the oil industry as bluster and bluff to push POTUS toward a decision allowing greater oil industry profits.	ALT 09
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	Another option of POTUS not addressed in the Draft SSIS is to set specific procedures for the sustained operation of the pipeline.	LEG 11
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires an analysis of the environmental impacts the entire life-cycle of the KEYSTONE XL PROJECT. That includes carbon emissions and affects on climate change and global warming. The amount of carbon released into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide (CO2) and methane (CH4) for every unit of useful l energy is critical to this analysis. The mining of tar sand bitumen uses more energy and releases more CO2 than the production of conventional crude. The mining process releases significant amounts of CH4. And the refining of diluted bitumen (dilbit) produced to allow transport of tar sands material through unheated pipelines into consumer fuels is more energy intensive than the refining of conventional crude oil. The life cycle production and release of greenhouse gases to produce a unit of energy is not addressed.	LEG 27, CLIM 05
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	The Draft SSIS market analysis does not mention that Pacific Rim countries control much of the oil going into the pipeline, increasing the likelihood of the refined oil passed through the US and being sold in Europe, so that other supplies will be available to Asia.	PN 07
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	The market analysis makes it appear the oil reserves will be exploited whether or not the permit is granted. This issue cannot be factually determined without a global analysis of refining capacity, which the document does not supply. Moreover, the document does not consider the options of the Department of State (DOS) or President of the United States (POTUS) such as specific conditions on the pipeline permit. Failure to consider DOS/POTUS options rather than (purported) oil industry options make the document non-compliant with NEPA.	PN 11
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	The market analysis neglects refinery capacity. While it would be possible to ramp up rail capacity to move the bitumen to some port rather rapidly, the permitting, design, and construction of additional refinery capacity is much slower.	PN 12

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	The NEPA documents prepared by United States Department of State (DOS) on this issue fail to provide a balanced analysis of environmental issues...This has allowed the oil industry and its contractor (ERM) to manage the DOS, rather than the DOS managing the content of the document. As this document stands, it demonstrates that DOS cannot resist the influence oil companies. This includes oil companies of foreign states. DOS has failed to prepare a balanced, fact based, decision support document on a topic of great importance to the US.	PRO 01
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	<a href="http://oilprice.com/Energy/Crude-Oil/Following-Keystone-Rejection-Canadas-Oil-Sands-Headed-to-C">http://oilprice.com/Energy/Crude-Oil/Following-Keystone-Rejection-Canadas-Oil-Sands-Headed-to-C</a>	REF
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	The route of the pipeline crosses large, high value aquifers, and the underground placement of the pipeline makes leak monitoring difficult... A reasonable option to the POTUS would be to require the placement of the pipeline above ground and make secondary containment with leak detection a requirement of the permit. Or, POTUS could allow placement of the pipeline underground, but require secondary containment and fail safe leak detection. This is a good example of where NEPA requirements for review of (POTUS/DOS) options are ignored in the Draft SSIS.	RISK 07, ALT 10, WRG 01
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	conventional crude oil, synthetic crude oil, and dilbit together [may be] similar in composition [to current crude oil] and may behave similarly (in the short term) while in a pipe or tank... After release (spill, leak) into the environment, they have different fate and transport behaviors, and very different environmental toxicity. In particular, spills of conventional crude and dilbit behave very differently when spilled into water. The authors of the Draft SSIS seem intent on avoiding any discussion of the fate and transport of dilbit in the environment or the environmental toxicology of dilbit. The Draft SSIS contains no information on the toxicology of dilbit. The SSIS should disclose the environmental fate and transport mechanisms and environmental toxicity of dilbit in detail.	RISK 10
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	Dilbit is more corrosive and erosive in pipeline systems, over the practical lifespan of the system, spills are more likely. This is one of the lessons learned from the operation of dilbit pipelines in the US that needs to be addressed in detail in the SSIS	RISK 11, PD 04, RISK 13
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	One option of POTUS not addressed in the Draft SSIS is to set specific engineering basis of design for leak detection, leak prevention, and spill cleanup of spills from the sustained operation of the pipeline.	RISK 14
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	The SSIS should include a list of lessons learned from recent dilbit spills from pipelines operating under current USDOT regulations. Pipelines are not a “build and forget infrastructure.”	RISK 14

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	The Draft SSIS is not compliant with NEPA as it does not address likely impacts of the ongoing operation of the pipeline.	RISK 14, LEG 04
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	In particular, long term leaks seeping into aquifers are ignored. The Draft SSIS deals with the hazardous materials (hazmat) spill issues during construction by including “boilerplate“ of generic oil infrastructure construction procedures without an warranty from the pipeline constructor that such procedures will be followed . This is not informative as there is no warranty that such procedures will be followed. In fact, the inclusion of such materials suggests that ERM has a relationship and conflict of interest with potential pipeline constructor(s).	RISK 14, PRO 01
Aaron Lewis	March 5, 2013	The Draft SSIS averages away the impacts of climate change. For infrastructure basis of engineering design, climate change results in a fat tailed probability distribution of extreme events. The most extreme of these events are likely to come after the corrosive and erosive properties of dilbit have acted on the pipeline for decades, and the pipeline is more fragile.	RISK 27, CLIM 21
Aaron Nickamin	April 11, 2013	create jobs in solar, wind and other progressive and renewable energy sources.	SO 05
Aaron Richter	April 2, 2013	The massive Exxon Mobil spill in Arkansas this past week provided a tragic reminder of the types of risks we would run by allowing the Keystone XL pipeline to be built. We cannot allow any more of the dirtiest, most toxic oil on earth to spill into our lands and waterways.	RISK 14
Aaron Richter	April 9, 2013	I feel that the draft environmental review inadequately addresses local Canadian environmental issues such as human health, ecosystem health and impacts to a massive critical freshwater system.	CU 02
Aaron Teasdale	April 17, 2013	Oil spills are a major threat to the environment the pipeline will pass through.	RISK 10
Abbi Kleinschmidt	April 22, 2013	Our countrys leaders need to STOP relying on enormous monetary donations from oil companies; we need to focus our energy on renewable sources and NOW is the time to do it, not wait until all the dirty oil is mined and has raped the land and contaminated our waterways!	PN 02
Abbi Kleinschmidt	April 22, 2013	The potential risks when it leaks into our Oglallala Aquifer far outweigh the political gain of this project.	PN 05
Abbi Kleinschmidt and Terry Harrington	April 12, 2013	There is no benefit to any Nebraskans and there is absolutely no benefit to the people who live along the pipeline route.	PN 08
Abbi Kleinschmidt and Terry Harrington	April 12, 2013	The small number of temporary jobs this toxic pipeline might create is nothing compared to the risk and consequence of some foreign corporation's pipeline oil spill.	RISK 17
Abby Dougherty	April 11, 2013	What we do need is to spend money in R&D of renewable energies that will sustain us in the long run.	PN 02

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Abby Dougherty	April 11, 2013	Study after study shows it does NOT create any long term jobs. It only makes the probability of a leak or disaster skyrocket.	SO 04
Abby Swatsworth	April 22, 2013	The pipeline will transport dangerous tar sands oil from a foreign country through the heart of our country to a port where it will be exported to another foreign country. The pipeline will not help the United States to gain energy independence.	PN 07
Abdel Halloway	April 22, 2013	As a young person with potentially many more years ahead of me, I fear for the decreased social welfare of me and my future children over the coming years due the changing climate. Anthropogenic global warming is a real process. It has been thoroughly documented through the recording of the amount of carbon in the atmosphere, analysis of its source using isotopes, and observing its effects on the environment. The last part is the greatest cause for worry. A changing climate shows itself to bring a vast majority of costs, while causing few, if any, benefits. We have already seen a greater number of extreme events in our lifetimes, including the largest drought in the US since the 1930s which continues into this year, record floods in Pakistan, and late springs in Europe. Two cyclonic events have hit New York in two years. Events of this magnitude are going to become increasingly common and permanent. This new weather and climatic pattern will extend across the globe with tropical Africa and south America along with Australia become dryer. In addition, rising sea levels make coastal areas and low lying islands uninhabitable. If the droughts, flooding, and cold spells become fixed as new weather patterns, we will have to radically alter our patterns and habits on a macro-scale if we are to adapt successfully to this new world.	CLIM 16
Abhaya	April 17, 2013	Why risk contaminating people's water supply	ACK
Abhaya	April 17, 2013	a more immediate effect will be to prevent the inevitable leaks that come with pipelines -- our recent leaks have amply shown the environmental dangers inherent in pipelines	RISK 06
Abi Hutchison	April 15, 2013	The environmental risks are well established. The health issues from air contamination, the seismic risks as plates as existing fractures are stressed, the disruption to migration flows are more reasons why this is a disaster waiting to happen. And I have yet to see credible evidence that oil passing though our territory and into the global market will add jobs or lower the price of gas or reduce dependence on foreign oil.	PN 04, GEO 01, SO 02
Abigail Nazareth	April 10, 2013	The recent spill of tar-sands oil in Arkansas underlines the difficulty of cleaning up such a viscous oil, the lack of technology to clean up any oil spill (paper towels were being used in the Arkansas spill), and the oil companies' continuing disregard for the welfare of those that lie in its path. The pipeline that burst was built in the 1940's to carry a much lighter and less corrosive oil. It was retrofitted to carry the much heavier and more corrosive tar-sands oil and to carry it in the opposite direction! And, it appears this all occurred without an EPA inspection.	ACK

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Abigail Nazareth	April 10, 2013	Please direct the energies and wealth of this nation toward creating a sustainable energy policy based on renewable sources.	PN 02, ALT 01
Ac Anderson	April 13, 2013	why isn't it refined in Alberta rather than to further devastate US land by running miles of pipeline through and ruining parts of the US along with the current devastation of Alberta wilds?	ALT 08
Ad Gaudreau	April 4, 2013	The carbon pollution impact is much too high and isn't balanced against what the oil lobby claims are the benefits of this pipeline.	CLIM 14, CLIM 12
Adam Chandler	April 22, 2013	The result of a spill this close to the primary source of drinking water for the central United States makes the Keystone XL pipeline a horrible choice to help secure this countrys energy independence.....	RISK 07
Adam Cornford	April 5, 2013	Contrary to industry-generated hype, the Keystone XL pipeline will do next to nothing for jobs or our economy--around three thousand short-term construction jobs, almost no permanent ones. And yet the State Department's report lies about its environmental impact--in the teeth of what climate science is telling us	SO 04, CLIM 14
Adam Greenberg	March 16, 2013	[threaten] drinking water of millions...	ACK
Adam Greenberg	March 16, 2013	But it will threaten the jobs of thousands of farmers and ranchers...	SO 12
Adam Leite	April 11, 2013	At a time when global climate change is rapidly increasing - and we are only seeing the beginnings - continued investment in out-dated non-renewable energy sources is lunacy: expected carbon emissions resulting from the project should be sufficient ground for rejecting it.	CLIM 14
Adam Leite	April 11, 2013	Similar but smaller pipelines in the continental United States have spilled more than a million gallons in recent years, and there is no reason to think this pipeline would be any different.	RISK 08
Adam Leite	April 11, 2013	Given the pipeline's route across some of the most significant aquifers and other water resources in the Plains States, a major spill from the Keystone XL could threaten precious water resources in several states, harming people, agriculture and wildlife.	WRG 01, RISK 07
Adam Silver	April 16, 2013	We need to end our addiction to oil and commit to renewable resources, which in addition to being beneficial to our environment, will create three times the jobs than fossil fuels.	ALT 01
Adam Young	April 13, 2013	Did you know that in the last 200 years, nearly 150 species of bird have gone extinct, in addition to the hundreds of other species that went extinct before we had ever even recorded them? If you don't work to stop climate change, MY generation is going to be the one who has to pick up the pieces	ACK
Addie Sievers	April 5, 2013	The latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete -- it ignores risk for toxic spills	ACK

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Addie Sievers	April 5, 2013	The latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete -- it ignores...the clear consensus among financial analysts that Keystone XL would be a tipping point for further tar sands development.	ACK
Addie Sievers	April 5, 2013	The latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete -- it ignores ... catastrophic impacts on our climate	CLIM 12
Adelaide Hanson	March 28, 2013	Let the Canadians run a pipeline to their west coast and ship it to China	ALT 05
Adele And James Whitener	April 20, 2013	I also request that this comment on the draft SEIS and the pipeline, and all other comments, be made public in the interest of transparency and accountability.	PRO 02
Adelle Wood	March 11, 2013	In addition, it is my understanding that the oil brought to the U.S. would be sold, in huge amounts, to foreign countries. We should not endanger the citizens who live along the pipeline in order to provide oil to other countries.	PN 07
Adrian F. Van Dellen	April 22, 2013	data suggests that the current analyses of the impacts of tar sands underestimate the climate impacts of tar sands pollution by at least 13% because petroleum coke, the high-carbon byproduct of the refining process, will be used as a cheap alternative to coal and was not accounted for in this calculation.	ACK
Adrian F. Van Dellen	April 22, 2013	Unconscionably, Environmental INJUSTICE in Poor Communities will increase. Processing heavier, dirtier tar sands crude oil will increase the amount of toxic pollutants in poor communities near refineries that are already suffering numerous ill health effects, including high rates of asthma and cancer.	EJ 02
Adrian F. Van Dellen	April 22, 2013	The State Department's refusal to make public the comments regarding this Supplementary Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) is unacceptable. I urge you to release the comments in the public domain where they rightfully belong.	PRO 02
Adrian F. Van Dellen	April 22, 2013	Keystone XL will leak more frequently than is projected by TransCanada. Tar sands crude -- dilbit -- is up to 70 times more viscous, 20 times more acidic, and up to 10 times more sulfuric than conventional crude adding to the fatigue and possible rupture of a pipeline. TransCanada has admitted that 700,000 gallons of tar sands crude could leak out of the Keystone XL pipeline without triggering its real time leak-detection system.	RISK 15, RISK 11
Adrian F. Van Dellen	April 22, 2013	There is precedence, as TransCanada's Keystone I pipeline, which carried tar sands crude, spilled 14 times in the U.S. in its first year of operation. Keystone XL will will cross more than 1,000 water bodies across three states, Montana, North Dakota, and Nebraska. The "new" northern segment still crosses the sensitive Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer, a major supply of drinking water and irrigation. The pipeline also crosses the Yellowstone River which has already suffered one tar sands spill.	RISK 26, RISK 07
Adrian F. Van Dellen	April 22, 2013	Keystone XL Will Only Generate a FEW Permanent Jobs. According to the SEIS, only 35 permanent jobs would be created and 15 temporary jobs for pipeline inspection, repair and maintenance.	SO 02

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Adriane Lisbin	March 22, 2013	Tar Sands Oil is the dirtiest oil on the planet - Once this sinks into our ground and gets in our rivers and waterways there is no turning back. You will have poisoned the water, poisoned the air and poisoned the ground.	ACK
Aeh	March 26, 2013	As a voter concerned about climate change, my biggest problem with the Keystone pipeline is that it seems to directly contradict what we should be doing to avoid massive damage to our way of life.	ACK
Aeh	March 26, 2013	We have the technology to save the planet - renewable energies	ALT 01
Aggie Lukaszewski	April 22, 2013	Lets see the Mayflower spill. How much in damage and taxpayer dollars will that cost? And the Enbridge spill in Battle Creek MI We were told 1 month and \$5million to clean up. To date (almost 3 yrs. Later) over \$700million. This tar sands is just not worth the bucks, financially speaking. And then there's our environment. The technology to clean up inevitable spills does not yet exist. Pipes are no match for the toxic crud that is so corrosive.	RISK 03, PN 05
Aggie Monfette	March 23, 2013	"Canada's tarsands, deposits of sands saturated with bitumen (asphalt), contain twice the amount if CO2 emitted by global oil use in our entire history. If Canada proceeds (and the Keystone XL Pipeline is built in the U.S.) and we do nothing, it will be game over for the climate."	CLIM 14
Agnes Witter	April 3, 2013	We must keep tar sands oil out of the U.S. and divest to more environmentally friendly green energy sources.	ALT 01
Agnes Witter	April 3, 2013	Days may pass before detection with contamination not only of our earth but also our water supply, both of whom we depend on for food and water.	RISK 15
Agnes Witter	April 3, 2013	That [Arkansas] neighborhood, unknowingly, had a massive oil spill from a pipeline that was supposed to be monitored by the latest technology and containing only 10% of the oil that the massive XL one will be carrying.	RISK 18, RISK 13, RISK 19
Agnes Witter	April 3, 2013	the wild life in the area would be adversely affected with definite change and possible loss of the ecosystem required to maintain environmental balance.	WI 21
Aimee	April 22, 2013	In addition, the tar sands oil will be exported, which means that the claim that this oil will reduce our fuel prices and/or reduce our dependence on oil from unfriendly countries is a complete lie.	PN 04
Aimee	April 22, 2013	Supporters of the pipeline often claim that it will create badly needed jobs. However, job number predictions have been all over the map - from tens of thousands to only a few dozen. What's more, independent researchers predict the fewest jobs and sources paid by TransCanada predict the most. This leads me to believe that the reports of bountiful jobs will not materialize if the pipeline is built.	SO 02
Aimee Beitel Kampbell	April 22, 2013	I hear about people suffering from cancer who have the misfortune of living near the Tar Sands in Alberta.	CU 04

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Aimee Beitel Kampbell	April 22, 2013	I am a native of the Nebraska Sandhills and I know how fragile the soil I grew up on is. I know how vital the Ogallala Aquifer is to the agricultural economy of this country and that it is a source of fresh drinking water for thousands of people and animals.	WRG 01
Aimee La Buy Crane	April 2, 2013	There has been no unbiased study of the potential environmental impacts of this pipeline as the President asked the State Department to do; such a comprehensive analysis would have to include, at a minimum, an honest assessment of the environmental impacts of: substantially furthering tar sands development, resultant increased pollution from US refineries, and the very real risk of toxic pipeline spills or leaks.	LEG 04
Aimee Polekoff	March 19, 2013	And, in case you're wondering whether Canada will simply build the pipeline to it's own refineries and ship to Asia anyway if the US says "no", I doubt it. Ordinary Canadian citizens don't want tar sands oil pipelines any more than ordinary American citizens do, and are objecting against TransCanada too.	ALT 09
Aimee Polekoff	March 19, 2013	It takes freedom away from Americans in the form of eminent domain seizures (destroying people's property before the project is even approved!), it threatens several precious water aquifers, it's inevitable spilling would cost taxpayers millions to clean up. TransCanada's permit is for crude oil, but tar sands oil is in the form of bitumen, something completely different! Photographs of sections of pipe show holes around the shoddy welding, but TransCanada ignored this danger and buried the pipe anyway. The number of potential jobs created is far less than usually attributed to in the media, and potential jobs destroyed (especially in the Midwest, where gas prices are set to rise as a result of the pipeline) are essentially ignored. The tar sands oil will be exported after being refined, making profits for TransCanada, but benefitting no one else (at least among Americans).Also, do not believe the lies TransCanada and the media are feeding us about tar sands oil reducing fuel prices. Aside from the exportation reality, oil is sold on the world market, not reducing prices for anyone no matter how much oil is taken out of the tar sands.	PD 04, LEG 02, PD 06, PN 04, PN 05, PN 07, RISK 08, SO 02, WRG 01
Aimee Polekoff	April 7, 2013	Furthermore, the media has greatly exaggerated the number of permanent jobs to be created by Keystone XL. The true number is very low, and it's overshadowed by the number of potential jobs to be lost from higher oil prices in the Midwest. That means arguments to build Keystone XL because of job creation are false and should not be taken seriously. As a country, we need to focus on real, quality job creation	SO 02, PN 04
Aimee Polekoff	April 20, 2013	Job creation predictions have been all over the map, but some of the most reliable sources set job creation at a few dozen permanent jobs or less. This is hardly the job-creating machine TransCanada and some politicians have promised.	SO 02
Aja Adeagbo	April 3, 2013	This is our opportunity to create a new economy with "Clean Energy" stay true to your words and move forward.	ALT 01

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Aja Adeagbo	April 3, 2013	I totally disagree with the EIS report which states that Keystone XL would not have a major impact on Climate Change	CLIM 13
Al Benford	April 16, 2013	OUR INVESTMENT SHOULD BE IN RENEWABLE AND SUSTAINABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY, NOT LIFE-DESTROYING, AIR AND WATER POLLUTING FOSSIL FUELS, ESPECIALLY THOSE AS DIRTY AS TAR SANDS CRUDE.	PN 02
Al Braden	March 27, 2013	We need clean energy development, modern energy infrastructure and clean energy jobs in the United States - indeed throughout the world. That must be our goal. We have to say 'YES!' to clean energy and 'NO!' to these poisonous tar sands.	ALT 01
Al Braden	March 27, 2013	[tar sands] threatening Canada, the U.S. and the world with the dirtiest - most CO2 intensive - oil on earth at a scale that is very hard to imagine	CLIM 05
Al Hemberger	March 28, 2013	start winding down support and subsidies for oil, coal, and nuclear and start supporting renewable tech like solar, wind, and hydro. No to tar sands.	ALT 01
Al Hemberger	April 20, 2013	Start winding down support and subsidies for oil, coal, and nuclear and start supporting renewable tech like solar, wind, and hydro	PN 02
Al Reinheimer	April 5, 2013	Promote CLEAN GREEN ENERGY	ALT 01
Al Roth	April 22, 2013	Either we act in accordance with the data on global climate change, or we will all suffer the consequences.	ACK
Al Swansen	April 16, 2013	Let's redirect our resources to clean energy - start weeding out the really detrimental stuff, like this Canadian oil.	ALT 01
Al Tallant	March 26, 2013	support this pipeline which will provide thousands of jobs for unemployed Americans	SO 02
Alan Bohnenkamp	April 22, 2013	This pipeline will not create 1000s of jobs nor will it lower costs of gasoline in this country.	PN 02
Alan Bohnenkamp	April 22, 2013	My second concern is the emergency response plan.....If this plan is to go through, the emergency response plan by TransCanada must exceed what is required by the MINIMUM requirements of CFR part 195. Putting people and equipment on a spill in the middle of nowhere will be difficult at best and every effort to assure that equipment is available within a few hours from any location on this pipeline must be addressed.	RISK 05
Alan Bromborsky	April 20, 2013	Do we really need the dirtiest form of oil (both in terms of environmental impact at the extraction site and in terms of the energy balance.	ACK
Alan Burns	March 14, 2013	Believing that bitumen will go to China via British Columbia is not a viable argument - the First Nations will never allow that.	ACK
Alan Burns	March 14, 2013	There really is no other choice than to say "no" to Keystone XL.	ACK
Alan Burns	March 14, 2013	You MUST (not permit the KXL pipeline) if you are really serious about climate change.	CLIM 18
Alan Carroll	March 14, 2013	The oil will not benefit the USA it will be shipped overseas	PN 07
Alan E.	April 16, 2013	A true environmental horror which would bring thick tar sands oil across our country, from where it would not even be used as a power source here but would be exported to China! The few temporary jobs it would provide are not worth the price!!	PN 07

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Alan Heald	April 12, 2013	In addition, I urge you to see through the rhetoric about how the Keystone Pipeline will help us become more energy independent. The reality is that the owners of the oil have no obligation to sell the products to the USA. They can sell to anybody, such as China. That does not help supply this country. They can pollute our soil, air and water and give all of the benefits of the pipeline to someone else, the highest bidder. How is that a win for the USA? It is not.	PN 07, PN 04
Alan Hemmingsen	April 22, 2013	The science is overwhelmingly clear that continued combustion of fossil fuels will have increasingly deleterious effects to life on this planet as we currently know it. Fossil fuel emissions have already caused planetary warming of 1 degree C., which is half the warming needed to create catastrophic effects to our life support system. Industry analysis states that Keystone Pipeline will carry and emit 181 million metric tons of carbon dioxide annually, as much as 37.7 million cars or 51 coal plants. We must work to change this path of dirty fuel combustion to one of clean energy production.	PN 02
Alan Johnson	April 21, 2013	I am writing because I heard the State Department's initial report on Keystone XL suggested there was no significant impact on climate change. Anything that makes it easier or cheaper to burn tar sands oil is a step in the wrong direction because of the huge embodied GHG of oil from tar sands. Even if they have to put out more GHG to move it by truck, at least that creates some additional expense to curb the interest in such terrible fuel.	PN 05, CLIM 14
Alan Journet	March 26, 2013	If we open tar sands and other insane fossil fuel sources up for extraction, we are consigning future generation to an unlivable planet	ACK
Alan Journet	March 26, 2013	...extracting and processing the tar sands... is by far the most carbon dioxide emissions intensive method of extracting oi.	CLIM 07
Alan Journet	March 26, 2013	The process also lays waste (through open-pit mining such as the open pit coal 'mines' in the Appalachians) to huge areas of boreal forest...	CU 01
Alan Journet	March 26, 2013	Keystone will probably contribute nothing to continental or national energy independence	PN 04
Alan Journet	March 26, 2013	Keystone XL will NOT generate hundreds of thousands of jobs, a lie promoted by the proponent oil companies.	SO 02
Alan R. Moeller	April 22, 2013	Please protect our most significant treasure the Ogallala Aquifer by not permitting the Keystone XL pipeline to be built over the aquifer. I dont know what more evidence we need than the oil leaks in the gulf and the recent pipeline leak in Michigan that no matter what the proponents might say this too shall leak. We cannot take the chance of oil getting into this subsurface reservoir. Water is so precious and the essence of life that we need to protect it for this generation and those that follow.	WRG 01

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Alan Russell	April 17, 2013	The total carbon pollution impacts of Keystone XL are the equivalent of putting 9 million cars on the road when considering the total emissions of tar sands and refining processes.	ACK
Alan Russell	April 17, 2013	Contrary to claims made by supporters of the pipeline, the pipeline could end as many jobs as it creates with toxic spills in farmland or water resources.	SO 05
Alan See	April 3, 2013	The chance to reduce the USA reliance on oil from our enemies at OPEC in itself would be reason enough to build the pipeline.	PN 10
Alan See	April 3, 2013	The engineering done today to prevent spills is orders of magnitude better than 30-40 years ago.	RISK 14
Alan Vovolka	April 22, 2013	The U.S. would be far better served by leaving tar sands in the ground as a future source of lubricating oil, not fuel oil. Petroleum is a good source of lubricants and tar sands could lubricate our machinery for centuries to come, but if we burn them up, we could only meet global energy demand for a matter of months. If we actually needed to transport tar sands, train cars would be safer because the tar sands themselves would be what spilled, not tar sands mixed with an undisclosed cocktail of toxic chemicals used to make "dilbit" flow through a pipe. Risking damage to the Ogallala Aquifer is a national security risk because the Pentagon has stated that future wars are likely to be fought over water rather than oil.	PN 05, ALT 04, PN 12
Alayna Cohen	April 22, 2013	In 2010 alone at least 11 people have died in pipeline accidents and hundreds of thousands of gallons of water have leaked from malfunctioning pipelines. Meanwhile pipeline safety regulations are only examined once every four years. To grant TransCanada a permit is to blatantly risk the safety of our population and of our environment.	LEG 11
Alberta Sabin	April 2, 2013	No amount of money (profit) is worth the risk of destroying our eco-system, the future of mankind.	PN 05
Alberto Huerta	April 19, 2013	I know the economical implications regarding the project, the job generations and the preasure big companies can produce...but there ARE other ways to achieve those economical benefits WITHOUT endagering the environment in such a dire way.	PN 02
Alcoa1961	April 4, 2013	We have had 7 major tar sands pipeline ruptures since 2010. Tar sands pipelines have a rupture rate 3.5 times higher than conventional pipelines.	RISK 13
Aldine Ahl	April 4, 2013	I have come to the conclusion that it is dangerous and bad policy. The delivery of tar sands across the country via pipeline is a new and poorly designed system...If Keystone is built it doesn't take much to imagine the effects of a pipe breaking under the wheat and corn fields of the central U.S. Furthermore, the last thing this country needs is a pipeline delivering fossil fuels that encourages us to keep using them. Bad policy	RISK 14, PN 05

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Aleks Hunter	March 27, 2013	We cannot continue to poison the air, water and ground in the name of more economically cost effective wrestling of poisons from deep underground to gleefully burn and roast the planet and whither its biosphere..	ACK
Alex Feinberg	April 22, 2013	This pipeline will do nothing to ease the "price at the pump" -- it's endpoint on the Gulf ships more product overseas than stays in-country, and even if its entire output were directed towards the domestic market, it would only represent a small fraction of demand. Furthermore, because these refineries are located in a special economic zone, the taxpayers will not even reap the benefits of collecting tariffs on the exported oil.	PN 04
Alex Feinberg	April 22, 2013	This pipeline have little economic benefit, creating a mere 3,900 jobs for a year or two of construction, and an even more paltry 35 permanent positions. To put this in perspective, that's only about 0.1% of the green energy sector (3.4 million jobs, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics) even at the peak of construction; the permanent jobs represent a pathetic 0.001% of the green energy sector. Given the Bureau's estimate that the labor force will grow by 10.5 million during the decade of 2010-2020, the pipeline will absorb about a day and a third's worth of workforce growth at the peak of construction; the 35 permanent jobs will take care of a whopping 20 minutes of workforce growth.	SO 02
Alex Ham	April 22, 2013	The majority of jobs created are temporary, and go to a majority of out of state workers	SO 04, SO 03
Alex Ham	April 22, 2013	The Sand Hills is a vernacular region, and the boundary was subjectively established. The ground is sandy all the way east to at least Ewing! Go to the area around Chambers and tell me it isnt a part of the Sand Hills.	SOIL 08
Alex Kline	April 21, 2013	Between the carbon that will be released by burning even a small portion of the tar sands oil, the extraction procees, which is dirtier than other oil sources, and the destruction of vast forests to access the oil, making it easy to get tar sands oil to the world market means the end of any hope that we will have to stop climate change from making the planet unlivable.	CLIM 05
Alex Kline	April 21, 2013	The pipeline will not even create many long-term jobs for Americans, and might even reduce the supply of oil to some parts of our country, raising gas prices there. We have no control over where that oil would go once it reaches Texas. It will not necessarily increase our energy independence, as it will likely be sold on the world market to the highest bidder and shipped overseas.	PN 05, PN 04, PN 07
Alex Kline	April 21, 2013	Sadly, the new Keystone route still crosses water aquifers that supply millions with their drinking water, and at least 1,000 bodies of water, so any spill could cause great harm.	RISK 07

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Alex Kline	April 21, 2013	The new EIS also does not take seriously enough the consequences and likelihood of a spill. There have been many spills just in the first year of operation of TransCanada's first Keystone pipeline. There was a devastating spill of tar sands oil into the Kalamazoo River which, years later, still cannot be cleaned up because this oil sinks, instead of floating.	RISK 13
Alex Kromer	April 17, 2013	We need to, not only as a nation, but as a race entirely, switch to sustainable energy sources that don't change the natural order of the planet we live on.  Wind, Solar, Water.	PN 02
Alex Palmer	April 4, 2013	Ignores the possible negative impacts this project would have on our economy.	SO 13
Alex Place	March 4, 2013	PLEASE SAY NO to this project	ACK
Alex Place	March 4, 2013	The preliminary work has already produced oil spills. The oil is to be exported. This will lead to the demise of the US' water systems in the middle of the country.	ACK
Alex Place	March 4, 2013	AND scientists have said we can't develop these tar sands if we want to keep man-made climate change in check.	CLIM 01
Alex Rittenberg	April 12, 2013	[DEIS] ignores risk for toxic spills, catastrophic impacts on our climate, and the clear consensus among financial analysts that Keystone XL would be a tipping point for further tar sands development.	ACK
Alex Rittenberg	April 12, 2013	The total carbon pollution impacts of Keystone XL are the equivalent of putting 9 million cars on the road when considering the total emissions of tar sands and refining processes.	ACK
Alex Smith	March 14, 2013	As you know, the threat of starvation and loss of livelihoods can threaten social stability. It is in the United States' interest to support global prosperity and stability, and to do so we must decisively address the problem of climate change.	CLIM 14
Alex Smith	March 14, 2013	I work with small farmers in Malawi who are currently feeling the impacts of climate change. Malawi is among the poorest countries in the world, and most small farmers suffer from food insecurity. Farmers already report that the rains are growing less reliable, and climate change is expected to drastically reduce crop yields and increase the risk of crop failure.	CLIM 16
Alex Smith	March 14, 2013	In your draft environmental impact statement, you acknowledge that petroleum extracted from the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin produces higher greenhouse gas emissions throughout its life cycle than conventionally extracted petroleum. However, you conclude that construction of the pipeline is "unlikely to have a substantial impact on the rate of development in the oil sands." This is an absurd conclusion. TransCanada would not be investing billions in the pipeline if it were not going to speed development of the tar sands. Frankly, I believe this conclusion indicates the State Department's failure to take the threat of climate change seriously.	PN 06, CLIM 13

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Alex Woolery	March 15, 2013	the State Department's report, which was paid for by Transcanada itself (a flagrant violation of federal law) lies about (KXL's) environmental impact	PRO 01
Alexander Briner	April 22, 2013	However safe Transcanada claims this pipeline to be, there will STILL be oil spills, and even one over the ogallala aquifer is too many. The company does not have a good track record with past pipelines and this one will be no different. Do not allow this pipeline to destroy the water source that feeds this nation.	RISK 25, RISK 24, WRG 01
alexander ilnyckyj	April 13, 2013	However, this should ONLY be approved if the oil is used in the U.S. and not to be exported to foreign countries that hate us. This project should be used to lower our fuel prices here at home. If even one drop is exported then I AM NOT FOR THIS PROJECT.	PN 07
Alexander, Andrew W	April 15, 2013	It aids and abets development of tar sands oil in Canada that will contribute substantially to global warming.	CLIM 13
Alexander, Andrew W	April 15, 2013	It has a high risk of an environmentally damaging oil spill that could contaminate a major aquifer.	WRG 01, RISK 07
Alexandra LaMendola	April 22, 2013	The Ogallala Aquifer should be protected- its vitality contributes to ours.	WRG 01
Alexandra Madigan	March 11, 2013	WE MUST START USING WIND & SOLAR	ALT 01
Alexandrea Castino	April 2, 2013	Additionally, the extraction of tar sands oil is compromising the beautiful and climate-regulating Boreal forest. Not only that, but it is energy intensive to extract this oil. Both the destruction of the forest, and the high energy input into extracting and processing this oil make tar sands oil a serious climate instigator and a road to disaster.	CLIM 06
Alexandrea Castino	April 2, 2013	Oil from the tar sands is more abrasive than oil normally transported in the old pipelines proposed to be connected up with the new pipeline. Because these old pipes are not meant to withstand the beating this oil will serve, it will only be a matter of time before leaks and pipeline It is only a matter of time before it wears through old pipelines that were not meant to withstand the beating this oil will serve. This will result in large spills of oil that is difficult to remove in some of the most pristine and sensitive natural places left in our country, as well as farms that provide our food.	RISK 11, RISK 07
Alexandria Van Fleet	April 22, 2013	Pipeline leaks are a Reality. Imagine the impact contamination of the aquifer would have PRIMARILY ON THE PEOPLE. The Ogallala Aquifer is simply too valuable to risk.	WRG 01
Alfred Chase	April 9, 2013	Climate change, if not halted abruptly, will lead to loss and suffering unprecedented by orders of magnitude in the history of humanity. A responsible environmental review cannot and MUST NOT overlook the contributions that the Keystone XL pipeline would make to the end of the planetary environment as we know it!!	CLIM 14
Alfred Gramstedt	April 22, 2013	In addition there is the continuing degradation of the Canadian boreal forest the massive pollution and the high use of water.	ACK

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Alfred Gramstedt	April 22, 2013	The energy needed to make this extract flow is greater than the energy it will eventually provide.	CLIM 05
Alia Breitwieser	April 22, 2013	Instead of investing in quick fixes for future energy shortages, the government should be investing in ideas and infrastructure. In this way, we can transform American society and culture, in ways that are lasting, sustainable, and healthy.	PN 02
Alia Breitwieser	April 22, 2013	If the government goes for the XL pipeline, it will certainly not be for the people, not for the country, but for wealthy, powerful investors who are resistant to change and innovation. Don't throw our country's future down the drain. Instead, let our knowledge, talent, and adaptability make us the global leaders in a march towards a brighter world future.	PN 03
Alia Schubbe	April 13, 2013	Other friends who maintained a small farm were also forced to sit by and watch as the trench was dug across their property, destroying the beauty of the wooded area beauty and reducing the productivity of the farmed area.	LEG 02
Alice Canestaro-garcia	March 31, 2013	I felt hopeful when you said that you wanted to develop electric cars & biofuels. Yes! This is a first step in rejecting the tar sands pipelines.	ALT 01

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Alice Eckart	March 19, 2013	<p>The Keystone XL Pipeline Environmental Impact Statement is an inadequate basis on which to base approval of the pipeline because it does not consider the entire life cycle of the oil that will be transported from Alberta to Galveston. It is not the carbon emissions from construction and operation of the pipeline itself that will be the death knell for large regions of our planet, but the extraction, transportation, refining and burning of the huge quantity of filthy tar sands “fuel”. An analysis of this entire process, the life cycle of this material, must be done.</p> <p>It is short sighted and deceitful to review just a small part of the process – the building and operation of the pipeline - and declare that there is no impact on climate change. Though the 3.19 million metric tons per year of CO2 to be emitted in operating the pipeline, annually, is not an insignificant amount, it is only a small part of the total emissions of the extraction, transportation, refining and burning process.</p>	CLIM 05
		<p>Right now, Alberta Tar Sands exploration is limited by its inability to get this dirty material out of Canada. This is for the best. The State Department is not doing its job of protecting Americans if allows this dirty material to be disseminated through the world, causing us to reach 450 parts per million of carbon in the atmosphere, an irreversible tipping point for our climate.</p> <p>Research has shown that the global average temperature will rise eleven degrees Fahrenheit, causing huge increased population pressure on Northern regions, greatly increased violent weather patterns that will destroy U.S. businesses along all the coasts, and massive poverty as a result of these changes. The petty mitigation measures encouraged by the EIS will do nothing to stop the damage that the life cycle of the Tar Sands oil will create.</p>	
Alice Evans	April 2, 2013	My hope is that oil will, in the not so distant future, be replaced with cleaner energy. Let's not ruin our land in the meantime, especially for oil not destined for use in the USA.	ALT 01
Alice Evans	April 2, 2013	If there is one thing we should have learned, it is not if an oil spill will happen, but when. We cannot afford a spill of the dimensions that would occur with the XL Pipeline.	RISK 14
Alice Feldman	April 2, 2013	HOW MANY SOURCES OF POTABLE WATER SUPPLYING HOW MANY PEOPLE MUST BE CONTAMINATED -- BEFORE YOU WILL HAVE "ENOUGH" EVIDENCE that this pipeline is a BAD idea?	ACK
Alice Feldman	April 2, 2013	YOU CAN'T PUT THE OIL BACK INTO THE PIPELINE ONCE IT'S SPILLED.	ACK

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Alice Goss	April 5, 2013	Spills will pollute our communities rivers, ground water, air, and land. We should focus on cleaner energy	PN 03
Alice Green	April 11, 2013	Just look at what has happened now in Arkansas - and we know it will happen again and again. The Keystone XL will cover so many miles and the spills and damage will be massive!!	RISK 14
		I grew up in Texas and my father worked for an oil company. There are places in Texas where oil wells were drilled, and over 50 years later, nothing grows where the spills occurred.	
Alice Hergenrader	March 10, 2013	This issue is about bringing an incredibly toxic and polluting industry under our country's most fertile soils and on top of major aquifers. Remember, it takes only one leaking pipeline to destroy entire ecosystems. Is that what you want on your record as President?	CU 17
Alice K. Olson	April 22, 2013	would like to see a real assessment of the impact of a spill on the more than a half million migrating sandhill cranes that stop for two weeks or so along the Platte River each spring to feed on their way from Mexico and Cuba to Alaska, Russian and northern Canada. The current spill assessment identifies such a small spill as to be laughable.	WI 01, RISK 07
Alice M. Evans Ph.d.	April 16, 2013	The .350.org group now reports on a new analysis that finds this pipeline will carry at least 181 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) each year, an astounding figure comparable to the tailpipe emissions from more than 37.7 million cars or 51 coal-fired power plants.	CLIM 05
		<b><u>This project must NOT be approved!</u></b>	
Alice M. Evans, Ph.d.	March 28, 2013	The latest mockery of an administration look into the dangers of the proposed pipeline, given that most of its contracted authors are known lobbyists for the oil and gas industry (compounded by State Department efforts to redact information about those ties!!) tells us that this project can't be allowed to move forward.	PRO 01
Alice Mulberry	April 11, 2013	THIS IS THE TIME WHEN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE INVESTING IN NON FOSSIL FUEL PROJECTS RATHER THAN HEAVILY POLLUTING ONES SUCH AS THE KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE WITH ALL ITS ACCOMPANYING DANGERS AND INCREASED DEPENDENCE ON A VERY DIRTY FORM OF OIL.	ALT 01
Alice Shaw	April 15, 2013	How about saving that Ogallah Aquifer that runs under almost all of the middle America States and holds fresh, pure water? No guarantee that this Aquifer won't be affected by stupid greed, which is what this Keystone XL Pipeline is all about, anyway	WRG 01

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Alice Wampole	March 11, 2013	To allow the studies of effects to be lead by persons conected to the oil industry is rediculous, of course they are going to tell you it should be done. How about getting someone independent to report the projected effects before you undo the enviromental good you have accomplished. You wouldn't let a drug company run the FDA would you? I was starting to hope we finally got some polititions who meant what they said.	PRO 01
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	the current analyses of the impacts of tar sands underestimate the climate impacts of tar sands pollution by at least 13% because they don't account for a high-carbon byproduct of the refining process used as a cheap alternative to coal: petroleum coke.	CLIM 08
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	Rising carbon emissions and other pollutants from the heavy crude transported by Keystone XL will also incur increased health care costs.	CLIM 14
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	Processing heavier, dirtier tar sands oil will increase the amount of toxic pollutants in communities near refineries that are already suffering from high rates of asthma and cancer.	CU 04
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	Approving Keystone XL does not align with our commitment in Copenhagen to curb climate change to no more than a 2 degrees Celsius increase in global temperature.	LEG 01
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	A substantial amount of pipe has already been manufactured in advance of pipeline permit issuance.	PD 06
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	There is strong evidence to suggest that a large portion of the primary material input for KXL—steel pipe—will not even be produced in the United States.	PD 06
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	[Energy independence and security claims are invalid because] many multinational corporations, including Chinese corporations and Saudi Aramco, have increasing claims in tar sands oil profits.	PN 01
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	[Energy independence and security claims are invalid because] much of the oil flowing through Keystone XL is likely to be exported from the Gulf Coast.	PN 01
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	Approval of Keystone XL would divert us from policies that focus on reducing climate change impacts, as identified in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fourth Assessment Report (2007).	PN 03
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	By helping to lock in US dependence on fossil fuels, Keystone XL will impede progress toward green and sustainable economic renewal and will have a chilling effect on green investments and green jobs creation. The	PN 03
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	As a result [of the Project's shift of crude oil from midwest to Gulf Coast refineries], consumers in the Midwest could be paying 10 to 20 cents more per gallon for gasoline and diesel fuel. These additional costs (estimated to total \$2–4 billion) will suppress other spending and will therefore cost jobs.	PN 04
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	KXL will divert Tar Sands oil now supplying Midwest refineries, so it can be sold at higher prices to the Gulf Coast and export markets.	PN 04

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Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report	REF
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	Pipe dreams? Jobs Gained, Jobs Lost by the Construction of Keystone XL	REF
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	The National Resources Defense Council has found that pipelines carrying diluted bitumen spill 3.6 times more than pipelines carrying traditional crude oil.	RISK 14
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	KXL will not be a major source of US jobs, nor will it play any substantial role at all in putting Americans back to work. Even if the Perryman figures were accurate, and all of the workers for the next phase of the project were hired immediately, the US seasonally adjusted unemployment rate would remain at 9.1%—exactly where it is now.	SO 01
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	The company's claim that KXL will create 20,000 direct construction and manufacturing jobs in the U.S is not substantiated.	SO 02
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	The industry's claim that KXL will create 119,000 total jobs (direct, indirect, and induced) is based on a flawed and poorly documented study commissioned by TransCanada (The Perryman Group study). Perryman wrongly includes over \$1 billion in spending and over 10,000 person-years of employment for a section of the Keystone project in Kansas and Oklahoma that is not part of KXL and has already been built.	SO 02
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	The project will create no more than 2,500-4,650 temporary direct construction jobs for two years, according to TransCanada's own data supplied to the State Department.	SO 04
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	Pipeline spills incur costs and therefore kill jobs. Clean-up operations and permanent pipeline spill damage will divert public and private funds away from productive economic activity. In 2010 US pipeline spills and explosions killed 22 people, released over 170,000 barrels of petroleum into the environment, and caused \$1 billion dollars worth of damage in the United States.	SO 05
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	The industry's US jobs claims are linked to a \$7 billion KXL project budget. However, the budget for KXL that will have a bearing on US jobs figures is dramatically lower—only around \$3 to \$4 billion. A lower project budget means fewer jobs.	SO 08
Alicia Jones	April 22, 2013	The pipeline's risk to water has not changed at all with the new route.	WRG 01
Alina Val	April 2, 2013	In addition, the wild life in the area would be adversely affected with definite change and possible loss of the ecosystem required to maintain environmental balance.	CU 01

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Alina Val	April 2, 2013	As an American citizen, the tar sands oil and pipeline are of great concern to me, especially after this awful oil spill occurring in Arkansas. This was a lovely community very much like many lovely communities throughout this great land of ours. That neighborhood, unknowingly, had a massive oil spill from a pipeline that was supposed to be monitored by the latest technology and containing only 10% of the oil that the massive XL one will be carrying. I don't believe that allowing this nasty tar sands oil to traverse any of our beautiful country, whether populated or not, is to our best collective interest. In this case, the oil spill was picked up and became headline news because of its location, contamination, and subsequent evacuation of residents from a peaceful, tranquil, previously beautiful neighborhood. No matter what clean up is done, it will take years if not decades, for this community to recover and it possibly never will.	RISK 14
Alina Val	April 2, 2013	Imagine if this oil spill had occurred in a remote area of our nation with 900,000 gallons flowing through the pipeline on a daily basis. Days may pass before detection with contamination not only of our earth but also our water supply, both of whom we depend on for food and water.	RISK 15
Alisha Musicant	March 15, 2013	It will have very serious negative ramifications for a huge swath of the United States, as well as Canada, negatively affecting the health, livelihood, property, and safety of many communities.	ACK
Alison Conley	April 5, 2013	Look at the environmental damage a spill causes. No one even knows how to clean it up.	RISK 08
Alison Gottlieb	March 11, 2013	As the most innovative nation on earth, we can find ways to reduce energy consumption and increase energy sources that do not produce carbon.	ALT 01
Alison Heins	March 17, 2013	This project is terrible, not only because of implications for climate change, but also for First Nation Peoples in Canada and the entire surrounding ecosystems.	CU 05
Alison Mcginty	March 28, 2013	lease honor what the people want--alternate sources of energy that don't contribute to the rise in greenhouse gasses and global warming and preservation of the environment for future generations to come.	CLIM 14
alison merkel	April 22, 2013	<a href="http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/globalaborinstitute/research/upload/GLI_KeystoneXL_012312_FIN.pdf">http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/globalaborinstitute/research/upload/GLI_KeystoneXL_012312_FIN.pdf</a>	REF
alison merkel	April 22, 2013	an independent study done by Cornell estimates the number to be closer to 2,000 temporary jobs, and that the KXL could kill more jobs than it actually creates.	SO 02
Alison Pierce	April 22, 2013	I ask that you please extend the comment period to the full 120 days allowed by law, and to release the source materials used to draw your conclusions.	PRO 04
Alison Wasielewski	April 17, 2013	Wake-up Call! Now is the time to stop dependence on ANY oil, and use our God-given intelligence to develop safe alternative energy, such as solar.	PN 02

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Allan Buchanan	March 2, 2013	If the product shipped through the pipeline creates increased air pollution, through its production, we then have a violation of EPA law.	LEG 01, CLIM 18
Allan Buchanan	March 2, 2013	If the tar sands are processed in Texas and the final product shipped to foreign markets, rather than used at home in the U.S., that has nothing to do with National security.	PN 01
Allan Buchanan	March 2, 2013	If large sums of money are directed to the processing of this resource, that is money diverted away from alternative energy, and in the end only drives up the final cost of gasoline, both in the U.S. and on the World Market.	PN 03
Allan Down	April 22, 2013	The pipeline will not provide the number of jobs that have projected (many of them will be temporary, only 35 will be permanent), the oil produced from this pipeline will be sent overseas and will not be any benefit to the United States of America.	PN 07
Allan Kitterman	April 8, 2013	the rivers they are tunneling under are going to eventually erode away and expose the pipelines and increasing the opportunity of a fracture or break in the pipeline causing a catastrophic blow to our water supply and the biodiversity with in the river systems as well.	RISK 14, RISK 07
Allan Marquart	April 22, 2013	The Ogallala Aquifer is a vast reservoir of some of the worlds purest waters. It cannot be risked in the pipeline project. Its preservation is vital to our nations interest!	WRG 01
Allan Widmeyer	April 18, 2013	Please do the refining on location, not hundreds or thousands of miles away. Ship the finished products only. This is the best way for the environment and employment.	ALT 08
Allegra Ahlquist	April 17, 2013	Instead we must put all our efforts into creative ways to save and use energy.	ALT 02
Allen Becker	April 19, 2013	Air pollution during the industrial processes...	ACK
Allen Becker	April 19, 2013	exacerbation of climate change and extreme weather conditions.	ACK
Allen Becker	April 19, 2013	probable pollution of rivers and aquifers...	ACK
Allen Becker	April 19, 2013	improper use of eminent domain; decades-long landowners are losing their property rights...	LEG 02
Allen Becker	April 19, 2013	oil is not intended for US purposes but exported abroad....	PN 07
Allen Harrison	March 15, 2013	I grew up on a farm in Kansas that had a pipeline crossing it. We had no problem with it. There are so many pipelines in States where the XL is to be built that it makes no sense to stop this project. This pipeline is another small step to energy independence. Build it!!	PN 10
Allen Muchnick	April 22, 2013	The climate impact of this project would be equivalent to adding 9 million autos, considering the total emissions of tar sands and refining processes. Burning all discovered tar sands reserves would single-handedly surpass our remaining carbon budget, bringing about catastrophic climate change	ACK

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Allen Salyer	April 5, 2013	The Enbridge pipeline break dumped 877,000 gallons of tar sands oil into the Kalamazoo River. So far it has cost \$800 million to clean up the spilled tar sands oil because it sinks into the water. That's \$1 million per 1000 gallons. The Keystone XL pipeline is 10 times bigger and longer and the threat of a billion dollar cleanup is imminent.	RISK 18, RISK 13
Allen Spalt	March 11, 2013	I was appalled to learn how much of the Tar Sands have already been devastated by mining that would only accelerate if this misguided pipeline is approved. The massive quantities of wastewater that are created are not being treated but just stored in lakes behind earthen dams. They are a further disaster just waiting to happen.	ACK
Allene K Schwager	April 22, 2013	Why are these studies being fast tracked? We sure don't gain anything, when later on, our lovely homelands have been destroyed, our land is now worthless, just so someone else can put more money in their pocket. How will the United States handle the center of our country being destroyed? Why are the concerns of the people that live here being ignored?	ACK
Allene K Schwager	April 22, 2013	All of the tar sands are headed for refinement on the "OPEN" market, destroying all kinds of ecology in its path from Canada to Texas.	PN 02
Allene K Schwager	April 22, 2013	Do I leave our family farm to my grandkids, when the water could poison them or give them cancer? This pipeline is the end of my dream or pursuit of any happiness. An oil leak is eminent, and feels like we have a gun placed to our heads. They have yet to clean up one oil spill involving water above ground, so all the precautions will not save ground water going to 8 states. They do not know how to clean it up!	RISK 07
Alli Welton	April 21, 2013	In addition, I am concerned that the SEIS overlooked environmental justice concerns arising from the Houston refineries that will be fed by Keystone XL. The health burden born by low income communities of color who live near refineries was completely excluded from this report. Community members feel that the refineries pose a substantial threat to their health and their children's wellbeing. Keystone XL would increase the volume of tar sands oil being refined in those communities. The State Department should have considered these impacts in its environmental review.	EJ 02
allison hedge coke	April 22, 2013	They are killing us. You know this. Our water our land our air our life. Please stop the insanity of endangerment. Stop the pipeline.	ACK
Allison Jablonko	April 3, 2013	"this pipeline would also put the water supply of millions of Americans at risk."	WRG 01
Allpress	April 18, 2013	We expected that our government that we faithfully served would defend our family's property rights from a foreign hostile takeover. I am sadly discouraged with those who believe that the Keystone XL Pipeline is in our country's best interest and who are willing to place our beloved family homestead in harm's way to benefit a foreign company.	LEG 02

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Allpress	April 18, 2013	In last year in the global pipeline conference in Europe, a paper presented stated that SCADA systems are more and more vulnerable. And what we're doing is we're opening up our lands to a system that can be overridden by someone swiveling around in a swivel chair in eastern Asia, western Asia, wherever, or a script kitty who just wants to get access to those tools and cause damage, or to an insider threat who just wants to cause damage to his company because he's mad. And that's happened. That's happened in Australia.	RISK 04
Allpress	April 18, 2013	So [SCADA is] a new threat. It's something you really need to consider. They didn't give me an answer. They won't give me an answer because they know they are vulnerable and they know that there can be great damage.	RISK 04
Allpress	April 18, 2013	Their SCADA systems are open, their SCADA systems are vulnerable, and you all• should be scared of that. It's not just about a spill, it's about an act of war or a script kitty who has the tools today to close their valves and keeps their pumps running.	RISK 04
Allpress	April 18, 2013	As recounted in a US Congressional Research Service report dated August 16, 2012, SCADA related problems were the primary cause and contributing factor in pipeline accidents which had catastrophic effects. That includes Marshall, Kalamazoo River in Michigan. And also TransCanada had a spill in 1995 that was caused by SCADA.	RISK 14
Allpress	April 18, 2013	As recounted in a US Congressional Research Service report dated August 16, 2012, SCADA related problems were the primary cause and contributing factor in pipeline accidents which had catastrophic effects. That includes Marshall, Kalamazoo River in Michigan. And also TransCanada had a spill in 1995 that was caused by SCADA.	RISK 14
Allpress	April 18, 2013	When TransCanada met with the alternate route landowners in O'Neill in October of last year, they really were trying to prove that they would be good neighbors. When I asked them if their huge multiple pumps could overpressure their half inch thick pipes, they stated that could never happen because their control systems known as SCADA wouldn't allow it. They still haven't answered that question. They told me they would give me an answer.	RISK 27
Allyn Karle	April 22, 2013	Help us save our water, our land, and our way of life.	ACK
Alpha_dog	April 22, 2013	Please DO NOT allow the construction of the Keystone Pipeline for the following reasons: It will not make the US more energy secure...Most if not all the liquified tar sands product will be shipped to other countries...Current pipelines to-and-fro from Canada are under 80% capacity. Why build more capacity in underutilized ?	PN 01, ALT 09
Alpha_dog	April 22, 2013	Please DO NOT allow the construction of the Keystone Pipeline for the following reasons: (4) Virtually only a few people, under fifty will be full time employed once constructed. (5) During the construction phase less than 100 people will be involved, hardly a job creator.	SO 04

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Alpha_dog	April 22, 2013	Please DO NOT allow the construction of the Keystone Pipeline for the following reasons: (2) If built it will cross North America's largest aquifer, certainly an environmental hazard waiting to occur.	WRG 01
Alta Bohling	April 22, 2013	I think that the our nations greatest resource is being threatened by this pipeline. People CAN live without oil but they CAN NOT live without water--clean water. This pipeline needs to be stopped. The President Obama all of congress along with all Nebraska state legislators need to be thinking of the future of our country for our grandchildren and great grandchildren. There is no replacement for clean good water. Dont let the pipeline proceed through this great resource. I am not opposed to the pipeline I am opposed to it going through the aquifer!!!!!!!!!!!!!!	WRG 01
Alwyn L'hoir	March 15, 2013	There is no good reason to transport toxic sludge across the length of our great nation. The only people benefitting from this pipeline will be some trans-national corporation who will NOT pay taxes. The people in the way of the pipeline don't deserve to be displaced, nor do they deserve the resulting environmental degradation.	PN 08
Aly Tharp	March 27, 2013	the environmental pollution from upgrading tar sands will increasingly affect Gulf Coast communities who already suffer much higher rates of asthma, birth defect and cancer linked to the emissions of their industrial neighbors	ACK
Aly Tharp	March 27, 2013	Climate change is the ultimate national security threat, and oil sands development and future reliance will only make it worse	CLIM 18
Aly Tharp	March 27, 2013	Aboriginal and indigenous nations across the United States and Canada have united in express opposition to this pipeline.The re-route still cuts straight through their ancestral lands (and straight over the Oglala Aquifer).	CR 02
Aly Tharp	March 27, 2013	refining oil sands there[usa] rather than in Canada to boost net barrels per day stands to externalize a lot of the risk and cost of production on Americans without guaranteeing much direct benefit (because the product will be quite easy to export, sitting in a tax free zone)	PN 07
Aly Tharp	March 27, 2013	Alberta's pipe infrastructure is on average 20 years younger than the USA's, and yet it has leaked 16 times as much due to internal corrosion (NRDC 2011).	RISK 13
Amanda Burns	March 28, 2013	I know what it feels like having to struggle everyday just to keep a roof over my head. I am all for jobs but not at the risk of someones life or the cause of our climate that pose dangerous results. Why would anyone want to pose a threat to peoples lives and the disaster it could cause the country?	PN 05
Amanda Freeman	April 2, 2013	More research is needed on the effects of dilbit on the environment and effective ways to clean up the inevitable spills.	RISK 08
Amanda Kingsley	April 12, 2013	It's time to stop marching towards the tipping-point of irreversible global warming.	CLIM 14

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Amanda Long	April 22, 2013	The health effects and environmental impact surrounding the tar sands extraction area in Alberta, Canada is horrifying.	ACK
Amanda Long	April 22, 2013	I dont think the pipeline is good in ANY area, but I do not understand why TransCanada insists on going through the Aquifer. There is no good reason for it - they could go around it. There are other alternatives.	ALT 06
Amanda Long	April 22, 2013	Climate Change is a real issue that deeply impacts the entire country and we should be forward thinking enough to not tap into a source to speed it up.	CLIM 14
Amanda Long	April 22, 2013	The oil that would run through this pipeline goes to a foreign refinery and goes to the highest bidder. This does not do enough to enhance our energy independence to be worth the risk. Furthermore, it raises our gas prices, which only hurts the economy. It discourages us from developing green energy sources.	PN 04, PN 03, PN 07
Amanda Long	April 22, 2013	If you feel that you cannot just say no, please do an environmental assessment of the project that is done by an objective firm with no ties to TransCanada or other oil companies.	PRO 01
Amanda Mcneill	March 28, 2013	Stand firm for clean energy that moves us forward and builds new business opportunities and plenty of green jobs JUST AS YOU PROMISED us you would do	ALT 01
Amanda More	April 22, 2013	It would be technologically possible to make it safe but the cost to put down supports and in many areas, supports which would have to almost be pilings would be outrageous and with the current state of environmental regulations requiring that would be a very bad headache. It is easier to just turn off the concept of the pipeline completely. Even without high pressure and highly corrosive materials, stress corrosion cracking is a well known hazard. Add to this the changes every spring as the earth below the pipeline unfreezes and there is just no practical way to have a design which is safe. Already the spills this spring are a nightmare where homeowners had no idea they were living right next to an industrial disaster.	RISK 14
Amanda Skorniak	April 22, 2013	We can live without oil and gas; you cannot live without water. This is really a very easy choice. Do not approve to run a pipeline over our most valuable natural resource: WATER. There *are other options* to explore. The pipeline does not have to go over the aquifer.	ACK
Amber	April 22, 2013	The Pipeline also would damage neighborhoods and the environment within the US if and when the pipeline breaks and spills, contaminating the land surrounding it. This has already happened before, and it can happen again due to any number of reasons. This isn't healthy for us or our nation, and there are better ways to deal with the energy crisis that does not endanger us further.	PN 05
Amber Black	April 22, 2013	The Ogallala aquifer is the biggest one around an is important for producing farmland and providing water to many states. Dont destroy it!	WRG 01

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Amber De Vos	April 1, 2013	Just step back and realize the damage and chaos possible by continuing to be oil dependent and by transporting oil over such long distances.	ACK
Amber De Vos	April 1, 2013	Please please please use your funding to explore alternate energy sources, ones that don't kill us. All of us, from the shrimps on up.	ALT 01
Amber Mann	April 22, 2013	The amount of *permanent* jobs it would bring to our country are too few.	SO 04
Amber Michelle Wolf	April 14, 2013	We believe time and resources should be used to create jobs in the renewable resources and sustainable energy.	ALT 01
Amber Smith	April 2, 2013	Where can I get information about a pipeline hearing in April in Grand Island that was just announced?	RFI
Amber Wentz	April 10, 2013	additionally, we need to be like Germany and other forward-thinking countries truly embracing alternative energy. what happened to those "green energy" jobs? That sounded like a better idea.	PN 02, ALT 01
Amber Wentz	April 10, 2013	the existing pipelines are experiencing leaks, spreading not only oil but other toxic chemicals where people live.	RISK 14
Amberle Howe	April 22, 2013	Risking any water supply and the lives of the living things that depend upon it is NEVER worth the risk. Look into alternative energy to supply sustainable jobs that works compatibly with the environment instead. Gas is never more necessary than water or live in any situation. Please do anything you can to keep this pipeline from being built. Look into alternative energy for stimulus people would be much more impressed and much less horrified	RISK 07, ALT 01
Amelia Kroeger	April 22, 2013	There is no issue for the long term across our planet that is more important than a serious and massive transition to renewable, non-fossil fuel energy.	PN 02
America's Energy Forum	April 22, 2013	Projects, such as Keystone XL will spur economic growth by providing a stable supply of energy and generating thousands of new jobs and billions in revenue.	PN 10
America's Energy Forum	April 22, 2013	will continue to be dependent on oil and natural gas for decades to come. Thus, we must reduce our dependence on those seeking to destabilize and disrupt our nation's interests.	PN 10
Amie Wilson	April 15, 2013	Reject this pipeline and uphold your ideals for cleaner energy and a cleaner, safer world for all of our children.	ALT 01

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Amie Ziner	March 17, 2013	Please spend some of the money earmarked for this terrible project on CLEAN ENERGY RESOURCES! How about some major underwriting of solar panels in residential and urban areas? How about getting urban businesses that own buildings with flat black tarpaper roofs to paint them white or silver? These are small initial investments with potentially HUGE ROIs.  And stop allowing fracking, another terrible idea that energy companies are foisting on the public. It also pollutes our most precious resource, drinking water, and there is no way to know how damaging our groundwater will play out in the coming decades. It won't be good.	PN 03
Ammarell, Gene	March 6, 2013	Slowing and eventually reversing climate change is going to take strong leadership. Let it begin with denying permits for the Keystone Pipeline.	CLIM 18
Amme Hogan	April 13, 2013	Climate change already occurring, Record breaking temperatures, Droughts and floods, and Tar sand sludge more carbon-intensive at all stages or production and use.	CLIM 17
Amme Hogan	April 13, 2013	Aquifer contamination all along the pipeline's route	RISK 07
Amme Hogan	April 13, 2013	Any jobs from building the pipeline will be short term.	SO 04
AmundsonR	April 18, 2013	Working with them, with Canada on the Keystone Pipeline will strengthen our energy policy.	PN 10
Amy	March 9, 2013	TransCanada is taking advantage of our small community infrastructure by bullying individual farmers and ranchers. They are attacking the very core of what sustains the State of Nebraska. TransCanada will not provide any long term jobs for Nebraska - they will destroy our land, and that is all.	LEG 02
Amy	March 9, 2013	The proposed XL Pipeline will contribute nothing the the economy of Nebraska. What sustains the economy of the State of Nebraska is agriculture, small town living, and the strength of our farming and ranching communities.	SO 10
Amy	March 13, 2013	The KXL route is significantly affecting many elderly property owners who do not communicate via the computer instead by phone or newspapers. Perhaps, you should consider posting some newspaper bulletins with information on where to mail comments in addition to an accessible phone line for the landowners to call in with comments. The elderly population has been taken advantage of throughout this process and at the very minimum they deserve to have their voices heard in a manner in which they are used to communicating.	PRO 06
Amy	March 14, 2013	... the elderly population being most affected and lacking the means to submit daily comments deserve more than one hearing for a project that has devastating consequences to their way of life and health.	PRO 06

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Amy	March 14, 2013	... the elderly population being most affected and lacking the means to submit daily comments deserve more than one hearing for a project that has devastating consequences to their way of life and health.	PRO 06
Amy	March 14, 2013	Due to the Nebraska EIS Hearing falling during the one of the busiest seasons for farmers and ranchers I suggest that Nebraska should too get a National Interest Hearing. Right now, farmers and ranchers are extremely consumed with calving and planting given they are the ones who will be most impacted they deserve more than one chance to weigh in on this issue	PRO 06
Amy	March 14, 2013	Due to the Nebraska EIS Hearing falling during the one of the busiest seasons for farmers and ranchers I suggest that Nebraska should too get a National Interest Hearing. Right now, farmers and ranchers are extremely consumed with calving and planting given they are the ones who will be most impacted they deserve more than one chance to weigh in on this issue.	PRO 06
Amy	March 19, 2013	First, thank you for acknowledging in the SEIS the NDEQ Sandhills in your report. I wanted to bring to your attention in addition two additional maps that show the extended boundary of the Sandhills in addition to the map TransCanada submitted with their original application. This is another USGS map showing the real Sandhills, <a href="http://co.water.usgs.gov/nawqa/hpgw/images/nhp_studies.jpg">http://co.water.usgs.gov/nawqa/hpgw/images/nhp_studies.jpg</a> .  Also, this map was included in an article in the Omaha World Herald; the source of the map is " <a href="http://www.transcanda.com">http://www.transcanda.com</a> " <a href="http://www.transcanda.com">www.transcanda.com</a> , <a href="http://www.omaha.com/article/20110726/NEWS01/110729821/1072">http://www.omaha.com/article/20110726/NEWS01/110729821/1072</a> .	WRG 06
Amy	April 17, 2013	In summary, as you now know the NDEQ depiction of the Sandhills is inaccurate the route still crosses the Sandhills and very vulnerable areas. If the pipeline has to be built and it has to cross Nebraska then it needs to be moved out of the Ogallala Aquifer and the Sandhills and lie next to Keystone I. Keep your focus on clean energy.	PN 02
Amy	April 22, 2013	It's not true that tar sands expansion will happen regardless of the decision you make about Keystone XL. If built, the pipeline would enable 30 per cent more tar sands to be produced.	PN 06
Amy	April 23, 2013	Economically it will not be beneficial for the US as much of the sales will go to China and other countries that are industrializing at a frightening pace. And control of that rapid industrialization will be out of the hands of any socially or politically responsible group until it is WAY too late to do anything about it. Global warming will accelerate even faster than it is doing currently.	PN 07, CLIM 14

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Amy	April 23, 2013	The pipeline will also have spills - like the ones in the Kalamazoo River and in Arkansas - and these will be a nightmare for the local ecology as they are even harder to clean up than typical oil spills. There is an incredible lack of foresight regarding risk of spills an a stunning, shameful irresponsibility on the part of oil companies to even try to prepare for adequate cleanup. Paper towels in Arkansas? Really? Can we not hold them accountable for being prepared before anything like this happens?	RISK 29
Amy A. Schaffer	April 22, 2013	The other common argument from the proponents was about energy security. This pipeline will do nothing for energy security in the United States. The product from diluted bitumen is a Grade IV fuel that cannot even be burned in the United States because of our emission standards. Furthermore, TransCanada refuses to sign documentation guaranteeing it for U.S. consumption in any capacity.	PN 13
Amy A. Schaffer	April 22, 2013	One of the overwhelming arguments from the proponents was for jobs. What about the jobs of our farmers and ranchers? Unlike the temporary jobs of the construction workers for KXL, the job of the farmer and rancher is for their lifetime and for their children and grandchildren's lifetime. If jobs is going to be a factor in this decision than the jobs of the farmers and ranchers should weigh heavier than those of the unions, the farmers and ranchers are after all putting food on everyone's tables all across this country.	SO 12
Amy Allen	March 6, 2013	It is well known that extraction of oil from the tar sands results in over 2 times the carbon emissions(well to tank) of oil from conventional land sources. Building the pipeline will result in greatly increased CO2 emissions from increased extraction of oil from tar sands.	CLIM 12
Amy Allen	March 6, 2013	It is not true that Alberta's tar sands would continue to be commercially developed at the same scale if the pipeline were not built. The pipeline makes transport of oil from the tar sands to the Gulf of Mexico economically feasible, where it can be transported to the rest of the world.	PN 06
Amy Allen	March 6, 2013	I have learned that the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement was actually written by a contractor paid by TransCanada, Environmental Resources Management, and that a similar conflict of interest existed with the first Environmental Impact Statement. I understand that these reports can be written by contractors, but it is simply unacceptable that a report would be written by a consulting firm with financial ties to, in fact being paid by, the company whose project is under review.	PRO 01

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Amy Allen	March 6, 2013	Also, the authors (Skinner and Sweeney) add that, "By helping to lock in US dependence on fossil fuels, Keystone XL will impede progress toward green and sustainable economic renewal and will have a chilling effect on green investments and green jobs creation. The green economy has already generated 2.7 million jobs in the US and could generate many more." Cornell University Global Labor Institute(Lara Skinner and Sean Sweeney, 2011) " <a href="http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/globallaborinstitute/research/upload/GLI_KeystoneXL_012312_FIN.pdf">http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/globallaborinstitute/research/upload/GLI_KeystoneXL_012312_FIN.pdf</a> "here.	REF
Amy Allen	March 6, 2013	A recent report from the Cornell University Global Labor Institute(Lara Skinner and Sean Sweeney, 2011) casts serious doubt on the jobs claims made by TransCanada and the petroleum industry. The authors conclude, "The industry's claim that KXL will create 119,000 total jobs (direct, indirect, and induced) is based on a flawed and poorly documented study commissioned by TransCanada (The Perryman Group study). Perryman wrongly includes over \$1 billion in spending and over 10,000 person-years of employment for a section of the Keystone project in Kansas and Oklahoma that is not part of KXL and has already been built." Cornell University Global Labor Institute Study link: " <a href="http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/globallaborinstitute/research/upload/GLI_KeystoneXL_012312_FIN.pdf">http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/globallaborinstitute/research/upload/GLI_KeystoneXL_012312_FIN.pdf</a> "here.	SO 02
Amy Bones	April 22, 2013	The oil will be exported. Because of these exports, the pipeline will not reduce the United States dependence on Middle Eastern oil. <a href="http://allrisknoreward.com">allrisknoreward.com</a> The pipeline would carry diluted bitumen across the heartland of America to be exported to foreign countries.	PN 01
Amy Bones	April 22, 2013	The pipeline is very likely to leak and to ruin the pristine Ogallala aquifer. Pipelines leak and if this pipeline leaks (which it is likely to do), it will contaminate the Ogallala aquifer, one of the world's largest underground sources of fresh water.. In some places the aquifer is buried 1,200 feet deep, but in many places it is at or very close to the surface, often less than five feet below ground.	WRG 01
Amy Brt	April 22, 2013	Please protect our water our unique sandhills ecosystem and the safety of the citizens of Nebraska.	WRG 01
Amy Carpenter	March 10, 2013	That our administration would even consider accepting the pseudo-scientific report that has just been released, when it was in part drafted by an organization up to its hips in profiteering by the tar sands extraction industry, is offensive and smacks loudly of the same kind of collusion we've suffered under the specious actions of ALEC.	PRO 01
Amy Cederlind	April 22, 2013	No pipeline should go anywhere near our aquifer in Nebraska. Water is a precious resource.	WRG 01

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amy cyphers	April 22, 2013	I implore you to stop the pipeline in its tracks and make this a grand first step in Americas pursuit of renewable energy sources.	ACK
amy cyphers	April 22, 2013	Having grown up with prolonged droughts in the desert of Western Colorado I know all too well how PRECIOUS the aquifer is. Please support calling a special Unicameral session to protect the aquifer and do whats right for Nebraskans -- and everybody else. Please re-route the pipeline AROUND the aquifer.	WRG 04, ALT 06
Amy Defigueiredo	April 17, 2013	Do not allow the Keystone XL Pipeline. If the United States does not have the infrastructure and money to manage the levees of New Orleans, or the 40+ year old nuclear power plants dotting our landscape, how is it going to manage the Keystone XL Pipeline? It won't. It won't be managed. It puts more emphasis on oil dependency for the world; opposite what we should be focusing on for energy sources.	RISK 14, PN 03
Amy Forson	April 5, 2013	Why don't we simply build a new refinery by the tar sands? There's not been a new refinery since the '70's in this country.	ALT 08
Amy Goodwin	April 22, 2013	Tar sands crude is up to 70 times more viscous, 20 times more acidic, and up to 10 times more sulfuric than conventional crude adding to the fatigue and possible rupture of a pipeline.	RISK 11
Amy Goodwin	April 22, 2013	The industry considers its diluent formulas "proprietary" information and won't share it with regulators. Incomplete MSDS sheets put first responders and the communities they serve at risk. This happened at the 2010 Kalamazoo spill in Michigan.	RISK 12
Amy Goodwin	April 22, 2013	The "new" northern segment still crosses the sensitive Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer, a major supply of drinking water and irrigation. The pipeline still crosses the Yellowstone River which has already suffered one tar sands spill.	WRS 01, WRG 01
Amy Jones	April 18, 2013	The pipeline is very likely to leak	ACK
Amy Jones	April 18, 2013	Keystone XL will contribute dramatically to climate change.	CLIM 14
Amy Jones	April 18, 2013	The Keystone XL tar sands pipeline is designed as a pipeline through the United States, not to the United States. The oil will be exported. Because of these exports, the pipeline will not reduce the United States' dependence on Middle Eastern oil.	PN 07
Amy Jones	April 18, 2013	TransCanada's existing Keystone I tar sands pipeline has reportedly leaked 14 times since it went into operation in June 2010, including one spill of 24,000 gallons.	RISK 26
Amy Jones	April 18, 2013	Pipelines leak and if this pipeline leaks (which it is likely to do), it will contaminate the Ogallala aquifer, one of the world's largest underground sources of fresh water ..	WRG 01
Amy Kantor	April 22, 2013	We can build wind turbines across our plains creating more jobs and decreasing our dependency on foreign oil.	SO 05
Amy Mcreynolds	April 15, 2013	If anything, industries like solar need subsidies much more than fossil fuel companies.	ALT 01
Amy Perlmutter	March 14, 2013	I am disgusted to learn that groups representing oil interests had such a heavy hand in drafting the EIS for Keystone. These companies have a vested interest in developing the tar sands.	PRO 01

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Amy Robillard	April 15, 2013	The jobs that will be created by BUILDING or REFURBISHING EXISTING FACTORIES to build solar systems and wind turbines in this country will be LONG-LASTING jobs for half a million people, not the temporary jobs for a few thousand that actually will materialize with the pipeline construction. Our existing electricity grid needs a total facelift, that is another long-term job.	SO 05
Amy Roe	April 22, 2013	Section 4.14 of the SEIS details the impacts of climate change on the proposed project. The document does not discuss the impacts that the project will have on climate change, or the severity of the risks that the project would pose to Delaware or other coastal states.	CLIM 12
Amy Roe	April 22, 2013	The greenhouse gases that would be emitted into the atmosphere with the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline would increase our local vulnerability to sea level rise.	CLIM 17
Amy Schaffer	April 22, 2013	They have solicited eminent domain for the last four years threatening landowners for a project that is non-existent and seizing up perpetual easements for pennies in comparison to what they have spent on marketing this project to our State and Country.	LEG 02
Amy Schaffer	April 22, 2013	This pipeline will do nothing for energy security in the United States. The product from diluted bitumen is a Grade IV fuel that cannot even be burned in the United States because of our emission standards.	PN 01
Amy Schaffer	April 22, 2013	The comment period needs extended, this is the busiest time for farmers and ranchers. There was also a full blown blizzard during the State Hearing and many were unable to attend. Although there was strong opposition at the hearing, had it not been for the weather the Heartland Event Center would have been filled with opponents. Please consider another State Hearing or an extension of the comment period. The farmers and ranchers will be the ones affected by this decision they deserve another chance to let their voice be heard.	PRO 06, PRO 04
Amy Schaffer	April 22, 2013	[The project] still crosses the Ogallala Aquifer. The issue with this route has always been about the water, and it is still about the water. I truly cannot comprehend why anyone in their right mind would advocate placing a manmade pipeline less than a .5" thick that most certainly will have manmade error filled full of undisclosed carcinogens over the Ogallala Aquifer.	RISK 24, RISK 14, WRG 01
Amy Schaffer	April 22, 2013	Unlike the temporary jobs of the construction workers for KXL, the job of the farmer and rancher is for their lifetime and for their children and grandchildren's lifetime.	SO 12

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Amy Schaffer	April 22, 2013	Moving onto the soil, as acknowledged in the SEIS the pipeline is not out of the Sandhills it is only out of the NDEQ Sandhills. Figure 3.3.2-4 in the SEIS supports this showing the Sandhills boundary extending to Keystone I as it does in the USGS map that TransCanada submitted with their original application. Based upon conversations with EPA scientists, to protect a characteristic you should use a map of that characteristic, so in this instance to protect our water sources the Department of State should use a map of the Ogallala Aquifer and route the pipeline accordingly.	SOIL 07
Amy Schaffer	April 22, 2013	More over there is no way that they will be able to lay the pipeline without damaging our precious irrigated meadows.	VEG 02
Amy Schaffer	April 22, 2013	There is no viable route through the State of Nebraska with the existing entry point. The route still crosses the Sandhills, Ogallala Aquifer, high water tables, porous permeable soils, and corrosive soils.	WRG 01
Amy Vanderboegh	April 15, 2013	Additionally, we are supporting the middle east by continuing to use crude oil instead of natural resources. Please use this \$\$ to invest in renewable and/or local resources.	ALT 01
Amy Waters	March 11, 2013	I just read that the glowing environmental report that okayed the pipeline was written by the tar sands industry people!	PRO 01
Amy Waters	March 21, 2013	Is this true? Was the Keystone XL pipeline SEIS written by the same people who said cigarettes are not addictive?	PRO 01
Amy Waters	March 21, 2013	Reject the pipeline and anyone who says it's safe to transport the dirtiest of the dirty oil through inadequate pipes over 1,000 bodies of water.	WRS 01
Amy Waters	April 22, 2013	There is simply not enough atmosphere to absorb what oil companies have in their reserves today. In fact if we burn just one fifth of what is in the reserves today (more drilling aside) that will put us over 2 degrees, and 2 degrees means one serious fever. I've even heard 2 degrees described by scientists as certain death for the continent of Africa.	CLIM 05
Amyelyse	April 4, 2013	Big Oil wants [Keystone XL] very badly. The smarty-pants all say it doesn't really matter, because the filthy tar sands are going to come out of the ground whether Obama approves the pipeline or not. Which makes you wonder: Then why does Big Oil want it so badly? It's true that rejecting the pipeline isn't as important to the climate fight as imposing tough new carbon regulations on coal plants, but there's no reason Obama can't do both. He's in a war with Big Oil, whether he likes it or not, and Keystone is a battle he can win. --Michael Grunwald 4/2/13 Time Magazine	ACK

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Amyelyse	April 9, 2013	In any human's deepest darkest moments, there always seems to be someone close by offering you a drug or drink with the best of intentions, to alleviate some pain for a while. Well, here we are in financial straits, the economy teetering, and here comes manufactured news of the oil boom we're sitting on, oil all around us--all we have to do is take advantage of the gift our neighbor is offering, we could be the leading exporter, they say. These are not words from friends with the best of intentions. This is pandering and egregious greed, taking advantage of our hard times from the carpetbaggers of our time. Let us not drink from our "friend's" well. We know better; we've been advertised to before; It offers us (the few) a sweet taste, a sweet life, but is straight poison as sure as it is treason to defy our future and accept this "choice of reason."	ACK
Amyelyse	April 9, 2013	oil manufactured from the tar sands, even with the future cuts to car mpgs, the recent closings of the coal plants, all the fluorescent light bulb changes, and the not quite million electric vehicles on the road by 2015...Leaks and explosions of pipelines aside, fouled drinking and crop water aside, poisoned air and soil aside, First Nations' sacred land rights aside, whatever migrations are to come aside, there is not enough time or capacity for our climate to stomach the extraction--much less the burning--of what is being offered to the world by tar sands.	CU 04, CLIM 12, RISK 07, RISK 24
Anahata Pomeroy	April 2, 2013	The recent Arkansas spill is making the dangers of spills ever-present. People and organizations with experts in the field know this is foolhardy.	RISK 14
Anahata Pomeroy	April 2, 2013	My own care and concern is for America--its beauty, it's ability to provide potable drinking water and land for farms, cities without toxic chemicals and a country that is not increasing CO2 pollution.	WRG 01, CLIM 14
Anders, Cindy R.	April 9, 2013	We cannot take a chance on any spills.	ACK
Anders, Cindy R.	April 9, 2013	We need to look for another way to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.	PN 02
Andrea Haschke	March 7, 2013	Developing cleaner sources of energy will create more jobs and a healthier planet than the rash and exploitive Keystone Pipeline tar sands project could EVER deliver!	SO 05
Andrea Hegland	March 29, 2013	Fortunately, environmental momentum in Canada means that other new tar sands infrastructure is no longer a guarantee, and stopping Keystone XL will indeed be a big step against the tar sands.	PN 06
Andrea Howard	April 22, 2013	Instead our state leaders should be looking for ways to increase our use of alternative energy sources. Windmills over oil spills indeed	PN 02

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Andrea Howard	April 22, 2013	This pipeline carries the most crude form of oil with accompanying carcinogenic chemicals include benzene. The question is not if, but when, this pipeline will sprout leaks and, in turn, poison the Ogallala Aquifer. This aquifer, as you know, supplies drinking water to hundreds of communities, as well as irrigates the crops and livestock raised in the Heartland. Benzene is particularly troubling since there is no procedure that will fully remove this chemical from the water. The Keystone XL pipeline will jeopardize our ecosystems, our land, and our water.	RISK 24, RISK 12, WRG 01
Andrea Kuhn	April 22, 2013	At the very least move the damn thing completely off the the aquifer.	ALT 06
Andrea Kuhn	April 22, 2013	I urge you to stop the building of the pipeline as it puts not only the immediate area at risk but the entire Ogallala Aquifer. Perhaps in the immediate future it would be well monitored. But sooner or later either human error or neglect will occur and then there is potential for great disaster.	WRG 01
Andrea Lawse	April 22, 2013	You are putting at risk an inestimably precious water source for Nebraskans and surrounding states.	ACK
Andrea Mills	April 10, 2013	Wind, sun, and water ought to be the focus of power development and we should abandon any coal mining, fracking, and tar sands of any sort, especially pipeline deals where we get limited benefit shading to no benefit and then to actual harm	ALT 01
Andrea Vetter	April 11, 2013	No more toxic oil spills polluting our streams, soil, wells, and air! We need more solar, wind and hydro power and fewer Keystone XL's.	RISK 07, ALT 01
Andrei Bulucea	March 14, 2013	Keystone represents an acceleration in the amount of CO2 generated into the atmosphere	CLIM 12
Andrew Bailie	April 22, 2013	INVEST THIS MONEY INTO CLEAN ENERGY RESOURCES NOW! TransCanada and many other companies like them need to wake. We need clean energy on a massive scale. NOT MORE BIG OIL. Smaller cities like Omaha and Lincoln need more affordable public transportation (Gee a train system would be nice instead of more overpasses). It would be nice to see some money for that instead of more of the same.	PN 02
Andrew Black	April 22, 2013	steady production increase[s in North American crude oil], driven by employment of technology advances, will continue to put downward pressure on prices. However, significant investment in transportation infrastructure is needed to bring these lower-priced supplies to American consumers	PN 04
Andrew Black	April 22, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline will benefit U.S. consumers by transporting lower-priced Canadian and U.S. crude oil. While prices do fluctuate, for the last year U.S. produced crude oil has priced between \$10 and \$20 per barrel lower than internationally imported oil...Furthermore, Canadian crude, such as Western Canada Select, is priced between \$27 and \$37 lower than internationally priced crude oil, a further potential cost-savings for those with access to these domestic supplies.	PN 12

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Andrew Black	April 22, 2013	Corrosion as the cause of pipeline incidents is down 76% over the last 10 years, third party damage (such as a utility operator digging near a pipeline with a backhoe) is down 59%, operator error is down 53%, equipment failures are down 26% and pipe material failures are down 23%.	RISK 14
Andrew Black	April 22, 2013	Over the last 10 years, according to the operator managed Pipeline Performance Tracking System, the number of releases nationwide from onshore transmission pipelines are down 59% and the number of barrels spilled are down 43%.	RISK 14
Andrew Black	April 22, 2013	Pipelines are the safest way to transport crude oil and the Keystone XL pipeline will be among the safest of pipelines.	RISK 14
Andrew Clarke	March 11, 2013	the project flies in the face of all other efforts to build a clean alternative energy economy.	PN 03
Andrew Dillon	April 13, 2013	There are more than enough concerns about this pipeline to give us pause. This is a flawed proposal and one that promises, if pushed through, to have significant consequences for safety, security and property for decades. This is not an appropriate investment for us at this time	PN 08, PN 05
Andrew Dunning	April 22, 2013	When it spills, as it certainly will, cleanup will not be sufficient to mitigate the environmental destruction it will cause.	RISK 08
Andrew Goebel	April 15, 2013	We can not begin to take appropriate action on climate change if we are investing in projects that are going to make the situation worse.	CLIM 14
Andrew Goebel	April 15, 2013	We need to spend money on projects that will provide carbon-less energy and update our transportation infrastructure - this will provide us with the needed jobs that Keystone proponents harp about.	PN 02
Andrew Grier	April 22, 2013	My concern is based on the lack of comfort in the long term liability incurred by me the landowner as well as an ill defined sense of responsibility on the part of TransCanada for any accidents.	LEG 06
Andrew Grier	April 22, 2013	In addition, the route interferes with my place of domicile and dramatically would alter the landscape and revenue capability of my property. The comfort level with the safety, responsibility and direct impact on my property is not very good for me.	SO 18
Andrew Gunther	April 22, 2013	Many people think that if impacts get severe in the future we can make policy changes to reduce emissions, solving the climate change problem just as you might decide to open a window to reduce the impact of a smoking fireplace. Unfortunately, this is not true. Once released, carbon pollution stays in the atmosphere for decades, continuing to trap heat energy that would otherwise escape to space.	CLIM 14

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		the possibility of an oil company foreign no less building a massive petroleum pipeline through the Sand Hills and over the world's largest natural aquifer.	
Andrew J Köhel	April 22, 2013	It is important that we protest this seemingly forced construction of this pipeline because it provides fresh drinking water to the millions surrounding the aquifer as well as the fact that it is a vital resource for our national economic security. As you are well aware it allows Nebraska famers to irrigate their farmlands. Whilst this pipeline would provide additional jobs to Americans and supplement our insatiable demand for petro fuels it is still not worth the risk of a spill from occurring in this nation's heartland. You cannot skim oil from an aquifer such as you are able to from a gulf. You are not able to extract it from fertile soils in the "bread basket" of the world. It could cause a precipitous rise in prices of agricultural commodities by a wide margin.	RISK 10, RISK 07, WRG 01
Andrew Johnson	March 18, 2013	Approving the Keystone XL pipeline is the stupidest idea I have heard in a very long time! It won't bring down the price of oil because the price is set on the international market. It won't produce many jobs - it's a pipeline. It will cause an environmental disaster due to the company running it.	PN 04
Andrew Knutson	April 19, 2013	he allure of a plentiful supply of cheap oil may be tempting, but simple economics dictates that decreasing the price of one good will decrease demand for its complement good, in this case, sustainable, alternative energy. As the demand for clean energy decreases, so too will the incentive to develop new technologies to increase the viability of solar, wind, and geothermal energy resources. Construction of the Keystone XL pipeline could in fact erase recent advances in sustainable energy.	PN 03
Andrew McClaine	March 10, 2013	Tar sands oil spills will pollute our water. Tar sands pipelines have a history of many more spills than light crude pipelines. In fact the first Keystone pipeline had 12 spills in the first 12 months of operation. And tar sands spills are extraordinarily difficult to clean up. We are still recovering from the spill on the Kalamazoo River in 2010 with total cleanup costs of over 750 million dollars.	RISK 13
Andrew McClaine	March 10, 2013	In addition, the pipeline will only create 2,500 temporary jobs - and most of those jobs will likely go to Canadians.	SO 09
Andrew McDonald	April 22, 2013	The State Department's finding that this pipeline would have negligible environmental impacts is absurd and indefensible. The mining and processing of tar sands into fuels is very energy intensive and has high local environmental impacts. However, the overarching impact will be from the commitment to extract and burn these tar sands for decades to come, which would release vast quantities of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere.	CLIM 13

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Andrew Mcfadden	April 16, 2013	This pipeline poses an unacceptable risk to water. TransCanada's first Keystone pipeline spilled 14 times in the U.S. in its first year of operation, and Enbridge, another pipeline operator, suffered a spill of more than one million gallons in the Kalamazoo River in 2010. The pipeline's risk to water has not changed at all with the new route. It still crosses the Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer, and this was the reason that Gov. Heineman, Sen. Johanns and President Obama rejected the route the first time around.	RISK 26, RISK 07, WRG 06
Andrew Miller	April 4, 2013	Transporting oil through pipeline is inherently safer than rail, and regardless of the approval of the Keystone or not, oil is going to be mined and used, either by us or other countries.	PN 10, ALT 09
Andrew Miller	April 22, 2013	Water is life! The Ogallala Aquifer is the most important natural resource in our state. It also stretches from South Dakota south to Texas. Contamination would be devastating.	WRG 01
Andrew Pasco	April 4, 2013	The latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete -- it ignores risk for toxic spills, catastrophic impacts on our climate, and the clear consensus among financial analysts that Keystone XL would be a tipping point for further tar sands development.	ACK
Andrew Pennell	April 4, 2013	Do what Europe did and invest in clean energy. Public debt isn't a problem, private debt is. Look at the return on the dollar that the interstate system brought in.	ALT 01
Andrew Phillips	April 5, 2013	The group behind Keystone XL has a terrible safety record.	RISK 25
Andrew Stone	April 21, 2013	Finally, the burning of this low grade, sulphurous oil will create even more impact on our environment - even if exported. It's one single system on this planet.	CLIM 14
Andrew Stone	April 21, 2013	Because of the known flaws in the peer reviewed environmental impact statement, Keystone XL must be stopped.	PRO 01
Andrew Stone	April 21, 2013	Besides the damage done in Canada, the possibility of a leak or misshap such as in Mayflower, Arkansas - 20 times worse given the size of KXL versus the Mayflower ruptured pipe.	RISK 18
Andrew Stone	April 21, 2013	Besides the damage done in Canada, the possibility of a leak or misshap such as in Mayflower, Arkansas - 20 times worse given the size of KXL versus the Mayflower ruptured pipe. Finally, the burning of this low grade, sulphurous oil will create even more impact on our environment - even if exported. It's one single system on this planet.	RISK 18, RISK 13
Andrew Tirado	March 17, 2013	The proposed jobs that would be created by the approval of this Keystone XL pipeline will be more of a deterrent to the U.S. economy than a benefit. Employment by Keystone XL jobs would be short lived and would hinder real prospects of economic progress.	SO 08

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Andy & Mary Collins	March 11, 2013	Development of alternative fuels that are cleaner and have less impact on the environment should be the focus of America's energy initiatives. Take all that pipe designed for the Keystone project and turn it into windmills! It is already in the portions of the US with the greatest potential for wind energy.	ALT 01
Andy Johnson	March 6, 2013	We need a new energy policy that takes us away from ever more expensive, ever more damaging, and ever declining supplies of this one time planetary energy inheritance.	PN 02
Andy Johnson	March 6, 2013	The jobs we will see from the construction phase will disappear shortly after construction is completed.	SO 04
Andy Johnson	March 6, 2013	The relatively few remaining jobs will be simply pipeline monitoring jobs.	SO 04
Andy Karnopp	March 1, 2013	Oil pipelines are nothing new. What makes this one different?	ACK
Andy Mckerral	April 5, 2013	It seems to me that if we invested the same amount of money currently spent in spill cleanups, litigations and penalties to produce renewable energy instead, we'd be well on our way to ridding ourselves of these kind of problems.	ALT 01
Andy Mckerral	April 19, 2013	... if this country spent the same amount of money expended to create the Keystone XL on solar or another focused source of non-polluting energy, it's probable that many of the technical issues that are holding back broader use of alternative energy would be solved.	ALT 01
Andy Mckerral	April 19, 2013	Additionally it's my understanding that this oil brought down from Canada is not intended for United States consumption, but is slated instead for export!	PN 07
Andy Mckerral	April 19, 2013	This Keystone XL pipeline is one short-term decision that has no long-term benefit for anyone but the petroleum industry.	PN 07
Angel Hinzo	April 22, 2013	My family resides in Nebraska and I am speaking on their behalf. Considering a number of people are still recovering from the flooding of the Missouri it would be horrendous to advocate for a pipeline that places so many people at risk of losing their water resources. Additionally the possible negative consequences of a leak and what that would do to the entire countrys water table are too great. The only solution is to invest in cleaner energy and the building of this pipeline should be out of the question.	RISK 07
Angela	April 15, 2013	Oil is not that important and we have PLENTY of rail to get it where it need to go.	ALT 04
Angela	April 22, 2013	It's not true that tar sands expansion will happen regardless of the decision you make about Keystone XL. If built, the pipeline would enable 30 per cent more tar sands to be produced...Furthermore, tar sands development is proceeding without any regulations in place to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and Canada has failed to take meaningful action on climate change. This means that approving Keystone XL would have a significant impact on emissions.	PN 11, CLIM 12
Angela Alston	April 11, 2013	Let's focus our attention on developing alternative fuels.	PN 02

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Angela Coryell	March 10, 2013	Are we prepared to risk poisoning our precious ever-shrinking supply of ground water when this pipeline breaks? And statistics show that most if not all pipelines break and cause leaks, so with Keystone XL it's not "if" it's "when".	WRG 01, RISK 14
Angela D'orfani	March 31, 2013	The effects of climate change are being seen with alarming regularity and are costing all of us, worldwide, billions of dollars and thousands of human lives not to mention the lives of all other living beings that we dominate on this planet.	CLIM 17
Angela D'orfani	March 31, 2013	Climate change is THE most important issue of our time, we have already delayed too long and now the actions will have to become serious, no more nibbling around the edges and doing as little as possible in an attempt to placate the environmental movement while still making the oil industry happy.	CLIM 18
Angela Gardner	April 5, 2013	We need to deal with the reality that fossil fuel is now an extremely limited resource.	PN 02
Angela Hultberg	April 22, 2013	The Ogallala Aquifer is so important to the state of Nebraska. It is vital to the survival of the citizens of this state. It must remain contaminate free. I dont want to see another Arkansas disaster followed by an Exxon cover up. Its not worth the risk to our aquifer. Nothing is 100% safe.	WRG 01
Angela Johnson	April 11, 2013	Keystone XL doesn't help global warming/climate change - it exacerbates it, and keeps Americans "in oil." We need to use LESS ENERGY, and put more of our efforts into developing clean energy, but we need to reduce our energy use	PN 02
Angela Johnson	April 11, 2013	the way to get off Foreign oil is to USE LESS OIL. Not find more in America, where the mess and spills and clean up and environmental damage further hurts us	PN 04
Angela Perino	March 30, 2013	Please keep in mind that the Canadians won't allow a pipe line through their own country so why should the USA risk unknown damage to our farm lands with the Keystone XL flowing oil all the way from Canada to Louisiana.	PN 06
Angela Wallis	April 2, 2013	we must use government and private resources to develop solar, wind and other alternative, clean energy sources in place of oil.	ALT 01
Angela Wallis	April 2, 2013	The risk of further exacerbating the ill effects of climate change is also too great.	CLIM 14
Angela Wallis	April 2, 2013	The risk for pipeline failure resulting in spills is too high. The risks are too great to groundwater, surface water, and the homes of American citizens.	RISK 07, RISK 06

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Angela Zrull	April 2, 2013	We don't need the risk this pipeline poses. The money that we might gain in a small number of temporary jobs will not make up for the money that will be spent and the damage that will be caused when it ruptures, leaks, or in some other way damages the environment. The only reason the Canadian company is pushing this is because they can't get it through Canada. The First Nation is against it and won't allow it to cross their land. I have heard about at least 3 ruptures causing great messes here in the USA just in the last couple of weeks - and I'm sure I only hear about the big ones. This is not a "national security" issue. You know full well that most of that dirty oil is low quality and will be exported. It will not be to our benefit; we'll just be used as chumps to help a big oil company reap even bigger profits. There is nothing in it for us but potential (if not certain) damage to our environment.	PN 07, PN 05
Angelica Taggart	March 6, 2013	I am glad we are looking at our own continent for fuel... However, why can't we buy it from Canada and truck in the oil? It would help create much needed jobs, and one truck crashing and spilling it's load would be a lot less damaging to the environment than a pipeline springing a leak...I am against the pipeline when there are other alternatives!	ALT 09
Angelina Frost	March 17, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline is bad for the environment, bad for America and does nothing for jobs or our economy.	ACK
Angelique Sundermeyer	April 1, 2013	Who will really benefit from this in the end?	ACK
Angelique Sundermeyer	April 1, 2013	Do you feel the benefits worth these risks?	PN 05
Angelique Sundermeyer	April 1, 2013	If so wouldn't that [contamination of water supplies] poison us, damage crops and hurt wilderness and wildlife?	RISK 07
Angelique Sundermeyer	April 1, 2013	Is it true that the pipeline is in danger of contaminating water supplies?	WRG 01
Angie Agapetus	April 14, 2013	The crude coke byproduct, itself a pollutant, would stand in piles as a contaminant to be disposed of, as it builds up now along Houston's ship channel.	CU 08
Anita Bigelow	March 19, 2013	the extraction methods at the origin end are very environmentally damaging and the uses of the fossil fuels the pipeline will carry will exacerbate and accelerate climate change	CLIM 06
Anita Bigelow	March 19, 2013	It has short-term shortcomings -- leaks being the main troubling possibility reinforced by your Department's release of a draft environmental review of the pipeline so	RISK 21
Anita Doyle	April 11, 2013	patently flawed in its assessment that it would be laughable, were the implications for the future of the planet and our country not so horrific	ACK

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Anita Duvall	April 3, 2013	We have the technology to convert to clean, safe, non-nuclear, sustainable energy alternatives; in addition to weatherizing homes and assisting low income families to reduce their dependence on the fossil fuel system.	ALT 01
Anita Frauenshuh	April 4, 2013	In particular, the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) fails to: account for the full life-cycle carbon pollution impacts of developing, transporting, refining, and burning tar sands oil;	CLIM 05
Anita Frauenshuh	April 4, 2013	In particular, the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) fails to: examine the massive impacts to the boreal forest, its habitat, and its wildlife that will result through further tar sands development in Canada;	CU 01
Anita Frauenshuh	April 4, 2013	In particular, the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) fails to: adequately address safety concerns, including the increased corrosion and clean-up risks, posed by tar sands.	RISK 14
Anita Frauenshuh	April 4, 2013	In particular, the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) fails to: protect sensitive wildlife habitat and natural resources along the pipeline route, in particular the Ogallala Aquifer and Sandhills region;	WI 21
Anita Gebhardt	March 20, 2013	It has been documented that the pipe already delivered to work sites is defective, with holes you can see through, before it even goes into the ground!	RISK 23
Anita Walsh	April 4, 2013	The pipeline will not supply US with oil, but other countries. The pipeline threatens our environment severely. Shouldn't Americans have a safe, non-toxic environment ? These tar sands are the worst oil you can get, digging, selling and burning this oil is a nail in the coffin for the fight against climate change and its disasters. Do you NOT CARE about the effects of climate change on the planet?	CLIM 12
Ann Bacon	April 2, 2013	This pipeline would run through the heartland of America, a spill could contaminate important sources of drinking water, displace families from their homes, and jeopardize farmers and ranchers' way of life.	WRG 01, RISK 06
Ann Baker	April 22, 2013	The SEIS's conclusion that the pipeline will have no impact on climate — because there will be continued demand for oil with or without it — is a limited perspective. The SEIS does not consider the fact that tar sands oil is more carbon intensive than other oil and that the pipeline would hasten its extraction and the discharge of its carbon into an atmosphere that is already overloaded with green house gases. We do not need to encourage infrastructure for the dirty fuel that points the U.S. and global economy in the same old, wrong direction.	PN 06, CLIM 05

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Ann Boehm	March 10, 2013	When industry experts are charged with producing environmental impact statements, this is tantamount to putting the fox in charge of the hen house. The state department report cannot possibly be acceptable unless well qualified scientists, environmental experts, including climatologists, toxicologists, and engineers unaffiliated with Trans Canada or with any other profit making enterprise have constructed a full scale report and the public has been allowed a reasonable period to comment on it.	PRO 01
Ann Capotosto	March 15, 2013	We need clean energy. This pipeline will do nothing to move us forward. This pipeline will not provide the US with oil. This pipeline MUST NOT HAPPEN. The people of the USA have spoken and we will be heard.	PN 07, PN 02
Ann Corbitt	March 19, 2013	Tar sands are too toxic to water ways and people and the oil from them will go elsewhere and not o us here at home. WHY should our mid west farms and folks be inperil for \$\$\$ that will NOT help us to be independent from foreign oil pressures. If Canadians want to make \$\$\$ on tar sands let them funnel itot thru THEIR soils and waters.	PN 07, ALT 05
Ann Devish	April 22, 2013	Please do not allow this pipeline to go across Nebraska. It will put our water supply at risk. Water is much more important to sustain Nebraskas economy.	WRG 01
Ann Diehl	March 10, 2013	I believe the Keystone XL pipeline is dangerous for our planet and goes in the wrong direction for energy production in our country. I have also heard that the amount of jobs it would generate has been highly over estimated. Please lead in renewables. I want to be able to put solar panels on my home and have a small personal wind turbine as well. Help me and every other American be energy independant.	SO 04, PN 02
Ann Fell	March 21, 2013	most of us would welcome the oppotunity to take the steps necessary to move toward clean energy.	ALT 01
Ann Garey	April 22, 2013	When does another country have the right to impose the pipeline through our country. You know they will hire their own people.	SO 03
Ann Green	April 22, 2013	Just imagine the Arkansas leak into the Oglalla Aquifer. The devastation would be enormous.	RISK 07
Ann Harding	April 21, 2013	Not only does our nation not need the filthy, viscous, ruinous tar sands "oil", it is the preeminent disastrous choice to enable the extraction of this crap	ACK
Ann Harding	April 21, 2013	The mantra of jobs is trotted out, in the exact same format as every previous utterance of men of business and industry. It is painfully true, for following the short-term employment of construction, masses of our citizenry will be gainfully employed attempting to clean up after all the leaks, ruptures, and tornado-twisted effluents, including the myriad of medical industry employees who labor to palliate the millions of us who suffer the consequences of dwelling in the discharges of our industrial, extractive, chemically-addicted economy.	SO 04, PN 05

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Ann Horan	April 2, 2013	There have been too many disastrous accidents here in the states	RISK 08
Ann Johnson	April 2, 2013	We are now bearing witness to what happened in Arkansas. Imagine the devastation that would ensue if an accident of that nature were to happen in the middle of America's breadbasket. Our food supply would be directly impacted. The livelihood of farmers would be imperiled. An apology from a big corporation doesn't put food on our tables or money in the wallets of farmers.  When are you going to stop believing the lies told to you by the oil industry and wake up to the FACT that they cannot prevent accidents of this nature from happening? Cleaning then up is never a good option - just look at the continuing effects of the Exxon Valdez spill and despite the misinformation out there, it is widely known that the Gulf of Mexico has not yet recovered from the catastrophic spill incurred when the Deepwater Horizon exploded.	RISK 09
Ann King	March 24, 2013	put our resources into developing sustainable, renewable resources instead	PN 02
Ann Marie Kendrick	April 13, 2013	As someone who lives by the Kalamazoo River, I am appalled that anyone would consider risking aquifers with a tar sands leak!	ACK
Ann Medlock	March 7, 2013	The US State Department's report on the proposed Keystone XL pipeline is a farce and and a potential tragedy. The reasoning is faulty, the facts incomplete and the deception blatant.  Why on earth should the US help a Canadian corporation get its tar sands oil to a US port to be sold to the highest bidder? It wouldn't be our oil when it got to the Gulf.	PN 07
Ann Rennacker	March 14, 2013	Your recent report which was written by the pipeline supporters....	PRO 01
Ann Rennacker	March 14, 2013	Your recent report which was written by the pipeline supporters....	PRO 01
Ann Roos	April 22, 2013	DID YOU SEE WHAT HAPPENED IN MAYFLOWER, ARKANSAS?	ACK
Ann Schuenemann	April 9, 2013	The extraction of the oil from the tar sands releases 3 TIMES more greenhouse gasses than 'normal' oil drilling.	CLIM 05
Ann Schuenemann	April 9, 2013	The powerless in our country will suffer the most from passage of the Keystone XL. It will be built where those with the least political clout live. Those who can afford it the least will have their water & air contaminated, probably permanently.	EJ 03
Ann Schuenemann	April 9, 2013	A spill could render major parts of our country uninhabitable, permanently.	LU 01
Ann Schuenemann	April 9, 2013	I've heard it on TV that it's 'inevitable'. We do it or the Chinese do it. I don't believe anything is inevitable	PN 06

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Ann Schuenemann	April 9, 2013	The Big Oil Industry still has only primitive methods for cleaning up any potential (almost guaranteed) spills. Nothing has changes or advancements in oil clean up in for about 50 years. (No, disbursements do not count; they don't clean up the mess, just spread it out more so it is not visible.	RISK 19, RISK 08
Ann Schuenemann	April 9, 2013	Yes there are jobs to be gained, but he number is terribly inflated.	SO 02
Ann Tares	April 22, 2013	have [you] anticipated all challenges like the one in Arkansas and you can demonstrate technologies to prevent any endangerment to our water supplies.	RISK 14
Ann Teal	April 18, 2013	I am opposed to the Keystone pipeline that is being considered for the Dependence on oil and oil based products is encouraged by the large oil companies, while many, many citizens who are concerned about our environment, all across the US and Canada, are encouraging healthy ways to move about.	ACK
Ann Teal	April 18, 2013	I am opposed to the Keystone pipeline that is being considered for the The proposed area it will cover will destroy native forests, natural beauty which can never be replaced.	RISK 07
Ann Teal	April 18, 2013	I am opposed to the Keystone pipeline that is being considered for the The proposed pipeline will disturb not only wildlife - animals, birds and fish - but also the sources of their food.	WI 20
Ann Woll	March 29, 2013	given that only a handful of permanent jobs will result from this catastrophic construction project bisecting our land	PN 05
Ann Woll	March 29, 2013	Given that the citizens of the United States of America will suffer the environmental risk and harm from this pipeline, what possible justification is there for allowing it to be built?	PN 05
Ann Woll	March 29, 2013	given that only the companies that own the refineries preparing the oil for export will gain financially from this pipeline constructio	PN 07
Ann Woll	March 29, 2013	Given that the United States will not be using the dirty oil that will be piped across our entire country	PN 07
Ann Zito	March 10, 2013	You let one of the XL Pipeline CONTRACTORS WRITE the report on it's impact????? You and your vested interests need to be tagged as corrupt. What a load of disinformation!!!! Unbelievable!!!! Yeah, we're real stupid out here so you go padding your pockets with money from lying lobbyists and lying report results. Hope there's enough for your children to hide from the blame when all this crude spews out all over the globe due to the very contractors you're so in bed with screw up on the construction. This is just such convoluted practice. No best management here with this!	PRO 01

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Anna Delaski	April 16, 2013	The pipeline's risk to water has not changed at all with the new route. It still crosses the Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer, and this was the reason that Gov. Heineman, Sen. Johanns and President Obama rejected the route the first time around.	WRG 06
Anna Dent	April 5, 2013	I saw the Senate hearing on the Keystone XL and the builders of this atrocity stated FLATLY that all the oil will go on the international market that none is for the US. Let the Canadians tear up their own land; the US owes not one dime to this ill-fated project. Get some common sense, we gain nothing, no long term jobs once it is built!	PN 07
Anna Grabowski	April 10, 2013	We should stand with the Native people of Canada whose lives are being threatened and harmed by the development of these filthy, destructive tar sands.	ACK
Anna Grabowski	April 10, 2013	We should be following the lead of other industrialized countries that have committed to wind, solar and other less polluting sources of energy.	PN 02, ALT 01
Anna Hutchinson	April 12, 2013	he pipeline fight is more about right of way than another pipe. The corridor will be open to them for multiple pipes....Future actions for the pipeline folks are suspect.	ACK
Anna Hutchinson	April 12, 2013	The Nebraska press pushes cheap gasoline at the pump and jobs for Nebraskans- Not true figures. Nebraska Politicians do not voice our feelings.	ACK
Anna Hutchinson	April 12, 2013	Water is our most precious resource. Here in Nebraska we must protect the aquifer.	WRG 01
Anna Keaney	April 4, 2013	My 9-year old son and I implore you to read this message. Please help save our wildlife for his and future generations.	CU 01
Anna Keesey	April 9, 2013	Let fossil fuels get expensive and inconvenient and dangerous for us to use, and then watch the United States and the world make the changes we know are necessary	PN 09
Anna MacCashland	April 22, 2013	Water is not a renewable resource. The oil companies cannot guarantee "SAFE" pipelines or drilling procedures as we have seen in the horrific "accidents."	RISK 14
Anna Marasco	April 22, 2013	The rights of individual property owners should not be sacrificed in order for a foreign owned company, TransCanada to conduct business.	LEG 02
Anna Marasco	April 22, 2013	Further more, the aquifer and the health and safety of its above ground residents, flora, and fauna, should not be jeopardized for oil that is in no way insuring fuel security for the US.	WRG 01
Anna Mattes	March 10, 2013	I have just finished reading the March issue of National Geographic on the oil fields in the Dakotas which used to grow our wheat. . . ENOUGH ALREADY. . . Please stop this horrendous attach on the health of human beings. We cannot eat sand.. . . BAN FRACKING. . . and we cannot drink oil.	ACK
Anne Bennett	April 4, 2013	Tar sands are the most destructive oils to start with, then combine it with the danger of leaks and it becomes a never-ending nightmare.	RISK 24

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Anne Bjorkman	April 15, 2013	<p>As an Arctic biologist, I can tell you first-hand about the rapid changes that are taking place. Last summer, some of my experiments were destroyed due the massive and unprecedented amount of glacial meltwater that flooded our site. Summer temperatures have increased by nearly 2 degrees C at our site since we began recording them in 1992. That is an insanely rapid increase over such a short period of time, and it will only get worse.</p> <p>Climate change is happening, and it will continue to happen ... Denying the Keystone XL pipeline would not only be a huge step toward preventing future and even more drastic climate change, it would also send an important message to the rest of the world that it is time for bold action. The implications of this decision extend well beyond the boundaries of the United States.</p>	CLIM 05
Anne Caruso	March 28, 2013	<p>The carbon in the keystone tar sands must not be burned because it represents 50% of the carbon needed to raise the earth's temperature 2 degrees, the threshold that we must not cross. The tar sands oil is much more acidic and dirty than oil we have been using and as such it poses a great environmental threat to the areas that would be subject to spills from the pipeline.</p>	CLIM 05
Anne Curtis	March 17, 2013	<p>Either we continue down this path and ensure the destruction of incredible forests such as the Boreal.</p>	ACK
Anne Curtis	March 17, 2013	<p>The tar sands is one of the biggest ecological catastrophes in the history of human kind.</p>	ACK
Anne Curtis	March 17, 2013	<p>There are alternative solutions to this oil. Ones that will not leave our water undrinkable, our land toxic and our wildlife without habitat.</p>	ACK
Anne D. Burt	April 22, 2013	<p>As science reports have shown, the Keystone XL by itself will contribute significantly to global warming, even more so if its construction stimulates the expansion of Canada's tar sands industry. I have witnessed the environmental destruction to the land and the detrimental health impacts to those who live in the tar sands industrial area, and recognize the devastating climate change impacts that will be realized around the world if carbon intensive projects, like the tar sands, are fully developed. We can no longer afford to promote carbon intensive projects, which raise the level of greenhouse gases that science reports daily demonstrate are already affecting the Earth's ecosystems' health and well-being.</p>	CLIM 05

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Anne D. Burt	April 22, 2013	Canadian economists and investors claim that the Keystone XL would be a major conduit for tar sands oil from Canada, with eastward expansion along a reversed pipeline network controlled by Enbridge/Exxon Mobil also figuring as a conduit for moving the tar sands product to refineries on the coast. It is important to remember that Keystone XL is a pipeline through the US, not to it. With China and others owning a significant percent of the tar sands development project, the industry has made it clear that the plan is to find markets for tar sands oil outside of the US. American communities and our natural resources will bear all of the risk and receive no rewards. Clearly the Keystone XL pipeline is not in our national interest.	PN 07
Anne D. Burt	April 22, 2013	Given the history of spills in pipelines carrying tar sands oil, most recently in Mayflower, AK, it is clear that we should not proceed with further pipeline development or approval until the US Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has evaluated the risks and ensures that comprehensive safety regulations are in place. We do not have the technology to fully clean up the heavy and polluting substance after a spill (as we are witnessing in Kalamazoo, MI), nor have we fully studied how the tarry substance will react in sea water. Currently there are too many unanswered questions to go ahead with approval.	RISK 10
Anne DeVries	April 22, 2013	Please do not put Nebraska in danger of loosing our water supply and becoming a barren land not able to sustain people. A pipeline would eventually leak - deterioration is a fact of science and we cant have oil in our water supply and survive and continue to live in Nebraska.	RISK 14
Anne DeVries	April 22, 2013	Please consider the water below the ground that could be contaminated. Even a one in a trillion chance is too much for any number of short term jobs. We cant live in Nebraska without water.	WRG 01, RISK 07
Anne Else	April 17, 2013	we simply CANNOT RISK ANY DAMAGE TO OUR FRAGILE WATER SYSTEM IN THIS PART OF OUR COUNTRY--WHICH IS OFTEN CALLED THE BREADBASKET OF THE COUNTRY.	ACK
Anne Fox	April 10, 2013	Canada can build their own refinery.	ALT 08
Anne Garcia Garland	April 5, 2013	Beyond the messages written by environmentalists who know so much more than I, it seems to me that this pipeline serves the purposes of Canadian oil interests at the risk of American lives and quality of life.	PN 07
Anne Greene	March 6, 2013	These oil sands lie under approximately 140,000 square kilometers of the boreal forest in northern Alberta, which is being destroyed for its extraction.	ACK

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Anne Greene	March 6, 2013	The pipeline would enable a 36 per cent increase in oilsands production, the equivalent in annual greenhouse emissions of over 4.6 million passenger vehicles. Currently, no other avenues for oilsands transport are of similar scale or in this advanced stage of development.	CLIM 13
Anne Greene	March 6, 2013	The SEIS also does not adequately consider the demonstrated higher risk of pipeline failure due to external corrosion in high temperature pipelines like Keystone XL.	RISK 14
Anne Greene	March 6, 2013	The job creation figures are a pipedream. The SEIS, based on TransCanada's own numbers, shows that at the most 3,900 temporary, construction jobs, only 35 permanent jobs will be created by the pipeline, and that only 10% of the total workforce will be hired locally.	SO 02
Anne Jacopetti	March 11, 2013	The recent State Dept. environmental report ignores the impact on climate change that putting this extremely dirty crude into circulation will guarantee.	CLIM 12
Anne Johnston	April 11, 2013	You need to find an independent source to evaluate the danger of the pipeline--not someone involved with the oil industry.	PRO 01
Anne Kask	April 5, 2013	The bottom line is that the oil interests can survive without their profits, but if the source of water (aquifer) is contaminated, half of our country won't be able to survive without water.	WRG 01
Anne Kaurmann	April 9, 2013	I live in Canada, so I know first hand the destruction the tar oli sands have inflicted on the environment, wildlife and residents of Alberta.	ACK
Anne Kaurmann	April 9, 2013	To have this oil spill along the west coast in Canada and down to our neighbours in the United States will be devastating. You have already witnessed it and there is NO doubt that there will be more...	ALT 09
ANNE KILEY	March 2, 2013	This pipeline will cause irreparable damage to every foot it passes through in this country. Pipelines leak. They all leak. This one has fewer than 100 inspectors, and the pipeline builder got to pick them all.	RISK 14
Anne Mareck	March 7, 2013	Short-term gain achieved by accepting proven life-threatening consequences does not serve the people's or the country's interests	PN 05
Anne Pawli	April 9, 2013	That assessment gets it dangerously wrong on a number of fronts. I suspect you are well aware of the shortcomings in your environmental review	ACK

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		Tar sands oil is transported in the pipeline under extreme pressure and contains harmful solvents. An inevitable spill from the pipeline will contaminate groundwater, which is a risk we cannot afford.	
Anne Phillip	April 19, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline will not do anything constructive for our country. There is a strong environmental impact from the harvesting of the tar sands, there is an equally disastrous potential of groundwater contamination with the transportation of the oil through the pipeline, and the tar sands oil will not bring anything positive to our country. The jobs created will be temporary and the oil will be harvested for export. There will be no increase in oil-security, nor will there be a net increase in long-term jobs.	PN 05, CU 02, WRG 01
Anne Pope	March 28, 2013	Creating the Keystone XL Pipeline will encourage the development of a route to the NW for this dirty oil, putting more aquifers and more precious water at risk.	ACK
Anne Ramsaur	April 4, 2013	There will be accidents and spills in addition to the destruction of land and habitats for wildlife during construction. The pipeline does not benefit the United States.	RISK 14
Anne Randolph	April 11, 2013	(The EIS) fails to adequately consider the risks of tar sands oil spills along the pipeline route -- a danger underscored by the recent spill of tar sands oil in Arkansas. What a horrible example of devastation that was. I understand that residents of that neighborhood in Arkansas are now becoming ill.	RISK 30, RISK 07
Anne Rhoads	March 28, 2013	leave this planet in a livable state for our children. Climate change is real. It's impacts on weather including drought and dangerous storms, the survival of species, and the availability of food and water are real. Please take the steps you promised you would to work to curb climate change. Do not make any decisions that will accelerate climate change and it's effects.	CLIM 17
Anne Rhodes	April 22, 2013	There are so many reason that (KXL) is a bad idea...we don't want to burn the climate-killing fuel.	CLIM 14
Anne Rhodes	April 22, 2013	There are so many reason that (KXL) is a bad idea....We don't want to clean up the inevitable spills.	RISK 10
Anne Rhodes	April 22, 2013	There are so many reason that (KXL) is a bad idea....We don't want to destroy the land where it would be dug up.	SOIL 01
Anne Tindell	April 3, 2013	The big promise of "jobs" was false. The pipeline is going in the ground 15 miles from my home and there has been no "jobs"	SO 02
Anne Tolbert	April 14, 2013	It must be rejected and instead, investments should be made in clean energy.	PN 02
Anne Whitefield	April 4, 2013	I understand that the energy required to implement extraction and transport of tar sand is about equal to the energy captured from thesesands at point of use. Therefor the project is not worthwhile.	PN 05
Annee Littell	April 13, 2013	Once again we seem to be targeting our native people's lands for corporate or outsiders gains	EJ 03

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Annelise Cochran	March 15, 2013	...the lakes of toxic sludge being created in Alberta by the processing of the tar sands have also been seemingly forgotten. These toxic lakes, so large they can be seen from space, not only pose immediate threats as shown by the entire flock of ducks in 2008 that died in Alberta after just landing in a toxic lake, but may also cause future problems as these toxins begin leaking into the groundwater and potentially drinking water supplies.	CU 02
Annelise Cochran	March 15, 2013	Keystone I pipeline, in its first year of service beginning in 2010, sprung 14 leaks, the worst of which spilled over 21, 000 gallons of oil. That is 14 leaks in one year by the company that is proposing building even more pipeline across even more of our country. Many news sources and critics are pointing fingers at TransCanada saying they cut corners on the first pipeline to make money, so why would we ever trust them with 3 states and 56 bodies of water to try again? According to my books, they failed the first time.	RISK 26
Annemarie Avanti	March 15, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline will carry and process the dirtiest energy available. Saying no to Keystone would be a crucial step toward a safe and prosperous future. Saying yes will light the fuse on a carbon bomb that will destroy our climate, with no serious benefits to the American people.	CLIM 18
Annemarie Avanti	March 15, 2013	This report reduces the pipeline's environmental impact and ignores the actual threats to our country's air, water and climate. This incomplete document should not be used to approve this pipeline.	LEG 04
Annemarie Prairie	April 22, 2013	STOP THIS AND INVEST IN RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES LIKE WIND AND SOLAR!!!	PN 02
Annette Barnett	April 2, 2013	If you want to win the argument that you are providing jobs, then go into clean energy! Research other ways to make plastic! If you are willing to finance research and create a way to dig a well miles below sea level then you can put your resources on the fast track for clean energy	ALT 01
Annette Barnett	April 2, 2013	The fact that you are willing to run a leaky pipeline over our earth for your profit is short sighted and selfish! The poor people in Arkansas, who have a river of oil running through their yards and streets, just lost their homes!!!!	PN 05
Annette Clark	April 2, 2013	I do not understand how these companies can't build safer pipelines! My Gosh, they have so much money, maybe the gov't needs just to up the safety standards! I don't say "kill the pipeline," I say beef up safety standards! Humans go to the moon, do brain surgery, all such things, surely building a safe pipeline can't be out of reach!	RISK 14
Annette Escamilla	April 23, 2013	Building a new pipeline now will lock us in to higher carbon emissions when we should be rapidly investing in renewable energy that cannot be exported and will provide a secure energy future.	ALT 01

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Annette Escamilla	April 23, 2013	In Texas, TransCanada's southern segment has already proven it is a threat to water as pipeline construction has polluted landowners' natural springs with drilling mud, destroyed wetlands, and contaminated farm ponds with diesel fuel.	CU 13
Annette Escamilla	April 23, 2013	Processing heavier, dirtier tar sands oil will increase the amount of toxic pollutants in poor communities near refineries that are already suffering from high rates of asthma and cancer.	EJ 02
Annette Escamilla	April 23, 2013	The State Department confirmed that tar sands fuel is up to 19% more greenhouse gas intensive than conventional fuel. Keystone XL will open the floodgates to more tar sands production and even more greenhouse gas emissions.	PN 06
Annette Escamilla	April 23, 2013	The "new" northern segment still crosses the sensitive Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer, a major supply of drinking water and irrigation. The pipeline still crosses the Yellowstone River which has already suffered one tar sands spill.	RISK 07
Annette Escamilla	April 23, 2013	Tar sands crude is up to 70 times more viscous, 20 times more acidic, and up to 10 times more sulfuric than conventional crude adding to the fatigue and possible rupture of a pipeline.	RISK 11
Annette Escamilla	April 23, 2013	The industry considers its diluent formulas "proprietary" information and won't share it with regulators. Incomplete MSDS sheets put first responders and the communities they serve at risk.	RISK 12
Annette Escamilla	April 23, 2013	The new Keystone XL pipeline will operate at pressures up to 1440 psi, almost double the pressure of conventional crude pipelines. Due to the quartz-like nature and friction of the material, the pipeline may heat up to as high as 158 degrees. Yet these pipelines are built to conventional crude pipeline specs and standards.	RISK 14
Annette Escamilla	April 23, 2013	TransCanada has admitted that 700,000 gallons of tar sands crude could leak out of the Keystone XL pipeline without triggering its real time leak-detection system.	RISK 14
Annette Escamilla	April 23, 2013	According to the SEIS, only 35 permanent jobs would be created and 15 temporary jobs for pipeline inspection, repair and maintenance would result as a part of this pipeline's approval.	SO 02
Annette Klapstein	March 24, 2013	Promoting or subsidizing any further development of fossil fuels ought to be completely off the table!!	PN 09
Annette Lucksinger	March 31, 2013	I think a better course of action is to invest in alternative types of energies in addition to the science to support innovations in energy use and efficiency.	PN 02
Annette Wiechert	April 22, 2013	Please consider some route around the Ogalla Aquifer. Water is too precious to risk polluting	WRG 04
Anni Minuzzo	April 19, 2013	These jobs this creates are short-term and do not match Obama's pledge to go green. Let's create new jobs with progressive energy solutions!!	SO 05, SO 04

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Annie Morgan Banks	March 15, 2013	Pipes spill. I have lived for the past 8 months in - Alberta, a city very near the tar sands. There were regular oil spills from splitting pipes, that devastated communities and the land. Most often, the most impacted communities are Indigenous communities and people are suffering the disastrous consequences, from contamination of land, water and animals to early deaths due to cancerous toxins in the water and air. This is WRONG. The tar sands violate the treaties, which claim to protect the land and everything on it for all time, and to protect Indigenous communities' inherent rights to the land and to being able to live and raise families and breath the air, eat the food and have all that is necessary for life. All of us are signatories to these treaties and the genocide that is being committed against Indigenous people and communities directly contradicts the agreements that we have all signed onto...Aside from just spills, the tar sands and pipelines are contributing the massive destruction of the earth through fossil fuel emissions, climate change, destruction of forests, tailing ponds, air and water contamination, energy use, and destruction of sacred sites.	RISK 07, CU 05
Anniesutherland	April 11, 2013	I have serious concerns about the safety of the environment in the states the pipeline will be crossing.	ACK
Ansula Press	March 10, 2013	There are jobs in clean energy development and production - jobs that benefit both humans and repair the planet.	SO 05
Anthony Czarnecki	April 22, 2013	The environmental degradation that has already been caused by the mining of this sludge is bad enough but to burn it would be like a carbon time bomb to the planet. So, wake up, climate change is happening and we do have the ability to mitigate it but do we have the political will to do so - I seriously doubt it.	CLIM 14
Anthony Edwards	March 19, 2013	Let's spend our money on energy sources of the future instead of the past.	ALT 01
Anthony Friedmann	April 5, 2013	Ship oil by rail and tanker. that provides jobs and is reversible. A pipeline is a huge long term commitment to amortize the cost and turn a profit. Corporate America always puts profits ahead of safety, environment, and the public good.	PN 05
Anthony Kee	April 13, 2013	Also include a provision that all oil executives at Keystone will forfeit a year's salary and physically get out there and join the cleanup crew come next spill!	ACK
Anthony Lorts	March 14, 2013	It's time we lead in developing a clean energy industry and infrastructure,	ALT 01
Anthony Lorts	March 14, 2013	I just watched David Suzuki's special on this issue broadcast on CBC television, and it gives the perspective of the local Canadians living next to these massive tar pit excavations, where various cancers have now become epidemic and heavy metals are now flowing into the Athabasca river.	RISK 07, CU 12, RISK 10

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Anthony Morton	March 11, 2013	The fact that the State Department would consider an assessment that was influenced by one of Trans-Canada's contractors to be legit ("The pipeline would be buried deep enough to avoid surface impacts of climate changes [freeze-thaw cycles, fires, and temperature changes]") is bias, reckless, dangerous, irresponsible, foolish, and a joke.	PRO 01
Anthony Phillipson	April 2, 2013	this dirty pipeline poses a threat to the environment, our climate, and American families. Since tar sands oil creates even more global warming pollution than traditional oil production, it would worsen the climate crisis -- without lowering gas prices or increasing U.S. energy security. Families across America have already endured immense hardship as a result of the climate change-fueled droughts, storms, floods, and wildfires we've seen this past year. Now is the time to advance climate solutions, not develop the dirtiest oil on earth that will only make climate change even worse.	CLIM 17, CLIM 14
Antonia Rogers	April 22, 2013	It makes me sick to think that a foreign country could override the right of Nebraskans to their private property.	LEG 02
Antonia Rogers	April 22, 2013	It makes me sick to think of this water being unsafe to drink, play in, fish out of.	RISK 07
Antonia Wood	April 19, 2013	In addition to all the other reasons, let's consider that this technology uses up huge amounts of water, at a time when water is increasingly scarce.	CU 07
Antonia Zima	March 15, 2013	If the excuse is to provide jobs, let them find jobs in alternative energy development! Solar and wind development will do more good and provide more jobs.	SO 05
Antony Chapman	March 15, 2013	Consider the damage already done to our planet by climate change: drought and more violent storms, islands disappearing, environmental changes which are eliminating species, etc. Think of the future. We need to make the right decisions now so that our children and grand children have a healthy, habitable world	CLIM 14
Antony Loeb	March 15, 2013	I know the argument has been made that the oil will be transported in railroad tank cars if the pipeline doesn't get built. The fact is that transportation costs via railroad are prohibitively high--more than 500 times the cost of transporting by pipeline.	ALT 04
Antony Loeb	March 15, 2013	I also heard that the total number of additional "permanent" jobs (other than short-term temporary construction employment) created by the pipeline would number around 35!! Hardly a rational for this environmentally disastrous project. The planet deserves more from us!	PN 05
Ardis Johnston	April 4, 2013	There are numerous reasons for rejecting the Keystone pipe line...We must stop relying on fossil fuels and move to other energy sources as rapidly as possible.	ALT 01

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Ardis Johnston	April 4, 2013	There are numerous reasons for rejecting the Keystone pipe line, among them are: 3) Tar sands fuel is up to 19% more greenhouse gas intensive than conventional fuel, and the tar sands industry admits that Keystone XL will lead to more tar sands production.	CLIM 12
Ardis Johnston	April 4, 2013	There are numerous reasons for rejecting the Keystone pipe line, among them are: 8) It will have massive impacts to the incredibly important boreal forest, its habitat, and its wildlife through further tar sands development in Canada;	CU 01
Ardis Johnston	April 4, 2013	There are numerous reasons for rejecting the Keystone pipe line, among them are: 1) There are almost certainly going to be oil spills associated with the pipe line. We do not need any more spills.4) The pipeline could end as many jobs as it creates with toxic spills in farmland or water resources.	RISK 07
Ardis Johnston	April 4, 2013	There are numerous reasons for rejecting the Keystone pipe line, among them are: 5) Only 10% of the created jobs would be filled by local people living in communities along the route.	SO 03
Ardis Johnston	April 4, 2013	There are numerous reasons for rejecting the Keystone pipe line, among them are: 6) The pipeline will cross the Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer, and this was the reason that Gov. Heineman, Sen. Johanns and President Obama rejected the route the first time around. 7) The pipeline will cross more than 1,000 water bodies across 3 states and 875 miles threatening drinking water for people, farms, and ranches with a devastating tar sands spill.	WRG 04, RISK 07
Argos Maccallum	March 14, 2013	To say the pipeline will have no impact on carbon footprint because the tar sand will inevitably be extracted with or without the pipeline is providing the cart with a horse.	CLIM 12
Argos Maccallum	March 14, 2013	... it is now known that Trans-Canada subcontractors wrote the Environmental Impact Statement...	PRO 01
Ariana Basco	March 28, 2013	The Environmental Impact Statement on the Keystone XI pipeline was written by the same people who will be profiting from it's existence.	PRO 01
Ariana Simmons	April 13, 2013	In reality this won't create many jobs for Americans and oil prices will not change.	PN 04
Ariel Ehrlich	April 17, 2013	It threatens irreversible damage to our climate	CLIM 14
Ariel Ehrlich	April 17, 2013	It threatens irreversible damage to our ... to our aquifers/water supplies.	WRG 01
Arlene Flisik	April 22, 2013	What changes in operation would have to be made to process this oil of a different consistency? How would they impact the environment?	RFI
Arlene Hansen	April 15, 2013	Use the \$\$\$\$ that are planned to do this project to develop "GREEN" energy!	ALT 01

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Arlene Kahn	March 17, 2013	Furthermore, the few permanent jobs that will be created does not balance the threat to the population surrounding the incompetently laid pipeline.	PN 05
Arlene Kahn	March 17, 2013	Basing a decision on a report prepared by paid shills for the oil companies is not acceptable. Either you work for We the People or work for the oil companies. If you work for the oil companies, just admit it.	PRO 01
Arlene Kahn	March 17, 2013	t has already been proved that the pipeline that has already been laid is poorly constructed with sunlight pouring in through the seams. If sunlight can get through then the poison flowing through the pipeline can seep into the ground contaminating soil and drinking water.	RISK 23
Arlene Merryman	March 30, 2013	Any energy that is saved by TarSands further oil production will not justify the earthly devastation.	PN 05
Arlin Bryant	March 15, 2013	The pipeline will bring money and jobs but that won't mean much if the water is not there to feed this country. It will cost many Billions of dollars to clean up any large spill. And has anyone considered where the water is going to come from in the case of an accident. Promises from these people mean nothing. if something goes wrong they just throw money at it but in this case there will not be enough money to fix the damage. It will mean building desalinization plants on the Gulf and piping water into the Midwest. Try counting that and see if you think the pipeline will pay for it. I say we should not do something that endangers American farmers to make more energy companies richer. Please vote NO on the Keystone Pipeline or make them skirt the aquifer.	RISK 08, RISK 07, WRG 01
Arlin Bryant	March 15, 2013	All forecasts point to further drought in the Midwest. Can we really take the chance, knowing the past performance of these energy companies, of contaminating the source of most of the fresh water in the middle Of America.	WRG 03, RISK 07
Armendaron Gendjian	March 10, 2013	Focus, instead, on subsidizing our greatest minds to work further on clean and renewable energy so that, maybe, we can lead the world in a new age of renewable energy rather than falling behind	PN 02
Armin Wright	March 16, 2013	If Kerry allows the travesty of a draft XL Pipeline report written by a crew of hirelings of the energy industry to go out as the final product of his agency,	PRO 01
Arnold Martin	March 14, 2013	We are currently at CO2 levels that will raise global temperatures 2° C, and unless we reduce fossil fuel use we will reach CO2 levels that would cause more than 4° C increase.	CLIM 15
Aron Parker	April 21, 2013	If [the pipeline] leaks, it will pollute our land and water. If it doesn't leak, it eventually will get burned and released into our atmosphere [causing more greenhouse gasses and contributing to climate change].	CLIM 12

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Art Persyko	March 10, 2013	<p>We cannot afford to facilitate tar sands development and allow it to come through our country, with its own attendant and inevitable damage to the land and water of the US in the near term; and the damage to our global climate that burning those tar sands will cause in the long term. We owe it to our fellow US citizens and our families, now and in the future; and to people everywhere around the planet who depend upon the earth, to be the stewards of our planet, not its plunderers.</p> <p>Do the right thing: Say "No!" to corporations who would damage our nation and our world's environment to fatten their bottom lines.</p> <p>Instead, do everything you can to fund and develop clean energy alternatives: solar, wind, tidal, all of the modes of energy that will meet our needs and not damage our planet.</p>	PN 02
Art Persyko	March 10, 2013	<p>We cannot afford to facilitate tar sands development and allow it to come through our country, with its own attendant and inevitable damage to the land and water of the US in the near term; and the damage to our global climate that burning those tar sands will cause in the long term. We owe it to our fellow US citizens and our families, now and in the future; and to people everywhere around the planet who depend upon the earth, to be the stewards of our planet, not its plunderers.</p> <p>Do the right thing: Say "No!" to corporations who would damage our nation and our world's environment to fatten their bottom lines.</p> <p>Instead, do everything you can to fund and develop clean energy alternatives: solar, wind, tidal, all of the modes of energy that will meet our needs and not damage our planet.</p>	PN 02

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Arthur Apissomian	April 9, 2013	<p>The primary lie on which both this state's senators are hanging their support for the Keystone project is that it will reduce the price of gas for US Citizens and "Reduce this country's dependence on foreign oil." Neither is true, and no one knows this better than the Canadians themselves. The idea that Keystone XL will improve U.S. oil supply over the next 20 years is a documented scam being played on the American people. From a Canadian perspective the problem with existing U.S. pipelines, which still have 20 years of excess capacity, is they all end in the U.S. Midwest and only allow one buyer - the United States. What Republicans and proponents of the Keystone XL pipeline don't tell you is per barrel prices will rise an estimated \$3/barrel once the pipeline is completed. This is TransCanada's own analysis as part of its Canadian permit application. This would pluck an estimated \$4 billion out of the pockets of US consumers yearly and give it to Canadian and multinational oil interests. The reason is this crude complex tar sand oil from Canada will be mostly refined into diesel once it reaches the gulf (leaving less refinery capacity for gasoline production) and then exported to Asia and Europe where diesel prices are much higher than the US. Proceeds from these exports are earned tax-free. Most of the fuel refined from the pipeline's heavy crude will never reach US fuel tanks. A House amendment which asked for a "Sell-in-America only" requirement, failed along party lines. Treasure Coast Republicans Posey, Rooney, and West voted against it and Democrat Hastings voted for it. Midwest refineries will receive less Canadian crude as it flows to the Gulf refineries for greater non-taxable export potential. This will increase diesel prices for farmers and could increase our food prices.</p>	PN 04
Arthur Apissonian	March 12, 2013	<p>In the State Department's report EIS.5.8 Environmental Impacts in Canada, it is mentioned that the Canadian Government had done its own impact study, and concluded, the proposed "Project in Canada would not likely result in significant adverse environmental effects." (This is most ironic in light of the fact that) all alternate northern routes through Canada have been vehemently opposed.</p>	ACK
Arthur Apissonian	March 12, 2013	<p>[Mitigation] In the State Department's Executive Summary report of March 2013, EIS.5.6.3 Mitigation, it is mentioned that Keystone will incorporate a number of safety measures, but there is no mention of who will bear the costs of mitigation or who will supply the emergency responders, or who will stand accountable for any detrimental health consequences in the communities that are impacted. And who can we trust to report the spills and breaches, should they occur?</p>	RISK 14
Arthur Gibert	April 5, 2013	<p>Why do we still have no coherent national energy, economic and environmental policies that are linked together to account for jobs, clean energy development and environmental safety?</p>	PN 02

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Arthur Lum	April 11, 2013	Time and again taxpayers suffer poor health if we don't pay for the clean up.	RISK 03
Arthur Lum	April 11, 2013	Time and again I see major spills, leakage, and other forms of pollution that threaten taxpayers health and livelihood.	RISK 07
Arthur Plowman	April 20, 2013	ALL OTHER WAYS OF SHIPPING CRUDE OIL ARE MORE GREEN UNFRIENDLY THAN PIPELINES. THERE REALLY IS NO REASON FOR PUTTING THIS OFF.	ALT 09
Arthur Sutherland	April 13, 2013	The fossil fuels industry continues to run slick TV commercials saying there are thousands of miles of "secure" pipeline in operation in the U.S., but the record clearly shows otherwise.	RISK 13
Arviamorris	April 9, 2013	This dirty pipeline would put the water supply of millions of Americans at risk...	ACK
Arviamorris	April 9, 2013	Canada's tar sands contain twice the amount of carbon dioxide emitted by global oil use in our entire history.	CLIM 05
Arviamorris	April 9, 2013	This dirty pipeline would ... worsen the climate crisis ...	CLIM 14
Arviamorris	April 9, 2013	This dirty pipeline would ... hasten the destruction of Canada's boreal forest...	CU 01
Arviamorris	April 9, 2013	This dirty pipeline would put the water supply of millions of Americans at risk, hasten the destruction of Canada's boreal forest, and worsen the climate crisis -- without lowering gas prices or increasing U.S. energy security.	PN 05
Arviamorris	April 9, 2013	It has come to light that the environmental impact statement for the project was done by contractors hand picked by the oil industry. This is clearly a conflict of interest.	PRO 01
Arviamorris	April 9, 2013	The proposed pipeline bisects no fewer than six rivers as well as the crucial Ogallala aquifer. After the number of tar sands pipeline spills we have seen -- including 12 spills in the Keystone 1 pipeline's first year and the disastrous Kalamazoo spill a few years ago -- we can't risk another corrosive tar sands pipeline crossing these waters.	WRG 01, RISK 26
Ashley	April 22, 2013	If approved, the Keystone XL pipeline will slice through Americas agricultural heartland, the Missouri, Platte, and Niobrara Rivers, the Ogallala aquifer, habitat for sage grouse and sandhill cranes, walleye fisheries and much more. Our public water supplies, croplands, and recreational opportunities will all be at risk of dangerous tar sands oil spills....	TES 07, FISH01, TES 08, WRG 01, WRS 02
Ashley Conover	April 5, 2013	It's impossible to fight climate change while simultaneously investing in the dirtiest, most carbon-intensive fossil fuels on the planet.	ACK
Ashley Kamimae-lanning	April 19, 2013	Please reject the State Department's review and direct Secretary of State Kerry to undertake the kind of comprehensive analysis that you have long promised. That review should include the climate impacts of expanding tar sands development, the major refinery pollution it will produce here in the United States, and the grave risk to our communities from toxic pipeline spills. As well, any review should acknowledge that financial analysts and oil executives agree that the Keystone XL decision will make or break tar sands development in Canada.	ACK

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Ashley Lipscomb	April 22, 2013	Keystone XL will contribute dramatically to climate change. You, the State Department, confirmed that tar sands fuel is up to 19% more greenhouse gas intensive than conventional fuel, and the tar sands industry admits that Keystone XL will lead to more tar sands production. Should the U.S. be a conduit for this finite project, and other finite projects to follow, that will only elevate the destruction of the planet?	CLIM 14
Ashley Lipscomb	April 22, 2013	Please extend the comment period for the Keystone XL Pipeline project. This is a HUGE project, with HUGE implications. It's the final say. The American public should have more time to comment. The U.S. has nothing to lose by extending the comment period.	PRO 04
Ashley Welsch	April 2, 2013	Lastly, at a time when green technology is booming, and climate change and hazardous air pollutants need to be reigned in, I could think of several better uses of government funds.	PN 03
Ashley Welsch	April 2, 2013	Additionally, given the "financial crisis" (I'll put that in quotes because I don't think it's as severe as people make it out to be), shouldn't the government get all its ducks in a row before investing in a project that could be extremely costly with future mitigation and cleanups?	PN 05
Ashley Welsch	April 2, 2013	This proposed project is such a major action that it has the potential to severely damage the watershed for thousands, even millions of people. Given the imminent threat of danger to these people, it is imperative that the Keystone XL Pipeline is done in such a way that damages can be easily and quickly mitigated. Until that is done, I do not think that the project should go forward. What better example exists than what just happened in Arkansas? The threat of something like that happening to people along the Keystone route is all too real.	PN 08
Asprey	April 18, 2013	Your study ignores the extraction and final emission of this pipeline's product.	CLIM 07
Asprey	April 18, 2013	How is risking our land and water for the profit of a foreign corporation to ship oil to China [good for National Security]?	PN 01
Audrey Clark	April 22, 2013	How can it be argued that the pipeline would be good for national security when climate-driven storms like Hurricanes Irene and Sandy are not good for national security?	ACK
Audrey Clark	April 22, 2013	Your review of the pipeline was inaccurate and not exhaustive. You found that the pipeline would not substantially increase climate change. Wrong. Did you account for how it would affect the market, which in turn would increase climate change? Did you account for burning the tar sands oil itself, not just the climate cost of extracting it? If you didn't count burning the oil, then you have not done an exhaustive review.	LEG 04, CLIM 13
Audrey Clark	April 22, 2013	There is a serious conflict of interest here. The EIS draft was paid for by the pipeline's owner.	PRO 01

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Audrey Clement	April 3, 2013	Rest assured, that if/when the Obama Administration approves the Keystone XL Pipeline and/or Congress mandates its construction by legislation, the environmental community will fight this ill conceived project in the courts until it finds an honest judge or until the first pipeline spill on American soil, whichever comes first.	ACK
Audrey Clement	April 3, 2013	I was even more outraged to learn that the U.S. Department of State has withheld the amount paid by TransCanada to its consultant to pass the test.	PRO 01
Audrey Clement	April 3, 2013	I was personally outraged to learn that the draft SEIS approving the Keystone XL Pipeline project was written by a consulting firm in the pay of the project owner and applicant, TransCanada.	PRO 01
Audrey Colombe	April 7, 2013	We need to invest in actual change, new technologies--and ones that don't take more energy in production than they provide in the final product.	ALT 01
Audrey Jacobson	April 5, 2013	Resources and efforts need to be focused on clean renewable sources of energy not dangerous, dirty, noxious, approaches.	PN 02, ALT 01
Audrey Mcelravy	March 6, 2013	I object to this pipeline and all others , there is no way they are safe, they will have negative impact on groundwater nd the environment .	ACK
Audrey Scotto	April 18, 2013	I stand here today with my union brothers and sisters. I tell you this, they are the best at what they do. There is nobody in this country that can build a safer and a better pipeline than the four crafts that belong to this association that we go out and we do for a living.	RISK 23
Autumn Brook	March 2, 2013	I am writing due to Portland Maine is on the radar for this toxic delivery across our waterways and it is not acceptable to permit such toxic calamities when the answers and technology (solar,wind) are already available.	ACK
Autumn Brook	March 2, 2013	Manufacturing of the tar sands is already sickening Canadians.	CU 02
Autumn Brook	March 2, 2013	Please do not send the wrong message for the world to see that America is doing nothing to curb climate control if you allow Canadian Tar Sands Pipeline that threatens our land air and water to continue.	PN 02
Autumn Brook	March 2, 2013	Leaks have proven this oil [tar sands] is not the usual clean up efforts and are very costly.	RISK 08
Ava Ciliberti	April 16, 2013	This is a clumsy ill-advised attempt to bring more energy efficiency to our nation. The costs in money and environment damage are too great to warrant the risk. The similar pipelines in existence have already been demonstrated as faulty and costly. Put our resources into clean, sustainable energy, not pipelines	RISK 13, PN 02
Ava Evans	March 15, 2013	This pipeline will have a tremendously negative impact on the environment and will not provide the amount of US jobs it claims it will. I strongly OPPOSE this pipeline.	SO 02
Avi Okin	April 5, 2013	Your legacy with be tinged with the death of millions of animals with whom we share this nation, not to mention the poisoning of important water supplies for cities and agriculture, if you allow this Keystone XL pipeline to exist. Reject it now.	ACK

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Avis Ballard	April 1, 2013	This project would not work well with the land and rivers it runs past.	ACK
Avis Ballard	April 1, 2013	It is an environmental hazard and any benefits it provides cannot outweigh the land and water resources it may pollute.	PN 05
Aya Abdelaziz	March 29, 2013	An investigation into the causes of disease clusters showed that children in Manchester experience a 56 percent greater chance of developing leukemia than children living elsewhere. The same study, by the Natural Resources Defense Council, revealed consistently high levels of known human carcinogens, benzene and 1,3- butadiene, in air surrounding the channel	ACK
Aya Abdelaziz	March 29, 2013	In July 2010 Enbridge leaked over one million gallons of diluted bitumen into Marshall, Michigan, resulting in the permanent displacement of 150 families. They, like TransCanada, like Valero PROMISED not to harm the communities they took from.	ACK
Aya Abdelaziz	March 29, 2013	Similar studies [in Manchester, TX] on air quality report the consistent presence of six other known human carcinogens- chromium V1, diesel particulates, acrolein, formaldehyde, chlorine and hexamethylene diisocyanate (NRDC, 2011).	CU 04
Aya Abdelaziz	March 29, 2013	What about protecting your citizens from Valero? A report, by the Environmental Protection Agency documented a total of 397 violations of public safety by the Valero Refining Company (EPA, 2011). The Houston branch alone released an estimated 3,099,045.7 pounds of pollutants into its surrounding residential district. Of those 3,099,045.7 pounds, 67,426.79 pounds are known human carcinogens (EPA, 2011).	CU 08
B L Friend	March 28, 2013	The pipeline will transport 830,000 barrels per day from the Bakken oilfields in the US as well as the US friendly Canadian oil sands to our Gulf coast refineries.	PN 10
B L Friend	March 28, 2013	The project is slated to create over 9000 construction jobs and 7000 manufacturing jobs, and is supposed to be using some suppliers in Michigan.	SO 02
B L Friend	March 28, 2013	The pipeline is estimated to pay \$5 Billion in property taxes and will generate \$5.3 billion of private investment	SO 14
B Stewart	April 21, 2013	One thing we do have the power to guard against is a tar sands spill due to the Keystone XL.	ACK
B. A. Smith	April 7, 2013	Instead of investing in an unsustainable, non-renewable source of energy, please put that money towards funding alternative energies. Wind and solar energy are great choices!	ALT 01

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
B. Aaron Parker	April 13, 2013	<p>The notion that linear infrastructure (like an oil pipeline) can be built to have 100% integrity and NEVER break is a false assertion.</p> <p>Because it is linear infrastructure, these man-made creations are difficult and labor-intensive to monitor and patrol. There may be a long time interval between a break and its discovery allowing considerable environmental damage and the impossibility of a clean-up returning the site of the spill to its pristine, pre-spill condition.</p> <p>This is true for pipeline breaks that are in plain view, but even more difficult for pipelines that are buried. Earth moves constantly from changes in temperature, changes in soil humidity and seismic activity in certain locations. Pipelines, likewise, expand, contract and move constantly leading to weakening of joints and materials and causing breaks and leaks in the pipeline.</p>	RISK 22, RISK 14
BaileyBa	April 18, 2013	<p>In the rush to provide -- in the rush for profit mentality, there is no engineering plan or understanding by the fossil fuel industry for cleaning up tar sands-diluted bitumen. The spills in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Mayflower, Arkansas, and the ineffective and deceptive manner in which the oil and pipeline companies responded should be far more telling than just one page of yet another flawed Draft Environmental Impact Statement by another industry-biased contractor with a poor track record.</p>	RISK 05
BaileyBa	April 18, 2013	<p>Tar sands pipelines operate at higher temperatures and pressures, have a greater risk of corrosion. And spills are significantly more damaging and impossible to clean up, especially in water.</p>	RISK 14
BaileyBa	April 18, 2013	<p>To consider constructing a monstrous 36-inch pipeline pushing noxious, chemical-laden and corrosive tar sands bitumen at extremely high pressure through one of the largest drinking water supplies in the nation is not only deranged, it is criminal.</p>	RISK 14, RISK 11, WRG 01
BaileyBr	April 18, 2013	<p>We do know that rare cancer rates have increased dramatically along the indigenous or among the indigenous nations who live downstream of the tar sands operations in Alberta. We also know that cancerous growths on fish have dramatically increased surrounding the tar sands mining operations.</p>	CU 05
BaileyBr	April 18, 2013	<p>Big oil contractors like Entrix and now ERM with the current supplemental environmental impact study have no business conducting environmental risk assessments for the KXL. No surprise they see minimal risk. But someone please tell me how big oil contractors can provide anyone today anyone here today with a credible, unbiased environmental risk assessment of the KXL.</p>	PRO 01
BaileyBr	April 18, 2013	<p>Does the ERM-approved TransCanada emergency plan include power washing contaminants into the wetlands and then covering them up with paper towels like they did down there?</p>	RISK 05

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BaileyBr	April 18, 2013	For starters, we don't have a list of the chemical diluents that are added to the tar sands to create the lethal bitumen brew. How can Entrix or ERM even begin an environmental impact study without this list? If you do not know what's in those pipes, your environmental impact studies are incomplete, seriously flawed and bogus.	RISK 12
BaileyBr	April 18, 2013	Exxon reported Friday that in Arkansas, even after the pumping stations valves - even after the pumping station and valves were finally shut down, gravity caused the bitumen tar sands to flow for 12 additional hours. Flow for 12 additional hours into an aquifer is unacceptable.  Now factor in the KXL, ten times the capacity of the ruptured Pegasus line. Ten times the flow for 12 additional hours. Imagine the damage to the Platte River, the Ogallala Aquifer, or to a rancher's future with such an extended 12-hour event.	RISK 13, RISK 07, RISK 18, WRG 01, WRS 02
BaileyBr	April 18, 2013	Remember the previous hearings when the oil industry experts and executives told us the threat to the Ogallala Aquifer, our rivers, our lakes was minimal and that bitumen crude floats? Remember? Do you think the Kalamazoo, Michigan people believe that lie today? We are also learning that no one on planet earth knows how to clean up a bitumen tar sands spill.	RISK 29
BaileyBr	April 18, 2013	I ask that you expand the SEIS analysis to consider bitumen impacts on aquifers and waterways.	WRS 04, RISK 07
BakerJ	April 18, 2013	As far as treaties, you've heard the boundaries of the 1868 and 1851 Fort Laramie Treaties will be crossed. This is a trespass. It's a violation of those treaties. It's a violation of the United States Constitution under which these treaties are the supreme law of the United States of America.	LEG 01
BakerJ	April 18, 2013	Consultation with indigenous nations is required not only by the NHPA but also by presidential executive order. Executive Order 13175 issued November 6th of 2000 takes special note of the unique relationship between indigenous nations and the United States as set forth in the United States Constitution, treaties, executive orders and court decisions.  I'd like to remind everyone that the United States Code and the Code of Federal Regulations are not the only federal laws that apply to the national interest determination.  The order further requires agencies to respect sovereignty and honor tribal treaty rights. As a result, agencies are required by law to ensure meaningful consultation.	LEG 03, LEG 01

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BakerJ	April 18, 2013	And in sum, no number of jobs, not even the 30 that Keystone XL is estimated to create, justifies the violation of human rights, civil rights, the United States Constitution.	PN 05
BakerJ	April 18, 2013	These water bodies that are going to be crossed, there are 600 total water bodies, including 10 rivers. These rivers aren't just drinking water. They're not just fishing - although those things are vital and crucial -- they're also imperative to the continued spiritual practices of indigenous people.	RISK 07, CR 02, WRS 01
Bambi Good	April 7, 2013	...the tar sands are so corrosive that there is a great likelihood of leaks and spills. In fact, is it not the case that XL's sister pipeline leaked more than 12 times in the first year?	RISK 26
Barb Janeway	March 21, 2013	We will hurt some of our environment with the inevitable oil spills, and this oil won't be consumed in our states.	RISK 07
Barb Jensen	March 2, 2013	The pipeline should be moved further east to avoid completely the Ogalalla aquifer. A leak there could affect the whole state.	WRG 04
Barb Piszker	April 18, 2013	The Environmental Impact Report conducted by the State Department fails to adequately examine catastrophic climate impacts and the risk for toxic spills and the threats these would pose to water supplies.	CLIM 12
Barb Skiles	April 22, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline would lock us into higher carbon emissions when we should instead be rapidly scaling up clean energy and renewable fuels. regardless of how much ERM and TransCanada want to downplay the risk, pipelines break and the resulting spills are far bigger and more disastrous than any rail spill.	ALT 04
Barb Skiles	April 22, 2013	The pipeline will accelerate the extraction and use of tar sands oil which not only produces carbon emissions when burned as fuel, but also requires significantly more energy to produce, and results in the destruction of Canadian forest during the mining process.	PN 06, CLIM 12
Barbar Vogel	March 28, 2013	This goo causes permanent damage to any waterway it enters. No one knows how to clean spills. You know there will be spills. This is why Nebraskans fought so hard to stop Keystone XL.	RISK 08
Barbara	March 15, 2013	The relatively few jobs created are not worth the environmental damage Keystone will create	PN 05
Barbara	April 21, 2013	If the proposed Project were to induce growth in the rate of extraction in the oil sands, then it could cause GHG emissions greater than just its direct emissions	CLIM 13
Barbara	April 21, 2013	...those who support the pipeline say that it will increase U.S. national security to get more oil from Canada...However, there is no guarantee that...the U.S. will have access to any or a certain amount of this oil.	PN 01

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Barbara	April 21, 2013	<p>...the pipeline will still run over portions of the Ogallala Aquifer, which supplies drinking water for 2 million people and supports \$20 billion in agricultural production. As you note in your report [the SEIS], the pipeline will cross 163 bodies of water in Nebraska and 1,073 overall. While TransCanada promises that their pipeline will be “state of the art” and that spills will be infrequent and quickly cleaned up, ...[t]here have been at least a dozen spills in the first year of operation of the Keystone pipeline. John Stansbury, Ph.D., Associate Professor Environmental/Water Resources Engineering at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, has written an extensive report ...entitled “Analysis of Worst-Case Spills from the Proposed Keystone XL Pipeline,” in which he shows that TransCanada’s promises are not based on scientific evidence...He asserts “a more realistic assessment (than TransCanada’s) is 91 significant spills over the pipeline’s operational lifetime.” He also shows, based on data, that the “amount of time needed to shut down the pipeline shows that response to a leak at a river crossing could conservatively take more than ten times longer than the 11 minutes and 30 seconds that TransCanada assumes.” (“Summary of Key Findings”) In spite of TransCanada’s assurances, the environment is at risk from this pipeline.</p>	RISK 08, RISK 07, RISK 13
		<p>The Executive Summary [of the SEIS or Stansbury's report?] states that a medium spill can “potentially reach a groundwater resource,” that there might be “impacts to soil, vegetation, and surface water along the flow path,” and “it is also possible that oil could pool on groundwater.” The ES states of a large spill, that “If the release enters flowing water or other surface water feature, the extent of the release could become very large . . . Sinking oil can be deposited in river or stream bottoms and become a continual source of oil as changing water flows release the deposited oil.” (16) In addition, as the Kalamazoo spill shows, the industry does not yet know how to clean up a tar sands spill. After more then two years and almost a billion dollars in costs, EPA officials have found that nearly 40 miles of the Kalamazoo River is still contaminated by submerged tar sands.</p>	
Barbara	April 21, 2013	<p>As the Executive Summary [of the SEIS] states, the pipeline would...have an impact on threatened and endangered species, including habitat loss, alteration, and fragmentation; mortality during construction and operation; reduced breeding success due to increased human activity; and reduced survival or reproduction due to decreased food sources or cover. Yet after saying that the pipeline would go through the habitat of the American Burying Beetle, the Greater Sage-Grouse, the Whooping Crane, the Western Prairie Fringed Orchid, and others, it says that TransCanada will take “appropriate mitigation measures,” so not to worry. Believe me, to me and thousands of others, this is no reassurance based on how TransCanada has treated landowners and others during this process.</p>	TES 13

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Barbara A Morgan	April 22, 2013	The gas produced from this toxic shale oil won't be sold in the US, there is no guarantee that any American pipeline installers will do the installing and after the pipeline is built all news reports say that there will only be 35 new jobs will be created if pipeline is approved.	SO 03, PN 07
Barbara A Morgan	April 22, 2013	Because the droughts that have hit different parts of the Country during the last few years, our water should not be put in danger of pollution and the danger of us losing valuable water deposits because of Keystone. Don't be bullied into approving this very dangerous to our aquifers and air pipeline.	WRG 03
Barbara And Jim Dale	March 14, 2013	Some people argue that even if the US rejects Keystone XL the Canadians and possibly the Chinese will proceed with tar sands extraction. That would affect our environment as well as theirs but it would not involve construction on our soil with the dangers of spills and other contamination.	PN 07
Barbara Audley	March 11, 2013	If we do not totally focus on alternative fuels and strategies to reduce our dependence on oil, we will be shooting ourselves in the foot! Stay the course. Save our planet. Save our society.	PN 02
Barbara Bailey	April 22, 2013	The charade of moving the Nebraska route to one less environmentally threatening, just like the exaggerated job promise, the dishonest safety record, or the claim of energy security provided by an export only pipeline, is a distraction from the real issues and meant to mislead and obscure the truth. There have been countless intelligent, independent, and well-documented reports published to convincingly refute these red herrings.	ACK
Barbara Bailey	April 22, 2013	Allowing TransCanada to build an export pipeline through the U.S. to secure profits on the foreign market at the expense of landowner rights protection and the health, safety, and environmental well-being of our state and the planet, as well as undermining U.S. efforts to reduce carbon emissions, makes this debate far more than a routing and permit evaluation.	PN 07
Barbara Bailey	April 22, 2013	there is no plan or understanding by the fossil fuel industry for cleaning up tar sands diluted bitumen. Tar sands pipelines operate at higher temperatures and pressures, have a greater risk of corrosion, and spills are significantly more damaging and difficult to impossible to clean up, especially in water. The spills in Kalamazoo, Michigan and Mayflower, Arkansas, and the ineffective and deceptive manner in which the oil and pipeline companies responded, should be far more telling than just one page of yet another flawed Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement by another industry biased contractor with a poor track record. To consider constructing a monster 36 inch pipeline pushing noxious, chemical-laden, and corrosive tar sands bitumen at extremely high pressure, through one of the largest drinking water supplies in the nation is not only deranged, it is criminal.	RISK 13, RISK 11

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Barbara Bates	April 22, 2013	Fossil fuels need to be wound down, not up. They have gotten to trash our air without paying the fines we as citizens and small business people pay if we dump trash on the street so they keep their prices low and rake in tons of profits while out climate heats up to the tipping point.	PN 05, CLIM 14
Barbara Bengtsson	March 11, 2013	Investing now in the development of cleaner, sustainable technologies that don't contribute to the warming of our planet will not only secure the future of future generations but also create jobs.	ALT 01
Barbara Beno	March 12, 2013	I know from personal observation that shale oil drilling is harming the environment and the people, mostly aboriginal people who live in northern Alberta.	CU 05
Barbara Berger	April 13, 2013	We also know that the USA will not benefit from the pipeline as all oil will go into the marketplace. Why on earth would we risk the future of our climate on this extremely dirty product?	PN 07
Barbara Berger	April 13, 2013	Many Americans know that the pipeline will not provide the number of good sustainable jobs that is being quoted.	SO 02
Barbara Bieberhamby	April 15, 2013	<p>An Inside Climate News examination of 10 years of federal data shows that leak detection systems do not provide as much protection as the public has been led to believe. Between 2002 and July 2012, remote sensors detected only 5 percent of the nation's pipeline spills, according to data from the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). The general public reported 22 percent of the spills during that period. Pipeline company employees at the scenes of accidents reported 62 percent. A federal report completed two months later reached similar conclusions. But ExxonMobil does have to pay into the federally mandated fund for oil spill cleanups, right?</p> <p>Yes and no. It's the "no" part that matters here.</p> <p>With the Pegasus pipeline pumping Wabasca Heavy tar sands oil, ExxonMobil is not required to pay anything into the oil spill cleanup fund. Not a penny. Why? Because tar sands oil, according to the law written by Congress and interpreted by our tax collectors, is not oil. So its pumpers are exempt from contributing to the cleanup fund.</p> <p>If it was more traditional lighter crude oil in the pipeline, someone would be paying 8 cents per barrel into the oil-spill liability trust fund. So, given that it's not if but when, fix this. Those of us who pay taxes don't wish to pay for clean-up, especially clean-up for a foreign company, TransCanada.</p>	RISK 15, RISK 03, SO 15
Barbara Bloom	April 3, 2013	The Keystone Pipeline will hasten global warming. Top scientists have opposed it because it will dramatically increase greenhouse gases.	CLIM 14

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Barbara Bloom	April 3, 2013	The environmental impact report report on the pipeline is flawed and misleading, and undermined by conflict of interest since experts who helped draft it had ties to TransCanada and the Keystone pipeline.	PRO 01
Barbara Bloom	April 3, 2013	Drinking water could be seriously affected if the pipeline were to leak.	WRG 01, RISK 07
Barbara Burkett	March 28, 2013	I encourage further use of every form of renewable energy. It's time for us to get with it, and face the future with renewable forms of energy	ALT 01
Barbara Burkett	March 28, 2013	I am just as concerned that a single mistake in the integrity of the pipeline could be catastrophic by poisoning soil, water, and probably the atmosphere -- without which we cannot survive.	RISK 14
Barbara Castro	March 6, 2013	The production process of tar sands is highly carbon-intensive, more so than regular oil extraction. The pipeline would facilitate this kind of production .	CLIM 05
Barbara Castro	March 6, 2013	Most of the oil is destined for export, so the pipeline will not improve the US energy independence.	PN 04
Barbara Castro	March 6, 2013	The Canadian Pembina Institute study shows that the pipeline would enable a 36% increase in oilsands production. This is equal to the annual GHG emissions of over 4.6 million cars. How is this not significant in terms of worsening climate change rather than mitigating it??	PN 06
Barbara Castro	March 6, 2013	Trans-Canada construction is currently under audit for massive safety violations; this kind of corrosive oil carried in high-temperature pipelines has higher risks of external corrosion...	RISK 25, RISK 14
Barbara Castro	March 6, 2013	The construction jobs that would be created would be highly temporary	SO 04
Barbara Clark	March 21, 2013	Instead of assuming that there will be continued demand for oil, we MUST FIGURE OUT HOW TO REDUCE DEMAND for fossil fuels, and INVEST IN DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY sooner rather than later.	PN 02
Barbara Coulson	April 11, 2013	This is the second State Department-sponsored study to date, with both being conducted by friends of the pipeline.. Is this objective?	PRO 01

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		In addition to surface waters, the Keystone XL pipeline threatens vast underground water supplies that, once contaminated, cannot be cleaned. There's no "away" where toxic oil can go once it enters an aquifer.	
Barbara Coulson	April 11, 2013	The pipeline will cross more than 1,000 water bodies across 3 states and 875 miles, threatening drinking water for people, farms, and ranches with a devastating tar sands spill.	RISK 07
		The pipeline's risk to water has not changed at all with the new route. It still crosses the Nebraska Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer -- the reason that President Obama rejected the route the first time around.	
Barbara Coulson	April 11, 2013	The proposed pipeline poses grave dangers to America's vital water resources. Tar sands oil pipelines are already leaking and causing serious contamination. The recent rupture of a tar sands pipeline in a residential subdivision in Arkansas provides yet another illustration of how unreliable these pipelines are and how they threaten to contaminate our neighborhoods and our waterways. Some proponents say that leaks are few and far between compared to the number of pipes. Does this nullify the damage done to communities who suffer the effects of these breaks?	RISK 13
Barbara Doty	April 5, 2013	Why then would State advocate the building of a pipeline to carry dangerous toxins from our northern border, through our heartland to our southern shore?	PN 05
Barbara Doty	April 5, 2013	Why should the State Dept. knowingly risk multiple accidents even more serious than the one which has for the past several days made it too dangerous for planes to fly over a section of ruptured pipeline?	RISK 14
Barbara Ferguson	April 4, 2013	Please put approval and funding into Solar and Wind instead of this nightmare for current and future generations	ALT 01
Barbara Garber	March 18, 2013	According to the latest report which was even done by the oil interests only 35 permanent jobs would be created by Keystone XL. That right there is enough to scrap plans for the pipeline. We need jobs not more money going to big oil and the dirtiest kind of oil imagineable at that. Do not allow Keystone XL to happen.	PN 05
Barbara Garcia	March 10, 2013	I was told today that the environmental impact study on the pipeline was actually written by a Trans Canada hiree and not by a team of U.S. government scientists. I find it hard to believe that, if this is true, our government actually had the people who were going to profit by this pipeline write the impact statement on the pipeline.	PRO 01
Barbara George	April 2, 2013	The people affected [by the pipeline] will always be those on the edges. These will be left owning property that has lost it's value and usefulness with no where else to go	PN 05

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Barbara Grover	April 13, 2013	The environmental damage that the process of extracting oil from the tar sands does actually rivals the damage done by coal.	CLIM 14
Barbara Grover	April 13, 2013	To turn this product into oil requires an enormous amount of energy - about 700 cubic feet of natural gas to produce a barrel of oil. That amount of natural gas could heat several million homes. It is ludicrous to use a clean burning fuel to make a dirtier fuel.	PN 05
Barbara Gurney	April 16, 2013	I also request that this comment on the draft SEIS and the pipeline, and all other comments, be made public in the interest of transparency and accountability.	PRO 02
Barbara Harrison	April 22, 2013	There has just been another disastrous spill from a pipeline like this - why can't we learn from previous mistakes? This idea is not good for anyone except the oil industries and they have enough money already.	PN 05
Barbara Hart	April 4, 2013	Why do we need to risk pollution of the heartland of our country when U.S. crude stockpiles climbed to 388 million barrels last week, the highest level in more than 22 years, according to a Bloomberg survey?	PN 12
Barbara Hood	March 10, 2013	Let's invest in renewable energy and move away from [fossil fuels]. The pipeline is not going to create huge numbers of jobs for a long period of time at great wages.	SO 04, PN 02
Barbara Hughes	April 15, 2013	Since the Exxon Valdez, oil companies have repeatedly proved that they are careless and irresponsible. I need not mention each one, but frequent spills and incomplete clean-ups are the norm for them. They are careless. A section of the XL line under construction was observed to have incomplete welds which would leak, but it was buried immediately.	RISK 11, RISK 08
Barbara J. Conner, Esq.	April 10, 2013	New data suggests that the current analyses of the impacts of tar sands under-estimate the climate impacts of tar sands pollution by at least 13% because they don't account for a high-carbon byproduct of the refining process used as a cheap alternative to coal: petroleum coke.	ACK
Barbara J. Conner, Esq.	April 10, 2013	The pipeline's risk to water has not changed at all with the new route. It still crosses the Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer, and this was the reason that Gov. Heineman, Sen. Johanns and President Obama rejected the route the first time around.	ACK
Barbara J. Conner, Esq.	April 10, 2013	Processing heavier, dirtier tar sands oil will increase the amount of toxic pollutants in communities near refineries that are already suffering from high rates of asthma and cancer.	EJ 02
Barbara J. Conner, Esq.	April 10, 2013	The diluted biutamin spill in Arkansas is quite the informative and TIMELY preview of what's to come. What evidence exists that there is ANY technology in current existence to clean up this heave toxic sludge not IF but WHEN it spills?	RISK 13
Barbara J. Conner, Esq.	April 10, 2013	Contrary to claims made by supporters of the pipeline, the pipeline could end as many jobs as it creates with toxic spills in farmland or water resources.	SO 05
Barbara Jackson	April 22, 2013	We cannot live without water, especially clean water.	ACK

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Barbara Jarvis	April 11, 2013	It is almost certain that the earth is undergoing significant environmental and societal upheaval due to climate change, and more and greater problems and impacts are on the way. To claim that this pipeline will have little if any impact is blatantly false, and does not face this enormous problem. We are already experiencing drastic, tragic and expensive weather events; we need drastic action to begin to slow, and eventually stop, this progression. If we lack the political will and power to tackle the problem by stopping the Keystone XL and taking other necessary steps, we will have failed ourselves and everything we love.	CLIM 13
Barbara Johnson	April 22, 2013	I live in Kansas...close to the route this pipeline will take and have a great fear of the danger this project presents to the water supply of the Great Plains, not to mention the damage this type of oil production is doing to the forests of northern Canada	WRG 01, CU 01
Barbara Kantola	March 20, 2013	A FOREIGN COMPANY AND COUNTRY IS TAKING AMERICAN CITIZENS LANDS BY EMINENT DOMAIN. THIS IS WRONG ON SO MANY LEVELS. PLEASE STOP THIS MADNESS! WE TAKE ALL THE RISKS AND GET NONE OF THE BENEFITS.	LEG 02
Barbara Kirkpatrick	March 11, 2013	I understand that industry reps actually helped you draft your recent report! How dare you sell out Our Environment when you are supposed to represent everyone.	PRO 01
Barbara L Bailey	April 22, 2013	The razing and devastation of boreal forest to the hazardous water pollution and air emissions resulting from the tar sands production in Alberta are part of an environmental disaster.	ACK
Barbara L Bailey	April 22, 2013	As a nation we need to use our dollars to promote more environmentally sound and sustainable energy resources. As a government we failed years ago to promote and encourage more sustainable environmentally friendly and efficient energy options.	PN 02
Barbara L Bailey	April 22, 2013	There is something you can accomplish for social and environmental justice....something that will create permanent and sustainable jobs and national security...Deny the TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline permit.....and creat a clean energy economy.	PN 08
Barbara L Bailey	April 22, 2013	We do not want the fragile Sand Hills and remaining grassland prairies to become another razed boreal forest the Platte and Niobrara Rivers to become another Kalamazoo disaster or the Ogallala Aquifer to become another Gulf Coast tragedy. Responsible stewardship of our land against exploitation and greed is Good for Nebraska.	PN 08
Barbara L Bailey	April 22, 2013	...and WHEN the pipeline leaks and spills toxic and highly corrosive diluted bitumen into the Ogallala Aquifer the result will be catastrophic.	RISK 07

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Barbara L Bailey	April 22, 2013	If you consider the recent tar sands pipeline leaks within U.S. borders most notably the near million gallon spill into the Kalamazoo River in Michigan the idea of allowing construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline over the Ogallala Aquifer and putting our largest source of clean water at risk is beyond reason. We do not need to add to the web of existing and aging pipelines allowing TransCanada to make exorbitant profits while jeopardizing our water supply.	RISK 13
Barbara L Bailey	April 22, 2013	The pipeline construction will destroy the fragile Sand Hills ecosystem in Nebraska ...	SOIL 07
Barbara L Bailey	April 22, 2013	The pipeline will cross multiple scenic Nebraska rivers that provide habitat and wetlands for both local and migrating wildlife. The Platte River habitat provides the world with one of the most spectacular and populous migration stops for the sandhill crane and is frequented by the endangered whooping crane. As the pipeline crosses a large portion of the pores Nebraska Sand Hills it also crosses one of the nations largest clean water aquifers the Ogallala Aquifer that is shared with many states. It does not make sense to jeopardize one of our countries most precious resources fresh water.	WET 05, TES 07, WRG 01, WRS 01
Barbara Lynch	March 11, 2013	We need more strives to get rid of the carbon pollutants that are the main cause of this terrible weather conditions, droughts, hurricanes, tornadoes, that will lead to more expensive recovery. I was one of the fortunate ones that did not get hit hard by Hurricane Sandy. But I witnessed alot and saw how difficult it is for us to recover. American needs to take a stand on the catastrophic climate problem we face.	CLIM 17
Barbara M Cain	April 2, 2013	Burning this dirty oil is not right way to work on Climate Change!	CLIM 14
Barbara M Cain	April 2, 2013	Then we need to worry about spoiling a major water supply for the Central States with pipeline leaks. We KNOW they do happen!	RISK 07
Barbara Massey	March 10, 2013	<a href="http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=gateway-pipeline-poses-unknown-environmental-threat&amp;page=3">http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=gateway-pipeline-poses-unknown-environmental-threat&amp;page=3</a>	REF
Barbara Miller	April 20, 2013	When figuring percentages that compare and cite production differences, it is not mathematically appropriate and it is misleading to use life-cycle assessments. Adding in the latter makes the differences appear smaller than comparing just the well-to-tank production emissions, as Lattanzio more responsibly did above in his opening summary. I've been unable to find any similar up-front clarification in the EIS draft, though on page 71 of Appendix W, the draft goes into a long, unconvincing attempt to justify doing it as it was done.	CLIM 05
Barbara Miller	April 20, 2013	According to John Abraham, University of St. Thomas, Minnesota, "If we burn all the tar sands oil, the temperature rise, just from the burning of that tar sand, will be half of what we've already seen."	CLIM 14

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Barbara Miller	April 21, 2013	<p>[The proposed pipeline and associated tar sands extraction] would be at the expense of a huge section of Boreal forest, one of the most effective carbon sinks on the planet--and of the indigenous people who depend on and, in treaties, were promised access to the drinking water, fish, and wildlife there. All this, seemingly without regard for the effects of global CO2 emissions and the temperature rise that is now expected to blow past the 2 degree C once considered the "highest safe limit" (no longer) in less than 20 years. The EIS minimized or ignored these impacts.</p>	CU 01, CLIM 06, LEG 04
Barbara Miller	April 21, 2013	<p>I am concerned at a number of questionable arguments put forth in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). One was that the Keystone XL pipeline (KXL) "is unlikely to have substantial impact on the rate of development of the oil sands."</p> <p>First, there is a discrepancy between this argument (which is also being used by lobbyists and other proponents) and what is said in The Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers' own 2012 report, which stated that Keystone is necessary to increase the expansion of tar sands:</p> <p>Production from oil sands currently comprises 59 per cent of western Canada's total crude oil production. In this forecast, oil sands production rises from 1.6 million b/d in 2011 to almost double at 3.1 million b/d by 2020 and 4.2 million b/d by 2025 and 5.0 million b/d by the end of the forecast period in 2030. If the only projects to proceed were the ones in operation or currently under construction, oil sands production would still increase by 54 per cent to 2.5 million b/d by 2020 and then remain relatively flat for the rest of the forecast.</p> <p>With the addition of the KXL pipeline, production of tar sands is expected to more than double by 2025. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates this would increase of the annual carbon emissions by "up to 27.6 million metric tons, or the equivalent of nearly 6 million cars on the road." Some estimate it would be equivalent to 9 million.</p> <p>The inference being made from the misleading EIS draft by proponents of the pipeline seems to be that because Canada will exploit the tar sands, no matter what we do, we might as well go along</p>	PN 06
Barbara Nadel	April 4, 2013	<p>The spill this past week in Arkansas and the 2010 spill in Michigan both prove the danger of the Administration's "All of the Above" policy when it comes to energy production and distribution.</p>	PN 05

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Barbara Netherland	March 26, 2013	Please decide that clean water is more important to the citizens of the United States than the money gleaned from a questionable method of oil extraction and transportation.	PN 05
Barbara Netherland	April 22, 2013	This pipeline will leak. This pipeline will pollute our water.	RISK 07
Barbara Odom	April 15, 2013	It is not a question of if there will be a spill, only when.	RISK 21
Barbara O'Grady	April 22, 2013	The KXL pipeline DSEIS neglected to consider the health impacts of petcoke which are significant and must be assessed.	CU 04
Barbara O'Grady	April 22, 2013	The toxic tar sands oil is going to be exported to foreign markets elsewhere and not for the U.S. market.	PN 07
Barbara O'Grady	April 22, 2013	There is still no Emergency Response Plan by anyone including federal, state or the company proposing the project. Very Bad idea since we all know unfortunately an oil spill will happen and it will be hazardous and destructive.	RISK 05
Barbara O'Grady	April 22, 2013	The KXL pipeline does not provide many jobs at all for local Americans (fewer than 10% of the 3,900). Also, just 35 permanent jobs!	SO 03
Barbara O'Grady	April 22, 2013	The Ogallala Aquifer is still threatened since the KXL pipeline reroute which was supposed to reroute the pipeline around the Aquifer did not actually take place, as the KXL pipeline still goes through the Aquifer. Very bad idea since this would be extremely hazardous and damaging the hundreds of thousands of Americans when an extremely toxic tar sands KXL pipeline oil spill happens in their drinking and irrigation water supply.	WRG 06
Barbara Peters	April 9, 2013	We cannot risk what this will do to our environment. We in the US must reduce our carbon footprint now, yet the Pipeline does just the opposite. We should not ruin our environment for future generations. This is a justice issue.	CLIM 14
Barbara Rosensteel	April 22, 2013	And the resulting real environmental tragedy is everything that has changed and will continue to change exponentially from climate change, because we as citizens of the only planet we have could not stop spewing greenhouse gases into the Earth's atmosphere.	CLIM 14
Barbara Rosensteel	April 22, 2013	The real environmental tragedy - the real and present destruction - is the "mining" of the tar sands.	CU 02
Barbara Salvatore	April 17, 2013	Over 360 unique plant species inhabit the preserves of wild grasses and prairies here, in Nebraska. On the Great Plains, less than 2% of these original grasslands remain. As Nebraskans it is our responsibility to do all we can to preserve and encourage their revitalization. These grasslands must be protected, and will not stand the construction, operation, or inevitable failings of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	VEG 14, RISK 07
Barbara Salvatore	April 22, 2013	The Ponca Pow-Wow is held on tribal grounds near the Niobrara River, near the Mormon Canal and Verdigre Creek. These homelands and waterways are directly in the path of the Keystone XL.	CR 02

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Barbara Salvatore	April 22, 2013	no one should be sold out or forced out of their land and homes	LEG 02
Barbara Salvatore	April 22, 2013	That they have seen these companies sneak around them – that while the tribes are negotiating with them in their own counties, the oil company proceeds to lay the pipeline in the next county over before they have even gotten the required permissions, and that they are very sneaky and they lie.	LEG 02
Barbara Salvatore	April 22, 2013	This land that we walk on is crisscrossed by the Platte, Missouri, Niobrara and other rivers. The Niobrara was designated by Backpacker magazine as one of the 10 best rivers for canoeing in the US. The Niobrara National Scenic River possesses "outstandingly remarkable values" that Congress has designated must be protected: Fish and Wildlife, Scenery, Fossil Resources, High Water Quality, and Recreation, and boasts a unique crossroads where many species of plants and animals coexist unlike anywhere else in the world. Unique fossil-filled sandstone cliffs host over 200 waterfalls.	LU 03
Barbara Salvatore	April 22, 2013	I am not a tribal member. I cannot speak for the Pawnee, Sioux, Winnebago, Omaha or Ponca. But my Ponca relatives asked me to come here and say a few things. They want us to "Think about the Ogallala Aquifer and if the pipeline breaks through to contaminate that water, it will be too late. There will be an awful lot of people in trouble. " They want us to know "That KXL promises to put shut off valves at intervals, but thus will not stop the water from getting contaminated once it is contaminated. That they have seen this company make promises and yet use substandard materials.	RISK 25, RISK 07, WRG 01
Barbara Salvatore	April 22, 2013	Over 360 unique plant species inhabit the preserves of wild grasses and prairies here, in Nebraska. On the Great Plains, less than 2% of these original grasslands remain. As Nebraskans it is our responsibility to do all we can to preserve and encourage their revitalization. These grasslands must be protected, and will not stand the construction, operation, or inevitable failings of the Keystone XL Pipeline. I am student and teacher of indigenous plants. I speak for the plants.	VEG 14
Barbara Schlachter	April 22, 2013	The US gains nothing from this endeavor in the long run. Gas prices will actually be higher in the midwest, and there will be very few jobs beyond initial construction.	PN 05
Barbara Schoeberl	April 16, 2013	Producing tar sands oil causes far more global warming pollution than regular crude oil production -- and its chemical properties increase the likelihood of pipeline leaks and spills. Neither of those environmental threats was properly addressed in the State Department's draft review.	CLIM 21
Barbara Schugt	April 2, 2013	The total carbon pollution impacts of Keystone XL are the equivalent of putting 9 million cars on the road when considering the total emissions of tar sands and refining processes.	CLIM 11
Barbara Schugt	April 2, 2013	[The DSEIS] ignores the clear consensus among financial analysts and oil executives who agree Keystone XL will make the difference in tar sands development.	PN 06

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Barbara Schugt	April 2, 2013	This pipeline poses an unacceptable risk to water. TransCanada's first Keystone pipeline spilled 14 times in the U.S. in its first year of operation, and Enbridge, another pipeline operator, suffered a spill of more than one million gallons in the Kalamazoo River in 2010	RISK 14
Barbara Schugt	April 2, 2013	The pipeline's risk to water has not changed at all with the new route. It still crosses the Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer, and this was the reason that Gov. Heineman, Sen. Johanns and President Obama rejected the route the first time around	WRG 06
Barbara Sheets Blair	April 22, 2013	The time really is NOW for Green Energy to become the largest industry in the US	PN 02
Barbara Silverstein	April 1, 2013	I have just learned that the consultants who carried out the environmental impact study for the Keystone XL pipeline Company had direct financial ties to the oil industry. In fact, some of the experts who helped draft the report had already worked for TransCanada, which is hoping to build the pipeline, and other companies that will likely benefit from that construction.	PRO 01
Barbara Silverstein	April 1, 2013	It is particularly disturbing to learn that the study released by the State Department omitted this [consultants who carried out the environmental impact study for the Keystone XL pipeline Company had direct financial ties to the oil industry] information. Only because Mother Jones was able to obtain unedited versions of these documents were U.S. citizens finally able to learn of these inappropriate relationships	PRO 01
Barbara Silverstein	April 1, 2013	There has already been a great deal of concern expressed about the safety of this project. Surely it is imperative that the state department start over with an environmental study prepared by truly independent environmental scientists and other experts.	PRO 01
Barbara Smith	April 17, 2013	Keystone XL Pipeline will do essentially nothing to help create jobs,	SO 02
Barbara Sowder	April 13, 2013	Further, it appears that much of the oil from Keystone will enter the world oil market and is not targeted for USA usage. Why risk public health (and plant and animal survival) for Keystone profits?	PN 07
Barbara Tischler	April 9, 2013	After all, this should be structured as a business case, and you can not ignore the vital issues that this review has ignored in order to make the case for or against the pipeline	ACK

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Barbara Trypaluk	March 13, 2013	In light of the known record of pipeline failures (over 700 in Canada over the last 10 years) because of the corrosive nature of the sands oil, I found the env. study completely inadequate. In 2010 the Enbridge Pipeline ruptured and poured over 700,000 gallons of dirty tar sands oil mixed with benzene into the Kalamazoo River...[Keystone XL] will cross over or go under over 1,000 waterways. How will spills of the Kalamazoo-type be mitigated? Is it even possible to clean up an aquifer that's been contaminated with thousands of gallons of something that is not benign, but hazardous to people's and wildlife's health?...Companies like Enbridge and Mobil-Exxon have a bad record in terms of the time it takes them to respond to pipeline failures, clean up, and being completely evasive about what's really happening on the ground. In terms of Trans Canada, we are talking about a foreign corporation coming into our country cutting through sensitive wetlands, forests, waterways, and prime farm land...From what I've read, a tar sands oil spill is nothing like a conventional oil spill and takes years to "mitigate." This draft study is very inadequate and the proposed project is just a disaster waiting to happen.	RISK 11, RISK 08, RISK 25, RISK 29
Barbara Turner	April 22, 2013	Not only is it harmful or potentially dangerous to the land owners on the route as it is transported, it is in general harmful to the planet because of the real threat of global warming and the part Tar Sands oil would play in increasing global temperatures when it is used.	CLIM 14
Barbara Versluis	April 3, 2013	We DO NOT need to exploit every possible oil source that exists. Tar sands are especially destructive. We need new green energy sources and should be putting our efforts into that.	PN 02
Barbara Wise	March 18, 2013	Say NO to the XL Pipeline. American citizens DO NOT benefit.	PN 08
Barbara Zain	April 11, 2013	This is not only important for the effects it will have on the climate, but also on the people who live along the route will be harmed and their environment will be ruined, particularly if there is an oil spill which is likely to happen	RISK 07
Barbara. Coulson	April 2, 2013	Why, when President Obama and others said it was time to free ourselves of our addiction to oil, do we still even consider this pipeline?	PN 02
Barbara. Coulson	April 2, 2013	Unfortunately, the recent spill in Arkansas repeats a story we know too well. In 2010, an Enbridge Energy pipeline in Michigan broke and spilled more than 800,000 gallons of toxic tar sands crude into the Kalamazoo River -- and it still hasn't been fully cleaned up. That same year, TransCanada, the company that wants to build the Keystone XL pipeline now, built a pipeline that experienced 12 separate spills in a single year. In 2011, one of Exxon Mobil's pipelines in Montana ruptured and contaminated the Yellowstone River. And even just last week, a train derailed in Minnesota and spilled 30,000 gallons of tar sands crude	RISK 14

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Barbie Sears	April 17, 2013	Exploiting our citizens to further risks of natural resource ruin, as reported in the EPA's attached plan to recover most of the oil from an oil spill three years after the fact from the same company. [from submission 499430, see pdf named "20130417_499430_Barbie Sears_enbridge-AR-1719 on server]	ACK
Barbie Sears	April 17, 2013	Are the thousands and thousands of jobs expected to come from this project counting the jobs for cleaning up spills, leaks, health hazards, medical services, water waste/ruin remediation, (etc.)?	SO 04
BarnettD	April 18, 2013	This is a privately funded project with no cost to the American taxpayer. At the same time, the American citizen will receive many benefits by having it, such as millions of dollars of tax revenues, lessening the need for our troops to defend oil interests overseas, move towards American energy independence and create thousands of good-paying jobs for the hard working Americans and their families who will construct, maintain and operate it.	PN 10
BarnettD	April 18, 2013	It also stated that groundwater effects from a potential release would be localized and would not extensively affect water quality in aquifers.	RISK 10
Barney Blashill	April 15, 2013	We, as the leader of the free world must set the example that we can develop other bio fuels that will, in time, replace the demand of our current need for oil.	PN 02
Barney Blashill	April 15, 2013	It's not IF there will be failures in the pipeline causing devastation where ever the leaks may be, but When	RISK 24
Barrett White	April 11, 2013	Please pay heed to the ongoing difficulties in cleaning up the Enbrel spill in Kalamazoo, and now the Mayflower incident	RISK 29
Barrie Avis	March 18, 2013	We need to invest in sustainable fuels, NOT continue to rape the planet so that big oil can continue to profit and use those profits to simply go on repeating its crimes!	ALT 01
Barrie Johnson	March 28, 2013	Why not just pipe it into North Dakota and process it there?	ALT 08
Barrie Johnson	April 15, 2013	Why a pipeline from Canada to Houston? For sale on the world market, of course.	PN 07
Barry	April 22, 2013	No new pipeline anywhere near the Nebraska sandhills!	ALT 06
Barry Anderson	March 28, 2013	[KXL is] certainly the wrong direction at this critical juncture in global warming plus certainly not worth the meager transient jobs ... or the boom and bust toxic wastelands, ghost towns and damaged infrastructure left in their wake. The liabilities in no way justify any touted benefits.	PN 05, CLIM 14
Barry Anderson	March 28, 2013	Keystone XL breaching to eternally pollute the Ogallala aquifer is as great a threat to national security as any foe.	WRG 01
Barry Fahrer	April 18, 2013	tar sands oil produces three times more greenhouse gas emissions than crude oil, which would make our climate change problem worse. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has estimated that Keystone XL would increase annual carbon emissions by the equivalent of seven coal-fired power plants operating continuously.	ACK

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Barry Fahrer	April 18, 2013	As proposed, the pipeline would cross five U.S. states (Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas), several major rivers (including the Missouri, Yellowstone, and Red Rivers), and aquifers that supply millions of Americans with drinking water and irrigated farmland. The construction and operation of the pipeline would bring substantial risks to the lives and livelihoods of those living along its route and near the refineries to which the tar sands oil would be directed.	RISK 07, RISK 06
Barry Friedman	April 9, 2013	My life's interest beside health care is prevention of health degradation by environmental missteps. In our economic world there is apparently little understanding among even the educated that the economy and health care are intertwined and not necessarily in favor of health care and prevention of further degradation of the environment. In reality, further degradation of environment will lead to further decay in general health and that leads to wasted dollars and of course increased suffering.	ACK
Barry Gumbert	April 7, 2013	If this pipeline can't go through British Columbia because of the Canadian Government's environmental concerns, why do they think we should let it go through Montana and parts south. Let them pipe it to Hudson bay instead. That way it can go across 1700 miles of their cities and rivers	ALT 05
Barry Monohon	April 22, 2013	Building this pipeline and shipping the ,refined in the U.S.A.,oil to support the communist ruled military/industrial complex in China.Is reprehensible.	PN 01
Barry Prescott	March 16, 2013	We must shift our present course and usher in a new era of renewable energy as well as care for the well-being of the one Earth we have beneath our feet.	ALT 01
Barry Prescott	March 16, 2013	[KXLis an example of pushing for practices that will accelerate global warming, and diverts funding and resources necessary to promote clean, sustanable energy	PN 02
Barry Rabichow	April 18, 2013	From all I have been reading about the proposed pipeline in general and the Tar Sands Oil specifically, I feel it is imperative that we reject this project as a potentially devastating environmental nightmare without any upside benefits to our national energy independence.	PN 05
Barry Sirota	April 13, 2013	In my varied carrier I have had an oppportunity to deal With Big Oil. Permitting the pipeline wuill not bring down prices at the pump; Big oil will export most of it and continue bringing in OPEC oil.	PN 04
Barry Zalph	April 8, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline will reduce the cost of transporting diluted bitumen from Canada to deep-water ports by roughly \$0.11 per gallon. At a construction cost of \$11 billion, the pipeline will need to carry 100 billion gallons of diluted bitumen to break even. Once burned, this will result in emissions of roughly 1 billion tons of CO2. That is the bare minimum climate impact of this pipeline. If the oil companies exploit all of the Alberta tar sands, the toll on the climate will be vastly higher, tipping us over the cliff to a climate unprecedented in human evolutionary history and hostile to human survival.	CLIM 11

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Barry Zalph	April 8, 2013	I live in Kentucky, a fossil-fuel producing state with low electricity prices and very high per-capita motor vehicle mileage. Weaning us off fossil fuels will involve economic stresses for my family and friends and community. I would much rather cope with those stresses than with the catastrophic climate disruptions that unbridled fossil fuel use will bring. My community has already suffered from freak winter tornadoes, flash flooding, historic heat waves, record annual precipitation, and wild weather swings that wreak havoc on crops and natural vegetation. We can't afford policies that accelerate these destructive changes.	PN 05, CLIM 17
Basin Electric Power Cooperative	April 18, 2013	The State Department should approve this project for several reasons relating to long-term energy security and energy independence for North America. Furthermore, TransCanada's planned Bakken Marketlink Project, to be built in conjunction with Keystone XL, will provide a much-needed outlet for the crude oil in Montana and North Dakota. The pipeline will travel through several of our cooperative member service territories, and the compressor stations will be among the largest electrical loads for our members. Ancillary development of generation and transmission in the region to serve those loads will further support our nation's electrical infrastructure, making the Keystone XL pipeline a win-win for energy development.	PN 10, PD 08
Becker-baratta Delaney	March 21, 2013	if this pipeline is put in place it will help speed up climate change.	CLIM 14
Becker-baratta Delaney	March 21, 2013	...all pipelines leak, all pipelines spill and all pipelines pollute... Creating a new pipeline is not a viable solution, the crude tar sands it would carry would cause untold damage to the environment when it leaks...not 'if the pipeline leaks' but when. Take the Kalamazoo River as an example of what tar sands can do to an ecosystem, fish are still being poisoned, the water still undrinkable and unsafe, and the wildlife and human community surrounding the Kalamazoo River is forever damaged and changed. It is the most costly environmental cleanup effort and the river is still filthy to this day.	RISK 07
Becky Hatton	March 24, 2013	We need to be moving toward clean energy	ALT 01
Becky Hatton	March 24, 2013	Pipes break, and when they do, environmental devastation ensues. Why should we bear that destruction to enrich an oil company?	RISK 05
Becky Huber	March 2, 2013	How about, it's NOT a good idea to move forward [with the Proposed Project] UNTIL such a time as a more stable and secure method of transportation becomes available?	ACK
Becky Romatoski	April 19, 2013	Let's instead invest in green energy and cradle to cradle innovations to live and work sustainably.	ALT 01
Belinda Allen	April 9, 2013	The mass of tar sands potentially available far exceeds the carbon load capacity of the earth's atmosphere. Just because it is there does not mean we should use it and potentially harm the U.S. environment from the Keystone XL pipeline.	CLIM 10

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Belinda Allen	April 9, 2013	As a Registered Civil Engineer with experience writing and reviewing projects environmental documents, I am dismayed by the inadequate draft environmental review your department released last month for the northern segment of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline.	LEG 04
Belinda Allen	April 9, 2013	We need to move in the direction of clean energy sources rather than cheap environment destroying petroleum.	PN 02, ALT 01
Belinda Wang	April 17, 2013	When we are supporting fuel efficient transportation, why negate all our work by committing to tar sands?	PN 03
Ben Dibell	April 13, 2013	The idea of building such a large pipeline for transport of a dangerous, rapidly depleting resource that is currently being succeeded by many other resources is an extremely foolish thing to waste time and money on.	PN 05
Ben Garbus	March 21, 2013	In transportation, due to the corrosive nature of tar sands, TransCanada predicts a BP-sized spill once every seven years; in the past year, however, there's been one minor spill each month. If the proposed pipeline had a spill, the water sources for over 2 million people would be contaminated.	RISK 12
Ben Hopkins	April 12, 2013	The Keystone pipeline would be destructive, dangerous, and useless for America because most of its product would be shipped abroad.  Worst of all, it would increase the production of tar sands DIRTY OIL, atmospheric CO2, and climate change.	PN 07, CLIM 12
Ben Kern	April 13, 2013	There is no such thing as a SPILL PROOF pipeline	ACK
Ben Lieberman	March 1, 2013	In the actual world, tar sands generate far more carbon than do conventional fuel sources. Going forward with this project means dumping vast additional amounts of carbon into the atmosphere at a time when the climate crisis is already causing increasing threats to our safety and security.	CLIM 05
Ben Stump	March 21, 2013	The State Department's latest review of the Keystone XL Pipeline ignores the pipeline's significant risk for toxic spills, ignores its catastrophic impacts on our climate, and ignores the clear consensus among financial analysts and oil executives who agree Keystone XL will make the difference in tar sands development.	PN 10
Ben Tan	March 14, 2013	The pipeline must end at the no free trade port, and must pay \$10/barrel tax as insurance incase we have a spill. the money goes to I R S or general fund .	SO 16
Ben Tan	April 3, 2013	ban oil drilling ,convert to 100% renewable. like Iceland and Israel.. convert all cars to electric and propane . Solar panel on all the Roof. in U S .	ACK
Benita Campbell	March 6, 2013	These oil sands lie under approximately 140,000 square kilometers of the boreal forest in northern Alberta, which is being destroyed for its extraction.	ACK

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Benita Crow	April 5, 2013	The latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete -- it ignores risk for toxic spills, catastrophic impacts on our climate, and the clear consensus among financial analysts that Keystone XL would be a tipping point for further tar sands development.	LEG 04, CLIM 11, PN 06
Benjamin Chastain	March 16, 2013	[KXL is a] a major threat against a Fragile Environmental ecosystem, Important to our countries diversity and Uniquess as well as a rare & Beautiful landscape.	ACK
Benjamin Chastain	March 16, 2013	[most jobs created in th U.S. would only be temporary]	SO 04
Benjamin House	April 5, 2013	Our true security depends upon weaning our nation from it's addiction to fossil fuels. The Keystone pipeline,if built, would be an environmental catastrophe. (.....)	PN 05
Benjamin J Schiltz	April 22, 2013	A handful of temporary jobs and stream of dirty oil flowing through Nebraska is not worth the eminent risk of leaks.	PN 02
Benjamin Kamai	March 17, 2013	There is NO RATIONAL explanation you can give us to back your contemplation of even trying to approve this.	ACK
Benjamin Krohling	April 11, 2013	- it ignores risk for toxic spills, catastrophic impacts on our climate,	ACK
Benjamin Krohling	April 11, 2013	The total carbon pollution impacts of Keystone XL are the equivalent of putting 9 million cars on the road when considering the total emissions of tar sands and refining processes.	ACK
Benjamin Schlau	April 4, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline puts heavy risks on some of the nation's most vital aquifers while threatening wildlife above ground with spills, while Americans will see little benefit. Foreign companies will reap profits while we, and the nature and water resources of which we are stewards, bear the risks.	ACK
Benjamin Van Thiel	April 22, 2013	Better options are available in the form of renewable energy and energy efficiency.	PN 02
Benjamin Vogt	April 20, 2013	Please put our resources and time into alternative energy development and infrastructure -- that is energy independence and true innovative American thinking at work.	ALT 01
Benjamin Vogt	April 20, 2013	The danger of a spill is too great, a foreign company is undermining property rights, the safety report was done with Keystone sympathizers, the oil is for export, the pipeline will crate few jobs, and the extraction process is a brutal ignorance cast upon the earth we depend on for survival.	PN 05
Bennett	April 18, 2013	He also stated that we could create a new grid, coordination of power sources would ensure a stable power supply, although a bit of natural gas would be needed. And he claims that the plan would create 50,000 jobs, create energy security and ultimately stabilize electricity prices. The substantial costs of the scheme could be recouped in under two decades, especially if you factor in the huge costs of pollution and carbon emissions. This is where we need to go to get independent from Middle Eastern oils, not the pipeline.	ALT 01

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Bennett	April 18, 2013	And we are at the tipping point. The CO2 in the air is at a critical point, it's past a critical point. And we shouldn't be talking about how best to transport crude oil, we should be talking about how to stop using crude oil and develop renewable resources. And I, too, agree it makes absolutely no sense.	PN 02
Bernadette Rodgers	April 21, 2013	Leave the tar sands in the ground. We are killing ourselves, literally, with oil. Please stop the insanity. We must move to non-carbon energy sources immediately, and not sink another penny into further exploitation of fossil fuels.	PN 02
Bernadette Rodgers	April 21, 2013	We must move to non-carbon energy sources immediately, and not sink another penny into further exploitation of fossil fuels.	PN 02
Bernard And Sharon Lipman	March 11, 2013	This will affect the quality of water in countless bodies of water and in underground aquifers, it will threaten destruction of Canada's boreal forests, will leak disasterously, it will not result in more than 4500 permanent jobs, and it will increase greenhouse gas emissions three times over that of conventional oil processing method.	CU 01, CLIM 03, SO 02, WRG 01, WRS 01
Bernard Bruce	April 17, 2013	There is no proven technology that is able to handle the environmental catastrophe of even a small amount of this tar sands stuff being unleashed into the environment, so imagine the volume and scale of any sort of leak or spill of this horrific toxin into the environment.	RISK 08
Bernie Brown	March 17, 2013	these sands are so destructive it is hard to believe ANY sane rational person, group, or country would consider them worthy of anything more than outright condemnation! as one involved in the auto service industry for over 45 years i can only say that this is NOT the way to the future! the jobs/revenue/benefit to mankind IN NO WAY eclipses the damages!!!!	PN 05
Bernt	April 18, 2013	On the fact that we've got 11 organic producers that are going to be affected by this route. If there is a leak on or adjacent to or into the water that is utilized on these farms, these farms' organic products will no longer carry the USDA certified organic seal.	SO 12, RISK 09
Bert Ayers	April 11, 2013	energy independence.	ACK
Bert Sacks	March 16, 2013	Global Warming...[sendingg a bad signal to the world]	ACK
Bertha Kriegler	April 11, 2013	We need to learn from experience and the recent pipeline rupture has brought toxic poisons to a neighborhood in Arkansas. We do not need this risk for the people and the environment. Please say NO to the Keystone XL pipeline.	RISK 08
Beth A. McCabe	April 22, 2013	The tarsand oil is so very destructive to the environment so very toxic and uses HUGE quantities of water in processing. Water that many parts of our country are trying to conserve as the access to clean water becomes harder.	CU 07

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Beth A. McCabe	April 22, 2013	We need to move forward with newer cleaner wind and solar technology. Technology that is being utilized more and more across the globe except for here in the United States...The universities are full of fine minds and ability to accomplish this energy independence. That is where our funding and commitment need to be directed. Some of these fine minds are at the Engineering College in our University of Nebraska system.	PN 02
Beth Angel	March 14, 2013	The [oil sands] spill in the Kalamazoo River in MI to this day has not been cleaned up because the oil is too thick to be cleaned up.	RISK 29
Beth Ann Hall	April 22, 2013	It is too great a risk to gamble with our land and water for too little reward. I also believe that we should not set precedence by allowing a foreign corporation to declare eminent domain over American property. A native Nebraskan, I value our limited resources. Renewable resources are our future, not dirty tarsands oil.	PN 02
Beth Blattenberger	March 7, 2013	Is this based on "if this doesn't happen something else will?" That is a pretty lame argument.	PN 06
Beth Hawes	March 28, 2013	The end product will not benefit this country--it will be shipped to foreign countries, therefor it will not contribute to "energy independence" for the U.S.	PN 04
Beth Jones	April 6, 2013	Eminent domain should not be (mis)used to allow a foreign corporation to steal land from its lawful American owners just because that foreign company can't get their (right of) way by any other means.	LEG 02
Beth Jones	April 6, 2013	Who is TransCanada to put OUR fields, OUR aquifers and rivers, OUR communities and farms at severe risk -- and for what? Only so that troubled foreign oil company can save EXPORT TAXES on the oil they want to create at a devastating cost to the environment, expending even more energy shipping it overseas for climate-killing combustion in other countries	PN 07
Beth Jones, Expat In Austria	March 15, 2013	its (KXL's) virtually guaranteed leaks (its predecessor burst several times in just its first year of existence!) will create unconscionable costs to our health, environment, economy and society in general, in the era of melting poles, rising seas, more violent storms and inundated coastlines.	RISK 26, RISK 14
Beth Lynch	April 16, 2013	Contrary to claims made by supporters of the pipeline, the pipeline could end as many jobs as it creates with toxic spills in farmland or water resources.	SO 05
Beth Mcgee	March 30, 2013	Don't think the American People don't know that the pipeline WILL NOT bring fuel prices down in the US, or bring ANY fuel TO the US.	PN 04
Beth Mcgee	March 30, 2013	You will allow the destruction of communities and unique natural areas of our nation in order to cow tow to the most powerful corporations on the planet.	PN 05
Beth Schrader	March 28, 2013	If this project is approved it will be a giant leap backwards for the future health of this country. We can't risk the availability of clean water against the growth of exported dirty oil.	ACK
Bethany Andrews	April 4, 2013	this project that will be devistating to our peoples and lands.	RISK 06

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Bethe	April 2, 2013	It is past time for us to invest in renewable, clean energy and to stop abetting the fossil fuel industries in the destruction of our planet.	ALT 01
Bethe	April 2, 2013	We have already seen the havoc wreaked on our planet with the dramatic climate change resulting from our insistence on using ever greater amounts of fossil fuels. It is past time for us to invest in renewable, clean energy and to stop abetting the fossil fuel industries in the destruction of our planet.	ALT 01
Bethe	April 2, 2013	I don't believe that allowing this tar sands oil to cross any of our country, whether populated or not, is in our collective interest. This is not exactly oil, it is hydrocarbons, to be sure, but it is closer to the viscosity of tar. They have to dilute it with solvents just to get it to flow in the pipe. And of course, those solvents are a trade secrets. No telling what is in them or what the health and environmental risks are.	PN 05
Betsy Adams	April 15, 2013	The fact that there is no "asking right of way" by those placing the pipeline is horrendously immorally and inhumanely thoughtless of life on this planet.	LEG 02
Betsy Adams	April 15, 2013	This project is already a disaster to the environment, to the humans, animals and plants along its truly unnecessary route. From the day I read about this project there was no doubt it was a major disaster about to happen... oil spills in the hundreds of thousands of gallons across the lands that produce our foods, feed our stock, in the water!	RISK 09
Betsy Hardy	April 22, 2013	What is happening in northern Alberta to the health of the indigenous people and to their communities, as well to the land and water in that region is unconscionable. Tar sands oil mining must be phased out, not expanded!	CU 05, CU 02
Betsy Robertson	April 5, 2013	I really don't see the point of bringing canadian oil across our country's heartland. We have enough oil spills of our own!	ACK
Bette Jo Courville	April 22, 2013	Please stop the Keystone XL Pipeline from being built because it will cross the Ogallala Aquifer. The Aquifer is too valuable a water resource to have the dangerous toxic sludge, bitumen and tarsands, crossing it. Any possibility of a leak into the Aquifer is too much of a risk to this water supply.	WRG 01
Bette Koetz	March 20, 2013	No job is worth endangering the water supply and vital farmlands that it would pass through, and invariably leak, with no known method of the possibility to clean up a spill.	PN 05
Betty	April 17, 2013	Stop giving money to big oil, and [instead] FUND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY	PN 02
Betty & Gary Foster	April 22, 2013	The tar sands sink and will never get cleaned up. XL will leak and ruin the Ogallala Aquifer for drinking, growing, farming, wild life, with no guarantee it can ever be cleaned up.	RISK 07
Betty & Gary Foster	April 22, 2013	Water security is essential to food security, public health and life. We are obliged to protect our fresh water aquifers at all costs. Oil leaks will destroy our water, our food, our people and animals!	WRG 01, RISK 06

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Betty Abadia	March 19, 2013	This is "a report paid for by oil companies, and written by the same people who told us cigarettes were safe and not addictive, stating that the Tar Sands would have a "negligible" impact on the climate.* (.....)	PRO 01
Betty Foster	April 22, 2013	Should the Ogallala Aquifer be contaminated , it will ruin water for people, animals and crops. It can not be fixed, if a spill ruins the water. Protect the water supply should be before making more money off oiul refined & sold overseas.	WRG 01, RISK 07
Betty Henderson	March 21, 2013	Nor, have they discussed or studied the effect of pipiline spills in the Alaska Wilderness Areas.	ACK
Betty Henderson	March 21, 2013	Do not be persuaded that jobs will be created to offset any detrimental effects. Very few jobs (perhaps 300-400) after the initial construction will be continued.	SO 04
Betty Hunter-clapp	April 15, 2013	If you can promise no human errors, no earthquakes, no sabotage, and no machine failure nor hydrologic shifting, perhaps the pipeline would not harm us. If you cannot assure us of such causes of breakdowns and polluting, then do not harm us	ACK
Betty J Van Wicklen	April 16, 2013	Why would we, in good conscience, support a project which will perpetuate our dependence on oil, pollute our country for someone else's dirty oil transport, and support the sale of this commodity overseas where pollution controls are less than ours or even non-existent??	PN 05
Betty J. Van Wicklen	April 6, 2013	The tar sands extraction process uses 5 times the energy that is used in the regular production of oil, while creating chemical and toxic waste wihich may damage the land and the surrounding ground water irreparably.	RISK 07
Betty J.K. McBride	April 12, 2013	... it will spill,...	ACK
Betty J.K. McBride	April 12, 2013	... most of the oil is for export.	PN 07
Betty Kobernuss	March 11, 2013	What if a horrible leak such as happened in the Gulf of Mexico happens over our precious aquifers?	ACK
Betty Lou Chaika	April 4, 2013	Not to mention the complete destruction of vast acres of habitat in Canada.	ACK
Betty Lou Chaika	April 4, 2013	I understands that tar sands oil extraction releases 3x the amount of global warming gases than the regular extraction of crude	CLIM 12
Betty Lou Chaika	April 4, 2013	We need to move forward on climate change not take huge steps backwards like this.	CLIM 14
Betty Lou Chaika	April 4, 2013	Not to mention the destruction of wildlife and habitats from spill.	RISK 07
Betty Murphy	March 18, 2013	I have even asked Senator Feinstein about her feelings regarding fracking and the pipeline..she has great reservations. This will NOT create permanent jobs and it is so risky I cannot believe it is even a consideration. We have methods to clean up oil spills....NOT tar sands...we do NOT know how to do it...or even if it can be done! This must not go through the U.S.!	RISK 08
Betty Murphy	April 3, 2013	It is not crude oil that floats...it is heavy filthy sludge...it sinks to the bottom of the bed and is virtually impossible to get rid of!!!!	RISK 08

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Betty Murphy	April 5, 2013	Arkansas is a current example...THANK YOU EXXON..you have done it again..but this time you don't have a clue as to how to clean it up!	RISK 08
Betty Myers	April 4, 2013	It is so obvious that your initial report is so inadequate that I fail to see how a government entity that is supposed to shield the citizens of the US from harm can begin to explain why this report was issued.	LEG 04
Betty Nelson	April 9, 2013	Our government should invest huge amounts of money to develop solar, wind and other forms of energy that don't pollute the way oil and natural gas do!!!	PN 02
Betty Peschke	April 6, 2013	We have already seen the effects of spills in Arkansas and the Gulf of Mexico. Please do not risk another spill. The jobs which would be lost by not building the pipeline could be better used in building infrastructure to benefit people in this country---roads, bridges, etc.	RISK 13
Betty Stone	April 16, 2013	As a business owner/manager in Northeast Montana, I feel this pipeline is in the best interests of the US Citizens. It will add jobs to our local economy, and will stabilize our rural economy by the increasing the tax base in our county. This is especially critical as our rural areas continue to lose population and strive to keep up infrastructure such as schools and roads.	SO 10
Betty Van Wicklen	March 19, 2013	The biased report admits that only 35 permanent jobs would be created by the pipeline. And despite running clear across the heartland of America, it will do nothing for "energy independence" because almost all the tar-sands fuel will be sold to other countries. Permitting the pipeline would merely enable others to burn dirty fuel, a horrible thing to help a neighbor do.  35 new jobs is a flimsy excuse for allowing this danger to the environment and to public health.	PN 05
Betty Whiting	March 7, 2013	Stopping the Keystone XL pipeline is the only way to slow down or stop the Alberta tarsands development which needs a way to transport its dirty product to China.	PN 06
Betty Whiting	March 7, 2013	The State Department report on the Keystone XL pipeline was based on analysis by two companies with ties to oil and pipeline companies benefiting from the project: EnSys Energy and ICF International.	PRO 01
Beverley Birks	March 10, 2013	The Industrial Labour Relations Dept. of Cornell University did a study on the economic impact of the Keystone Pipeline on the economy. They showed that is might generate less than 200 temporary jobs and bring about 10% of the \$7 billion promised by Trans Canada Pipe.	REF
Beverley Birks	April 10, 2013	Look at Mayflower and the hundreds of other pipeline disasters in the last few years which the fossil fuel companies do their best to conceal.	RISK 13

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Beverley Birks	April 10, 2013	The \$7 billion to be spent by Trans Canada Pipeline is a lie. Read the economic analysis by the Industrial Labour Relations College of Cornell University which tears that apart. We get next to nothing for the risk involved.	SO 08
Beverly Barnes	March 28, 2013	You do not have enough guarantees from this company to be a good corporate citizen...The people of the United States of America will again have to pick up the tab on clean up	RISK 03
Beverly Brown	March 2, 2013	Since climate change is a large part of the potential environmental impact, the report is incomplete without an assessment of the impact this pipeline will have on climate change.	CLIM 12
Beverly Cotton	April 19, 2013	Please, if we would focus our effort away from ALL oil and instead, redirect that same effort on finding and developing OTHER forms of energy, we could stop our oil addiction cold turkey.	PN 02
Beverly Harris	April 2, 2013	If families and wildlife across this nation have to endure the extensive pollution that tar sands oil produces when there are spills, then there should be a requirement that at least some of their profits should go to research on technology to clean up such destruction. Oil companies have spent very little, if anything, on technology for such spills. Simply put, substantial clean up (if that's what you want to call it) is practically non-existent, particularly for heavy crude (tar sands oil). This dilemma (most recent spill in Arkansas) provides no remedy for the American people and wildlife, therefore the risky Keystone XL tar sands pipeline should be rejected. The very toxic and poisonous additive they add to the crude so as to deceptively disqualify it as "oil" is actually harder and worse to clean up than the actual oil.	SO 15, RISK 19
Beverly Hof-Miller	April 22, 2013	I do not think that this project which threatens a "no where else in the world" natural event like Spring Migration on the Platte is worthwhile	WI 01
Beverly Jaeger	April 20, 2013	These pipes will rupture !! That's why Canada wants the mess in America instead of on their land.	ACK
Beverly Jaeger	April 20, 2013	The State Department's review of this dangerous and polluting project does not adequately address spill risks, habitat impacts in Canada, or climate threats.	CU 02
Beverly Jaeger	April 20, 2013	And this oil isn't even for the USA, it will be "refined" on our land, for the international oil market.	PN 07
Beverly Jordan	April 21, 2013	We need more government subsidies of wind and solar -- NOT more oil and/or gas pipelines.	PN 02
Beverly Morris	April 3, 2013	What will happen to the water table due to this spill? Will small children "taste" the black soil and ingest poisonous chemicals? (Did your girls ever eat dirt? Mine did!) How many pets will drink from polluted puddles or streams and get sick or die?	RISK 07

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Beverly Perry	April 19, 2013	A polluting, dangerous tar sands pipeline through the heartland of America to bring more fossil fuels to the international market is not what we need. We need all that money to be invested in clean, alternative energy. That's the direction this country wants to go.	ALT 01
Beverly Polito	April 11, 2013	Oil leaks and the chemicals used to clean it up are killing our oceans. Why anyone thinks it is a good idea to destroy our beautiful land and contaminate our clean water supply with oil is a mystery when other clean options are available. Invest in our future, not our demise.	PN 05
Beverly Scheidt	March 18, 2013	I feel this report is a white washed version of half truths and that's just NOT good enough this time.	LEG 04
Beverly Tall	March 11, 2013	Please preserve our integrity with the fulfillment as a clean energy country.	ALT 01
Beverly Tall	April 3, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline is dangerous risk. Any spillage will pollute and damage the land, water and air. This is not acceptable.	RISK 07
Beverly Tall	April 3, 2013	Please do not allow the TransCanada's Keystone XL Tar Sands Pipeline be created in this magnificent country. The potential for a massive oil spill, polluting, the land, water and air is too risky, too dangerous.	RISK 14
Big Flat Electric Co op	March 25, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline will provide long lasting benefits to every rural electric co-op along the route, including Big Flat Electric Cooperative in Malta, MT.	SO 10
Big Flat Electric Co op	March 25, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline itself will have construction jobs, service jobs and a great economic impact for our local areas. Taxes alone on the pipeline, gross proceeds, and taxes on the electrical lines and substations will escalate TransCanada as our number one taxpayer in Phillip's Coynty.	SO 14
Big Flat Electric Cooperative Inc.	March 25, 2013	During construction, our service area will have two 600 person contractor camps.	ACK
Big Flat Electric Cooperative Inc.	March 25, 2013	One benefit of the pipeline is that it is projected by the RUS forecasting model that NorVal should not need a rate increase for the next 10 years.	SO 10
Big Flat Electric Cooperative Inc.	March 25, 2013	Taxes alone on the pipeline. gross proceeds. and taxes on the electrical lines and substations will escalate TransCanada as our number one taxpayer in - County.	SO 10
Big Flat Electric Cooperative Inc.	March 25, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline itself will have construction jobs, service jobs and a great economic impact for our local areas.	SO 10
Big Flat Electric Cooperative Inc.	March 25, 2013	The membership of Big Flat Electric is mostly agricultural I residential and the cost of serving 1,083 members over such a large area is high. The Keystone XL pipeline will be a relief from heaven for my membership and will provide long term and lasting benefits for my membership.	SO 10
Big Flat Electric Cooperative Inc.	March 25, 2013	The next benefit is the property taxes that NorVal will collect for the State and County governments. This is estimated to be \$450,057 per year.	SO 14

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Bill	April 20, 2013	Jobs are needed that pay good wages, but not at the cost of our country side that this pipeline will cost us.	PN 05
Bill & Kay	April 16, 2013	The pipeline will pass over important aquifers and put much of the heartland at risk of spill	RISK 07
Bill Acord	March 28, 2013	We should have abandoned fossil fuels by now, as we already have the technology to utilize cleaner alternative energy sources.	PN 02
Bill Aston	April 19, 2013	The biggest "con" in this proposal is that it does nothing in securing our national energy reserve. It is all sold on the spot market once this highly problematic bitumen sludge is processed in Houston. We all get screwed by the large scale fossil fuel interests.	PN 01
Bill Bandel	April 21, 2013	We at the Glacier County Road Dept., use roughly 10,000 gallons of fuel each month during the summer construction season. By Kelstones' own admission, the price of that fuel will increase by 25- 30 cents in the Montana area. That increase will severely impact my budgets. It is also my understanding that most if not all of the tar sands oil will pass through the U. S. and head to the world market.	PN 05
Bill Brockhouse	March 15, 2013	According to the EPA's 2010 report, tar sands oil is 82% dirtier than the average type of oil. This means supporting Keystone XL will contribute nearly twice as much per-barrel to greenhouse gases and global warming, and will also promote the increased use of tar sands oil. We do not want to support this a a time when we need to be fighting global warming...	CLIM 12
Bill Cromwick	March 4, 2013	I believe the State Department & the President of the United States should 'reject' a permit for the Keystone XL pipeline.	ACK
Bill Cromwick	March 4, 2013	Moreover, due to the likelihood of 'greatly' increased mining, transportation and refining of tar sands, the greenhouse gas emissions from this dirty oil would create an unprecedented threat of 'unmitigated' climate change for generations to come, creating a world unrecognizable from what we have known.	CLIM 14
Bill Cromwick	March 4, 2013	I believe that building the pipeline would encourage a vast expansion of the tar sands development in Alberta Canada, resulting in the destruction of vast areas of the Boreal Forest of Canada, large toxic reservoirs of waste-water and unacceptable risk of leakage as the pipeline traverses through the sensitive grasslands and aquifers of the heartland of the United States.	PN 06
Bill Demerath	April 20, 2013	Stop allowing the oil industry to govern our energy supply. They have enough. We have given them enough and it is time to stop letting them expand and start drastically phasing them out.	ACK
Bill Dittmann	March 16, 2013	It does not relieve any need for energy in the USA	PN 04
Bill Dunn	April 21, 2013	I also urge you to extend the public comment period to 120 days.	PRO 04
Bill Gibson	March 15, 2013	The pipe is highly susceptible to damage and leakage.	RISK 21

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Bill Griffith	April 16, 2013	The pipeline will pass over important aquifers and put much of the heartland at risk of spill	RISK 07
Bill Hansen	April 19, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline serves the national interest and I urge you and President Obama to approve the project as soon as possible.	PN 10
Bill Morgan	April 9, 2013	In addition, if approved this pipeline should be diverted to follow existing pipelines in lieu of potentially contaminating the Ogalla Aquifer	ALT 03
Bill Podulka	April 22, 2013	My most fundamental objection comes from the climate impacts of harvesting the tar sands for oil at all. Anthropogenic sources of global warming gases have already had significant impacts on global climate stability and it is time (past time) to move rapidly away from fossil-fuel based energy sources. Emitting more carbon dioxide and other global warming gases (for example, use of natural gas to power the extraction of the tar sands oil will unavoidably emit methane into the atmosphere) will lead to positive feedbacks in global warming that will be extremely difficult to impossible to reverse.	CLIM 05
Bill Podulka	April 22, 2013	Secondarily, the economic benefits of the pipeline construction and operation are minimal and are greatly outweighed by economic costs incurred by the clean up from accidents and spills and the negative economic impact spills will have on tourism and agriculture industries.	PN 05
Bill Pugh	April 21, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline would greatly facilitate faster exploitation of the Canadian tar sands oil and contribute to dangerous levels of carbon pollution in the Earth's atmosphere. The Draft SEIS analysis that Keystone XL would have little effect on carbon pollution is flawed; many other reports have found that tar sands oil production would proceed much more slowly without a Keystone XL pipeline.  The Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers' " <a href="http://www.capp.ca/getdoc.aspx?DocId=209546&amp;DT=NTV">http://www.capp.ca/getdoc.aspx?DocId=209546&amp;DT=NTV</a> "Crude Oil Forecast, Markets, & Pipelines" forecast last year estimated that tar sands oil output would double between 2020 and 2030 only if Keystone XL and other proposed pipelines are built – production would remain flat after 2020 if proposed pipelines such as Keystone XL are not built. In addition, analysis by Reuters (April 18, 2013) recently found that the Keystone Draft SEIS claims of rail transport moving much of the tar sands oil if the Keystone XL is not built are very dubious.	PN 06
Bill Sherwonit	April 17, 2013	A ... recent analysis of the pipeline's impact found that it would carry at least 181 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) each year, comparable to the tailpipe emissions from more than 37.7 million cars or 51 coal-fired power plants. This is unacceptable.	ACK
Bill Sherwonit	April 17, 2013	[The Keystone XL Pipeline will have] added impact to global warming	CLIM 14

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Bill Sherwonit	April 17, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline...is not in our country's best national interest. ...TransCanada already has plans to export oil shipped through the pipeline. Thus the oil will not benefit the United States.	PN 07
Bill Sherwonit	April 17, 2013	[The Keystone XL Pipeline] presents the threat of spills.	RISK 21
Bill Sostrich	April 9, 2013	Reading all of the environmental issues regarding this pipeline far out way any gain in jobs that we might see...There are many ways to secure our future energy needs...We can create many green jobs. There are endless possibilities. The only thing the pipeline creates are a few jobs (down the road) and an endless opportunity for destruction ( ie. look at the disaster of a spill going on now in AR.)	SO 05, PN 09
Bill Weiss	April 15, 2013	Let's put our resources into renewable energy - wind and solar, and green city buildings and vehicles; just turn off the lights.	PN 02
Bill Wilson	April 2, 2013	Surely we can begin the necessary significant transfer to alternatives and efficiencies to save so much	ALT 01
Bill Wilson	April 2, 2013	KeystoneXL will send the signal we will have no restraint. It will expedite the TarSands and not give the people of Canada the hope to stop the Tar sands from destroying the third largest water shed in the world and a land mass of boreal forest the size of Illinois	PN 06
Bill Wilson	April 2, 2013	As a safety inspector the idea there are no standards to show the pipe can safely carry this toxic and corrosive chemical brew means we are disregarding safety from start to finish and the cancers already showing are enough to consider this a crime against humanity	RISK 14
Bill Zager	April 10, 2013	If the pipeline is built, it's not a question of whether it will fail, but of when and where. We're not risking a disaster. Disaster is certain. We just don't know what the exact magnitude of the disaster will be. What if the Pegasus pipeline had failed under the Mississippi rather than in Mayflower? Here's something we do know: The first Keystone XL disaster will be far worse than what happened in Mayflower, since TransCanada's pipeline would pump ten times as much tar sands crude as the Pegasus does. That is simply unacceptable from any point of view.	RISK 18, RISK 13
Billie Leonard	April 6, 2013	Is the safety of our water, our land and our people so inconsequential that it doesn't matter how much is lost or destroyed, all so a few rich oil men can get richer.	PN 09
Billie Leonard	April 6, 2013	The Keystone XL tar sands pipeline will not benefit the U.S. in any way other than less than 100 jobs after it has been constructed.	SO 04
Billy or Velda	March 4, 2013	I am against this destructive for-profit pipeline.	ACK
Billy or Velda	March 4, 2013	Let Canada pollute their own land.	ACK
Birgit Loewenstein	April 2, 2013	There is nothing like a spill-proof pipeline!! It doesn't and can't exist! There simply isn't a way to patrol and control every meter or inch of pipeline, especially not those thousands or hundreds of miles long!!!	RISK 14

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Birney, David	April 22, 2013	The pipeline will not employ nearly as many people, nor have as large an economic benefit as the conceivable alternatives. Solar power, wind power, public transportation, energy conservation all would employ more people on a long-term basis and provide longer-term economic benefits. The pipeline would likely increase oil costs in the US, particularly in the central states, as the oil, or refined product, would be sold on the world market, not constrained in a more local market. This would raise the costs here, but any price lowering on the world market from increased supply would be very slight, because the market is so much larger.	PN 02
Birney, David	April 22, 2013	Pipelines can leak. And a leak of dilbit is much harder to clean up than light crude oil.	RISK 08
BlackA	April 18, 2013	Canadian crude doesn't have to reach the US instead of other markets, but it should because American workers and consumers will benefit. Keystone XL is in the interest of safety, the environment, American workers and consumers, and it is in the national interest.	PN 10
Blackburn	April 18, 2013	This is bizarre. I've been working in NEPA for a long time. It is very, very odd to not have the actual document which is one of the elements of approval for that has been to be approved pursuant to NEPA to not have the document that's being approved be public or provided in the environmental review document.	ACK
Blackburn	April 18, 2013	And, yet, the DSEIS does not include any information about TransCanada's facilities response plan, not one drop.	RISK 05
Blackburn	April 18, 2013	DSEIS includes its spill response discussion under the heading additional recommended mitigation. Oil spill response is, in fact, not additional recommended mitigation. Oil spill response is required by federal law.	RISK 05
Blackburn	April 18, 2013	The DSEIS treats oil spill response as a voluntary or a suggested action. And it is not.	RISK 05
Blackstone	April 18, 2013	Experts tell us fresh water is, and will be, our most precious natural resource. We cannot risk any of our Ogalla aquifer. Run that line over other ground.	WRG 01
Blake Burroughs	April 22, 2013	This project will neither help our economy in the long run, nor produce these mythical effects on gasoline prices, since the majority of the oil produced is slated for exportation, not domestic use.	PN 04, PN 01
Blanche Hartman	March 6, 2013	...understanding of the science is that it is very likely to have a drastically destructive effect ecologically because of its effect on Global Warming...	CLIM 12
Blase	April 18, 2013	"We will take a stand against doing business as usual. We will take a stand against God's precious earth being exploited for corporate gain. We will take a stand against greed, selfishness and apathy because we know that what God promised us in a world is that -- any world that is powered by love and justice. For a future in which we have solved our challenges with courage and compassion, I urge Secretary Kerry and President Obama to stop this pipeline."	ACK

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Blase	April 18, 2013	"What is all too often lost in our public debates is the moral dimension of our decision-making. We can say that the decision about this pipeline is about jobs or about oil or about energy or about land. But it is about something far more meaningful.  "The reason you see so many people here today wearing black armbands, it is about the moral dimension of how we as Nebraskans and as Americans are being called to live upon the earth.	ACK
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	How would the 78 acres remaining to be inventoried affect the project?	CR 02
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Since there have been changes in the ROW would these necessitate updating or redoing the TCP inventories done by the tribes earlier in the project (Table 3.11-17 Page 3.11-33).	CR 02
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Will the unanticipated discovery plans also include provisions for sod removal and open trench monitoring during construction? Recent large scales pipelines (i.e., Bison and Greencore in Wyoming) have located cultural sites that were not exposed on the surface.	CR 04
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	The right-of-way grant and temporary use permit will be issued pursuant to Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).	ACK
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	BakkenLink: Is this being inventoried and what if any are the results?	RFI
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	BigBend Connected Action: Are there any BLM lands involved with this action?	RFI
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Does the acres and miles inventoried also reflect that the transmission lines originally inventoried for the	RFI
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Has Greg Liggett in the state office been asked to comment on the Paleo Inventories?	RFI
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	The report notes 64 rout modifications. We do not know what these are and where the modifications have occurred.	RFI
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	We have not seen the 2012 Addendum 6 Report, so we do not know what if anything was found on BLM during these inventories	RFI
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Plan states "At that location [Bemidji, Minnesota], approximately 20 years after the release, the leading edge of the LNAPL oil remaining in the subsurface at the water table had moved approximately 131 feet down gradient from the spill site..." Clarify how the rate of transport had changed over time. Based on the available fate and transport data, what is the anticipated distance that the LNAPL and dissolved contaminant plumes will move before they are reduced to concentrations that are no longer a concern?	RISK 10

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BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Plan states “Keystone would also provide an alternate water supply for any well where water quality was found to be compromised by a spill.” Will Keystone provide an alternate water source indefinitely or on a temporary basis?	WRG 01
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Plan states “Dewatering through a wee system or in excavation could generate substantial localized amounts of water to be discharged.” Briefly explain what a wee system is.	EDIT
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Plan states “An adequate buffer between the transmission line corridor and adjacent surface waters would be needed to minimize continued impacts to surface water features during initial construction and long-term operation and maintenance activities.” State what buffer width is being proposed to protect surface water features.	EDIT
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Plan states “Prohibit storage of hazardous materials, chemicals, fuels, lubricating oils, or perform concrete coating activities within a wetland or within 100 feet of any wetland boundary, if possible.” Restate as “Prohibit storage of hazardous materials, chemicals, fuels, lubricating oils, or the performing of concrete coating activities...” to make it clear that concrete coating activities are also prohibited within these areas.	EDIT
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Plan states “These areas [requiring sediment barriers] include...right-of-way immediately upslope of the wetland boundary at all standard (saturated or standing water) wetland crossings as necessary to prevent sediment flow into the wetland; (Sediment control barriers are not required at “dry” wetlands.)” However, Page 4.4-13, Section 4.4.4 of the Draft Supplemental EIS states “Install and maintain sediment barriers at all wetlands across the entire construction ROW upslope of the wetland boundary and where any wetlands are adjacent to the construction ROW as necessary to prevent sediment flow into the wetland. It is recommended that “dry” and “standard” wetlands are treated equally where restoration or mitigation measures are concerned.” Revise the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix G) to match the Draft SEIS.	EDIT
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Plan states “The contractor shall not install sediment barriers at wetlands designated as “dry” unless otherwise specified by Keystone.” However, Page 4.4-13, Section 4.4.4 of the Draft Supplemental EIS states “Install and maintain sediment barriers at all wetlands across the entire construction ROW upslope of the wetland boundary and where any wetlands are adjacent to the construction ROW as necessary to prevent sediment flow into the wetland. It is recommended that “dry” and “standard” wetlands are treated equally where restoration or mitigation measures are concerned.” Revise the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix G) to match the Draft SEIS.	EDIT
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Big Dry was issued in 1996—not 1995.	EDIT

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BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Throughout these pages and probably other places in the document, it uses easement and right-of-way. Private landowners receive a permanent or a temporary easement. The BLM issues a permanent right-of-way and a temporary use permit authorized pursuant to Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).	EDIT
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Change language for (second sentence) – ...permits that apply to BLM-managed lands crossed... to: ...permits that apply to Federal (excluding National Park System) lands crossed...	EDIT
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Table 3.11-2: Given the large number of unevaluated sites in the Table it would be useful to add a column that lists those still in the APE and those outside the current APE	EDIT
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	Please provide a reference for the North Dakota Pipeyard showing the previous inventory	EDIT
BLM, John Stobaugh, et.al.	April 22, 2013	This section will need to be updated in the Final SEIS to reflect changes in the PA.	EDIT
Bob & Helen Buttel	March 29, 2013	Please do everything in your power to prevent the construction of this pipeline, which will send heavily polluted oil across many states, all of which will be subject to leakage pollution, and deliver it to an American refinery which will pollute a large local area, and then ship the inferior product to foreign nations.	CU 08
Bob Allpress	April 22, 2013	As a landowner on the route, I know there has never been any valid studies made. Nobody has ever requested to trespass on our land. TransCanada and the Nebraska DEQ have been notified numerous times of this but choose to ignore facts. We have hard evidence of a long term Native American campground and burial site on our land. No archeology inspection. We have found fossilized bones and teeth. No paleontological study. We have an active, long term and successful Bald Eagle nest that is right on the proposed route. No acknowledgement or verification of this. The information used to create the Nebraska Sandhills Gap was from one geological study by one college intern. No valid geology study. These omissions have created a seriously flawed EIS report. The pipeline application must be rejected until proper documentation has been made.	WI 11, CR 02
Bob And Pat	March 11, 2013	Climate change is our most urgent problem. We cannot expect the rest of the world to clean up their pollution if we continue to aid and facilitate the burning of more fossil fuel. ... The mining of this oil also destroys carbon dioxide reducing forests, further adding to global warming.	CLIM 06

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Bob Banderet	April 22, 2013	I am sure that [the SEIS'] finding is based in large part on TransCanada's promises and assurances of a "state of the art leak detection system" and thorough reclamation of the construction ROW. As a landowner with Keystone 1 running through my property and the eye witness to the 21,000 gallon spill in ND in May of 2011, I can attest that TransCanada's actual responses and actions are quite different from their promises and assurances. TransCanada has promised "The pipeline leak detection system will have 'greater sensitivity than required by law.' If TC can't identify the cause of a problem within 10 minutes, then the pipeline will be shut down." And in another public statement, "Keystone allows for a 10 minute trouble shoot period to confirm if the alarm is a pressure fluctuation or an actual leak. Keystone's Oil Control Center procedures require immediate shut down of the pipeline upon expiration of the ten minute trouble shoot period." Even though the Keystone XL leak detection system will be the same as Keystone 1's, the reality of the ND spill was that a 60 foot geyser of oil spewed for 40 minutes before any action was taken to shut down the pipeline. And that was only after my call to the Oil Control Center informing them of the leak! TC has also said their SCADA system (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) can accurately detect leaks down to 1.5-2% of flow through. In the ND event the leak was double that at about 4%, yet the SCADA system triggered no alarms. Either TransCanada was not aware of the leak or they did not follow their own Operation Manual procedures! In the event of an emergency, TransCanada has promised prompt clean-up response and notification of federal and state agencies. Yet in the ND incident a pipeline technician took 2½ hours to drive to the site to confirm the release. Another hour passed before emergency spill contractors were dispatched to begin clean up, but only after a phone call from the ND Dept. of Health inquiring about the spill. The ND DoH was alerted by State Radio which I had called trying to contact the local sheriff. A total of 5½ hours passed before clean-up crews arrived on scene, plenty of time for significant environmental damage to be done.	RISK 25, RISK 15, RISK 26
Bob Banderet	April 22, 2013	Four years after construction of Keystone 1 on my property, promised satisfactory reclamation has still not been done. Reclamation crews were back last fall (Fall of 2012), but did not adequately address my concerns. My land is hay and pasture with sandy, high water table soil, much like that near the Nebraska Sand hills where the pipeline reroute is located. Their reclamation crews have no idea how to address the unique conditions that sandy soil represents if the initial reclamation fails. Their solution was to rip everything up and start over, not a viable solution with the much drier conditions that exist in the Northern Plains and Nebraska this past year.	SOIL 06
Bob Bates	March 18, 2013	If tar sands are wrong for the environment, then they're wrong, period.	PN 09
Bob DiPaolo	April 22, 2013	Do NOT allow the Ogallala Aquifer to be threatened by an oil pipeline.	WRG 01

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Bob Ellis	April 16, 2013	Make a different choice - one for a future with a green economy that allows us to pursue alternatives to oil.	ALT 01
Bob Fabian	March 21, 2013	When we are facing the most serious environmental threat our species has ever experienced, your report should have included the effect of mining, refining and using the tar sands oil in it's environmental impact.	CLIM 05
Bob Fabian	March 21, 2013	If you were to publish an addendum including the effects of all these steps in bringing this oil to market and using it, how much CO2 will be produced, how many degrees increase this will cause, I think you will come to a different conclusion. Now is the time for larger thinking, taking more responsibility, be brave and encourage your department to take this next step.	CLIM 13
Bob Flenner	April 4, 2013	the carbon footprint created by the extraction and refining process is the equivalent of adding 9 Million cars, the climate impact would be horrible.	ACK
Bob Flenner	April 4, 2013	The jobs gained, and the profits to be re alized by the oil companies is not reason enough to justify tarnishing your legacy and aiding in the destruction of the climate.	PN 08
Bob Flenner	April 4, 2013	Just think for a moment if a spill like that in Arkansas happened over the proposed route what could happen. At the least, a horrendous surface mess that would take millions of dollars to clean up; at worst, it would pollute, contaminate and poison drinking water for thousands (potentially millions) of Americans.	RISK 14
Bob Goodburn	April 9, 2013	Consider the potential environmental damage caused by the pipeline and by perpetuating our reliance on fossil fuals as debt we are leaving future generations to re-pay	PN 02
Bob Hasselbrink	March 19, 2013	The report issued by The State Department was, at least in part, written by those with a vested interest in seeing that the Keystone XL pipeline be built	PRO 01
Bob Kroeger	April 20, 2013	It's bad enough we are using the fossil fuels we are - if we add tar sands oil to the mix, climate change will be on steroids.	CLIM 14
Bob Miller	April 9, 2013	JUST ONE LEAK would have devistating effects on the aquifer over which the pipeline would pass. HOW MANY SPILLS WILL IT TAKE TO CONVINCEN YOU THAT THIS PIPELINE IS DANGEROUS?	RISK 07
Bob Nebel	April 6, 2013	ALSO, THE CLEAN WATER ACT 404B1 GUIDELINES ONLY ALLOW THE LEAST DAMAGING PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVE TO BE PERMITTED - WHICH WOULD BE A SECOND PIPELINE FOLLOWING THE EXISTING PIPELINE ROUTE. THE CLEAN WATER ACT MUST NOT BE VIOLATED.	LEG 07
Bob Nebel	April 6, 2013	Section 404b1 of the Clean Water Act requires the least damaging practicable alternative be permitted. The proposed pipeline route is not the least damaging practicable alternative to wetlands and waters of the US. It is obvious that the least damaging practicable alternative route is along the existing pipeline route.	LEG 07, ALT 03
Bob Panzer	April 2, 2013	Now, I am deeply concerned about the KXL pipeline proposal and the risk of catastrophes worse than the Exxon Valdez and the Gulf Coast explosion.	ACK

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Bob Parker	April 4, 2013	It's impossible to fight climate change while simultaneously investing in the dirtiest, most carbon-intensive fossil fuels on the planet.	ACK
Bob Parker	April 4, 2013	I also request that this comment on the draft SEIS and the pipeline, and all other comments, be made public in the interest of transparency and accountability.	PRO 02
Bob Slayton	March 20, 2013	Our government MUST mandate things that reduce greenhouse gases.	CLIM 18
Bob Smith	April 17, 2013	If the U.S. State Department grants the permit to TransCanada for Keystone XL, the U.S. State Department will guarantee the creation of the single largest Superfund site than cannot be cleaned up.	ACK
Bob Smith	April 17, 2013	If the pipeline permit will be granted, please reroute the Keystone XL pipeline to parallel the Keystone 1 pipeline, or else use the same right of ways.	ALT 03
Bob Smith	April 17, 2013	First, if the permit is issued for the route as proposed, the U.S. State Department will issue a permit knowing full well that in doing so, it will violate the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regarding the pollution of ground water. TransCanada has specified that it will pump 850,000 barrels of oil per day through the pipeline, or 35,700,000 gallons. TransCanada has admitted that its leak detection technology can not detect a 1 or 2 percent leak rate, which sounds reasonable on the face of it. However, in admitting that it could not detect a leak rate that low, TransCanada has admitted that the pipeline will leak. By placing the route over the Ogallala Aquifer, TransCanada is requesting that the U.S. State Department allow them to pollute the Aquifer. Granting the permit guarantees the pollution.	LEG 05
Bob Smith	April 17, 2013	I question the need for the U.S. to provide transit for Canadian tar sands crude, especially when none will be used for U.S. consumption. The problem is, if the pipeline goes in, U.S. taxpayers, residents and citizens will be forced to adopt all of the risk and cost for the problems that will arise with the Keystone XL pipeline.	PN 05

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		{reasons why the pipeline will be an easy target for terrorists] Why would the Keystone XL pipeline be easy to find? We have seen TransCanada clear cut through Texas, and grade clear the entire route of the southern leg of the pipeline. The same will happen throughout the length of the northern leg. In Nebraska, the route is in soft sandy soil, which means that the scars from installing the pipeline will be visible for quite some time. Also, the route is visible to all who want to look during the construction phase.	
Bob Smith	April 17, 2013	Why would the Keystone XL pipeline be easy to access? There will be little, if any, patrolling of the pipeline along its route by either TransCanada or the states. for example, the State of Montana has already indicated that it will not patrol the route of the pipeline through its state. In Nebraska, the pipeline will be planted 8 feet down in loose sandy soil that is wet from the Aquifer, or it will pass directly through the Aquifer where it is close to the surface. It takes only a few minutes to dig down to an 8 foot level using a simple shovel in the sandy soil of Nebraska.	RISK 04
Bob Smith	April 17, 2013	Clearly, Homeland Security is right in their recommendations at securing infrastructure [from terrorists]. However, the entire pipeline grid is vulnerable, and it is largely not patrolled. The Keystone XL pipeline, as proposed, would be a tempting target, one that will not only be easy to find, but easy to access.	RISK 04
Bob Smith	April 17, 2013	Why would the Keystone pipeline be a tempting target [for terrorists], especially in Nebraska? If the pipeline is compromised in Nebraska, the resulting environmental damage to the Aquifer would terminate the ability to have people live in the area. More importantly, any rupture in the pipeline, regardless of cause, would render the area unusable for agriculture, thereby significantly affecting the country's ability to feed itself.	RISK 04
Bob Smith	April 17, 2013	While some scientific testimony suggests that the damage from a leak will be localized, there is no research currently available on the Ogallala and High Plains Aquifer to support this hypothesis. Regardless, the technology does not exist that would allow anyone to clean out an Aquifer that covers the depth that the Aquifer currently does and make that water potable again for human or agricultural consumption.	RISK 07, LEG 22
Bob Smith	April 17, 2013	The tar sands crude that will be transported poses significantly more risk to people and the environment than a standard crude oil pipeline. As we have seen with the Enbridge pipeline rupture in Kalamazoo, MI, clean up can not be guaranteed, even with a rupture so close to the surface.	RISK 14

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Bob Smith	April 17, 2013	We are finding out that in order to sufficiently clean the environment from the Enbridge leak, the Kalamazoo River will have to be dredged and the dirt burned to eliminate the problem. Please refer to the National Transportation and Safety Administration report on the Enbridge leak, where they characterize the management of the Enbridge pipeline and spill response as something reminiscent of the "Keystone Cops."	RISK 29
Bob Smith	April 17, 2013	Insurance will not cover the costs of clean up, as we have seen with the Enbridge pipeline leak in Michigan, and because of the special classification of tar sands crude as not oil, there will be no possibility of using the oil clean up fund.	SO 15, RISK 03
Bob Smith	April 18, 2013	First, if the permit is issued for the route as proposed, the U.S. State Department will issue a permit knowing full well that in doing so, it will violate the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regarding the pollution of ground water. TransCanada has specified that it will pump 850,000 barrels of oil per day through the pipeline, or 35,700,000 gallons. TransCanada has admitted that its leak detection technology can not detect a 1 or 2 percent leak rate, which sounds reasonable on the face of it. However, in admitting that it could not detect a leak rate that low, TransCanada has admitted that the pipeline will leak. By placing the route over the Ogallala Aquifer, TransCanada is requesting that the U.S. State Department allow them to pollute the Aquifer. Granting the permit guarantees the pollution. If the U.S. State Department grants the permit to TransCanada for Keystone XL, the U.S. State Department will guarantee the creation of the single largest Superfund site than cannot be cleaned up.	LEG 05
Bob Tria	March 20, 2013	Second, the extraction of the tar sands may not be on US soil, but it is on the same planet and its production causes the release of greenhouse gases and destroys forests that help to clean the atmosphere. In addition, we are destroying the migratory home of millions of birds and the permanent home to countless other animals.	CLIM 14
Bob Tria	March 20, 2013	First of all, I do not believe that it is a forgone conclusion that if we (the US) doesn't assist in the transportation of the tar sands, someone else will. Many citizens of Canada have also expressed strong objections. This is why the oil industry is pursuing the US so aggressively. The time it would take for the oil industry to find another route for shipping may just be the time we need for us to find an energy alternative that may save life on the planet as we know it.	PN 06
Bob Tria	March 20, 2013	Third, to think that there will not be a spill of this highly corrosive material, of which there is no known way of cleaning it up, is the height of folly.	RISK 08
Bob Tria	March 20, 2013	Fourth, the number of jobs that will be created is not a great one (unless you are counting the ones that will be created when there is a spill).	SO 02

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Bob Wiley	April 22, 2013	There are no safe ways to transport tar sands crud. Tar sands crud [bitumen] must be diluted from its asphalt like consistency to a thinner substance by a proprietary, undisclosed chemical cocktail as well as heated by stations every 40 miles to be moved through pipes. The nature of this diluted bitumen (dil-bit) is a caustic and corrosive material that will sooner or later leak.	ACK
Bob Wilson	April 22, 2013	The process to extract the oil in Canada is strongly apposed by many many Canadians because of the loss of millions of acres of boreal forests and the damage done to the environment.	CU 01
Bob Wilson	April 22, 2013	The XL Keystone pipeline will do nothing to alleviate our dependancy on foreign oil when the oil or the finished product will not stay in the US.	PN 04
Bob Wilson	April 22, 2013	No one knows the corrosive effect to the pipeline by toxic chemicals needed to permit oil to flow. God only knows what effect would result if a spill occurred in the "safest" 36" pipeline yet constructed. How many 36" toxic crude oil pipelines have been constructed?	RISK 11
Bob Zimmerman	April 2, 2013	The Obama administration promised to make policy decisions based on scientific data, not political pressure. The Keystone pipeline and the tar sands oil it will carry clearly has no place in America's energy future and puts millions of people at high risk for severe environmental damage.	PN 05
Bobby Harrell, Speaker, SC House Of Representatives	April 1, 2013	Furthermore, the treat of an unfortunate incident possibly leading to a release or spill of crude oil is much lower for pipelines than other methods. This is a major reason why we currently employ the use of pipelines to carry nearly two-thirds of the oil and petroleum products transported domestically.	ALT 07
Bobby Harrell, Speaker, SC House Of Representatives	April 1, 2013	By supporting domestic production and oil imports from our ally Canada, instead of from politically unstable countries, Keystone XL will strengthen both our national security and our energy security.	PN 10
Bobby Harrell, Speaker, SC House Of Representatives	April 1, 2013	Keystone XL is critical to improving American energy security and boosting our economy.	PN 10
Bobby Harrell, Speaker, SC House Of Representatives	April 1, 2013	With Keystone XL online, those same refineries [Gulf Coast refinery complex] would receive an extra 830,000 barrels a day of highly discounted oil, as it would be coming from Canada and the United States instead of the Middle East. When crude oil makes up 80 percent of the price of a gallon of gasoline, such an increase in supply will have a major impact, leading to lower prices for American energy consumers.	PN 10
Boettcher	April 18, 2013	Given a 1% undetected leak, there could be hundreds of callong of toxic crude entering our water undetected.	RISK 15
BoettcherB	April 18, 2013	We are being asked to accept a pipeline and jeopardize our environment for a measly 35 permanent jobs. The generations that lived here and worked this land have created more economic growth and more jobs than this pipeline ever will.	PN 05

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BoettcherB	April 18, 2013	The porous permeable soil and high water tables have always been my concern. This route and reroute has not addressed any of these concerns. If there wasn't a concern, why would the government pose regulations on the citizens with above ground storage sites of over 1320 gallons, yet let a toxic pipeline be buried in our soil and water under PHMSA rules would be allowed to leak into our land and water one and a half percent.	RISK 07
Bonnie Andersen	April 22, 2013	Please remember that you have the authority to change the course of this pipeline so it does not threaten the Ogalla aquifer.	ALT 06
Bonnie Block	March 11, 2013	I have a 16 year old grandson who believes that his generation does not have much of a future if the US does not deal with global climate change by taking concrete actions to end our dependence on dirty fossil fuels like the tar sands, We must invest in renewable energy and NOT continue to support energy developments that increase green house gases. It's a matter of life and death.	PN 05
Bonnie Campbell	April 11, 2013	We MUST move to more sustainable alternatives NOW: wind, sun, geothermal.	PN 02
Bonnie J. Packer	March 18, 2013	If you care about the future generations and the health of our planet, you will STOP this pipeline	CLIM 14
Bonnie Johnson	April 4, 2013	Solar energy (we have 28 solar panels on our home and generate more electricity than we use) wind power, geothermal, electric and hybrid cars are the only future to plan for in this country. Tar sands oil is JUST TOO RETROGRADE.	PN 03
Bonnie Kruse	April 22, 2013	At the same time TransCanada and the Keystone XL Pipeline puts United States soil and water at risk as landowners are being bullied by TransCanada with threats of eminent domain.	LEG 02
Bonnie Kruse	April 22, 2013	The oil in this pipeline is from tar sands mined and developed by foreign owned companies operating in Canada. The oil is to be pumped thru a pipeline built by TransCanada from steel and pipe made in India, and transported through the United States putting US land and water at risk so that the oil can be sold on the world market to foreign countries. There are no contracts or assurances of any kind that the oil from this pipeline will be used by the United States. The Keystone XL Pipeline will not lower gasoline prices in the United States.	PN 02

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Bonnie Kruse	April 22, 2013	<p>Regarding pipeline safety and spills, Congress has ordered a two year study on DilBit and basically the report indicates that the United States is not at this time ready for more DilBit pipelines from a regulatory and safety perspective. The TransCanada Keystone pipeline is a Dilbit pipeline. The TransCanada SCADA system cannot detect a less than 2% leak. Pipeline capacity is to be 830,000 barrels per day. Leakage rate at 2 percent would amount to 588,000 gallons per day. Dilbit sinks , making clean up impossible. Benzene is one of the chemicals mixed with Dilbit and is highly carcinogenic in small amounts. PROFESSOR JOHN STANSBURY, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL WATER RESOURCES ENGINEERING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AND INSTRUCTOR FOR THE US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS RISK ASSESSMENT PROGRAM REPORTED THAT A SPILL IN THE SANDHILLS ABOVE THE OGALLALA AQUIFER COULD DUMP AS MUCH AS 180,000 BARRELS OF CRUDE OIL, TAINTING THE VAST WATER SUPPLY IN THE REGION. Pipeline Safety is A Shared Responsibility. According to the National Transportation and Safety Board we have a lot of work to do before the Presidential Permit for the XL Pipeline can be granted. According to the NTSB there must be a process in place to ensure defects are reported, repaired, and verified. There isn't. Operators of pipelines need a verifiable procedure to notify potentially affected communities of the basic information such as the route of the pipeline, pipe diameter, operating pressure, product transported, and potential radius. There isn't. Companies need to have qualification requirements, subject to US Federal Regulations, for all control center staff involved in hazardous liquid transmission operations. They don't. There needs to be federal response preparedness standards stating specific pipeline response planning guidance for a worst-case discharge. There aren't.</p>	<p>RISK 12, RISK 08, RISK 13, RISK 23, RISK 24</p>

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Bonnie Kruse	April 22, 2013	<p>We question the employment and fiscal numbers in the DEQ report. The report states: “Keystone expects to employ approximately 270 Nebraska workers during construction, or 110 average annual jobs.” This looks to us to be 110 average annual jobs for only 2 and 1/2 years. years. When the dust settles on the construction of this pending pipeline, real numbers say it will create 35 permanent jobs in America, 13 of them in Nebraska according to the this State’s own DEQ report. Our observation from the first Keystone pipeline is that once the pipeline is built there are very few permanent jobs. Also, we observed from the first pipeline that crews brought trailer homes and well stocked campers with them and our Seward community saw very little economic impact. At best there would only be a temporary increase in economic activity as most of the construction would take place in the rural parts of Nebraska. Lets talk real jobs. THE US DEPARTMENT OF STATE IS NOT DEMANDING THAT THE PIPELINE BE MADE OF STRONG US STEEL THAT WOULD INDEED CREATE A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF JOBS. TransCanada refuses to disclose public ally where and by whom the pipe for the TransCanada XL Pipeline is manufactured. THE BEST WELDERS CANNOT MAKE UP FOR WEAK PIPE MADE IN INDIA THAT IS NOT INSPECTED BY THE PIPELINE AND SAFETY HAZARDOUS ADMINISTRATON. As far as we know the pipe for the XL pipeline has already been manufactured-- the pipe is from the India Welspun Company and the pipe is being stored in front of US steel mills that are currently closed due to lack of business. US steel workers unions have publically opposed the XL pipeline and have sent letters to Obama opposing the pipeline because the pipe was not manufactured in the US. If TransCanada can’t afford to build this pipeline right using strongest US steel and refuses to place the route to avoid the Sand Hills Region and the Ogallala Aquifer that supplies drinking water to two million people than TransCanada has no business building the pipeline at all. Pipelines break, leak, and spill.</p>	SO 04, RISK 17, SO 10, SO 11
Bonnie Kruse	April 22, 2013	We are especially concerned about the impact of blow outs in these fragile and sandy soils which are common when such soils are disturbed. We did not see this issue addressed in the Evaluation.	SOIL 06
Bonnie N Wong	April 4, 2013	It's too dangerous and we would not benefit anyway	PN 08
Bonnie N Wong	April 4, 2013	We don't need dirty bitumin running across our aquifers.	WRG 01
Bonnie Rudder	April 22, 2013	We need to be focusing our efforts on finding sustainable energy resources for when all oil runs out anyway.	PN 02
Bonnie Witmer	April 4, 2013	While this topic may not appear to be one of national security, if we neglect the condition of our fragile eco-systems nothing that we know to be true today will be secured.	PN 05
Bonny Mcwethy	April 6, 2013	dangers posed by transporting bitumen	ACK

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Bonny Mcwethy	April 6, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline is a threat to the safety and health of the people and the land.	RISK 06
Bonny Mcwethy	April 6, 2013	dangers posed by transporting bitumen (... , soil contamination).	RISK 07
Bonny Mcwethy	April 6, 2013	dangers posed by transporting bitumen (... water contamination,...)	RISK 07
Borchardt, Jon	March 4, 2013	After the 45 day public comment period are there specific time periods set for the next stages, such as a minimum number of days to required to complete the final EIS and for a Presidential decision. I am really just trying to understand if there is a way for a final decision to be continually pushed out.	RFI
Boris Dirnbach	March 31, 2013	At the very least, we need an unbiased environmental assessment and should not expand this pipeline system until then.	PRO 01
Boris Dirnbach	March 31, 2013	The consultant study of XL environmental impacts was completed by companies with direct financial ties to the oil industry. <a href="http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2013/03/keystone-xl-contractor-ties-transcanada-state-department">http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2013/03/keystone-xl-contractor-ties-transcanada-state-department</a>	PRO 01
Boris Dirnbach	March 31, 2013	These pipes can leak big-time and they will be constructed over a major aquifer.	RISK 24
Boris Matthews	March 28, 2013	solar voltaic panels on my roof are supplying all the electric energy I need today	ALT 01
Bouska	April 18, 2013	Comment is regarding the control of noxious weeds - who will be responsible of controlling noxious weeds on the disturbed land associated with the Pipeline?	VEG 12
Brad Bird	April 18, 2013	an independent study conducted by Creighton University economist Ernie Goss found that the Keystone XL pipeline will provide \$418 million in economic benefit to Nebraska, including over \$160 million in local tax revenue.	ACK
Brad Bird	April 18, 2013	Keystone XL will ensure American energy security and create jobs and economic opportunity in Nebraska.	PN 10
Brad Bird	April 18, 2013	The study [conducted by Creighton University economist Ernie Goss] also indicated that between construction and operation, over 5,000 jobs will be created.	SO 02
Brad Findlay	April 23, 2013	Constructing the Keystone XL will promote Canada's tar sands oil extraction by making it cheaper for TransCanada to export. This has been called the dirtiest and most destructive form of oil, as not only does it take a considerable amount of energy to extract and refine ( much more than conventional oil sources), but by the very nature of this stip type mining it destroys huge swaths of Canada's Boreal Forest and precious wetlands. In another form of tar sands oil extraction, massive areas of land are crosscut and more water than any other extraction process is polluted and stored in the largest toxic impoundments on the planet. The Boreal Forest is a massive carbon sink, and with the loss of this at the same time as we are expanding oil production that emits more greenhouse gasses than conventional drilling, we are speeding our planets warming trend that will have drastic and unknown consequences worldwide.	CLIM 12, CLIM 06, CU 01, PN 06

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Brad Findlay	April 23, 2013	In South Dakota, the pipeline would apparently cross Treaty Lands and come very close to some Native America reservations. These are people who already have a distrust for the government after being subjected to forced relocation, residential school boarding, and loss of many of their sacred religious sites. In Canada, the Tar Sands extraction of bitumen pollutes rivers and streams that the indigenous people utilize for their food supply and livelihood. Tar Sands oil effects many native people's access to a clean and safe environment, and by supporting this pipeline we put those people at even greater risk.	CR 02
Brad Findlay	April 23, 2013	Construction of this pipeline will only continue to feed our reliance on oil. If we are to truly have a clean energy economy, shouldn't be looking at reducing our dependence on oil?...the crude oil from the Keystone XL will likely be refined on the Gulf of Mexico where the refineries are modernized to process this low quality oil. But I have also heard the notion that the US would sell much of that oil abroad anyway, which makes one wonder why people are arguing that this pipeline would decrease US dependency on foreign oil outside of North America. Obviously if the oil is being processed and sold abroad the need is not great enough in the US to justify putting so much at risk.	PN 07
Brad Findlay	April 23, 2013	If the recent Exxon pipeline spill in Mayflower Arkansas isn't proof that oil spills can and do happen, to the detriment of our environment and the communities living in them, I don't know what is. Accidents do happen unfortunately so there will be spills. An oil spill due to a ruptured Keystone XL pipeline would be much worse than the one in Arkansas because that pipeline carries less than 1/10th of the amount of oil the Keystone XL would. Do we really want to chance a spill 10x this big in our nation's streams, rivers, and water supply?	RISK 18, RISK 13
Brad Findlay	April 23, 2013	The proposed Keystone XL pipeline as planned crosses the massive Ogallala Aquifer, in addition to many other rivers, creeks, and other sensitive habitats, endangering not only our ecosystem but also the water supply and well being of Americans. Water is our most precious resource and this would be taking a huge gamble on the health of many millions who drink water from that aquifer.	WRS 01, WRG 01
Brad Klafehn	April 22, 2013	The discussion of greenhouse gas impacts of the tar sands is intellectually dishonest because it specifically excludes the diluent, which comprises up to 40% of the dilbit (p. 4-15.92). Even so, it is apparent that the mining of tar sands is itself 3 times as greenhouse gas intensive as drilling for conventional oil.	CLIM 05

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Brad Klafehn	April 22, 2013	The EIS is intellectually dishonest for ignoring the many studies which show that a level of 350 ppm of CO2 in the atmosphere is required to stabilize the climate. Yet, the EIS only includes a '450 Scenario' which envisions a doubling, rather than a tripling, of output from the tar sands. Why was a lower development scenario not included and correlated with global CO2 emissions and impacts?	CLIM 05
Brad Klafehn	April 22, 2013	This EIS is intellectually dishonest because it improperly segments the overall project into the Canadian portion, the northern US portion, and the southern US portion. Only the middle of the three segments is addressed. NEPA lawsuits have repeatedly established that segmenting projects to avoid analysis of the total scope is impermissible.	CU 14
Brad Klafehn	April 22, 2013	the EIS contains no discrete analysis of air quality impacts of spills, and the only air contaminant discussed in relation to spills is hydrogen sulphide, which conveniently will supposedly dissipate very quickly. What about benzene and PAH's? The failure to discuss the effects of these two well-known pollutants from dilbit spills (see Stansfield) shows the intellectual dishonesty of this EIS.	CU 17, CU 04
Brad Klafehn	April 22, 2013	This EIS is intellectually dishonest for the following statement: "Spreading of a spill over a lake surface may have a minor to a major effect on water aesthetics and recreational use. This effect could exist for days to a few weeks until the oil was removed." (P. 4-13.53). The recreational and aesthetic effects of the Kalamzaoo leak have still not been remediated, more than two years after the leak.	LU 05
Brad Klafehn	April 22, 2013	The EIS is intellectually dishonest for stating that approval of Keystone will not have an appreciable effect on the rate of development of the tar sands. Canadian economic sources have been quite clear that to achieve the desired upramping of tar sands production from about 1.6 million barrels per day now to the desired level of 5 million barrels per day in 2030, Keystone is essential. If it weren't, why has it become such a heavily lobbied issue, by both Stephen Harper and Allison Redford. ... If it were an inconsequential pipeline, the Prime Ministers would not be personally involved in its approval.	PN 06
Brad Klafehn	April 22, 2013	Given the controversial nature of this project, the State Department should have had field hearings in each of the affected states and even nationally, because of the huge impacts of 40 to 60 years of increased tar sands transport and burning which this pipeline would be responsible for.	PRO 07

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Brad Klafehn	April 22, 2013	It seems apparent that the writers want to ignore the Kalamazoo spill in order to make the case that tar sands can be transported with virtually no risk to the environment. The Kalamazoo spill is stark evidence that this supposition is false, and a credible analysis of Keystone would delve at depth into the facts and findings of the NTSB's and EPA's studies on Kalamazoo. This EIS utterly fails to do this. For example, p. 4.3-6 discusses the plume from the Bemidji spill, but nowhere is the plume from the Kalamazoo leak discussed. Nor does the EIS anywhere document any attempt to contact and interview Mr. Ralph Dollhopf, the federal onsite coordinator of the Kalamazoo spill response.	RISK 10
Brad Klafehn	April 22, 2013	The EIS is intellectually dishonest because it repeatedly blurs the distinction between diluted bitumen (dilbit) and crude oil. P. 4.3-5, for example, couches its discussion of impacts on groundwater in terms of 'crude oil' or 'refined oil products'. Dilbit is neither, and it has very different characteristics. ... Yet, when it comes time to discuss the impacts of a dilbit spill, the diluent component is ignored.	RISK 10
Brad Klafehn	April 22, 2013	The EIS is intellectually dishonest because of its minimizing the corrosion and acidic differences between dilbit/SCO/Bakken crude and conventional crude. The EIS assumes no real difference between <u>Keystone's payload and conventional crude</u>	RISK 11
Brad Klafehn	April 22, 2013	Professor John Stansbury of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, for example, has conducted an analysis of worst-case spills from Keystone XL. It is widely available online, yet ERM fails to mention it even once, not even giving it the professional courtesy of discussing and dismissing its arguments. A February 2011 study by the Natural Resources Defense Council on <u>tar sands pipeline safety is also ignored.</u>	RISK 13
Brad Klafehn	April 22, 2013	...if only a temporary reduction of housing value is expected, when the dilbit is flowing down one's driveway, as it did in Mayflower, why are the homeowners there trying to get ExxonMobil to buy their properties? And, if the economic impacts of large spills are outside the scope of this EIS, where will it be addressed?	SO 18
Brad Larson	April 1, 2013	I'm opposed to the Keystone Pipeline plans for environmental reasons. Climate change and instability will be harmful to our children.	CLIM 14
Brad Smith	March 27, 2013	consider the atmospheric effects associated with using the products	CLIM 10
Brad Smith	March 27, 2013	The process [tar sands extraction] is absolutely devastating on ecosystems in the region.	CU 01
Brad Vanhorn	April 13, 2013	Further, if the Tar Sands are not considered to be oil, and we pay for the clean ups, then WE say where and when pipelines go across this country and our aquifers	SO 15
Brady	March 2, 2013	Not only in the air we breathe but also the take over of private land for the pipeline [Poor people will be suffering].	EJ 01
Brady	March 2, 2013	The State Department has the chance to make some progress in less taking of peoples property to profit the rich oil companies and to help our environment and therefore our lives, by not allowing this pipeline to come into our country.	PN 05

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Brady	April 22, 2013	<p>The INTERNATIONAL TREATY TO PROTECT THE SACRED AGAINST TARSANDS was initiated between the Ihanktonwan and the Pawnee Nation, and signed by seven other Indigenous Sovereigns in the US and Canada on January 25, 2013. The parties to that Treaty affirmed that "our laws define our solemn duty and responsibility to our ancestors, to ourselves and to future generations, to protect the lands and waters of our homelands, and we agree to mutually and collectively oppose tar sands projects which would impact our territories, including but not limited to the TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline." I stand with the Ihanktonwan Oyate/Yankton and Oglala Sioux General Councils. I stand with the Nations under attack. I stand against bullies of tyranny &amp; all their fools gold promises. I stand against TransCanada KXLs acts of aggression. I stand in opposition.</p>	ACK
Brandon Cheshire	March 19, 2013	<p>This will be the Obama Administration's most significant decision, with even greater implications than the failed policy decisions of the previous administrations...think Iraq and Afghanistan ..think about death, and how we can promote justice for all, while acting in opposition to the public interest? This decision will have lasting consequences that we have a hard time articulating, or even understanding how to plan for something so large, and ubiquitous.</p> <p>Consider this, here we are, trapped between the spreading sand and the rising waters, and somehow we simply cannot wrap our minds around the problem, let alone find a solution. It's as if we are standing in the middle of the African landscape. From one side a charging elephant is bearing down on us. From the other side, a lion is about to pounce. And what are we doing? We're focused on the lesser threats, like al-Qaeda. We're focused on the ant that has crawled onto our toes and sunk its mandibles into our skin. It hurts, sure, but it's not the major problem. We're so busy looking down at our toe that we've lost sight of the elephant and the lion.</p> <p>Another factor is simply a lack of imagination on the part of policy makers and those who create the media that informs us. Many people are simply incapable of conceiving of the worst-case environmental catastrophe. They tend to imagine that tomorrow will be essentially like today, that progressions will always be linear, and that the ultimate test for any prediction of the future is our own personal experience. For these reasons, catastrophic climate change is inconceivable - literally.</p> <p>Please don't approve this pipeline. Approve and endorse the health, happiness, and prosperity of the America we claim to be.</p>	ACK

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Brandon Cheshire	March 19, 2013	There is overwhelming consensus within the scientific community, and the environmental community, to warrant a complete and thorough study and review. I know corporate interests are involved with the construction of this, state approved report on the impacts of Keystone XL pipeline, and overwhelming money interests in the construction of this pipeline. The public is not being adequately informed on this issue, and the only ones who are informed on this issue, are vehemently against the construction of the pipeline. The United States of America receives it's power from the public, why is there not a public outreach campaign sponsored by the State Department? The working class is blinded by "the jobs" this pipeline will create, thanks to the oil industry funding misinformation, and the lack of purported "transparency" within the Obama administration, and their policies. The approval of the State Department, and or, the possible approval by President Obama himself, would be a direct contradiction of the stated opinions of both the President, and Secretary of State, as well as Secretary Kerry's divestment actions.	PRO 01
Brandon Cheshire	March 19, 2013	the same financial investment in the pipeline could be made in renewable energy projects, that would create the same, or even greater, number of jobs.	SO 05
Brenda Barbour	April 5, 2013	There are way too many chances to take with this tar sands oil and what we DON'T know about it. The government is already much too cavalier with the health and safety of the American people. It is time to step back from the greed that drives decisions to act without cause or information and to protect our people and our world.	ACK
Brenda Debruyn	April 20, 2013	All the money that could ever be made from this oil won't be enough to fix our planet, our home. Think, use good sense and positive decision making before you make the last worst decision.  The potential for spills from a pipeline of that length, which would need to cross many rivers and streams, is also deeply concerning. A year or 2 ago, a pipeline operated by Enbridge ruptured in Michigan, causing a major spill of petroleum into the Kalamazoo River, which empties into Lake Michigan. The effects of that spill were long-lasting. The company which will operate the Keystone Pipeline is the same one that was responsible for that accident.	RISK 14
Brenda Eisenhart	March 11, 2013	This pipeline is just one more strike against the middle class. Canada and a few oil companies in the US will get rich.	PN 05
Brenda Eisenhart	March 11, 2013	The oil will be shipped overseas benefiting no one in this country but the oil companies.	PN 07
Brenda Golden	April 22, 2013	Thinks the tribal consultations need an additional review, that tribes have not been properly consulted.	CR 01

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Brenda Hayes	April 9, 2013	Even if there were no bad environmental effects to be seen simply from the pipeline the obvious fact is that total destruction of 37,000 square kilometers of boreal forest and the attendant very serious pollution of all streams, lakes and rivers in the region does not stop at the Canadian-US border.	CU 01
Brenda Lee	April 6, 2013	That this pipeline will go over and under rivers, lakes, aquifers, and many miles of our forest lands will be forever destroyed	ACK
Brenda Lee	April 6, 2013	Scientists and environmentalists have been sounding the alarm about climate change and finally someone in the governments is listening. Are you also hearing that tar sands production is extremely water intensive and contributes to the greenhouse gas fueling climate change?	CLIM 14
Brenda Lee	April 6, 2013	This oil is for China. Why should WE take the risk.	PN 07
Brenda Little	March 11, 2013	Now to have non-scientific and self-interest writing involved in what is supposed to be the State Department's Keystone XL tar sands pipeline revised report is a terrible wrong to our country.	PRO 01
Brenda Seeley	April 23, 2013	I realize that this country is in dire need of economic development but at what cost. We are continually destroying Wisconsin Woodland, woodland that has been preserved for generations. I see what our governor is trying to do but he is destroying our great state. A state that has flourished on individuals who vacation here, mainly for the scenery and quietness. Now we have sand mining that is destroying our land, reducing the water table, which eventually will create sinkholes. Now we want an oil pipeline. I can't understand why our politicians believe destroying the land, water, and wildlife will do anything but reduce mankind. I do not want an oil pipeline through our state and I for one will stand and fight alongside everyone who wants to preserve this state and not sell it to the largest bidder. Help Preserve Wisconsin.	PN 05
Brendan Graham	April 16, 2013	We cannot further our dependence on fossil fuels. We need to move away from using high-polluting fuels to power our nation and increase our investment in technologies like hydrogen fuel, nuclear power, and renewable energy sources.	ALT 01
Brendon Bass	March 6, 2013	B. As one of the greatest emitters of the greenhouse gases that are contributing to global warming--with all its disastrous effects in more intense storms, droughts, sea-level rise, species depletion, etc.--the United States owes it to the world community to discourage the further extraction and burning of "Tar Sands Oil."	CLIM 14
Brendon Bass	March 6, 2013	The Pipeline poses significant risks to aquifers, surface water bodies and land--and the people and plants and animals who depend on their health--all along the proposed route.	RISK 07
Brendon Bass	April 10, 2013	The process of extracting bitumen from the tar sands in Alberta has involved massive clearing of forests, pollution of ground and water, and disruption of the lifestyles of native peoples and wildlife.	ACK

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Brendon Bass	April 10, 2013	Many reputable scientists agree that the carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse gases" we have been spewing into the atmosphere in ever greater quantities over the last century have warmed the planet, and that this has contributed mightily to the frequency and intensity of storms, droughts, wildfires and other destructive events in nature.	CLIM 17
Brendon Bass	April 10, 2013	The substances used to dilute the bitumen are highly toxic, as reports of their effect on the people near the Kalamazoo River attest.	RISK 12
Brendon Bass	April 10, 2013	TransCanada, Enbridge, ExxonMobil and others involved in shipping diluted bitumen ("tar sands oil") have not given us enough assurance that their pipelines are safe or that they have a prompt and effective way to respond to and clean up spills.	RISK 14
Brennan	April 15, 2013	Putting tar sands oil into production is said to be the equivalent of, "game over" for our climate, according to Dr. James Hansen, perhaps the most respected scientist on the subject.	CLIM 14
Brennan	April 15, 2013	The State Department hired a team of oil industry experts to "study" the environmental impacts.	PRO 01
Brennan, Shannon	April 23, 2013	I am writing to encourage you to kill the Keystone Pipeline project. Across the globe, we already have reserves of fossil fuels well in excess of what our atmosphere can handle. In fact, if we burn them all, we face a 4- to 6-degree increase in global temperatures, well beyond the 2-degree increase that scientists say will radically change life as we know it.	CLIM 05
Brent Christensen	April 22, 2013	If all 'Olympic Oil' wants to do is EXPORT their product to China, RE-DRAW that pipeline from the Bitumen Shale Beds either WEST or EAST until you hit a Water Shipping way and find it would only be HALF as long as due South!! Propose they build a Shorter Canadian Pipeline across Canada to EXPORT this Canadian Tar Sand and you will find Canada WONT want them to exploit these Tar Sands anymore!! They KNOW what they would be in for, However; they are fine with shipping it farther (with more inherent risks) across AMERICAS BREADBASKET, to the Gulf Tax Free Export Zone.	ALT 05

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Brent Christensen	April 22, 2013	While at the same time this would be INCREASING our Midwestern Gas, Diesel and Heating Oil cost? (1.0 ~ ref at bottom of page) 1.0 ~ <a href="http://www.nbcnews.com/id/46689167/ns/us_news-christian_science_monitor/t/how-much-would-keystone-pipeline-help-us-consumers/#.UWw7S7WG2Sp">http://www.nbcnews.com/id/46689167/ns/us_news-christian_science_monitor/t/how-much-would-keystone-pipeline-help-us-consumers/#.UWw7S7WG2Sp</a> HOW does this 'Olympic Oil' and KXL pipeline HELP the US Economy, possibly 35 permanent jobs? Possibly they are counting the hundreds of TEMPORARY jobs, to be created after EACH SPILL Incident. The PIPE is coming from CHINA, the MACHINERY is coming from KOREA, and the stuff will be shipped to CHINA from a Tax Free Export Port! Again, how does this HELP the US Economy? Is AMERICA Self-sufficient for oil? If we still dont have enough for our own use, why would we be exporting oil to OTHER countries? WE SHOULD CONDONE NO MOVING OF ANY KIND OF FOREIGN OIL ACROSS THE USA, (with its inherent RISKS) IF IT IS NOT FOR THE SOLE USE of the USA!!	PN 04
Brent Christensen	April 22, 2013	So why should WE/USA take ALL the RISK for them to EXPORT their POISONOUS MESS to China over OUR IRREPLACEABLE FARMLAND and Private Properties?	PN 05
Brent Christensen	April 22, 2013	WE are going to see the same wanton death and barrenness as we see on the BOTTOM of the Gulf of Mexico from the Horizon Horror, WHEN the proposed KXL EXPORT Pipeline ruptures and leaks as it passes over and sometimes UNDER the Ancient Ogallala Aquifer, which is used across Nebraska as the MAJOR source of water used to water the crops of "AMERICAS BREADBASKET", This pipe will carry 10 times the amount of the same stuff as was released into that neighborhood and lake in Mayflower, Arkansas last month and into the Kalamazoo River (1M gal) years ago (which is still not cleaned or safe to drink)!! This Breadbasket of Nebraskas bounty shows up in almost every American Food item on your store shelves, including meat and Ethanol, which helps lessen the cost of fuels. There is NO way to clean the Aquifer, once part of it is polluted by Bitumen and its byproducts, the pollution will spread deep underground, throughout the Aquifer and you cant raise cattle or crops with oil polluted water. So there goes vast swathes of Table Food and Animal Feed for the American table and there IS NO going back from there,	RISK 18, RISK 08, SO 12, WRG 01
Brent Greenfield	March 20, 2013	As discussed in this draft SEIS, the project offers the most efficient, safest and least intrusive method for transporting Canadian and Bakken crude to markets in the Gulf Coast region. Alternative transport methods – namely rail and barge – will require significantly more displacement of land and result in greater energy use and carbon emissions. Furthermore, the likelihood of an incident leading to a release or spill of crude oil is much lower for pipelines than other transport methods.	ACK

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Brent Greenfield	March 20, 2013	the Greater Port Arthur Chamber of Commerce believes that construction of the Keystone XL pipeline is in the best interest of all Americans. It would be beneficial to the Port Arthur Area. Our population is approximately 45 percent African American and 38 percent Hispanic. Many of those families are classified as low income. Our unemployment rate is approximately 13 – 14 percent. The influx of Canadian oil to our area would create much needed job opportunities for these citizens.	EJ 02
Brent Greenfield	March 20, 2013	However, the draft SEIS concludes that rail and barge alternatives are still economically viable given the strong demand for heavy crude amongst Gulf refineries. Even with these less attractive alternatives, rejecting Keystone XL will not eliminate the demand for heavy oil transport. Nor will rejecting the project deter the production of Canadian oil sands. With an additional 57 mitigation measures, Keystone XL is still the smartest choice. By supporting domestic production and oil imports from our ally Canada, instead of politically unstable countries, we will strengthen both our national security and energy security. Access to affordable, stable supplies of petroleum remains one of the most vital components for a growing economy.	PN 10
Brent Greenfield	March 20, 2013	I now urge the State Department to finalize the SEIS expeditiously in order to complete a second National Interest Determination. Swift action now will allow this vital infrastructure project to move forward after four years of extensive study.	PN 10
Brent Greenfield	March 20, 2013	Keystone XL will be critical to improving American energy security and boosting our economy. As the draft SEIS outlines, the project will support over 42,100 jobs during the construction phase and will generate over \$5 billion in economic activity, including \$2.05 billion in worker salaries. For local governments along the pipeline corridor, \$65 million in tax revenue will help fund necessary infrastructure projects, education and medical services. These promising economic impacts do not even account for the significant benefits that American businesses and drivers will see thanks to an increase in safe, abundant supplies of crude oil to fuel the economy.	PN 10
Brent Huntsman	March 26, 2013	I believe the investment in the pipeline will create quality American jobs.	PN 10
Bret Rowland	April 1, 2013	I don't want that crude on wheels coming down the interstate.	ACK
Bret Rowland	April 1, 2013	Oil from the Bakken and Canada is going to be essential to our energy security and economics in the decades to come.	PN 10

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Bret Stokesberry	April 15, 2013	While the temptation to create jobs in the short term may be great in these tough economic times, a careful look at the big picture indicates that very few jobs will be permanent additions. In fact, it seems that the only major beneficiary of this pipeline would be Canada (or at least its oil executives), who would then have the infrastructure and means to sell oil on the competitive world market, as opposed to the "friendly" prices the United States has been benefitting from for years.	SO 02, PN 07
Bret Stokesberry	April 15, 2013	Groundwater supplies will be tainted, especially when efforts are not made to avoid major reservoirs (i.e. the Oglala Reservoir).	WRG 01
Brett Rubbo	April 15, 2013	We need to stop spending so much time and money on an out dated technology. We need to stop relying on the oil companies and get american back on track with science and technology... We need to starting investing in new technology and attacking the root source of energy... The SUN. Let's find a solution and not just some temporary aide.... We need to stop use the stuff that is killing us..	PN 02
Brian Becker	March 24, 2013	The keystone pipeline will do far more harm than good, and moves us in the opposite direction in which we should be moving.	PN 09
Brian Bedient	April 22, 2013	I have read that because the bitumen is not classified as "oil", TransCanada will not have to pay into the fund sent up for oil spill clean-up.	LEG 08
Brian Bedient	April 22, 2013	And once this goo is refined, it isn't going into American fuel tanks, and it isn't going to drive down the cost of fuel (since the whole business plan is to get it out on the world market and get the best price). TransCanada's own Business Plan tells us that the primary function is for export. To top it all off... it only provides minimal economic gain, in the form of property tax for approximately 15 years, to the local coffers.	PN 04
Brian Bedient	April 22, 2013	The environmental studies, including the Draft Supplemental Impact Statement, assume either a surface leak or an underground leak that will not reach the groundwater. It appears to me that the major concern and what should be evaluated the most is the areas where the pipe is actually IN the aquifer! There are areas along the proposed route where the water table is only 3 foot below the surface. And how can you tunnel under a river like the Platte to a max depth of 50 feet and not be actually in the ground water?	RISK 02
Brian Bedient	April 22, 2013	When you accept the fact that there are only 35 permanent jobs created and the majority of the temporary jobs are not going to be hired locally, how can this be a big boost to America's unemployment problem?	SO 01
Brian C Thompson	March 8, 2013	Strip mining of tar sands oil production destroys pristine arboreal forests in Alberta, pollutes aquifers and other water sources, and destroys the landscape, even before the bitumen is refined.	ACK

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Brian C Thompson	March 8, 2013	Refining tar sands into useable oil takes three barrels of oil per barrel produced. Building this pipeline is a declaration that this country supports not only the extraction of tar sands, but also the inevitable climate consequences that come with it. If we expect global average temperature rise to stay below 2 degrees Celsius, a significant portion of proven reserves need to stay in the ground and out of the atmosphere.	CLIM 18
Brian C Thompson	March 8, 2013	To do so is to approve not only a foreign company transiting toxic fuel across our country for export to other foreign companies and countries, but it is a permanent investment in one of the dirtiest forms of energy known to man.	PN 05
Brian C Thompson	March 8, 2013	Altogether, this pipeline offers a trade off. To approve it is to choose the present over the future; it is to say that easy extraction of fossil fuels and their cheap sale for the profit of Canadian companies is valued over the well being of literally every person on the globe, now and for centuries to come. Climate change will jeopardize the health, well-being, and livelihood of billions of people, and to choose temporary growth in a sector that directly threatens that is cruel and thoughtless.	PN 05, CLIM 16
Brian C Thompson	March 8, 2013	The Executive summary of the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement states that the Keystone "Project is unlikely to have a substantial impact on the rate of development in the oil sands." This statement, which is used to justify the claim that this pipeline will not contribute significantly to climate change, is pure conjecture, and not very good conjecture at that. Not building this pipeline means cutting off a means by which tar sands oil can reach international markets. The more difficult it is to reach market, the more expensive transport will be, and the less profit will be had from extracting this dirty fuel. When it becomes prohibitively expensive to transport tar sands oil, companies will no longer be economically incentivized to extract it. Denying the Keystone Pipeline will contribute to keeping tar sands in the ground, furthering the reduction of climate change, and all of the benefits provided therein.	PN 11
Brian De Castro	March 19, 2013	The effect on the wildlife in its path itself, should warrant serious consideration.	ACK
Brian De Castro	March 19, 2013	I know the powers that be are saying that this will ease our reliance on foreign oil, but that this will actually lower our costs at the pump are hard to believe. Also, the fact that the oil is being pumped to a coastline means that the oil is being marked for shipping overseas, which means the only Americans it will help are those of the oil industry.	PN 04
Brian Drayton	April 22, 2013	The claims for job creation and other economic benefits have been shown to be inflated, and any actual benefits to be quite short-lived.	SO 02
Brian Evarts	March 30, 2013	Algae and Algal fuels are a better alternative and have a more carbon neutral footprint.	ALT 01

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Brian Fikes	March 10, 2013	Yes there is uncertainty about exactly how much more we can burn, but some Arctic experts are saying that we have already burned too much and that if we don't begin geoengineering projects immediately, it may be too late to prevent an unstoppable feedback beginning with an ice-free Arctic Ocean during part of the year.	ACK
Brian Kaufman	April 18, 2013	Build the pipeline we need jobs this project will create a lot of good jobs and benefit our economy. I need work like a lot of my fellow construction workers.	PN 10
Brian McGuire	April 22, 2013	The sandhills are a very very very fragile ecosystem that will be FOREVER be damaged by disturbing the land. Anyone who knows about the sandhills can tell you the land will literally be blown away by digging in the sandhills.	SOIL 05
Brian McGuire	April 22, 2013	[Building across] the Ogallala Aquifer and you have a recipe for disaster. This water supplies drinking water to the midwest. One spill/leak and you have an ecological disaster on your hands.	WRG 01
Brian Morrissey	April 4, 2013	Why (...) would the Environmental Impact Statement you have prepared exclude the input of Climatologists?	CLIM 01
Brian P	March 15, 2013	Our best approach is to invest time and financial resources to renewable energy sources... We need to start looking at alternative energy sources that do not create environmental impact scenarios.	ALT 01
Brian P	March 15, 2013	I believe the history of projects of this kind demonstrates that, despite the best laid plans and safety protocols to prevent environmental damage, it still occurs. Each time it does occur, the damage is extensive and sometimes irreparable despite whatever response measures may be implemented.	RISK 08
Brian Sullivan	March 5, 2013	Internationally, climate change may cause humanitarian disasters, contribute to political violence, and undermine weak governments.	CLIM 16
Brian Sullivan	March 5, 2013	...By denying the permit to build the pipeline AND expanding sustainable energy subsidies the gov. fills the gap in our energy demand and demonstrates to energy industry that we are moving forward with the welfare of U.S. citizens in mind. In other words don't build the pipeline.	PN 02
Brian Trerice	March 28, 2013	An investment in renewable energy techniques and equipment, although having higher up front costs, pay dividends longer, and cheaper. And leave our environment protected	ALT 01
Bridget Palecek	April 11, 2013	A leak could happen at any time whether it be accidental, or caused on purpose by some terrorist. Reconsider	RISK 14
Bridgett Connell	April 22, 2013	There are so many chemicals they put into the tars sands to get it to flow through the pipes. These chemicals can cause so many problems for the future. Cleanup for a spill is nearly impossible. Please consider how the oil companies are working at cleaning up the current spills... They are covering up the problem, not fixing any problems.	ACK

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Brigham A. McCowan	April 18, 2013	Although the Draft EIS dedicated 200 pages to the rail alternative, I would like to point out that according to federal government statistics, pipelines are 16 times safer than rail and 189 times safer than commercial motor vehicle when comparing freight tons shipped. To take it a step further, pipelines are 451 times safer than rail on a per mile basis and 29,280 times safer than CMVs. Without even addressing the methodology associated with rail capacity assumptions, rail cannot come close to matching the safety record of pipelines.	ALT 04
Brigham A. McCowan	April 18, 2013	Despite cries to the contrary, development of Keystone XL will actually help to reduce the likelihood of spills in the future.	PN 10
Brigham A. McCowan	April 18, 2013	The federal government has not documented a single instance of where a release of oil sands crude was caused by internal corrosion of pipelines. The characteristics of diluted oil sands crude, such as that which would be transported by Keystone XL, are similar to conventional crude oil. In fact, Canadian diluted bitumen, sometimes called dilbit, is actually less corrosive than crude oil from Mexico, Colombia, and even California. While opponents claim this type of crude is more corrosive, they have been unable to produce a single study, which agrees with their assertions. On the other hand, studies in the United States and Canada have shown that this type of oil is not more corrosive.	RISK 11, RISK 08
Bringelson	April 18, 2013	Who will monitor the pipeline and/or if there's a spill? What will happen if TransCanada dissolves as a Company...what happens to the Pipeline?	LEG 12
Brionte Mccorkle	March 14, 2013	What I do not understand, is why profit is taking precedence over citizen safety. Although it is under debate, I believe the role of government to be securing and protecting its constituents, NOT protecting business while their activities threaten the former. Keystone XL is apparently a scheme by oil executives to gain profit, under the guise of "providing energy security" and expanding jobs. I am well aware the oil will be exported to foreign markets. There are other ways to provide energy security. Numerous nations are developing their green energy infrastructures, but the U.S. seems to be lagging behind. Stopping Keystone XL will not prevent the tar sands from being used but it will make it more difficult. Such an action would set a precedent for how our nation will act to mitigate climate change and could possibly catalyze states into action. Failure to stop Keystone XL is a public statement that the U.S. is not concerned about climate change or its effects.	PN 05
Brionte Mccorkle	March 14, 2013	Sure the construction of the pipeline itself will not impact the environment substantially, however is the potential for disaster even being factored in? Pipes leak; it is the nature of pipes. In the event that the pipe leaks, what is the plan for stopping the billions of gallons of oil coming through it everyday? Surely it cannot be that there will be no significant environmental effects then.	RISK 11

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Briante Mccorkle	March 14, 2013	I am also aware that the jobs it will create are mostly temporary and that less than 50 will be permanent.	SO 04
Briony Keith	April 2, 2013	At the very least, hold off until Exxon et. al. can GUARANTEE NO SPILLS. If they can't do that, we can't take the risk.	RISK 14
Brita Mjos	March 30, 2013	Please reject the Keystone XL pipeline, and support environmentally respectful energy generation, such as wind farms, tidal and wave generation, landfill methane extraction, algal ethanol, and waste biomass generation.	ALT 01
Brita Mjos	March 30, 2013	Fossil fuels are simply not a dependable fuel source, as supplies become scarcer, more expensive and more destructive to extract.	PN 02
Brittany Gorres-martens	April 11, 2013	Money and efforts should be spent on solar and wind power. They can provide energy in the short term AND the long term. Operations that cannot use energy from solar and wind (such as vehicles) will make due. If oil is continually made available, there will be no incentive for cleaning up and greening up society.	PN 03
Britton F. Bailey	April 22, 2013	As a nation we need to use our dollars to promote more environmentally sound and sustainable energy resources. As a government we failed years ago to promote and encourage more sustainable environmentally friendly and efficient energy options.	PN 02
Britton F. Bailey	April 22, 2013	The potential to pollute this priceless fresh water resource with a tar sand oil spill are not worth the risk.	PN 05
Britton F. Bailey	April 22, 2013	The pipeline will cross multiple scenic Nebraska rivers that provide habitat and wetlands for both local and migrating wildlife. The Platte River habitat provides the world with one of the most spectacular and populous migration stops for the sandhill crane and is frequented by the endangered whooping crane	WET 05
Britton F. Bailey	April 22, 2013	The Platte River habitat provides the world with one of the most spectacular and populous migration stops for the sandhill crane and is frequented by the endangered whooping crane.	WI 01
Britton F. Bailey	April 22, 2013	As the pipeline crosses a large portion of the pores Nebraska Sand Hills it also crosses one of the nations largest clean water aquifers the Ogallala Aquifer that is shared with many states. It does not make sense to jeopardize one of our countries most precious resources fresh water. The potential to pollute this priceless fresh water resource with a tar sand oil spill are not worth the risk. Any risk.	WRG 04, RISK 07
Bro. Jerry O'leary	April 22, 2013	My nephew, who is a co-founder of Public Accountability Initiative has shown that two university studies, one in Texas, the other in New York state, which purported to show that there was little or no harmful impact from tar sands extraction or from the keystone pipeline, were extremely flawed. In fact, as a result of his group's investigative work, both of the studies were discontinued at these universities	ACK

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Brock Grill	March 28, 2013	Investments in fossil fuel based infrastructure, such as Keystone XL, are foolish and encourage our continued economic addiction to fossil fuels. A few single time jobs do not justify such a massive infrastructural investment.	PN 05
Brooke Masek	April 22, 2013	Poor and working people will be disproportionately affected: KXL and projects like it result in disproportionately negative impact on already struggling working families. According to a recent report by the Center for American Progress called “Heavy Weather: How Climate Destruction Harms Middle- and Lower-Income Americans, lower-and middle income households are disproportionately affected by the most expensive extreme weather events. Sixteen states were afflicted by five or more extreme weather events in 2011-12. Households in disaster-declared counties in these states earn \$48,137, or seven percent below the U.S. median income.	EJ 01
Brooke Masek	April 22, 2013	Unemployment will rise.	SO 01
Brooke Masek	April 22, 2013	Unemployment will rise: According to Mark Zandi, the Chief Economist of Moody’s Analytics: “Superstorm Sandy wreaked havoc on the job market in November, slicing an estimated 86,000 jobs from payrolls.” In the wake of Hurricane Irene, the number of workers filing unemployment claims in Vermont went from 731 before Irene to 1,331 two weeks afterwards. Hurricane Katrina wiped out 129,000 jobs in the New Orleans region — nearly 20 percent. For the U.S. economy as a whole, 2011 cost US taxpayers \$52 billion.	SO 01

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Brooke Masek	April 22, 2013	<p>The same fossil fuel interests pushing the Keystone pipeline have been cutting, not creating, jobs: Despite generating \$546 billion in profits between 2005 and 2010, ExxonMobil, Chevron, Shell, and BP reduced their U.S. workforce by 11,200 employees over that period. In 2010 alone, the top five oil companies slashed their global workforce by 4,400 employees — the same year executives paid themselves nearly \$220 million. But at least those working in the industry as a whole get paid high wages, right? Turns out that 40 percent of U.S. oil-industry jobs consist of minimum-wage work at gas stations. Instead of bankrolling an industry that is laying off workers and threatening our economic future, isn't it time to take the billions in subsidies going to oil companies and invest instead in a sector that both creates jobs and protects the planet?</p> <p>Building the sustainable economy, not the Keystone pipeline, will create far more jobs: Our nation is in desperate need of jobs. Approving the Keystone pipeline locks our nation into a trajectory of guaranteed job loss and threatens the stability of the US economy. Why keep the “job-killing” course, when the alternative-energy path is already out-performing other sectors of the economy. For example, the solar industry continues to be an engine of job growth — creating jobs six times faster than the overall job market. Research by the Solar Foundation shows a 13 percent growth in high-skilled solar jobs spanning installations, sales, marketing, manufacturing and software development — bringing total direct jobs to 119,000 in the sector. And according to the Political Economy Research Institute at the University of Massachusetts–Amherst, investment in a green infrastructure program would create nearly four times as many jobs as an equal investment in oil and gas. A study by Synapse Energy Economics developed a Transition Scenario for the electric power industry based on reducing energy consumption, phasing out high-emission power plants, and building new, lower-emission energy facilities. The study estimated the number of “job years” — one new worker employed for one year — that would be created by the Transition Scenario over a decade: 444,000 job-years for construction workers, equivalent to 44,400 construction workers working full time for the entire decade. 90,000 job-years for operations and maintenance workers, equivalent to about 9,000 full time workers employed over the decade. 3.1 million indirect jobs for people designing, manufacturing, and delivering materials and jobs in local economies around the country induced by spending by workers hired in the Transition Scenario. Organized labor is right to demand that public policy pay attention to our desperate need for jobs. But the Keystone XL pipeline will only make our jobs crisis worse by making our climate crisis worse. Plus, there are lots of pipelines that need fixing. Construction workers can be put to work rebuilding our crumbling natural gas transmission pipeline system — this will create good union jobs and cut carbon emissions. And these same workers can rebuild our crumbling water infrastructure. If labor is going to fight for jobs, let's fight for jobs that build the future we want for ourselves and our children, not ones that will destroy that future.</p>	SO 05

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Brooke Masek	April 22, 2013	Building the Keystone pipeline and opening up the Tar Sands will negatively impact national and local economies: Burning the recoverable tar sands oil will increase the earth's temperature by a minimum of 2 degree Celsius, which NYU Law School's Environmental Law Center estimates could permanently cut the US GDP by 2.5%. At the same time state and local economies are already buckling under the real-time economic effects of our nation's dependence on fossil fuels. In the past two years, the vast majority of U.S. counties – 67 percent – were affected by at least one of the eleven \$1 billion dollar extreme weather events. Superstorm Sandy alone caused an estimated \$80 billion in damage. The drought that affected 80% of US farmland last summer destroyed a quarter of the US corn crop and did at least \$20 billion damage to the economy.	SO 12, CLIM 17
Bruce Barnbaum	April 9, 2013	I am outraged by the inadequate--and utterly phony--draft environmental review your department released last month for the northern segment of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline, most of which was written by industry advocates.	PRO 01
Bruce Boettcher	April 22, 2013	This KXL pipeline is not necessary for energy security it is immoral profiting for big oil companies at the expense of the people.	PN 05
Bruce Campbell	April 9, 2013	To totally avoid analyzing climate-shifting impacts of tar sands oil is a disgraceful -- and there should be firings!	CLIM 12
Bruce Campbell	April 9, 2013	I hear that a TransCanada consultant was the primary author of the document. This makes it look like industry is controlling agencies. I have been working on environmental matters for decades, and know that such inappropriate influence is commonplace.	PRO 01
Bruce Campbell	April 15, 2013	The XL Pipeline project is wrong minded in every respect: 1) It's suicidal from a global warming perspective, 2) It's irresponsible and a sure recipe for dozens of horrendously devastating and expensive leaks on US soil and into US waters (that the US tax payer always gets saddled with for some strange reason), 3) It builds dependance of the American public on fossil fuels exactly when we need to be charting a clear course for renewable energy, 4) it perpetuates the same old destructive and unsustainable artifices of American infrastructure. That pollute the air and water in our cities, agricultural and wild lands	PN 05
Bruce Campbell	April 22, 2013	What kind of fuel will power electricity generation which will be used at the stations which generate power to move the oil generally north to south through the Keystone XL pipeline? Evaluate these impacts on climate change -- as well as impacts to species, etc.	PD 08

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Bruce Campbell	April 22, 2013	<p>The Purpose and Need is bogus (on page ES-3) since elsewhere in the documents, it admits that there is not a growing market for crude oil in the USA. I note that page 1.3-2 of the Executive Summary of the SDEIS mentions the reliability of those supplies is uncertain because of declining production and political uncertainty associated with the major traditional suppliers, notably Mexico and Venezuela. While there may be declining production in Mexico, but as American officials and petrochemical executives know well, Venezuela sits on the largest pool of oil in the world. The main political uncertainty in Venezuela is due to U.S. agencies funding the opposition to drum up protests and work toward a military coup or other related regime change efforts. Also, there was a reduction in oil output in Venezuela several years ago. But that also involved a concerted effort by elements in oil companies, in the Venezuelan opposition, and in the U.S. government to try to hurt Venezuela economically in order to build resistance to President Chavez (a leader who seemed to actually care about the majority of Venezuelans).</p>	PN 02
Bruce Campbell	April 22, 2013	<p>The omissions in what was to discuss possible conflicts of interest by ERM are very disturbing. Are these torture-related documents (which are used to being redacted), or what is going on? If companies are so shady that their name is excluded from these documents, it indicates that ERM is only giving partial information (while the public and a transparent process requires more complete information) -- which is another reason that a Supplement to the Supplemental EIS is necessary if this project is to continue in its paperwork phase. ... I call for a SUPPLEMENT to the SUPPLEMENTAL E.I.S. partially in order to give more complete information for instance as to companies which ERM has worked with on previous projects. ARE THESE DOCUMENTS RELATED TO TORTURE OR RELATED TO PREVIOUS HISTORY OF ERM? Companies which ERM has been associated with is basic info the public deserves.</p>	PRO 01
Bruce Campbell	April 22, 2013	<p>Also pertaining to water resources, the Missouri - Mississippi River system is one of the longest and most important in the world. Besides the two crossings of key forks of the Missouri River, the Keystone XL pipeline route runs not too far from the Missouri River along a substantial part of this segment. How many tributaries to the Missouri River are crossed by the Keystone XL pipeline, and what impacts will watercourse disturbance and future leaks have on these tributaries and on the Missouri - Mississippi River system itself?</p>	WRS 09

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Bruce Campbell	April 22, 2013	What kind of fuel will power the high-pressure "hydrostatic testing" of the pipeline to test for leaks at high water pressure? And it is mentioned that 50 sources of water have been identified for use in "hydrostatic testing." What are these 50 sources of water, and have all these sources been evaluated as to impact on species, impact on farmer reliance on such sources, etc.? Plus, "municipal sources" of water will be used at certain segments along the Keystone XL pipeline. Is there hydrofluosilicic acid added to the water before use to hydrostatically test the pipeline? What are the likely impacts of this corrosive substance on mid and long-term integrity of the pipeline?	WRS 14, PD 06
Bruce Campbell	April 23, 2013	even if the variations of the document's so-called No Action alternatives were carefully analyzed, it appears that such research would indicate that rail transport on existing tracks would (as compared with the proposed pipeline alternative) have a reduction in impacts on soil, on watercourses and wetlands, on indigenous artifacts, and on threatened, endangered, sensitive, and candidate species than if one proceeded with installing the pipeline in the major declared right-of-way in the central U.S.	ALT 04
Bruce Campbell	April 23, 2013	[Discussing No Action Alternatives] all alternatives even under the No Action Alternative(s) would be better than to build the Keystone XL pipeline.	ALT 09
Bruce Campbell	April 23, 2013	[discussing socioeconomic of indigeous people] Also, I disagree with the assertion that some socioeconomic groups would not be burdened any more than other people because the risk is spread out along the pipeline. Indigenous people who live in more traditional and from the earth ways would feel more impact since they may harvest nutritious, ceremonial, and medicinal vegetation in the Keystone XL vicinity, or live off of birds, fish, and animals which could easily have their entire food chain impacted by a spill along the Keystone XL.	EJ 01
Bruce Campbell	April 23, 2013	The real jobs are in alternative energy production, both decentralized and some more centralized ones as well. Thus, the job argument beyond pipeline construction may be as weak and shoddy as some workmanship on the Keystone XL pipeline to this point.	SO 05
Bruce Campbell	April 23, 2013	Since a significant percentage of the pipeline route runs through highly erodible soils, the proposed pipeline route would cause more impacts to soils than would other alternatives.	SOIL 07
Bruce Campbell	April 23, 2013	Having a pipeline run over the Ogallala Aquifer (water from Ice Age melt era) is the height of foolishness and recklessness so other alternatives are better than the proposed Keystone XL action in regards to groundwater. The major disruptions of many small to large watercourses (including the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers) as well as tributaries to the Missouri River and other watercourses which will be traversed makes the Keystone XL a bad alternative.	WRS 01, WRG 01

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Bruce Denney	April 15, 2013	...the pipeline would cause a massive increase in tar sands production, which would really tear up the landscape up in Canada where the tar sands are.	CU 02
Bruce Eggum	March 28, 2013	The evidence continues to show "climate change" is real and we must end fossil fuel use to reduce the problem.	PN 02
Bruce Leland	April 19, 2013	The many jobs that are to be created, according to pipeline proponents, and mostly temporary construction jobs. They are not sustainable. The tar sand will be shipped to the coast for export, which will not help the US economy.	PN 05
Bruce Macintyre	April 16, 2013	For our labor force [in montana], the construction of the pipeline will put a substantial number of Montanans to work. The wages they receive turn about 2.3 times before they leave the area, so there are many secondary effects in addition to the primary employment directly on the pipeline.	SO 10
Bruce Melton	March 11, 2013	Unger et al., Attribution of climate forcing to economic sectors, Proceedings of the National Academies of Science, December 2009 tells us that emissions for the transportation sector of global society are responsible for 2.5 times more warming than from emissions from coal.	REF
Bruce Raymond	March 16, 2013	That other (developing) nations are making up for U.S. policies to reduce CO2 emissions is no excuse! Lead by example; use international political clout to affect extra-national fossil fuel policy and spearhead alternative energy development	CLIM 18
Bruce Raymond	March 16, 2013	The rest of the story, the hard part, is that those predators require large, undisturbed tracts of habitat in order to survive and regenerate. The Keystone project is in direct contradiction of this premise.	WI 22
Bruce Roth	April 2, 2013	I support any and all efforts to gain energy independence. Build the pipeline, build new refineries, keep our energy here to jump-start our economy.	PN 10
Bruce Sims	March 28, 2013	AND, there amount of jobs ,initially and continuing, are nothing compared to the number of jobs that could be created with a full on encouragement of alternative energy.	SO 05
Bruce Sims	March 28, 2013	AND, what the world needs is less fossil fuel usage which such a pipeline would not encourage. The issues for the Ogallala aquifer are ALREADY a key issue for the Plains states and ANYTHING that could further endanger that aquifer is NOT in the national interest !!	WRG 01
Bruce Sims	April 5, 2013	it was just shown how hydrogen can be extracted FROM ANY PLANT. Get behind THAT technology, not technology that continues the fossil fuel debacle that has now endangered millions of people,	ALT 01
Bruce Snyder	March 23, 2013	[Bitumen] releases far more greenhouse emissions than does petroleum production from conventional sources. Approval of this project promotes further expansion of bitumen extraction.	CLIM 12

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Bruce Snyder	March 23, 2013	And we should not forget or ignore the terrible impact of tarsands mining on the indigenous peoples of Alberta, Canada. These people are suffering human rights violations every day as their lands are rendered unliveable.	CU 05
Bruce Snyder	March 23, 2013	Despite a proposed altered route, this pipeline expansion will cross seismically active lands containing extensive crucial groundwaters for the central plains during conditions of prolonged, dangerous drought. Drought that is already affecting crop yields, beef production and food prices. Drought that is in part due to Global warming. A critical spill contaminating these groundwaters could have significant consequences.	GEO 01, CLIM 12, WRG 03
Bruce Snyder	March 23, 2013	Approval of this type of project slows our transition from fossil fuels to alternative energy sources. It is clear that unless our country – the major greenhouse polluter in the world – can take bold and urgent steps to an alternative energy future, Climate Change will wreak havoc with our economy, our lives and the lives of our children. I invite you to read the executive summary of the National Climate Assessment report recently prepared by the United States Global Change Research Program ( <a href="http://www.globalchange.gov/what-we-do/assessment">http://www.globalchange.gov/what-we-do/assessment</a> ). It is simply imperative that the Administration act decisively to block this pipeline project and initiate a regulatory structure and appropriate incentives to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels.	PN 05, PN 03
Bruce Snyder	March 23, 2013	The Huffington Post reports that although “...TransCanada says their Keystone pipelines are the safest on the continent...” there have been “...12 spills in the past year... Since its operation began in June of 2010, the Keystone 1 pipeline has suffered more spills than any other 1st year pipeline in U.S. history, a track record which does not bode well for the proposed Keystone XL...”  ( <a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/08/29/keystone-pipeline-infographic_n_941069.html">http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/08/29/keystone-pipeline-infographic_n_941069.html</a> )	REF
Bruce Snyder	March 23, 2013	The Keystone pipeline will transport Bitumen, one of the heaviest and most viscous of petroleum. It requires extensive processing at every stage from extraction to refining ( <a href="http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/bitumen">http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/bitumen</a> )	REF
Bruce Snyder	March 23, 2013	The pipeline will transport oil for export minimizing any benefit for our energy independence.  The pipeline extension will not produce significant numbers of good, long-term jobs. Short-term construction jobs - yes, some maintenance jobs – yes. But this is a one-shot project with little sustained benefit to our economy	SO 04

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Bruce Spallino	March 10, 2013	The XL pipeline presents a possibility of spillage, and a total lack of anything for our wild animal kingdom, and gives nothing to Americans, since it hits the tax free gulf coast refineries, without allowing the United States to get a discount on the commodity before it is sold on the World Market. The only gains will be for a few thousand temporary pipeline construction jobs that go away, while we can add another pipeline to the list of leaks the Oil Companies refuse to figure out how to clean up! Our fuel prices are not lower, due to more oil on the market	PN 07, PN 04, SO 04
Bruce Spallino	April 9, 2013	Tar Sands are heavier than water! No oil pipeline never leaks! No oil company has found an adequate way to clean up a shale tar spill! More than two years later, the Kalamazoo river and community still has tar sands impacting their environment, from a spill from a leaky pipe that had been reported multiple times and ignored by the owner over a period of ten years!	RISK 29
Bruce Turton	March 3, 2013	Once a leak starts, the hydrocarbons of the dilutants evaporated quite quickly, leaving the bitumen to revert back to its original tar state. This tar sinks in water, contains numerous toxins, and it extremely expensive to recover. Once bitumen is in a water system it is extremely difficult to recover at all, regardless of the expense.	WRS 04, RISK 08
Bruce Ventura	April 2, 2013	Look at the testimony, look at the photographs, look at the history of these large pipeline projects. None of them work 100 percent of the time. The alternatives to this dirty oil exist now. Help get the US to fully relying on CLEAN ENERGY.	ALT 01
Bruce Williamson	March 10, 2013	Why was the company building the pipeline allowed to write parts of this report, which should be independent? Practically speaking, tar sands oil is the most corrosive of all pipeline products. Are the designers and contractors responsible for Keystone XL taking this into consideration? Or is this yet another "small" detail they want the public to not know about?  Show some leadership on this issue!	PRO 01
Bryan Mohr	April 22, 2013	The Aquifer is too precious of a resources to endanger...no matter what the dollar amount is. Drinking water irrigation cattle...those are just a few things that would be substantially impacted by this measure.	ACK
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	We continue to believe everything is connected, and this proposed action would cause great disruption.	ACK
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	...the section 106 consultation process for the proposed pipeline has been far from adequate.	CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	A major factor [of the inadequate section 106 consultation process] has been the failure of the Department or the applicant to provide sufficient funding to facilitate participation by representatives of the Tribe.	CR 01

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Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	Neither of these proposed planning documents [Section 3.11.6 Unanticipated Discovery Plans and Section 3.11. 7 Tribal Monitoring Plan] incorporates any input or involvement of the Oglala Sioux Tribe. The wording in this section is minimalist and must be clarified for the Oglala Sioux Tribe to render a comment.	CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	Neither of these proposed planning documents [Section 3.11.6 Unanticipated Discovery Plans and Section 3.11. 7 Tribal Monitoring Plan] incorporates any input or involvement of the Oglala Sioux Tribe. The wording in this section is minimalist and must be clarified for the Oglala Sioux Tribe to render a comment.	CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	Section 101(d)(6) of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. § 470a(d)(6)) provides that the Department has a statutory duty to consult with the Tribe to identify, evaluate, and assess how the proposed project would affect any such historic property. Unfortunately, the Department's approach to meeting its obligations has not provided for meaningful consultation.	CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The Department has been lax in its duties to consult with the Tribe, and this has contributed to the inadequate analysis in the draft SEIS.	CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	'the draft SEIS does not really respond to these "issues and concerns," [...a number of"issues and concerns commonly expressed by tribes," including: "Non-cultural resources impacts of the proposed Project (e.g., potential spills, surface and groundwater, socioeconomics, environmental justice)" and "Impacts to the environment and tribes in Canada."] but rather says that the Department is "evaluating opportunities to address them as part of the tribal consultation and ...within the Final Supplemental EIS."	CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The Oglala Sioux Tribe believes that Tribal consultation has been inadequate and remains incomplete. We believe that the approach the Department has taken to meet the requirements of consultation was to try to make it appear to have been done in "good faith" while actually only trying to do the minimum to pass legal muster. This approach shows a lack of good faith.	CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The Oglala Sioux Tribe is not in receipt of the draft Tribal Monitoring Plan, supposedly sent out for review in June 2010, nor the second draft from November 23,2010.	CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The Record of Decision and new P A must provide for additional consultation with Tribes.	CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The Record of Decision and new PA must provide for additional consultation with Tribes regarding such determinations.	CR 01

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Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The Tribe believes that the Programmatic Agreement (P A) was entered into without a good faith effort to consult with concerned Tribes. Lack of good faith is demonstrated by the impression conveyed to Tribes that the pipeline would be approved, no matter what. As such, a new PA is needed prior to the Department making a decision on the permit application.	CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	This section of the draft SEIS says that the status of the Final EIS PA is undetermined. We reiterate our view that a new PA is needed. The new PA must provide for meaningful consultation with concerned Tribes on determinations of eligibility, effects, and mitigation measures. Meaningful consultation must include respect for the language, values, beliefs, mores, and customs of our Tribe, as distinct from mainstream society. The new PA must provide for meaningful consultation with Tribes regarding cultural resources for which eligibility determinations are considered pending.	CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	We also recommend that, in the final SEIS, a separate means be devised to describe the actual level of consultation with Tribes on the listed properties.	CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	we think that the Department's approach to section 106 consultation has not been adequate	CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	...the Oglala Sioux Tribe opposes this project and did not wish to appear to lend support to the project by participating in an applicant-led cultural resource survey, which would have been limited in scope to TCPs.	CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	According to Section 3.11, some 403 cultural resources sites have been identified within the proposed project area of potential effect (primarily for Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska). The identification of sites is not complete, however, because the Tribe was not afforded an opportunity to locate, identify, document and record such cultural resources. If the Oglala Sioux Tribe, or other representatives of the Oceti Sakowin, were to have surveyed the same areas, based on numerous other TCP surveys conducted in the region, there would likely be thousands more identified features, artifacts, scatter sites, camp sites, processing stations, stone cairn, stone features, stone circles, and other such sites and places.	CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	Efforts to identify and document historic properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes must not be limited to TCP studies.	CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	If the Department is unwilling or unable to make the decision on what is feasible, the ROD or P A should assign this to another federal agency with expertise or to the ACHP.	CR 02

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Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	If the Department is unwilling or unable to make the decision on what is feasible, the ROD or P A should assign this to another federal agency with expertise or to the ACHP.	CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	If the pipeline is permitted, we call on the Department to stipulate, either in the Record of Decision or a new Programmatic Agreement, that NAGPRA shall apply to inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and other cultural items, regardless of the ownership status of the land on which a discovery occurs. Such a stipulation could be grounded on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (U.N. Declaration). U.N. document N61/L.67 (7 Sept. 2007).	CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	Native American human remains will be encountered throughout this proposed project corridor, and neither Keystone nor the Department is prepared to deal with the magnitude of these culturally significant remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.	CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The draft SEIS contains the statement that "Should a cultural resource discovered in this fashion appear to be significant, appropriate additional mitigation measures would be considered, as feasible and appropriate, consistent with the terms of the PA once finalized." This has too much discretion given to the applicant to decide whether any discovered resource may be significant and what mitigation is "feasible." Without Tribal Monitors along the entire construction process, it will be impossible for the applicant, or the construction contractor, to make such determinations during the construction.	CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The draft SEIS does not provide enough information on Unanticipated Discovery Plans for cultural resources identified during the construction. Accordingly, the Tribe does not concur in such plans.	CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The draft SEIS incorrectly describes the requirements of the ACHP regulations for avoidance or mitigation of adverse effects on historic properties as "to the extent practicable." To the contrary, measures to resolve adverse effects must be acceptable to the SHPO or THPO with jurisdiction and, in some cases, the ACHP. 36 C.F.R. § 800.6. If the ACHP finds the proposed measures to resolve adverse effects not acceptable, the lead agency must follow prescribed procedures if it decides to go ahead anyway. 36 C.F.R. § 800.7.	CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The draft SEIS says that Keystone is committed, whenever feasible, to avoid known historic properties (those deemed eligible for the National Register), minimize impacts when avoidance is not possible, and mitigate impacts when minimization is not sufficient. This appears to leave Keystone to make the determination of "whenever feasible." This is inappropriate.	CR 02

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Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The draft SEIS says that Keystone is required to submit draft Treatment Plans at least 30 days prior to construction in areas that may have an adverse effect could not be avoided. Thirty days is too short a time frame for the Department to consult with Tribes in such situations.	CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The Oglala Sioux Tribe has concerns with the range of possible impacts on cultural resources during the construction portion. While the listed kinds of impacts may not be considered significant by the Department or the applicant, such impacts are significant to the Tribe and, when TCPs are affected, are considered "direct" and "permanent."	CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	there is a likelihood that the proposed project will affect historic properties (properties that are listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places) that hold religious and cultural significance for the Oglala Sioux Tribe.	CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	These homelands encompass a landscape in the Great Plains region that covers parts of ten present-day states as well as part of Canada. This landscape retains millions of burials, ceremonial and prayer loci, artifacts, petroglyphs, habitation locales, and sites of traditional religious and cultural importance to our Lakota peoples.	CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	This section of the draft SEIS [3.11. 2. 3 Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance (Including TCPs)] should also cite the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), 42 U.S.C. § 1996	CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	Whether or not a site is eligible for the National Register, the policy proclaimed in AIRF A recognizes that sites that are important to the Oglala Sioux Tribe for religious reasons should be protected against impacts from a federal undertaking.	CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The draft SEIS attempts to create the impression that there has been extensive involvement of tribes in conducting cultural resource surveys. This impression is not accurate. Of the 80 listed Tribes in Table 3.11.6 Tribes Consulted for the Proposed Project, only 10 Tribes participated in some form of TCP related studies (Table 3.11-7).	CR 02, CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The draft SEIS indicates that additional cultural resource surveys are ongoing and that the reports will be reviewed by the Department and then forwarded to applicable consulting parties. This commitment needs to be included in the ROD and new PA.	CR 02, CR 01

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Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) require the lead federal agency to confer with consulting parties to identify potential historic properties and assess adverse effects. 36 C.F.R. §§ 800.4, 800.5. As explained earlier, the proposed pipeline is located within the territory of the Great Sioux Nation. There are thousands of properties that the Oglala Sioux Tribe holds as of traditional religious and cultural importance. Many such properties may be eligible for the National Register. In applying the criteria of eligibility to places holding religious and cultural importance for a Tribe, the concerned Tribe must be involved. In light of the flawed process to identify such properties, we believe that there must be many significant additional sites that would be located and identified if there were survey work allowed for by the Tribes. As such, the assessment of effects on such properties is necessarily incomplete.	CR 02, CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	We believe that an accurate assessment of tribal consultation regarding the listed sites would reveal the inadequacy of consultation with Tribes to date. The Oglala Sioux Tribe has concerns regarding more than 50 of the sites listed in the three tables. Without more information, the Tribe cannot concur in any finding made by a SHPO. In addition, we reiterate that, with adequate consultation during the identification stage of the section 106 process, many more sites would be identified for evaluation.	CR 02, CR 01
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	This section of the draft SEIS says that "stone circles" identified during the archaeological surveys throughout this corridor depict only significance to Native Americans as "anchoring their dwellings." Page 3.11-13. This is not true. Such a statement distorts the numerous variations among the many Native American Tribes that inhabited this shared area. The purposes of stone circles may include, but are not limited to, prayer alters, ceremonial designators, mapping indicators, and burial locations. Often there were camp sites adjacent to the locale of stone circles. For the Oglala Sioux Tribe, in our own Lakota language and belief system, there are terms and meanings behind different kinds of "stone circle" assemblages. These are considered historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the Oglala Sioux Tribe.	CR 03
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	This section [Section 3.11. 2. 4 Archaeological Resources Protection Act and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act] also says that the five states in which the project would be located have state laws regarding discovery of human remains and artifacts on private lands, although no discussion of such state laws is offered.	CR 04, CR 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The trust responsibility of the United States requires an appropriate level of care, skill and diligence in the Final Environmental Impact Statement and the Record of Decision concerning the Keystone Pipeline.	LEG 04

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Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	the national interest would be much better served by a comprehensive program to reduce our reliance on oil, including tar sands oil, and to invest in the development and deployment of sustainable renewable energy technologies, including electric vehicles that are charged using solar and wind power.	PN 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	we believe that it is not in the national interest to contribute to and facilitate environmental devastation of the scale caused by the extraction of tar sands in Canada.	PN 08
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	In addition to raising these specific issues regarding the draft SEIS, we must reiterate our concern that the Department has failed to be responsive to the issues we have raised in earlier correspondence.	PRO 02
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	Based on our review of the draft SEIS, we think that the analysis of impacts on the Mni Wiconi Project is inadequate.	RISK 07
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	Ensuring the Mni Wiconi Project will not suffer the consequences of an upstream oil spill is of critical importance to the Tribe.	RISK 07
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	Based on our review of the draft SEIS, we think that the analysis of impacts on the Mni Wiconi Project is inadequate.	WRS 13
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	In section 3.3 (page 3.3-33), the draft SEIS mentions the Mni Wiconi intake structure in passing. We found no analysis of possible impacts, potential releases, or cumulative effects of an oil spill on the Mni Wiconi surface water intake on the Missouri River near Pierre, SD.	WRS 13
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	In section 3.3 (page 3.3-33), the draft SEIS notes that the Keystone pipeline would cross the Mni Wiconi distribution infrastructure, and says that the Bureau of Reclamation and its tribal partners may have requirements for crossings. Other than this brief reference, we found no real analysis of this issue. [...] To date our concerns have not been adequately addressed.	WRS 13
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	In section 3.3 (page 3.3-33), the draft SEIS notes that the Keystone pipeline would cross the Mni Wiconi distribution infrastructure, and says that the Bureau of Reclamation and its tribal partners may have requirements for crossings. Other than this brief reference, we found no real analysis of this issue.	WRS 13
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The final SEIS must address the possibility that an oil spill upstream from the intake could contaminate drinking water for the Mni Wiconi service population.	WRS 13

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Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	While the draft SEIS notes that the pipeline route would cross the Missouri River and tributaries upstream of the Mni Wiconi intake, it only mentions two such tributaries: the Cheyenne River upstream from the intake, and the Bad River downstream from the intake. In our January 27, 2012, letter to Assistant Secretary Kerri-Ann Jones, we also mentioned our concern with the pipeline crossing the Missouri River in Montana, and the Cannonball River, Grand River, and Moreau River crossings in the Dakotas. These crossings do not appear to be addressed in the draft SEIS. The Cannonball River, Grand River, Moreau River and Cheyenne River individually and collectively enter the Missouri River in Lake Oahe, the Pick Sloan Reservoir immediately upstream from the Mni Wiconi Project intake.	WRS 13
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	As it stands the draft SEIS is inadequate in its lack of analysis of the risks to the Oglala Sioux Tribe's water supply.	WRS 13, RISK 07
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	In addition to Keystone design and construction specifications, provision must be made to ensure that the Mni Wiconi Project continues to operate without interruption. KeystonefransCanada must construct a backup system in the event of a Keystone-caused Mni Wiconi failure.	WRS 13, RISK 14
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	The final EIS should incorporate a commitment to provide a backup system for the Mni Wiconi Project and a commitment to comply with design requirements for crossings as specified by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Oglala Sioux Tribe. If the pipeline is permitted, such a commitment must be incorporated into the Record of Decision.	WRS 13, RISK 14
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	In section 4.13, the SEIS states that it addresses possible risks to high consequence areas (HCAs) in the report's Appendix Q. That appendix, however, does not address the possible risks to the Mni Wiconi intake facility despite the fact that it meets the definition of "high consequence area" (HCA).	WRS 13, RISK 16
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	the Mni Wiconi intake must be considered both an unusually sensitive area and an HCA. Despite this, the draft SEIS does not address possible consequences of a spill with regard to the Mni Wiconi intake. The analysis in the draft SEIS is therefore incomplete.	WRS 13, RISK 16
Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	This intake [Mni Wiconi surface water intake] is particularly vulnerable to a spill and-as the source of the Project's water-is a "high-consequence area" that must be addressed in the SEIS.	WRS 13, RISK 16

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Bryan V. Brewer, Oglala Sioux Tribe	April 22, 2013	These tables [Tables 4.11-1, 4.11-2, 4.11-3 Cultural Resources within the Project Construction Footprint of Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska] are misleading in that the column on the right, captioned "SHPO/THPO Concurrence," seems intended to suggest that there has been meaningful involvement by THPOs. In fact, the route of the project was designed to avoid tribal lands, which means that not a single Tribe's THPO has jurisdiction to concur. We recommend that these tables be revised by removing the reference to THPO concurrence.	EDIT
Bryan Wilson	April 18, 2013	It's not in the least in our interests to further the export of the dirtiest fuel source and ratchet up climate catastrophe on a global scale, and expose our communities to risks from pipeline breaks like the one now in Arkansas.	PN 05, CLIM 05
Bryce Beal	March 19, 2013	If the State Department and President Obama are serious about tackling the issue of Climate Change (possibly the most dangerous threat to our shared world), then we need to stop this pipeline.	CLIM 18
Bryce Beal	March 19, 2013	I am writing this in hopes that you will reconsider your opinion that the Keystone XL Pipeline does not pose any substantial risk to the environment. Not only does this opinion not take into account the inevitability of a leak in the pipeline (which could be disastrous)	RISK 14
Bryce Whiting	March 19, 2013	i, among many, are very concerned about the current and looming environmental issues in this nation we call home. as a resident of utah, i have been involved with environmental troubles we are experiencing here. as for the keystone xl pipeline, this is something spanning across state lines. you both know the threats this project poses for the environmental future of the united states. without the land and the resources, there is no future.	ACK
Brycekuchik	March 28, 2013	[Keystone XL project] would carry an inferior product that would not help the energy situation in the US.	PN 02
Brycekuchik	March 29, 2013	The scientific community has totally agreed that the product of the tarsands would add horrendous amounts of greenhouses gases into the atmosphere, thus placing a terrible future in store for coming generations.	CLIM 14
Brycekuchik	March 31, 2013	The companies that maintain these pipelines cannot assure the public safety. The history of these projects has proven that the transportation and storage of these products is in fact totally unsafe to humans and the environment.	RISK 08
Budd Dickinson	April 1, 2013	Second, ERM's conclusion that the project has no significant environmental impact, because tar sands crude will be transported one way or the other or that other alternatives may produce even more impacts, turns the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) on its head. NEPA requires an assessment of the project's benefits in light of its own costs, not just the costs of some other proposed project, such as transporting diluted bitumin (dilbit) by rail car instead of pipe.	PN 11

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Budd Dickinson	April 1, 2013	First, GPUS understands that DOS, which was responsible for reviewing the project on behalf of the federal government and lacking the in-house expertise to do so, recruited fossil fuel consultant Environmental Resources Management (ERM) to draft the required environmental impact statement. GPUS is concerned about the conflict of interest presented by the fact that TransCanada paid ERM an undisclosed sum to produce the SEIS. While it may be commonplace for industries to pay consultants to review projects subject to U.S. government approval, the scale of this project and its potential adverse environmental impact required DOS to hire a consultant with no financial ties to the project sponsor. In other words, the consultant hired to draft the SEIS should have been paid by DOS, not TransCanada.	PRO 01
Budd Dickinson	April 1, 2013	GPUS also deplores the fact that DOS omitted the amount TransCanada paid ERM from documents published on its website, as indicated by a Grist article published on March 6, 2013:  <a href="http://grist.org/article/state-department-keystone-xl-report-actually-written-by-transcanada-contractor/">http://grist.org/article/state-department-keystone-xl-report-actually-written-by-transcanada-contractor/</a>  The failure of DOS to report what TransCanada paid ERM shows more than the appearance of a conflict of interest. DOS' deliberate withholding of information relevant to the SEIS is contrary even to the de minimis legal standards governing conflict of interest in the U.S. today and constitutes a betrayal of public trust.	PRO 01
Budd Dickinson	April 1, 2013	In light of the obvious financial conflict of interest in TransCanada's payment of an undisclosed sum to ERM to produce an SEIS on its behalf and in light of the massive costs associated with remediation of dilbit spills, GPUS believes that the finding of no significant impact is unwarranted and urges DOS to employ a consultant directly with no ties past or present to TransCanada to produce a final SEIS for the Keystone XL Pipeline project.	PRO 01
Budd Dickinson	April 1, 2013	It also bears mentioning that Exxon Mobil spent \$135 million to clean up a July, 2011 pipeline rupture that dumped 63,000 gallons of crude oil along 70 miles of the once pristine Yellowstone River in Montana.	RISK 13

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Budd Dickinson	April 1, 2013	"Tar Sands Pipelines Safety Risks" issued by NRDC, NWF, Pipeline Safety Trust and the Sierra Club in February, 2011, reported that a July, 2010 pipeline rupture dumped 840,000 gallons of dilbit into Michigan's Kalamazoo River, causing 60 percent of the people in the vicinity to experience "respiratory, gastrointestinal and neurological symptoms consistent with acute exposure to benzene and other petroleum related chemicals." The spill required "over 150,000 feet of boom, 175 heavy spill response trucks, 43 boats, and 48 oil skimmers" to clean up. The dollar cost of the cleanup has been estimated by the Canadian pipeline owner Enbridge at \$550 million, and the crisis is not over. In fact on March 14, 2013 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ordered Enbridge to dredge the Kalamazoo River of the the gooey, toxic sludge that sunk to the bottom of the river and has yet to be removed.	RISK 30, RISK 29
Buffy	March 19, 2013	Climate change is real and this is not going to help it is only going to worsen the problem. You must say no to this unwise project.	CLIM 14
Buffy	March 19, 2013	The proposed Keystone pipeline is a terrible idea. From what I have read the tar sands oil uses more energy to extract than it is worth. It promotes the use of dirty fuel which we do not need any more of. The only reason it is being built is so the Koch Brothers can use their refinery again and will then probably sell it to someone overseas. The American people do not need a pipeline that transverses our country so a few of the wealthiest people in the world can become more wealthy at the expense of the rest of us. If they want the tar sands oil that bad they can build a refinery in Canada, I have read the cost is about the same.	PN 05
Buffy Hake	April 17, 2013	One of the frequent defenses of the Keystone Pipeline is that it will prevent American dollars from flowing to the Middle East. The problem with this view is that oil is a fungible commodity. If the United States shifts its fuel mix to absorb less oil from OPEC and more from Canada, the extra oil from OPEC will be absorbed by international markets. OPEC nations will still continue to profit. As basic economics tells us, lowering consumption lowers the demand curve, thereby acting to decrease the market price of oil. This means that all OPEC nations will receive a lower price for their oil regardless of where it is purchased, arguably a better outcome for American foreign policy than simply shifting the fuel mix.	PN 02
Burkely Hermann	April 11, 2013	Instead of accepting this proposal and allowing to go forward, you should dramatically increase the investment in green, renewable energies like solar, wind, biofuels (not corn or any food product) and tidal energy.	ALT 01
Burt Welte	April 13, 2013	industry has failed time after time in showing that they are prepared for the unexpected disaster	RISK 05

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Byer	April 18, 2013	Will [the pipeline project] help curb our reliance on fossil fuels, whose emissions have created a climate crisis marked by extreme [weather] and air quality? Is the promise of temporary construction jobs worth the risk of oil spills in our rivers and lakes?	PN 04
Byron Felt	March 28, 2013	They are known to have committed countless infractions already in these areas with the Keystone XL pipeline alone with issues ranging from leaving large portions of the pipeline uncovered to packing the fill dirt with snow because they were too lazy and in too much of a rush to wait for more fill dirt to come in. This leaves pastures and farmland with gaping holes that can potentially kill livestock and just in general ruin formerly great land.	RISK 25
Byron Felt	March 28, 2013	TransCanada, has one of the worst safety records in the industry.	RISK 25
Byron Steskal	March 1, 2013	...TransCanada expects this pipeline to leak 1.5%-2% flow rate undetected (TransCanada Leak Prevention and Detection flyer [or website?]). If their monitoring equipment cannot detect these leaks, those places could leak for years, therefore traveling in the Ogallala Aquifer for miles rather than (1000 ft) minimal stated by NDEQ and other unreliable sources.	RISK 15
Byron Steskal	March 14, 2013	The two pages (99-100) are the I-90 route alternatives which would put KXL closer to the Keystone I pipeline where it should be regardless of cost and national interest.	ALT 03
Byron Steskal	March 14, 2013	I have highlighted the sentences that TransCanada expects this pipeline to leak 1.5% to 2% flow rate undetected. If their monitoring equipment cannot detect these leaks, those places could leak for years, therefore traveling in the Ogala Aquifer for miles rather than (100 ft) minimal stated by NDEQ and other unreliable sources.	RISK 15
Byron Steskal	March 14, 2013	I have further proof the words "sands" and "fine sands" are used on all 3 soil descriptions.	SOIL 07
Byron Steskal	March 14, 2013	On Pages 2-5...please note the orange highlighted boxes to the right. These light colored areas are docommissioned sand/gravel pits, clearing showing the presence of sand, as in the Sandhills that Nebraska DEQ denies.	SOIL 07
C Gilchrist	April 11, 2013	I don't believe the potential benefits from the pipeline outweigh the potential costs. I fear the damage that can be done to our country by the oil spills and think we need to make a commitment to move away from our dependence on oil and toward energy sources that aren't as harmful to our environment	PN 08
C J Cozzarin	April 22, 2013	This pipeline will pose the very real possibility of accidents and leakage affecting our access to clean, potable water. Clean water is our most basic human right and is the most important natural resource we have. Once it is contaminated, it's game over. Protect our environment and our right to clean water by banning this pipeline. It is the only correct moral choice.	RISK 07

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C Mallinckrodt	April 21, 2013	According to Dr. Stansbury, UNL Professor of Environmental and Water Resources Engineering conducted a study showing that the KXL would result in 91 major spills over the 50 year life of the pipeline	RISK 13
C Mallinckrodt	April 21, 2013	The job creation claims being made by pipeline supporters and some media outlets are wildly exaggerated. While Rush Limbaugh says the KXL will create up to a million jobs, an independent study done by Cornell estimates the number to be closer to 2,000 temporary jobs, and that the KXL could kill more jobs than it actually creates.	SO 02
C Sharyn Magee	April 18, 2013	Tar sands mining destroys boreal forest which is the breeding grounds of many species of Nearctic-neotropical birds which are already in serious decline.	CU 01
C. Caillouet	April 5, 2013	Keystone represents the hard decisions that have to be made to move away from fossil fuels and to stop poisoning our air and water....Please protect our planet for future generations by revising your environmental impact statement to reflect what we all know to be true: that the Keystone XL pipeline is all risk and no reward.	CLIM 18
C. Kathleen Kerns	April 11, 2013	After seeing what has just happened in Arkansas and the way EXON "cleaned up" the mess and after the other pipeline mishaps in the past several months how can you evn think it's safe?	RISK 13
C. Richard Matson	April 22, 2013	The Keystone Pipeline is not in the best interest of this country or the environment. The oil will end up being shipped to other countries.	PN 07
Cack Ferrell	April 16, 2013	New data suggests that the current analyses of the impacts of tar sands under-estimate the climate impacts of tar sands pollution by at least 13%	CLIM 12, CLIM 11
Cack Ferrell	April 16, 2013	The pipeline will cross more than 1,000 water bodies across 3 states and 875 miles threatening drinking water for people, farms, and ranches with a devastating tar sands spill.	RISK 07
Caitlin Caughey	April 22, 2013	Our Sandhills and Ogalala Aquifer are at risk if (and when) the Keystone XL would leak or spill. The last thing Nebraska needs is dirty tarsands oil spilling all over our land including farmland.	WRG 01
Caitlin Wells	March 11, 2013	As a scientist, I am embarrassed that the Obama administration privileges weak industry arguments over strong climate science. This is the wrong direction for our country.	ACK
Caity Malcolm	March 21, 2013	When that sludge gets into water, it does not float like regular oil (which, when spilled, is devastating) but rather it sinks to the waterbed and kills all life at the bottom while it pollutes all above.	RISK 08

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Caldwell	April 18, 2013	If one considers the environmental impact of this project, it becomes quite clear that it is not just Nebraska that is affected. Let us start with Canada. The area where this pipeline originates is a breeding ground for migratory birds. (see the Nebraska Educational Television -NET program on The Great Plains featuring Michael Forsberg)	CU 03
Caldwell	April 18, 2013	When disturbing the natural native grass of the Sandhills it takes a century of more to repair the damage done. (please refer to June 2008 Nebraskaland magazine article on "Blowouts in the Sandhills. ")	VEG 01
Calvin And Christa Jones	March 11, 2013	The argument of "jobs" does not stick: the jobs involved are already in place. The argument of other countries getting the jobs is untrue!	ACK
Calvin Hughes	April 22, 2013	An oil pipeline has no place going over the Ogallala Aquifer that feeds 8 different states. The latest BP Oil spill only goes to show that accidents can and will happen. If the aquifer is polluted as badly as the gulf is then we have an even larger crises on our hands.	WRG 01
Cam Nagel	April 22, 2013	We need clean renewable energy! There should be windmills everywhere in Nebraska.	PN 02
Cam Nagel	April 22, 2013	We dont need dirty oil polluting our water we dont need our beautiful landscape soiled forever.	RISK 10
Cameron Heald	March 29, 2013	The interests of farmers, ranchers and citizens matter far more than those of petroleum barons.	ACK
Cameron La Follette	April 4, 2013	Canada is another country, but our actions will have a major impact on environmental protections there; if we build the pipeline, it is our needs that will drive their tar sands development, and thus responsibility for the environmental effects there will be ours. Loss of important habitats in Canada will affect us all.	ACK
Cameron La Follette	April 4, 2013	Most critical is the potential for massive aquifer contamination if the pipeline is built across the Ogallala Aquifer. It is insanity plain and simple to build a massive oil pipeline through that enormously important aquifer -- without clean water we will certainly not be able to maintain ourselves for long.	WRG 01
Camille Dohrn	April 22, 2013	There are many things that are important for the US government to pay attention to at this point in time, but this one trumps all. If we don't have a planet to live on or if that planet becomes uninhabitable due to the destruction we've wrought with our negligence and greed, then nothing else matters, not the economy, nor crime, nor social security... none of it.	CLIM 14

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Camille Doucet	March 28, 2013	It is time to invest strongly into green energies and develop future green energies. This change of energy policies will bring tremendous changes in the concentration of wealth and that too is a good thing	ALT 01
Camille Doucet	March 28, 2013	We believe that with progressive action from the government there is still hope to adapt to this climate change but if Keystone XL is allowed, the destruction left in the tracks of the pipeline coupled with the release of all the gas/carbon in the subsequent years assures us only of the bleakest future	CLIM 14
Candace Hallmark	March 28, 2013	The Tar Sands development is horrific--birds land in toxic pools and die immediately.	ACK
Candace Hallmark	March 28, 2013	They lie about the jobs Keystone will create--a few jobs for a few people is not worth the threat of massive environmental damage.	SO 04
Candace Parker	April 11, 2013	the tar sands uses millions/billions of gallons of water per day, the same with fracking, now the pebble mine, nuclear power plants...they all use water...they all contaminate the water. What they don't use is breaking or being put back into our water or into the ground. They are draining our lakes our water aquafer all in the name of Greed which translates into propaganda lies regarding jobs. What good is a job if you have no water to drink, no fish to eat, and dead or deseased animals because the drink they water is contaminated.	ACK
Candi Teachout	March 14, 2013	And despite running clear across the heartland of America, it will do nothing for "energy independence" because almost all the tar-sands fuel will be sold to other countries.	PN 04
Candi Teachout	March 14, 2013	This biased report admits that only 35 permanent jobs would be created by the pipeline	SO 04
Candy Bless	April 22, 2013	We already have one pipeline that can leak spew or otherwise ruin our land and our water supply. It is slated to run through the sand hills which is the most fragile ecosystem we have in the state; and over the Ogallala aquifer which supplies water to Nebraska and surrounding states.	WRG 01, WI 21
Candy Laursen	April 22, 2013	We MUST preserve our water in Nebraska especially, at all costs. Water is more precious to life than oil. Always has been, always will be!	ACK
Caren Von Gontard	March 19, 2013	The energy from tar sands is a net negative overall and will only go into the global energy market at the end.	PN 07

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Carey Ragels	March 17, 2013	It is absolutely critical to our future and the future of our children that we place our focus and our subsidies on clean alternative energy sources. Many folks argue, if we don't allow the pipeline, Canada will just transport and export the oil via some other means. This may be true. However, we should not contribute in any way to it. Just as an alcoholic will likely get their booze somewhere else, if we don't supply it, we cannot allow ourselves to become the "enablers" of bad behavior, even as we struggle to stop our own addiction to fossil fuel. We have to break the habit and to do that, we must begin subsidizing to a much larger degree than ever before the research and development of alternative clean fuel sources.	PN 02
Carie Steele	April 22, 2013	The Ogallala aquifer is essential for farming in the midwest the livelihoods of countless families and the life blood of wildlife and livestock alike.	WRG 01
Carl And Lynn Buehler	April 9, 2013	Stop the Keystone pipeline that will contribute to worsening global warming and environmental damage.	CLIM 14
Carl And Lynn Buehler	April 9, 2013	Tar oil bitumen is junk energy. A joule, or unit of energy, invested in extracting and processing bitumen returns only four to six joules in the form of crude oil. In contrast, conventional oil production in North America returns about 15 joules. Because almost all of the input energy in tar sands production comes from fossil fuels, the process generates significantly more carbon dioxide than conventional oil production.	PN 01
		Besides most of the Keystone's tar oil is NOT for the U.S. consumption. It is for export, mainly to China. Tar oil will only raise U.S. gas prices when it ties up the U.S. refinery capacity to refine this lowest grade corrosive crude. ... Invest in jobs for alternative energies and a healthier global future.	
Carl Barnhart	April 13, 2013	I would suggest the following: -- Pipeline must be built above ground where it can be monitored and inspected, similar to the Alaska pipelines. -- A specified right-of-way width would have to be maintained around the pipeline where no habitation is allowed. -- Pipeline must periodically have check valves automatically operated by proven leak/rupture detection. -- Pipeline must have an impervious containment basin/system under it that would reliably catch and hold at least twice the amount of oil between any two check valves. (Above sensitive areas such as known aquifers, the containment system would have to be more robust than in other areas.) -- Pipeline must have a spray shield that would prevent a pressurized leak from spraying oil past the edges of the containment basin. -- Pipeline operator must post and maintain a bond equal to 80% of the cost of cleanup for the worst case rupture.	ALT 07

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Carl Coon	March 3, 2013	I have recently commented that the administration could serve the nation best by seeking a breakthrough on the carbon tax by offering agreement on the pipeline as a kind of quid pro quo. I recognize the complexities, at least the more obvious ones, and offer this suggestion as a strategic goal not a plan.	SO 16
Carl Distefano	April 22, 2013	This pipeline poses a disastrous effect not only to our natural resources and wildlife but also to our families our health our jobs our economy.  TransaCanadas estimates of the frequency and severity of leaks are historically very low compared to the actual data.  TransCanada's Keystone pipeline which was only supposed to leak maybe once every seven years blew a pumping station gasket for the eleventh time on May 7. The Natural Resource Defense Council courteously supplies a list of spill dates and National Response Center reports.  May 21 2010 (Clark SD) June 23 2010 (Miner SD) August 10 2010 (Hutchinson SD) August 19 2010 (Cedar NE) January 5 2011 (Day SD) January 31 2011 (Clinton MO) February 3 2011 (Payne OK) February 23 2011 (Cowley KS) March 8 2011 (Sargent ND) March 16 2011 (Nemaha KS) May 7 2011 (Sargent ND) Update! May 29 2011 (Doniphan KS) Update! While below the amount that requires reporting the Roswell pumping station in Miner County SD sprang a second leak on May 25 2011.	RISK 06
Carl Distefano	April 22, 2013		RISK 26
Carl Everberg	April 22, 2013	After this toxic oil is refined, it will be exported to other countries from a foreign trade zone at a premium price, free from U.S. taxes, with little or any of it being consumed by the U.S.	PN 05
Carl Glitzenstein	April 20, 2013	We must immediately begin to transition away from fossil fuels, and should therefore do everything we can to make the development of one of the dirtiest of these types, the Canadian tar sands, more, not less, difficult.	PN 02
Carl Herz	April 2, 2013	Stall this thing. Make time for more sustainable sources of energy to prove themselves.	ALT 01

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Carl Herz	April 2, 2013	Will someone else combust the oil? Probably.. But this is the brink, make no mistake. We are well into the danger zone NASA scientists have described. Even if all combustion stopped now, our damage projection is severe and getting worse.	CLIM 14
Carl Hosterman	April 4, 2013	Like the spills we've had in the last week or so, the pipeline will be forgotten after 10 years or so and the problems will appear again with the same response we are getting now, which amounts to a cover up which costs the public sector millions and is an environment mess, that's why I am against the keystone pipeline and the rest of the pipelines that keep getting older with little or no upkeep.	RISK 03
Carl Lindberg	April 23, 2013	I have been around these types of large scale proposed developments that have serious elements of risks embedded and inherent in their concept and design for years ... I have seen unfulfilled promises and assurances from the Oil industry leading to oil tanker "accidents" and off-shore disasters with spill problems still not fully understood. I can not in good conscience, lend any support to such pipeline proposals with the arforementioned history of this industry in mind. Simiilar to salt water intrusion, when any accidents happen with a large oil pipeline, there are definite risks to the environment and to public health and welfare, some of which have no ready solutions on the horizon.	RISK 14
Carl Mellecker	April 22, 2013	Find a route that wont cross over the Ogallala Aquifer or no pipeline at all.	ALT 06
Carl Saalfeld	April 21, 2013	The Canadian tar sands oil is for EXPORT, and will not increase our oil supplies nor lower the price of gasoline in this country.	PN 04
Carl Saalfeld	April 21, 2013	First, the study states that the tar sands oil will reach market whether or not the pipeline is built. That statement has been proven to be incorrect. Without the Keystone XL pipeline there is no economical method to get the oil to market because the indigenous Indian tribes and Canadian environmental activists are blocking the alternate routes.	PN 06
Carl Sonntag	March 7, 2013	I am totally opposed to the Keystone XL project because of the negative impact it will have on the environment and especially the extremely negative impact it will have on global warming and irreversibel climate change. Please don't put corporate profits ahead of the wellbeing of people not only in the US, but all around the world.	CLIM 14
Carl Wurtz	April 21, 2013	By most scientific accounts we are decades away from a climate tipping point which will result in runaway permafrost melt, and a catastrophically-changed world.	CLIM 14
Carla Davis	April 5, 2013	Please keep your promise to invest in clean energy & reduce our dependence on fossil fuels!	ALT 01
Carla Heister	April 16, 2013	If any rupture were to occur in the KXL infrastructure, and contaminants were to enter the Ogallala Aquifer, it would be disastrous. If contaminants were to get into surface water resources, there is a possibility that the Missouri River drainage would be compromised.	RISK 07

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Carla McCullough	April 22, 2013	Even TransCanada admits that they dont detect smaller leaks and that they expect 1-2% loss in the pipeline system. For the Ogallala aquifer, 1-2% loss, and accumulating for decades, is a big deal. It is a guarantee that we will pollute our pure Ogallala water, having effects on human health, and all life in the region, as well as economic impacts for generation to come.	RISK 15
Carla McCullough	April 22, 2013	As a citizen of Nebraska, I am keenly aware that the new proposed route still does cross through the Ogallala aquifer. In an era where fresh water drinking sources are shrinking worldwide, where wars are and will increasingly be fought over water, we cannot foolishly pollute this huge source of drinking water for the breadbasket of our nation.	WRG 01
		The 1811-12 series of earthquakes changed the route of the Mississippi River and was felt as far away as Washington D.C. , Maine, and Toronto, Canada to the East. We don't know how far it was felt to the West.	
		The New Madrid Seismic Zone at its Western edge includes parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska. There have been 4,000 minor earthquakes since 1972 so it is considered "active." USGS Experts have predicted a significant earthquake as possible within the next 50 years: 25-40% chance of a 6.0 or greater earthquake; and, a 7-10 % of a catastrophic 6.0 to 8.0 earthquake, comparable to the 1811 experience.	
Carlana Rhoten	April 23, 2013	In such an event, pipelines of every sort would be broken and left to spew out whatever they contain. Mayflower, Arkansas gives us a tiny preview of how bad it could be all along the Keystone Pipeline route. Damage to some sources of clean water could be permanent, as far as our current population is concerned, including their children and grandchildren. Midwest agriculture could be put in jeopardy.	GEO 02
		In 2008, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) produced a report regarding the potential damages and costs to the nation, should we suffer a second major earthquake within the New Madrid Zone. The USGS sits quietly on its information after releasing a fact sheet concerning the potential for a major earthquake in this region. Where is the EPA on this subject ?	
carleton gunn	March 21, 2013	The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) is woefully inadequate in that it only seriously investigated the regional climate change impacts of the pipeline itself and not how the increased use of carbon-intensive oil would impact global climate change.	CLIM 12
carleton gunn	March 21, 2013	The SEIS does not consider the fact that tar sands oil is three times as carbon intensive, and the pipeline would hasten its extraction.	PN 06

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Carleton Spotts	March 6, 2013	it would encourage Canada to increase very polluting production of tar sands oil;	CLIM 20
Carleton Spotts	March 6, 2013	it would be primarily exported to other countries- the only reason Canada would want to pipe it to New Orleans; it would probably increase fuel costs in the midwest because much of "our" oil could then be easily sent to the gulf coast and to export markets.	PN 07
Carleton Spotts	March 6, 2013	It would hold the potential for tremendous damage in case of rupture;	RISK 07
Carlson2	April 18, 2013	They do not have the regulations in place to safely protect our water and livelihoods.	RISK 07
Carmen Marranco	April 15, 2013	We need Solar, Geothermal, & Wind!	PN 02
Carmine Tronolone	April 15, 2013	No more investments in fossil fuels. Build a National, Unified SMART GRID to deliver clean, renewable electricity -- GREEN JOBS!	PN 02
Carmine Tronolone	April 20, 2013	Enough with investing in 19th century energy. Build a National, Unified SMART GRID to deliver clean, renewable electricity (Wind, Solar, Geothermal)-- GREEN JOBS.	PN 02
Carmine Tronolone	April 20, 2013	Enough with this pipeline that would run through the heartland of America, a spill could contaminate important sources of drinking water, displace families from their homes, and jeopardize farmers and ranchers' way of life.	RISK 10, ALT 01
		Build a National, Unified SMART GRID to deliver clean, renewable electricity -- GREEN JOBS!	
Carol Ann Kyrias	April 22, 2013	Please do not destroy our aquifers with this horrible project.	ACK
Carol Argue	April 22, 2013	As a former resident of Nebraska for about 20 years I am well aware of the beauty of the Nebraska Sandhills. I am also aware of the importance of the Ogallala Aquifer and feel steps should be taken to preserve the aquifer for future generations. The proposed pipeline would pose a danger to Nebraska.	WRG 01
Carol Argue	April 22, 2013	The location of the pipe is over the Ogallala Aquifer, a vast underground water table providing nearly all the water for residential, industrial and agricultural use in Nebraska. Because the region has a semi-arid climate, conservation measures continue to be instituted or modified to slow depletion of the aquifer. The minimal recharge of the aquifer comes only from snowmelt and precipitation. The Keystone Pipeline project poses an extreme danger to the existence of the aquifer. One key issue is with the potential break and/or leak from such a pipeline. A tragedy such as this would cause pipeline contents to seep into the ground and make its way to the aquifer and poison our precious resource.	WRG 01

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Carol Aucamp	March 17, 2013	I pray for you to have the courage to stand up to the oil and coal giants and block the Keystone XL. If you inform taxpayers about the huge subsidies to oil and coal and about the high health costs of coal ash and oil refinery pollution on the poorest citizens who are cursed to live near these monstrosities, everyone could see that solar and wind are already as economical as coal and oil or more so and much safer and healthier to people and to our planet.	PN 02
Carol Baker	March 10, 2013	The era of reliance on fossil fuels must end if we are to have any hope of stopping ever accelerating climate change. To approve the pipeline now would totally contradict efforts in this direction.	PN 02
Carol Boyd	April 5, 2013	We must as quickly as possible develop renewable energy sources.	ALT 01
Carol Boyd	April 5, 2013	Does anyone really believe the Keystone XL pipeline will be safely maintained? How many years, how many billions in net profit, how many billions already spent on dangerous oil spill disasters and Big Oil still has not created a safe and quick technology for transporting crude or tar sands oil or for clean ups happening now.	RISK 23
Carol Clemens	April 4, 2013	And what a mess the Tar Sands is making at the site in addition to the final product.	ACK
Carol Clemens	April 4, 2013	We are killing ourselves with environmental toxins already. Let's put our resources towards more efficient transportation replacing exhaust-spewing private vehicles & more fossil fuel development. Other countries do this. We have the technology so what is the holdup?	ALT 01
Carol Clemens	April 4, 2013	Don't believe me? Like being stuck in traffic? Breathe the air walking along a highway, or even small road leading into a subdivision. My sinuses burn w/the fumes. Now multiply that by the number of additional vehicles Tar Sands oil will put on the road.	CLIM 10
Carol Clemens	April 4, 2013	As we have experienced the effects of oil spills so many times, its hard for me to wrap my head around assessments and comments issued by our government's agencies that environmental impacts of transporting or drilling for oil are minimal! So ludicrous, its almost laughable!  In whatever way oil is handled its a matter of when, not if, some environmental disaster will occur. Even oil company spokespersons admit this fact!	RISK 07
Carol Cochrane	March 10, 2013	And please, don't let a report by a private company hired by TransCanada cause you to overlook the environmental risks to the Ogallala Aquifer. Its water is vital to agriculture in the Great Plains.	WRG 01, PRO 01
Carol Coddington	April 13, 2013	Incentives to these oil companies to work towards methods that are safer and just as productive with whatever means for alternative energy.	PN 03
Carol Conaway	March 26, 2013	consider the fact that tar sands oil is three times as carbon intensive, and the pipeline would hasten its extraction.	CLIM 07

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Carol Delahoyde	April 15, 2013	<p>Please take a moment to read this article on the Bellingham, WA pipeline explosion. According to one of the moms of the two younger boys, her son walked out of the woods with his skin dripping off his body like he had been napalmed. These companies cannot be trusted to maintain these pipelines as that costs money.</p> <p>Please think of these kids when you consider signing this awful bill.</p> <p><a href="http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&amp;file_id=5468">http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&amp;file_id=5468</a></p>	RISK 10
Carol Doty	April 21, 2013	<p>This project will directly impact the expansion of tar sands, and in turn speed up climate change. At 4.16 Summary of Impacts there is a lack of specificity regarding mitigation plans. (After watching much of the BP spill coverage, and continuing to follow Prince William Sound, I know that oil companies have made virtually no improvements in how to deal with spills.) Paper towels are insufficient.</p>	RISK 05, PN 11
Carol Doty	April 21, 2013	<p>The latest proposal still crosses the Ogallala Aquifer, the most valuable resource in Nebraska, and the fragile Sandhills. Further, Figures 3.3.2-2 and 3.3.2-4 show thousands of wells, mostly private, within one mile of the proposal.</p> <p>"There are 3,537 wells within one mile of the proposed project, including 39 public water supply wells."</p> <p>Yet there is a casualness about the impact a spill will have on these wells. A recent line broke in Arkansas and public and private wells were affected. I doubt affected Arkansans would suggest minor impact. Transporting tar sands oil through the US will cause unmeasured damage to the environment and the people near the extraction sites. And this EIS doesn't adequately address the intensity of the impacts.</p>	RISK 07, CU 15, WRG 06
Carol Doty	April 21, 2013	<p>Another example demonstrates the lack of specificity in the EIS section that addresses Climate Change Impacts. Most of the report indicates these impacts are not evaluated. That is insufficient for such a massive project. At 4.16 there is a statement about spills: Spills are expected to be rare and relatively small. How long will it take to clean up the Arkansas spill? I doubt the residents consider it relatively small....According to Dr. Stansbury, UNL Professor of Environmental and Water Resources Engineering conducted a study showing that the KXL would result in 91 major spills over the 50 year life of the pipeline.</p>	RISK 08

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Carol Doty	April 21, 2013	The job creation claims being made by pipeline supporters and some media outlets are wildly exaggerated. An independent study done by Cornell estimates the number to be about 2,000 temporary jobs, and that the pipeline could kill more jobs than it actually creates. The most recent State Department EIS estimates that the pipeline will only create 35 jobs.	SO 05, SO 04
Carol Doty	April 21, 2013	Table 3.6-4 gives considerable attention to birds that are hunted, lacks serious attention to the maintenance and protection of habitat for such birds. I appreciate the attention given to the Sage Grouse, because it is going to be heavily impacted, but there was no timeline given to when the protections for this bird would be implemented. That is true throughout the proposal. I suggest that all mitigation plans should be developed and in place before any approval could be given, but that isn't promised in the EIS.	TES 08
Carol Doty	April 21, 2013	The current EIS has not been vigorously prepared. For example, Tables 3.3-3 and 3.3-7 on Stream and River Crossings show almost "no data" re: use attainment assessments. From these tables, little can be assessed or deduced by the reader.	WRS 07
Carol Elischer	April 20, 2013	Please do not continue with this project until you have better support systems in place to assure that there will not be accidental oil spills. Until such stopgaps are in place, this project needs to be placed on permanent hold.	RISK 14
Carol Elischer	April 20, 2013	Please do not continue with this project until you have better support systems in place to assure that there will not be accidental oil spills. Until such stopgaps are in place, this project needs to be placed on permanent hold.	RISK 21
Carol Gold	April 17, 2013	This will lead to further global warming and climate change on our Mother Earth, which is already at a tipping point that may affect the live-ability of this planet for your children and grandchildren and their children.	CLIM 14
Carol Gosnell	April 4, 2013	This project does not produce long term jobs and does not even contribute to the oil available for consumers in the U.S. -- it goes to export!	PN 04
Carol Habig	April 22, 2013	The [pipeline] steel is created in India and is SUBSTANDARD!!	SO 11, PD 06
Carol Haley	April 9, 2013	The Michigan spill is reported to have taken two years to clean up the water ways but are now being reported as having not been abated as the "Tar Sand sinks making removal almost impossible! (.....)The first keystone pipe line has proven to be a bad risk for America as it continues to have major spills that are not cleaned up adequately for safety sake! These are not wells but strip mining actives, Per satellite photos show no even Canadians want this dirty sand the oil companies appear to believe they can do what ever they want Where ever they want. This is old technology, as dirty an damaging as it can get. Please stop the raping of the earth, help America invest in renewable energy.	RISK 29

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Carol Hill	March 28, 2013	THE OIL BELONGS TO CANADA & DOES'T STOP IN THE US. THE JOBS IT WILL BRING ARE FEW AND SHORT-LIVED. : THE US GETS NOTHING BUT THE RISK TO LAND AND WATER. VETO KEYSTONE !!!	PN 05
Carol Howard	March 15, 2013	Please know that I oppose the granting of a permit for this pipeline. Fossil fuels will not last forever, we must come up with alternative solutions, this is where efforts should be concentrated.	ALT 01
Carol Howard	March 15, 2013	What will it take for government to realize that CLIMATE CHANGE is here, our planet is being destroyed and your actions are adding to the catastrophe	CLIM 14
Carol Hunt	March 28, 2013	If we want businesses to create useful products, we must reject the products which are contributing negatively to our quality of life. If we do not reject dirty technology, what incentive will companies have to create a better future? None	ACK
Carol J Griesemer	March 11, 2013	I have just learned that the report you have received on Keystone was co-written by Keystone itself, NOT AN OBJECTIVE REPORT, obviously.	PRO 01
Carol Jackson	March 6, 2013	human health	ACK
Carol Jackson	March 6, 2013	The State Department has to look at the environmental, climate	ACK
Carol Jean & Patrick Reardon	April 6, 2013	Our nations and the Americans who need work will benefit from [approving the Keystone XL Pipeline] in many ways [as] more jobs will br created...	SO 02
Carol Jenkins	April 15, 2013	tar sands developments also threaten the health and livelihoods of indigenous communities.	CU 05
Carol Johnson	April 20, 2013	Rather than focusing on a pipeline that will pump the dirtiest oil we know of, which will be burned and add more CO2 to an already stressed atmosphere, we should be focusing on building more solar and wind farm projects – the real energy solution that doesn't pollute and destroy our planet.	ALT 01
Carol Johnson	April 20, 2013	The amount of jobs that is being claimed will be created seems exaggerated and definitely the bulk of which would be temporary.	SO 02
Carol Juen	April 13, 2013	[The] majority of the resource will be exported [so it is] Not about jobs	PN 07
Carol Keyworth	April 4, 2013	We need clean energy, not this toxic sludge that will destroy our environment, create new cancers and tip over global warming.	PN 02
Carol Kulp	April 12, 2013	It concedes the climate-altering impacts of tar sands oil, but claims they need not be considered. Why is that? Any evaluation must acknowledge that Keystone XL will be a impetus for even more tar sands development, and thus account for the global warming pollution that will result from the tar sands that will flow through the pipeline.	ACK

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Carol Lee Doeden	April 22, 2013	PLEASE do not approve the current routing of the TransCanada pipeline through Nebraska and over the Ogallala Aquifer!! Water out here in Nebraska and the Plains is precious. The Ogallala aquifer lies directly beneath the route selected by TransCanada for their pipeline. With the miserable "safety" record of this company those of us who live above the aquifer and guard its purity for the humans who will depend on it in the future are alarmed at the cheaper direct route chose by this company. It endangers one of the largest supplies of fresh water in the world! Thank you for thinking about our children and grandchildren rather than the profits of this company	WRG 01
Carol Lewis	April 4, 2013	If you want to create jobs, create green ones, not this pipeline that will only hasten the destruction of life as we know it	PN 05
Carol Lewis	April 22, 2013	The project should to be evaluated by an outside party/regulator to be sure the project follows procedures, protocols and safety practices specified in the EIS including where a spill takes place. It is obvious that safety practices in place on other projects have not been followed.	RISK 23
Carol Lynn Prager	April 13, 2013	We cannot put this line right over the largest aquifer in the U.S. Where will we get our drinking water and agriculture water in the mid-west???	WRG 01
Carol M. Neumann	April 3, 2013	A half of a million gallons of spilled tar sands oil is a half of a million gallons too much. Shame on you for even considering supporting such an irresponsible industry.	ACK
Carol Marsh	March 14, 2013	Carbon fuels are causing climate change that is already bringing devastating destruction around the globe, including here. The U.S. Navy says climate change is the biggest security threat in the Pacific, not North Korea or China. The Pentagon says climate change will lead to wars. Pricewaterhouse Coopers advised their clients this week that the global temperature could rise as much as 6 degrees C. by the end of this century, bringing unthinkable horror across the globe.	CLIM 18
Carol McWhirter	April 22, 2013	Fact: Pipelines leak. Many of those leaks are major and pose immense dangers to the public. According to Dr. Stansbury, UNL Professor of Environmental and Water Resources Engineering conducted a study showing that the KXL would result in 91 major spills over the 50 year life of the pipeline.	RISK 13
Carol Milliman	April 9, 2013	The spill in Arkansas is an example of the danger that this pipeline poses to our environment	RISK 13
Carol Nelson	April 5, 2013	It's impossible to fight climate change while simultaneously investing in the dirtiest, most carbon-intensive fossil fuels on the planet.	CLIM 05

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Carol Noyes	April 11, 2013	THE ARKANSAS SPILL WAS NOT THE FIRST, AND IT CERTAINLY WON'T BE THE LAST. WE CANNOT CONTINUE TO JEOPARDIZE OUR LAND TO THE ILL EFFECTS OF THESE PIPELINES. THE KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE IS SIMPLY A DISASTER OF MAJOR PROPORTIONS WAITING TO HAPPEN. WE TRULY CANNOT AFFORD TO OBLIGE THE OIL COMPANIES BY PLACING THE U.S. STAMP OF APPROVAL ON THIS DEBACLE-IN-THE-MAKING.	RISK 24
Carol Olwell	March 10, 2013	The most important issue facing the long term well being of our country is global climate change. President Obama has given lip service to this issue, but now he must back that up with the decision of a statesman--to reject the Keystone XL project due to its negative impact on efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.	CLIM 18
Carol Papworth	March 12, 2013	The International Energy Agency estimates that to have a shot at keeping global warming under 3.6°F, we need to keep two-thirds of our known oil, gas, and coal reserves in the ground. Opening up more foreign markets to U.S. natural gas would lock us into long-term contracts that will require us to keep on fracking, regardless of how quickly we move to clean energy at home. And owing to the cooling and pressurizing that are required to make LNG, it would also compound the carbon pollution from natural gas.	CLIM 14
Carol Parowski	March 16, 2013	The environmental effects of burning the tar sands are worse than the fossil fuels we are using. The pipeline will encourage greater production and distribution multiplying the problem.	CLIM 05
Carol Parowski	March 16, 2013	the damage during construction will only be exceeded by the problems inherent in any project of this type.	RISK 06
Carol Pinard-Cronin	April 22, 2013	From what I understand this pipeline goes right above and in some spots through the Oglalla Aquifer. If there were a leak or a spill in a location where it actually entered the aquifer dispersion would wreak havoc. There are not enough assurances.	WRG 01, RISK 10
Carol Preston	April 15, 2013	History will condemn any decision in favor of this pipeline because disastrous spills will certainly occur	ACK
Carol Preston	April 15, 2013	the pipeline itself will be an easy, accessible, and impossible to guard target for terrorist attacks	RISK 04
Carol Price	April 2, 2013	It is apparent that these oil companies cannot prevent spills and do not address the cleanup fast enough or thoroughly. [In AR] Wildlife died this week; land and water was polluted permanently.	RISK 29
Carol Ransom	March 16, 2013	* examine the massive impacts to the boreal forest, its habitat and its wildlife that will result by enabling further tar sands development in Canada	ACK
Carol Ransom	March 16, 2013	* examine the massive impacts to the boreal forest, its habitat and its wildlife that will result by enabling further tar sands development in Canada	ACK

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Carol Ransom	March 16, 2013	The U.S. State Department's environmental review of the northern segment of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline fails to seriously assess this dirty energy project in a manner that accounts for its immense climate and environmental impacts	CLIM 12
Carol Ransom	March 16, 2013	adequately address safety concerns, including the increased corrosion and clean-up risks posed by tar sand	RISK 11
Carol Reom	March 15, 2013	This (bitumen oil) is a very corrosive substance and with all the pipe being buried it will be impossible to tell where the leaks are until the damage has been done and would be extremely difficult to try and clean up.	RISK 14
Carol Reom	March 15, 2013	...it (leaks) would be polluting the aquifer and water seems to be getting in shorter and shorter supply	WRG 01, RISK 07
Carol Schoeneberger	April 11, 2013	Instead of continuing to allow oil company contractors to determine what is in our national interest, I hope the Obama administration will step up and reject this pipeline once and for all.	PRO 01
Carol Schoeneberger	April 11, 2013	After the tragic tar sands oil spills in Mayflower, Arkansas and Otter Tail County, Minnesota, it's clear that tar sands oil is not safe and not worth the risk.	RISK 14
Carol Seely	March 17, 2013	Me. President , you made a promise to check global warming and to protect our environment . Please do not let big oil money and politics get in your way of doing the right thing for caribou and habitat near this pipeline . Thank you .	CLIM 18
Carol Smith	April 22, 2013	At the very least our state needs laws that will hold a foreign corporation fiscally accountable when the tar sands oil spills into the soils and waterways of our state.	LEG 12
Carol Snyder	March 30, 2013	If the construction of this pipeline is allowed to take place, all the promises and supposed protections, let alone the hundreds of thousands of acres of land and habitat for the people and wildlife in the area from which the oil is removed, will be worthless if a spill occurs.	RISK 06
Carol Spitzer	March 14, 2013	It's a potential disaster for our aquifers and water suouces all along the proposed route.	ACK
Carol Spitzer	March 14, 2013	Allowing the Keystone XL pipeline says we are still pretending we can continue to burn fossil fuels without acknowledging global climate change...	CLIM 14
Carol Spitzer	March 14, 2013	[resources should be put towards renewable energy sources]	PN 02
Carol Steinhart	April 1, 2013	Tar sands oil is much more corrosive than conventional oil, making pipelines that carry it more vulnerable to failures like the recent one in Arkansas. It would be a grave mistake to double down on the dirtiest energy available.	RISK 11
Carol Steinhart	April 6, 2013	climate killing pipeline.For the sake of America's future and that of the entire earth, we must end our dependence on fossil fuels, not promote the the dirtiest energy available.	CLIM 12

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Carol Steinhart	April 6, 2013	It is bad for the environment and bad for America, and does nothing for jobs or our economy.	PN 05
Carol Steinhart	April 7, 2013	the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) fails to... account for the full life-cycle carbon pollution impacts of developing, transporting, refining, and burning tar sands oil;	CLIM 05
Carol Steinhart	April 7, 2013	The U.S. State Department's environmental review of the northern segment of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline fails to critically assess and acknowledge the immense environmental risks and hazards of this pipeline and its implications for the climate.	CLIM 12
Carol Steinhart	April 7, 2013	Before any decision is made, a thorough and transparent review of the Keystone XL pipeline is needed to ensure that our communities, wildlife habitat, waterways, and climate are protected.	LEG 04
Carol Steinhart	April 7, 2013	the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) fails to...adequately address safety concerns, including the increased corrosion and clean-up risks, posed by tar sands.	RISK 11
Carol Steinhart	April 7, 2013	the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) fails to...protect sensitive wildlife habitat and natural resources along the pipeline route, in particular the Ogallala Aquifer and Sandhills region.	WRG 01
Carol Strickland	March 15, 2013	This project does not create the jobs we need, is not sustainable energy, adds to greenhouse gases even more than the present fossil fuel use and speeds global climate change.	SO 05, CLIM 12
Carol Strickland	March 15, 2013	the pollution of water tables for all the areas the pipeline passes through is a major problem	WRG 01
Carol Tate	April 10, 2013	This toxic sludge, is being pushed through pipes under great pressure, and will travel through areas of intense cold, as well as intense heat. Both of these factors add an element of concern, with expansion and contraction of the pipes.	RISK 14
Carol Torchia	March 24, 2013	...to Americans, and I trust that by considering the impacts of climate change, you will decide that Keystone XL is not in our national interest.	CLIM 14
Carol Walker	April 11, 2013	The terrible leak in Arkansas is another example of how unreliable these pipelines are. This one planned will cross 1000 water bodies as it crosses 3 states--threatening all those water supplies. Once it gets into underground water, there's absolutely no way it can be cleaned--rather huge amounts of vital life-giving water will be destroyed.	RISK 13, RISK 08, WRG 01
Carol Wells	April 4, 2013	There used to be a wild blackberry patch that attracted migratory songbirds every year[...]this habitat has been destroyed as a result of the process of installing the pipeline which is well over 5 foot in diameter.	ACK
Carol Windrum	April 22, 2013	Dr. Stansbury, UNL Professor of Environmental and Water Resources Engineering conducted a study showing that the KXL would result in 91 major spills over the 50 year life of the pipeline.	RISK 13

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Carole A Goebes	April 22, 2013	Protect our aquifer. Stop the pipeline through Nebraska.	WRG 01
Carole Brown	April 2, 2013	refocus and COMMIT 100% to renewable sources of energy. We can create millions of jobs in the renewable energy field	ALT 01
Carole Chi	March 7, 2013	If building this pipeline was a great idea, they'd build it in Canada-- CLOSE to where it's mined.	ALT 08
Carole Chi	March 7, 2013	that's what happens with "tar sands"---they don't even know how to clean it up!	RISK 08
Carole Hart	April 2, 2013	Containment isn't proven to prevent spills	RISK 14
Carole Heise	April 15, 2013	The potential to contaminate our water aquifers is huge!	ACK
Carole Morgan	April 1, 2013	In Canada there are vast unlined seas of contaminated water that are seeping into the earth polluting and rendering the environment toxic to all living creatures.	ACK
Carole Morgan	April 1, 2013	This pipeline must not be built because to allow it would require us to ignore the horrific environmental damage that tar sands mining has done to the forests and water of Canada.	CU 01
Carole Morgan	April 1, 2013	If tar sands mining is expanded there will be more irreversible damage done on an even greater scale.	CU 01
Carole Uhlaner	April 11, 2013	as the recent spill shows, even "nonsensitive" areas can be terribly impacted by pipeline spills.	RISK 06
Caroline A. Glaser	April 22, 2013	We want to protect our water and sandhills in Nebraska.	WRG 01
Caroline Baker	April 4, 2013	Money would be better spent on changing the oil consumption of this country.	PN 05
Caroline Copley	March 11, 2013	The world is still going in the wrong direction, promoting old technologies that will further exacerbate the problem. This must be stopped, and tar sands are amongst the worst of them. In addition they are hugely degrading to the natural environment, so that on top of things, there is a net loss of carbon in soils due to loss of vegetation which may be very large, plus a sequestration loss. This wouldn't matter if the climate change problem wasn't getting increasingly urgent, although there would still be a large loss of biodiversity in the source regions. But the project thus reliant on a development which is a huge double whammy for the environment. What century are we in? Is it still the 1950s development paradigm?	CLIM 14
Caroline Copley	March 11, 2013	The only old technology that should be used is gas (i.e. natural, LPG) as transitional fuels. Otherwise we should accelerate research and implementation of new technologies.	PN 02
Caroline Hancock	March 14, 2013	...this report fails to acknowledge the role that the Keystone XL pipeline will play in fostering further climate change.	CLIM 12

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Caroline Ideus	April 22, 2013	<p>The Nebraska Sandhills and the Ogallala Aquifer I believe are Nebraskas most beautiful and treasured assets. Both are entirely unique to Nebraska and have a very fragile ecosystem that cant be easily repaired. It would be tragic for people of today and generations of tomorrow for tar sands to be pumped through the region that thousands of lives depend on every day.</p>	PN 05
		<p>Im asking you to think about the detrimental environmental affects of the Trans Canada pipeline project and think about how it will affect generations of tomorrow.</p>	
Caroline Roberts	April 4, 2013	<p>Especially with recent events regarding oil spills within the USA, how could our government even consider approving Keystone XL? After having the WORST oil spill in America in 2010 and BP and our government handled rectifying this travesty, truly makes me feel ashamed to be called an American. How can I express patriotism when my government is not expressing compassion for THEIR OWN PEOPLE. If I am not given support from the representatives of this country; (which I humbly call home), then how can I possibly express ANY support for them!?</p> <p>Now, there is the Exxon oil spill in Mayflower, Arkansas which may be the most recent but, it is definitely not the first to effect this country. This is just the most exposer, which isn't much, that we've seen from this paradoxical satire. Last year, there were 364 spills caused by US pipelines that ended up releasing OVER 50,000 barrels of oil and other waste. In July 2011, the Exxon Silvertip Pipeline burst and leaked approximately 1,500 barrels into the Yellowstone River. One year prior, another pipeline bust in Michigan; sending 877,000 gallons of crude oil into the Kalamazoo River; three years later the river is still contaminated.</p>	RISK 14
		<p>The Mayflower incident has just emphasized the current, growing concerns citizens have in regards to the Keystone Pipeline. Our fellow countrymen on capital hill seem overcome with greed rather than the best interest of we the people &amp; this nation as a whole. As pipelines get older, the risks increase but what being done minimize the danger? I WHOLEHEARTEDLY disprove of the new pipeline. I believe we need to think of way to mend our current situation before considering a new pipeline. While tax dollars are just a portion of funds needed to clean up all of the catastrophes, I wonder, will my tax dollars be used to fund this as well? All while the US debt deficit is at it's largest ever!? I am seriously outraged that the Keystone XL is even contemplated at a time when we as a nation, should be focused on MUCH more important matters.</p>	

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Caroline Vornberg	April 15, 2013	The State Department confirmed that tar sands fuel is up to 19% more greenhouse gas intensive than conventional fuel. Keystone XL will open the floodgates to more tar sands production and even more greenhouse gas emissions. New data suggests that the current analyses of the impacts of tar sands underestimate the climate impacts of tar sands pollution by at least 13% because petroleum coke, the high-carbon byproduct of the refining process used as a cheap alternative to coal was not accounted for in its calculations.	ACK
Caroline Vornberg	April 15, 2013	The total carbon pollution impacts of Keystone XL have been compared to placing up to 9 million cars on the road when considering the total emissions of tar sands and refining processes. Processing heavier, dirtier tar sands oil will increase the amount of toxic pollutants in poor communities near refineries that are already suffering from high rates of asthma and cancer.	ACK
Caroline Vornberg	April 15, 2013	Researchers now say that the Alberta tar sands contain 360 to 510 billion tons of carbon — more than double that of all oil burned in human history.	CLIM 05
Caroline Vornberg	April 15, 2013	In Texas, TransCanada’s southern segment has already proven it is a threat to water as pipeline construction has polluted landowners’ natural springs with drilling mud, destroyed wetlands, and contaminated farm ponds with diesel fuel.	CU 13
Caroline Vornberg	April 15, 2013	Tar sands crude is up to 70 times more viscous, 20 times more acidic, and up to 10 times more sulfuric than conventional crude adding to the fatigue and possible rupture of a pipeline. The new Keystone XL pipeline will operate at pressures up to 1440 psi, almost double the pressure of conventional crude pipelines. Due to the quartz-like nature and friction of the material, the pipeline may heat up to as high as 158 degrees. Yet these pipelines are built to conventional crude pipeline specs and standards.	RISK 11
Caroline Vornberg	April 15, 2013	TransCanada has admitted that 700,000 gallons of tar sands crude could leak out of the Keystone XL pipeline without triggering its real time leak-detection system. The industry considers its diluent formulas “proprietary” information and won’t share it with regulators. Incomplete MSDS sheets put first responders and the communities they serve at risk. This happened at the 2010 Kalamazoo spill in Michigan.	RISK 12
Caroline Vornberg	April 15, 2013	TransCanada’s Keystone I pipeline, which carried tar sands crude, spilled 14 times in the U.S. in its first year of operation.	RISK 26
Caroline Vornberg	April 15, 2013	According to the SEIS, only 35 permanent jobs would be created and 15 temporary jobs for pipeline inspection, repair and maintenance would result as a part of this pipeline’s approval. TransCanada’s Keystone XL pipeline product is meant for export. 60% of the oil refined on the gulf coast is already destined for export.	SO 02, PN 07

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Caroline Vornberg	April 15, 2013	The “new” northern segment still crosses the sensitive Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer, a major supply of drinking water and irrigation.	WRG 01
Caroline Vornberg	April 15, 2013	The pipeline will cross more than 1,000 water bodies across the three states of Montana, North Dakota, and Nebraska. The pipeline still crosses the Yellowstone River which has already suffered one tar sands spill.	WRS 01
Caroline Zug	April 17, 2013	There are so many reasons as to why we should not be doing this, one being the 181 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent that it would carry.	ACK
Caroline Zug	April 17, 2013	the oil carried in it is so difficult to clean up if there is a spill	RISK 08
Caroljean Coventree	March 19, 2013	We need more solar energy not more climate change produced by dirty energy.	ALT 01
Carolyn Allen	April 14, 2013	it's [oil sands] really not oil at all according to a 1980 law. Under that law, tar sands oil is not classified as oil. Because of that, companies that transport it don't have to pay into the federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, which funds cleanups from spills. SO when the inevitable disaster happens, WHO'S GOING TO PAY FOR CLEAN UP???	SO 15, RISK 03
Carolyn And Walter Bishop	April 2, 2013	The elusive 'carrot' of jobs is an illusion. There would be employment laying such a line but once done, those jobs are done as well and we are left with a huge pipeline that has wrecked our land in construction and is a disaster waiting to happen.	PN 05
Carolyn And Walter Bishop	April 2, 2013	WHY should the United States facilitate this filthy way of pulling oil out of the earth. The spill in Arkansas is just one example of the disasters awaiting us. Supporting this process is ignoring the reality of Climate Change and threatens our water supplies. Safe drinking water is more important than all the oil in the world!	PN 05, CLIM 14
Carolyn Barthel	April 5, 2013	The SEIS pathetically does not account for the cumulative global environmental effect of Keystone.	CLIM 12
Carolyn Brown	April 17, 2013	I read that the folks who did the assessment of Keystone Pipeline have a monetary interest in approving the project. I call this CORRUPTION. if you had an independent evaluation of Keystone it would be rejected.	PRO 01
Carolyn Engelhart	March 30, 2013	This is also thounds miles of pipe lines that can leak and break at any place and go into the soil. No one wants this close the their dranking water or could get into the soil where they grow their food or feed their animals.	RISK 14
Carolyn Hunter	April 12, 2013	I see no good reason to risk our country's air, water, and soil for the sake of the profits of a Canadian oil company so that they may more expeditiously export their dirty oil to other foreign lands.	PN 05
Carolyn Johnson	April 9, 2013	It must analyze the serious threat the pipeline poses to the communities along the pipeline and the refineries where tar sands would be processed.	RISK 20, CU 04
Carolyn Mathews	April 9, 2013	It is nothing short of hasty propaganda designed to keep the majority of the public from finding out how expensive it will be when toxic spills, injuries to workers, damage to land and water and Native Lands and Sacred Traditional Sites are taken into account.	RISK 24, PN 05

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Carolyn Mathews	April 9, 2013	This is not a cost-saving option, nor a job-promoting option. Statistics show far more jobs will be created by alternate energy development, conservation retrofitting and energy efficient construction and appliances, etc.	SO 05, ALT 01
Carolyn Miner	April 4, 2013	In addition it seems clear that this pipeline is designed to move oil close to shipping lanes so that it can be sent out of the country. Let Canada build a pipeline across Canada to ship it out of their country. There is no need to move the oil across the United States and risk contaminating our soil and water.	PN 05
Carolyn Moon	April 22, 2013	Please go around the aquifer. Our water is precious.	WRG 01
Carolyn Pesheck	April 4, 2013	Tar sand crude is much more acidic than other crude, increasing the chance for a spill.	RISK 11
Carolyn Roper	April 22, 2013	The benzene used in helping to transport the dirty oil will poison our water supply.	WRG 01, RISK 12
Carolyn Shea	April 22, 2013	I urge you to concentrate on directing more effort, resources and people into renewable, sustainable, low-carbon (and methane-emitting) energy and energy conservation.	PN 02
Carolyn Shea	April 22, 2013	The EIS does not discuss the final destination of the dilbit after it leaves Gulf Coast refineries. Is it being exported? Who is benefiting while the rest of us pay?	PN 13
Carolyn Spier	March 26, 2013	The oil that would flow through it would not even benefit Americans -- it would be exported.	PN 07
Carolyn Stonecipher	April 4, 2013	Tar sands "oil" is not conventional oil and we cannot compare its transport through pipelines to the record of conventional oil over decades	RISK 14
Carolyn Stonecipher	April 15, 2013	I strongly resent having a foreign company (TransCanada) use eminent domain to take private property to send diluted bitument (What are those solvents, anyway?) to foreign refineries in free trade zones to be refined and shipped out of the country. We get all the pollution and they get all the profit!	LEG 02
Carolyn Wallin	April 22, 2013	We have not built a new refinery in over 30 years. Why cant we bild one in north Dakota and pipe the oil there? Why does it HAVE to go to Texas and the Gulf if the oil is for American consumption? PIEASE do not do this awful thing...building a pipeline across our farmland and aquifer in Nebraska!!! We do not want it. Give some people in North Dakota some new jobs!	PN 05
Carolyn Wheeler	April 5, 2013	I also request that this comment on the draft SEIS and the pipeline, and all other comments, be made public in the interest of transparency and accountability.	PRO 02
Carolynn Bell-Tuttle	April 22, 2013	The KXL route passes through a number of sacred tribal grounds, including the Ponca's Trail of Tears. Native tribes are concerned about health and cultural impacts of the pipeline, concerns that have not been adequately addressed by the State Department.	CR 02

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Carolynn Bell-Tuttle	April 22, 2013	The entire KXL review process is broken. Conflicts of interest have riddled every review and each report has ignored very important environmental concerns.	PRO 01
Carolynn Bell-Tuttle	April 22, 2013	Pipelines leak. Many of those leaks are major and pose immense dangers to the public. According to Dr. Stansbury, UNL Professor of Environmental and Water Resources Engineering conducted a study showing that the KXL would result in 91 major spills over the 50 year life of the pipeline. The KXL will carry diluted bitumen. Diluted bitumen (dilbit) is not considered oil by the IRS, which would allow TransCanada to evade paying taxes into the Oil Spill and Liability Trust, a fund used to clean up oil spills. Indeed dilbit is not oil; it is far more dangerous to the public. A toxic sludge of chemicals and peanut-butter thick tar sands oil, dilbit sinks in water and is proving to be impossible to clean up.	RISK 08
Carolynn Bell-Tuttle	April 22, 2013	TransCanada does not have a good safety record, or a good safety culture. Though they claim to promote safety by having “agreed to 57 extra conditions,” most of those are already required by law.	RISK 25
Carolynn Bell-Tuttle	April 22, 2013	100% of the steel TransCanada is using was produced outside of the United States and only 50% of this foreign-made steel was rolled and coated in the United States. Unions do not stand 100% with this pipeline. Nurses, AFT and Communications Workers are all opposed to the pipeline. ... The KXL holds more economic risks than profits. The job creation claims being made by pipeline supporters and some media outlets are wildly exaggerated. While Rush Limbaugh says the KXL will create up to a million jobs, an independent study done by Cornell estimates the number to be closer to 2,000 temporary jobs, and that the KXL could kill more jobs than it actually creates. The most recent State Department EIS estimates that the KXL will only create 35 jobs.	SO 06, SO 02, SO 11
Carrie Morgan	March 28, 2013	The group who assessed the environmental impact has a conflict of interest since they will profit from the pipeline! I am writing to urge you to reject the Keystone XL pipeline.	PRO 01
Carrie Thompson	March 17, 2013	I am writing to urge you to think about the huge consequences of the decades of increased carbon pollution and climate disruption you will contribute to if you approve the Keystone XL pipeline.	CLIM 14
Carrie White	April 22, 2013	I like having a source of water to drink from that has not been contaminated.	ACK
Carruth	April 18, 2013	First in construction. You have heard the landowners talk about what they have already felt through the heavy-handed policies of TransCanada. In addition, if the pipeline is authorized, you will have the actual digging and construction, disturbing the fields. You will then have impacts to wildlife through the impacts on wetlands and native habitat. The lady that spoke a few minutes ago about how the right-of-way would be reforested or revegetated, and it will not be revegetated back to native standards.	LU 01

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Carson Lynch	April 17, 2013	It is time to get rid of oil and move on to green methods. We need to move on away from the old fossils and into the modern era.	ALT 01
Carson Phillips	April 17, 2013	A pipeline spill over our aquifer would be a catastrophic blow to the safety of our nation's water supply - a resource that MUST take precedence over oil.	WRG 01
Cary Mui	April 5, 2013	Besides, this oil isn't even going to US consumers. It's going to be sold overseas, which doesn't benefit us at all.	PN 07
Cary Mui	April 5, 2013	There were two spills in WI last year. They didn't make national news but it's a reminder that it's not that pipelines don't break down, it's just a matter of whe The recent spill of tar sands oil in Arkansas should make it clear that a more thorough and honest environmental assessment by your department is needed. Between climate change and spills, this oil is not worth the price we will pay for it.	RISK 13
Cary Paynter	April 11, 2013	We keep hearing about clean, renewable energy for our future but until we stop allowing filthy fuels to dominate our present, that future will remain an ever-receding goal.  Please put health, both ours and that of our environment, before profits. Let's seriously pursue energy efficiency and conservation and stand firm in our beliefs and promises of a clean future for our children..	PN 02
Caryl Henry-alexander	March 26, 2013	The communities that live on the path of the pipeline are already suffering the consequences of the project with their land being dug up and spoiled by the work.	ACK
Casey Maddren	April 22, 2013	We have had numerous statements from oil companies telling us that pipelines are safe and we don't have to worry about leaks. Yet last month a pipeline in Arkansas ruptured and spilled 5,000 barrels of oil into the surrounding area.	RISK 14
Cassandra Fralix	March 6, 2013	The Canadian government may continue with the tar sands extraction, but the United States must acknowledge the futility of continuing to release enormous amounts of CO2 into the atmosphere. The information from the study has not captured the extent of the scientific studies that are warning us that we must cut carbon production--the rising oceans, the droughts, severe weather are all clear indicators.	CLIM 17
Cassandra Jones	April 5, 2013	It's impossible to fight climate change while simultaneously investing in the dirtiest, most carbon-intensive fossil fuels on the planet. The administration's bold advances in clean energy and vehicle efficiency have been critical, but much of that progress -- and the credit that comes with it -- will be erased if we also develop the tar sands.	CLIM 14
Cassandra Pierson	April 5, 2013	You both KNOW that there is another way to get that oil extracted and distributed. It's called TRAINS and experts in this field confer that there would be NO DIFFERENCE in transporting it via train as opposed to pipeline. The only difference would be that those responsible for building the pipeline wouldn't get filthy rich!	ALT 04

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Cassie Cayea	April 5, 2013	Hydrogen fuel cell technology has proven to be a viable alternative to fossil fuel power for vehicles. Implementing this technology and creating the infrastructure needed to sustain it would create much-needed jobs for Americans, thereby helping our struggling economy.	ALT 01
Caterina Lindman	April 11, 2013	Scientists have been warning us that we need to curb emissions soon, so building more infrastructure to process more tar sands is not in the world's interest, and therefore, not in the interest of the U.S.	PN 08
Catharine Tucker	April 11, 2013	Long-term damage to the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, especially soil, are yet to be determined.	RISK 10
Cather	April 18, 2013	I implore you to take into account the risk and safety data associated with the transport of oil by pipeline vs. the rail industry. The new analysis from the Association of American Railroads on the railroad safety record states in comparison "of spill rates per pipelines had a spill rate of 0.88 (474,441 barrels of crude) while freight had a spill rate of 0.38 (2,268 barrels spilled) during the 2002-2012 time period.[Kansas Sierra Club]	ALT 04
Cather	April 18, 2013	There is no demand for Tar Sands in America, in fact the US demand for oil has declined since 2005 by 2.5 million barrels oer day not to mention the change in North American oil market with the new oil resources opening up.[Kansas Sierra Club]	PN 12
Catherine	April 22, 2013	this is a HORRIBLE decision you cant undo- you dont get a do- over this is our drinking water -	ACK
Catherine Boulanger	April 22, 2013	The Environmental Impact Report conducted by the State Department fails to adequately examine catastrophic climate impacts and the risk for toxic spills and the threats these would pose to water supplies. In addition it fails to take into consideration the tremendous chemical overload on the population of North America by processing and burning more fossil fuels. Cancers, Asthma and other chronic conditions keep worsening as pollution increases and governments fail to regulate suspected carcinogens.	RISK 07, CU 12
Catherine Crockett	April 17, 2013	To reverse climate change, with its drought, extreme weather events, and threats to political stability, we should be investing in clean energy, not in the KXL pipeline that will exacerbate the situtation, with catastrophic results.	ALT 01
Catherine Crockett	April 17, 2013	The EPA stated clearly that tar sands production releases 82 percent more greenhouse gas emissions than conventional oil.	CLIM 05
Catherine Erhard	March 14, 2013	We barely have enough time to reverse the damaging effects of fossil fuels, but NOT ALLOWING the Keystone Pipeline to be built would be the most hopeful change we as a human race, and all other life on this planet, could hope for.	ACK

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Catherine Gibson	April 14, 2013	I am one of many Canadians who believe that the bitumen should be left in place and that the tax credits and other resources should go to further development of renewable energy. It seems to me that, if this was to be an energy source for the U.S.A., the pipeline would go to a central state for refining and subsequent delivery. Also, it is quite evident that the shale gas formations (even if they too have their fair share of undesirable consequences) are supplying more than needed at this time. Ergo, only the big oil companies with gulf state refineries will reap the financial rewards of selling the final product to other countries.	PN 02
Catherine Heller	April 15, 2013	There are so many other issues that are contributing to the greenhouse gases, that adding one more of this magnitude is just a final piece for a death sentence.	CLIM 14
Catherine Hobbs	April 1, 2013	We should also protect Canada's boreal forests as much as we can.	CU 01
Catherine Hobbs	April 1, 2013	Let's not do anything to harm our land and water—especially when what we get back for it is paltry and short-term.	PN 05
Catherine Hobbs	April 1, 2013	At this moment, a pipeline is leaking disastrously in AR, one that carries crude oil. This happens all the time with pipelines.	RISK 14
Catherine Hobbs	April 1, 2013	I do not believe tar sands oil should be classified as crude oil chemically. What will happen with this oil in a leak is disastrous, many times more than crude oil. Tar sands oils are much more corrosive than crude oil. Foreign interests are telling us otherwise. Why should we believe them?	RISK 14
Catherine Hobbs	April 1, 2013	Then lifetimes of worry and repair, with potential damage to OUR aquifers (Garber-Wellington and Ogallala).	WRG 01
Catherine Hunt	April 11, 2013	Who will pay for the numerous Superfund sites that the Keystone XL pipeline will plop, plop, plop all the way down the middle of America?	RISK 03
Catherine Hunt	April 11, 2013	They have not cleaned up their spills responsibly and they never will.	RISK 25
Catherine Keys	March 21, 2013	Moreover, the pipeline is nothing if not an environmental disaster. Even assuming that there will be no pipeline ruptures (Enbridge's history in this regard is appalling),	ACK
Catherine Keys	March 21, 2013	please let us poison the surrounding population and environment so that a small number of people can have jobs.	PN 05
Catherine Lacey	April 20, 2013	The jobs promised are minimal and temporary	SO 04
Catherine Lacey	April 20, 2013	The promised economic gains may help corporate interests, but it will not help the poor in a state whose elected officials offer unsolicited tax incentives for the corporate owners/investors to build their pipeline in South Dakota	SO 10
Catherine Lacey	April 20, 2013	The cheaper fuel promised will not be "ours," but just pass on by, while the ranches, farmlands, tribal lands, and water sources crossed will be "appropriated" by private, not public interests, and rendered less productive in the short run and potentially devastated in the long term	SOIL 01, PN 04

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Catherine M Stanford	April 21, 2013	we need to work on supporting safer, renewable sources that will make sure our planet can support life of children for generations to come.	PN 02
Catherine Messick	March 28, 2013	Every other problem we have pales in comparison if we have no clean water to drink or air to breath. It will damage our economy in every way.	PN 05
Catherine Pellerito	March 11, 2013	It is also dishonest to continue to tell the American citizens that this is a step in making our country energy independent when the oil companies are selling this oil to other nations. It is not being used here!!	PN 04
Catherine Skopic	April 11, 2013	At the very least, you could have an independent, objective review of the environmental and health risks of this project. From other pipelines and their more than frequent, dangherous, destructive, under-reported accidents, we DO know - even without independent review - that the Keystone XL needs to be banned, if we would like to maintain the health of our people and the health of our planet - and I/we WOULD like to do both!	RISK 28
Catherine Thomasson	April 22, 2013	It would lock us into higher carbon emissions while threatening severe environmental damage...In addition, the pipeline poses grave dangers to America's vital water resources...The American people are being asked to assume these grave and substantial threats, yet the majority of the oil being transported is not even for use here in the United States.....	PN 07, CLIM 14, WRG 01
Catherine Thomasson, Md	April 1, 2013	It is bad economically as the spills that will occur with this very bad thick, corrosive oil	ACK
Catherine Thomasson, Md	April 1, 2013	the US taxpayers will be stuck with the ruined waterways, groundwater and environment.	ACK
Catherine Thomasson, Md	April 1, 2013	As a physician, looking at the looming temperature rise for 5-9 Deg. F, drought, extreme weather events, loss of agricultural output, rising ozone/air pollution and allergens impacting lung and chronic diseases--to name just a few impacts.	CLIM 16
Catherine Thomasson, Md	April 1, 2013	The huge economic cost and public health threat though of climate change is immense.	CLIM 16
Catherine Thomasson, Md	April 1, 2013	oil will in no way will provide oil and products primarily for the US and most will be exported and then benefit the mega-corporations	PN 07
Catherine Tibbels	April 22, 2013	This is bad for Nebraska. Bad for the environment. And bad for the generations to come that will have to deal with the effects of a leak and seepage into our groundwater. We need to protect the precious aquifer. We need to protect our future!	ACK
Catherine W. Patterson	April 22, 2013	The pipeline crosses the Ogallala Aquifer the largest inland source of clean water in the USA. Why jeopardize this scarce and necessary resource with a pipeline that will inevitably leak.	WRG 01

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Catherine Wilson	April 17, 2013	As a resident of East Texas I am directly impacted by the Keystone pipeline. Rural Texas residents rely on water wells drawn from an underground aquifer that lies underneath the proposed pipeline route. If there were an oil spill it would mean that we could no longer live on our land. Not only our drinking water would be affected but our recreational water as our lakes in East Texas are largely spring fed lakes from this aquifer.	CU 14
Catherine Wilson	April 17, 2013	In the past year we have had several earthquakes along the Mount Enterprise fault line. Noone can guarantee that a pipeline would not rupture in the event of another earthquake.	GEO 01
Catherine Wilson	April 17, 2013	It is a myth that this is creating jobs along it's pathway. Construction is going ahead through East Texas. I don't know of anyone who has obtained a job working on this project...There is no benefit to the U.S. No significant jobs created. No lowering of prices at the gas station. Canada and their partners Saudi Arabia make profits selling this refined toxic sludge to China where it is consumed and as a dirty oil, their air quality continues to get worse and the winds blow the polluted Chinese air towards the U.S.	PN 04, CLIM 14, SO 02
Catherine Zimmer	April 11, 2013	Full review and assessment for the Keystone XL pipeline must account for its full global warming and environmental impacts.	CLIM 12
Cathern Murphy	April 9, 2013	And you know it also could be a perfect killing machine for terrorist to strike	RISK 04
Cathie Leslie	April 21, 2013	The pipeline will do next to nothing for national security. "Pipelines are even more vulnerable today. Saboteurs and terrorists don't need to bother with infiltration and dynamite. The investigation that traced computer attacks against American institutions to China earlier this year dramatized how hackers anywhere on the planet can take control of U.S. oil and gas pipelines."	RISK 04, PN 01
Cathleen Shattuck	April 5, 2013	I also must say that animal and environmental rescue programs run by the offending oil spiller are high suspect. Full access must be given to the media and accountability to outside wildlife rescue organizations must be permitted.	WI 07

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		The environmental impact potential of this project, when spills and leaks occur, has the potential to be devastating to vast regions of our nation. The environmental impact, even without the consideration of accidents is still profound and not acceptable.	
Cathlyn Unruh	April 21, 2013	The fact that the product being shipped across the nation will be considered to be bitumen, thereby relieving the profiteering corporations to not be contributing to the clean up fund for oil spills is outrageous.	RISK 03, PN 05, SO 15
		The cost of processing the tar sands to produce oil in terms of energy use indicates that it is not a good risk for the nation to withstand just to allow Exxon Mobil and future other mega-corporations exploit the continent and the world.	
Cathryn Heron	April 4, 2013	ar sand development threatens our water, health, entire communities are at risk, a vast number of migratory species of birds that nest in the boreal forest and the future of our planet.	ACK
Cathy	March 14, 2013	At present rates, we have until 2028 before we raise the earth's temperature two degrees celsius, the internationally-agreed-upon limit. And we are accelerating the rate. We added 40 ppm of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere from 1750 to 1960, a period of 210 years. Then we added another 40 ppm from 1960 to 1990, thirty years. Then another 40 ppm from 1990 to 2010.	CLIM 05
Cathy Buckley	March 29, 2013	And now the State Department report is rigged to allow you to say yes to the Keystone XL.	ACK
Cathy Hale	March 6, 2013	don't contribute to the mounting climate change crisis and to the poisoning of our groundwater and soil.	ACK
Cathy Hale	March 6, 2013	that the extraction of oil from the tar sands and its transport to the Gulf of Mexico--not to mention the oil's possible export overseas and its use once it is at its destination--will have a huge environmental impact both in the United States and globally.	CLIM 14
Cathy Holt	April 16, 2013	A new report that fully accounts for the entire carbon footprint of the pipeline found that it will carry at least 181 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) each year, comparable to the tailpipe emissions from more than 37.7 million cars or 51 coal-fired power plants.	PN 05
		That means that the pipeline is not in our national interest, nor in the planet's interest. I urge you to reject the pipeline.	
Cathy Macauley	April 4, 2013	Let's put money in finding alternate methods of energy and stop being dependent on oil	ALT 01

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Cathy Markatos	March 11, 2013	Let us work on using renewable fuels more and use solar and wind as well as energy efficiency and reducing our need.	ALT 01
Catrina Dickens	April 22, 2013	I also request that this comment on the draft SEIS and the pipeline, and all other comments, be made public in the interest of transparency and accountability.	PRO 02
CC	April 24, 2013	The pipeline will not benefit the American people since the refined fuel will largely be . sold to foreign markets. The number of permanent jobs the project would create are minuscule.	PN 07
CC	April 24, 2013	The proposed Keystone XL Pipeline is a serious threat to our environment. To approve the pipeline is to allow the most viscous crude oil to be piped across our nation, endangering rivers and aquifers and risking an environmental disaster.	RISK 07
Cecil Carrier	April 2, 2013	Arkansas repeats a story we know too well. In 2010, an Enbridge Energy pipeline in Michigan broke and spilled more than 800,000 gallons of toxic tar sands crude into the Kalamazoo River - - and it still hasn't been fully cleaned up. That same year, TransCanada, the company that wants to build the Keystone XL pipeline now, built a pipeline that experienced 12 separate spills in a single year. In 2011, one of Exxon Mobil's pipelines in Montana ruptured and contaminated the Yellowstone River. And even just last week, a train derailed in Minnesota and spilled 30,000 gallons of tar sands crude. How many spills does it take before we know that the Keystone XL Tar Sands Pipeline is a bad idea. One spill is too many.	RISK 08
Cecile Hay-arthur	April 22, 2013	It is time to emulate countries like Germany that have solar infrastructure that produce more than 300% of the energy produced in a town. America has more than enough natural sunshine, to offer low-impact, low cost and long-term energy solutions.	PN 02
Cecilia Meza	April 7, 2013	We need RENEWABLE, SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PROJECTS, not this nightmare pipeline	ALT 01
Cenie Cafarelli	April 5, 2013	And yet the State Department's report lies about its environmental impact and there are rumors that this sham document will be used to approve this climate killing pipeline.	ACK
Cenie Cafarelli	April 5, 2013	pollutants, climate change, boom or bust economy, neglect of renewable energy sources , health costs are all reasons to reject the Keystone pipeline	PN 08, CLIM 18
Chad	April 20, 2013	Im writing u in support of allowing the keystone xl pipeline to be built. Transcanada has already jumped through every hoop u have asked for and it has been extensively studied. I might add that u and other agencies have made them go through much much more than any of the other thousands of miles of pipeline. I urge u to decide in favor immediately for transcanada and allow them to get underway with this project so it will help our economy,put many people to work,increase our energy security and many other benefits.	PN 10

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Chad Brick	April 21, 2013	The Keystone Pipeline should not be approved until any and all subsidies related to the production or consumption of the oil that it will be carrying are removed. This includes a full suite of Pigovian taxes (carbon taxes, SO <sub>x</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , particulates, heavy metals), full restoration of the affected lands, sufficient taxes on road use as to force drivers to pay for 100% of their costs (currently at only ~50% due to inflation eroding the gas tax), and of course any direct subsidies to the oil industry like accelerated depreciation or any of the other tax gimmicks they have had pushed into the tax code over the years.  Ironically, however, with these subsidies removed it is unlikely the pipeline would ever be built, as the market would quickly determine the most economical use for this sludge is to leave it in the ground. The entire issue would become moot.	SO 16, PN 12
Chad Kyes	April 22, 2013	I urge you to protect our natural resources in Nebraska and the largest underground aquifer in the US which many farmers and cities depend on. This a natural resource which must be protected. Do not allow the pipeline through the Ogallala Aquifer.	WRG 01
Chad Taber	March 20, 2013	Please halt construction of this pipeline! Stop the transfer of these oil products immediately. This poses grave dangers to our lands, our ecology, our water supply, both immediate and many years into the future.	ACK
Chance Rearden	March 16, 2013	When TransCanada is responsible for the contents of an environmental report, do you really believe that it's not biased toward their agenda?	PRO 01
Chance Rearden	April 13, 2013	You want to risk our country, this planet for 39 full time jobs?	PN 05
Chance Rearden	April 13, 2013	Canadians didn't want it going to either of their coasts, so why are you willing to risk our country?	PN 09
Chandra Holsten	April 3, 2013	Who but big oil will benefit from this toxic pipeline? There is no conceivable reason for us to contaminate our country with this thing.	PN 08
Chanel Kamini	April 16, 2013	Climate change is and will continue to be one of the most tremendous challenges that all life on earth is faced with.	ACK
Chanté Earthwell	April 22, 2013	While Ive used a lot of environmental arguments against the Keystone XL Pipeline, they are as a result of a real economic calculated risk. Our natural resources are just that: valuable resources. Instead of squandering and destroying them, why dont we use our dollars and human ingenuity to invest in our most valuable resource: the planet. As part of that, we should be directing all of our efforts towards increasing our infrastructure of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and biofuels. We should not be investing in a non-renewable fuel source thats even more devastating to the environment than conventional fossil fuels.	PN 02

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Char Leverette	April 4, 2013	We need to invest in clean energy, including upgraded, safer nuclear energy, solar and wind. All the continued reliance on petroleum will get us is worse pollution, more environmental degradation, and worse weather events. And it will NOT get us cheaper prices at the pump. Let us not kid ourselves - this is not for us, it's for China and India, and other places on the other side of the world.	PN 07, PN 02
Charleene S Gilliam	April 17, 2013	Where did the State Department get their information for this initial report? The American people would like to see it and read the comments of the people who wrote it and specifically where they got their "facts", where their numbers came from and exactly how they arrived at those conclusions. Names, I would like names, their educational background, who they work for and their experience with tar sand oil and pipelines and the causes of climate change. This one decision is so important to our future, and the misinformation given in this initial report is so far from the mark it is absurd and outrageous!	LEG 04
Charleene S Gilliam	April 17, 2013	We Americans will not be using that nasty stuff...it will be refined in south Texas and shipped immediately to China and others to use so THEY can pollute the atmosphere we are trying to save.	PN 05
Charlene	April 22, 2013	Leaks would have a grave impact on our water source, which leads to our food...	RISK 07
Charlene Covey	April 22, 2013	PLEASE keep the pipeline away from the Ogallala Aquifer!	WRG 04
Charlene Hillman	April 20, 2013	My larger concern is the lack of respect for our USA land and water that the pipeline will travel.	ACK
Charlene Hillman	April 20, 2013	Why are these oil companies allowed to spend zero on research and development to avoid these disasters, zero on cleanup or ways to effectively and efficiently clean up these disastrous spills in our neighborhoods, next to zero in penalties and fines when these disasters occur? Obviously regulations (or lack of; or payoff of politicians to turn a blind eye to regulations to TAKE corporate political donations for corporate profits rather than HUMAN and neighborhood, environmental	RISK 19
Charlene Hillman	April 20, 2013	Canadian oil company Enbridge is still unable to clean up a tar sands oil spill that happened approximately 18 months ago in the Kalamazoo River outside the city of Marshall in Michigan.	RISK 29
Charlene L Smith	April 17, 2013	Do you know that this pipeline will effect the 1st Nations People of Canada and and bring more devisation to their communities.	ACK

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Charlene Moore	April 3, 2013	This dirty pipeline poses a threat to the environment, our climate, and American families. Since tar sands oil creates even more global warming pollution than traditional oil production, it would worsen the climate crisis -- without lowering gas prices or increasing U.S. energy security. Families across America have already endured immense hardship as a result of the climate change-fueled droughts, storms, floods, and wildfires we've seen this past year. Now is the time to advance climate solutions, not develop the dirtiest oil on earth that will only make climate change even worse.	ACK
Charlene Potter	April 22, 2013	We cannot put our land and water at risk with these companies. We have to uphold the water we drink. The water is the life blood for all of Nebraska.	WRG 01
Charlene Russell	April 9, 2013	I also heard that the United States will not reap any benefits from the project because all the goo that goes through the pipe is to be pumped into foreign ships to be exported	PN 07
Charlene Russell	April 9, 2013	All the U.S. may get from this is pollution from broken pipes, etc. since the "goo" is so very toxic and corrosive.	RISK 10
Charlene Woodcock	April 22, 2013	Keystone XL is already the cause of razing of boreal forests which stored carbon for us.	ACK
Charles & Connie Smalley	April 20, 2013	The environmental impact statement that you had prepared was quite fraudulent. Obviously, when it drew the conclusion that the pipeline would have practically no impact on the environment.	LEG 04
Charles & Connie Smalley	April 20, 2013	The oil that we will be producing in Texas is not even destined for use in our country. It will be sold to other countries. Thus, the claim that this pipeline will help reduce our dependency on foreign oil is a lie.	PN 07
Charles Alexander	April 16, 2013	The loss of vast stretches of Boreal forest as a habitat for birds would be a devastating blow. The permanent nature of this climate buster is cause for extreme protest and concern.	ACK
Charles Alexander	April 16, 2013	The loss of vast stretches of Boreal forest as a habitat for birds would be a devastating blow.	CU 01
Charles Altreuter	April 18, 2013	A permit would clearly be in our nation's strategic interests in terms of jobs that we desperately need, national security, and the overall economic vitality of North America.	PN 10
Charles Antonietti	April 15, 2013	It is my understanding that this oil will be shipped to places other than the US. We get squat from this pipeline.	PN 07
Charles Ashley	April 1, 2013	Not only will the combustion of the fuels extracted from this area cause significant and unavoidable damage to our planet, but extraction and refining the fuel will have a serious impact over and above combustion of the fuels themselves.	CLIM 05
Charles Ashley	April 1, 2013	Are your consultants seriously telling us that these tar sands are not going to have a serious impact on climate?	CLIM 13

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Charles Ashley	April 1, 2013	damage to the boreal forests that must be removed to surface mine this dirty crude has additional impacts.	CU 01
Charles Brooks	April 22, 2013	Following all the money weve spent on the Homeland Security Dept and all the rights and freedoms weve had stolen since 9/11/2001, it is now totally unacceptable that any portion of our current leadership is considering we put something much, much worse than any conventional bomb right smack dab on top of the Ogallala Aquifer which has historically helped feed the people of this nation.	ACK
Charles Browne	April 5, 2013	Many of us are aware that the majority of the refined products from this oil will be sold oversees, not added to domestic stock to lower or costs here. Another reason to say "no".	PN 07
Charles Cassels	April 10, 2013	Imagine who will have to pay to clean up any potential spill anywhere along the proposed pipeline. According to current law, I presume it will be local, state, and federal agencies. The people and the environment would be paying for the price.	RISK 03
Charles Coble	March 31, 2013	We do not need it, it will do permanent harm to the environment and especially to our atmosphere, already critically damaged by fossil fuels.	CLIM 14
Charles Dobrovolny	March 28, 2013	Lastly, the benefits of temporary jobs the pipeline would create in the U.S. are outweighed by the potential for environmental impact during both project construction and in the event of a pipeline breach.	PN 05
Charles Dobrovolny	March 28, 2013	you may wish to bolster your position during press conferences by noting that oil in the proposed pipeline would not be earmarked for U.S. consumption, but rather processed at the Gulf of Mexico facilities and sold on the world market. This enriches oil companies and does nothing for U.S. consumers.	PN 07
Charles Fox	April 11, 2013	The conflicts of interest that have been revealed in the State Department's review of the impacts of the Keystone pipeline have destroyed any appearance of competence and fairness in the process. You'll have to start over	PRO 01
Charles Francis	April 21, 2013	This is an unnecessary project that risks pollution of our environment and will lead to a fraction of the jobs and economic benefits extolled by the proponents. Let us put our time an energy into seeking conservation solutions as a viable alternative.	PN 02

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Charles Gaulke	March 29, 2013	The risks are very large and as an engineer I do not see proper safeguards. There need to be shut off valves at least every mile. The entire pipeline needs to be pressurized and shown to hold pressure for at least 24 hours before the pipeline can pump the first liter of material. The "life" of the pipeline needs to be calculated and mandatory replacement of it mandated at the end of life as these abrasive constituents are transported. A clear plan needs to be dictated for proper handling and disposal of the hazard contaminated pipe sections needs to be dictated. These basic safe guards would require the corporation owning the pipeline to be responsible to the folks impacted by it's presence and are the only way a project like this can proceed responsibly.	RISK 14, PD 05
Charles Goodall	March 11, 2013	I urge you both to aggressively promote demand reduction policies, and to reject policies that put environmentally destructive production into the market on the supply side.	ALT 02
Charles Hunter	April 22, 2013	We do not need this oil. It is my understanding from admissions from TransCanada that well over 70% of the tar sands oil is eventually headed to overseas markets.	PN 07
Charles Hunter	April 22, 2013	History is showing us in sad detail that there is no such thing as a 100% leakproof pipeline when it comes to transporting oil. The recent oil spill in Arkansas is an absolute disaster. I can't imagine the consequences of a spill occurring in the Nebraska sandhills that sit atop the Ogallala Aquifer. The Ogallala Aquifer is unusually close to the surface in many parts of Nebraska.	WRG 01, RISK 10
Charles J Pierson	April 18, 2013	The KXL pipeline would be responsible for massive greenhouse gas pollution. The Keystone XL tar sands pipeline would, if approved, be responsible for at least 181 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) each year, comparable to the tailpipe emissions from more than 37.7 million additional cars on the road each year or 51 additional coal-fired power plants in operation each year. Read more at <a href="http://priceofoil.org/cookingthebooks/">http://priceofoil.org/cookingthebooks/</a>	CLIM 11
Charles J Pierson	April 18, 2013	The State Department's draft supplemental environmental impact statement on the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline is flawed and incomplete. The statement was written in part by contractors who have ties to oil companies and pipeline proponents. This clear conflict of interest brings the entire analysis into question. The statement should be critically reviewed keeping in mind the obvious bias of some of the writers of the document.	PRO 01

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Charles J Pierson	April 18, 2013	The pipeline itself presents a threat to the environment. There have been 13 pipeline oil spills world wide in approximately the last 30 days. Ten of them occurred in North America, namely the United states and Canada. The recent Exxon spill and the Kalamazoo River spill which occurred about 32 months ago are perfect examples of the high risk to our environment. It is not a question of if there will be a KXL pipeline spill, it is a question of when. The Kalamazoo River spill is still not cleaned up because the oil companies do not know how to clean up the "diluted bituminate" that the KXL will transport. There are no effective clean up protocols in existence and they have had almost two and a half years to develop them.	RISK 14
Charles J Pierson	April 18, 2013	Keystone XL would do nothing to enhance our "energy security" since most of the oil it transports would be exported. As shown in Oil Change International's recent report, KXL refineries already export some 60% of their products. And the KXL pipeline will have no major or long lasting effect on the United States economy in regard to job creation after the construction is completed, since it will require only a few dozen maintenance personnel once the pipeline is in operation.	SO 04, PN 01
Charles Kesterson	April 7, 2013	I also request that this comment on the draft SEIS and the pipeline, and all other comments, be made public in the interest of transparency and accountability.	PRO 02
Charles L Augustyn	April 22, 2013	This pipeline is for sending oil to Port Authur refinery for processing the crude into diesel fuel which it plans to ship to Latin American and Europe according to presentations to investors.  This will not help USAs effort to be less dependent on Mideast oil.	PN 07
Charles Lane	April 11, 2013	The devastation to the people and to the environment in the spill zone in Arkansas is the example that was needed to demonstrate why the Keystone XL pipeline must not be allowed to be built. Instead, we should be investing the taxpayers' money in massively expanding the sources of green, renewable energy. We have the technology and we have the support of a majority of Americans, if they are given the choice	PN 02
Charles Little	April 4, 2013	I am aware that we in the U.S. can do nothing about environmental destruction in Canada. However, we should not make it easier for them to market the oil and which will contribute to immense negative climate and environmental impacts.	PN 07
Charles Little	April 4, 2013	Also, where the pipeline will cross the U.S. we will be subject to the potential for destructive oil spills like the two recent spills of this same heavy tar sands oil in Minnesota and Arkansas, Building the Keystone XL pipeline can only lead to more environmental destruction along its route, damaging habitat, water supplies, and fouling our wildlife.	RISK 14

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Charles Manneschmidt	April 22, 2013	This pipeline would also trample on landowners' rights and would hurt competing clean renewable energy sources where costs are not externalized onto society, only adding to their less mature technology costs, already high due to their being entirely up front. The pipeline would effectively reduce the cost of bringing dirty oil to most markets, thereby increasing the relative cost of cleaner, sustainable fuels. Therefore, the cost hurdle to adding sustainable sources will become effectively larger and the energy playing field will tilt even further toward fossil fuels.	PN 03
Charles Manneschmidt	April 22, 2013	This would completely nullify the effects of President Obama's signature environmental achievement, the CAFE vehicle mileage mandate.	PN 03, CLIM 18
Charles Mitchell	April 4, 2013	And just this morning (April 4, 2013) a report of fish, still alive but grotesquely disfigured, in waterways surrounding the oil sands exploitation sites in Alberta.	ACK
Charles Nuanez	April 18, 2013	[KLS Hydraulics] believe that the construction and operation of the Keystone XL pipeline project supports the creation of jobs in the economy and energy security for North America.	SO 08
Charles Nuanez	April 18, 2013	We believe that this infrastructure project will not only create direct employment during construction and operation of the project while bolstering North American energy security, but it supports an industry that creates and sustains economic activity and jobs through suppliers like ourselves.	SO 08, PN 01
Charles Ogle	March 10, 2013	From their Emergency Response Plan.....TransCanada does not expect volunteer or dedicated local fire departments to have the equipment or specific experience needed to respond to a major leak or rupture.	RISK 05
Charles Otto	April 22, 2013	It's a short term fix, and we all know we need better energy going forward. When new product is added to the market this way, we delay the change toward sustainable energy that the world needs.	ALT 01
Charles Peek	April 22, 2013	If the pipe line is approved, we hurt alternative energy and new jobs, we endanger 40% of U.S. agriculture, and we sell owners rights to foreign interests.	PN 03, PN 01
Charles Phillips	March 7, 2013	Burning and refining tar sands oil will significantly increase carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere markedly increasing global warming.	CLIM 10
Charles Phillips	March 7, 2013	The myth that tar sands oil will help cure our dependence on oil outside North America is indeed a myth as this oil after being refined is destined to be loaded on tankers going to Pacific Rim countries (China, S. Korea, and Japan).	PN 04
Charles Pierson	March 28, 2013	The transportation and possible spill accidents threaten the environment of both Canada and the U.S.A.	RISK 07
Charles Pierson	March 28, 2013	Also, there are no tested protocols in place to deal with containing and cleaning up any possible spills of the tar sands sludge, and an accidental spill, at some point in time, is practically guaranteed.	RISK 08

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Charles Pierson	April 3, 2013	The two major pipeline leaks during the last week of March cast a pall of suspicion on the oil industry's brave assertions that the Keystone XL pipeline will be safe from leaks and ecological damage. The pipeline will be carrying the dirtiest bituminous product on the planet and we don't even know how to clean up any leaks in order to protect the environment.	RISK 08
		It is not a question of whether or not the KXL will leak; it is a question of when. And when it does leak, we have no tested protocol for clean-up of the spill or rehabilitation of the environment.	
Charles Pierson	April 5, 2013	The risk of pollution to water resources, much of which may not to be able to be corrected for many years, is not proportionate to the gains to be realized	PN 05
Charles Pierson	April 5, 2013	The mitigation plan lacks tested protocols that effectively and efficiently clean up spills	RISK 05
Charles Pierson	April 5, 2013	The recent spills that took place the last week of March 2013 demonstrate that the industry's assertions that leaks are extremely unlikely are highly exaggerated and there are no tested protocols in place to effectively and efficiently clean up any spills.	RISK 08
Charles Pierson	April 5, 2013	The system monitoring the pipeline will not pick up leaks that result in less than a 1% reduction of the flow, so that a small leak could release toxins for days, weeks or longer, resulting in damage equal to a much greater accident.	RISK 15
Charles Pierson	April 5, 2013	there will be very few permanent jobs, and so a very minor positive impact on the economy.	SO 02
Charles Schaffer	March 17, 2013	Fossil fuel companies can not be allowed to consume more than 20% of their existing reserves in order to meet President Obama's commitment to keep global warming to less than 2 degrees Centigrade so burning the dirtiest oil makes no sense at all.	CLIM 18
Charles Schwartz	April 9, 2013	We have got to get away from fossil fuels if we are to survive.	PN 02
Charles Seelen	April 7, 2013	.Also they are now using trains to transport the oil and using the pipeline would be much safer and with less environmental impact.	PN 11
Charles Seelen	April 7, 2013	The building of the Keystone pipeline not only would supply jobs ,but the economic boost from workers spending some of there income on lodging,food and other supplies in the area .	SO 10

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Charles Stubin	April 11, 2013	If the pipeline is approved, there are going to be spills, probably worse than what we have seen in Arkansas. This stuff is not oil, it is bitumen--tar. It can only move through a pipeline as it is heated to something like 200 degrees F and mixed with chemicals, many of which are toxic, along with water to make a slurry. This stuff corrodes pipes, so more spills are inevitable. Finally, what happens to the water and chemicals when this mess reaches the refineries? It can't be recycled. Will it just be dumped into the Gulf, already an ecological disaster area? Will it be stored in big open-air pits? At any rate, this is a disaster waiting to happen.	RISK 14
Charles T. Drevna	April 22, 2013	AFPM also agrees with the DOS assessment that the Nebraska re-route alignment avoids the environmentally sensitive Sand Hills region and that the project contains appropriate measures and safeguards to mitigate any potential environmental impacts. In short, the concerns in Nebraska have been addressed. DOS also concluded there would be no impacts to groundwater, surface water or soils and any potential impact would be managed through the Project Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan.	ACK
Charles T. Drevna	April 22, 2013	AFPM and our members strongly support and urge the immediate approval of the Keystone XL pipeline as a means to increase our nation's energy supply and enhance national security. The Keystone XL pipeline would strengthen our nation's energy security by adding another source of supply from our ally and neighbor Canada. It would also provide significant job growth, reduce our nation's reliance on oil from unstable nations, increase local, state and federal tax revenues, and improve the economy, without having any significant impact on the environment.	PN 05
Charles T. Drevna	April 22, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline will create significant job growth and benefit communities throughout the United States with increased economic activity. According to the draft SEIS, the construction of Keystone XL will make a significant contribution to the United States continuing economic recovery. A total of 42,100 jobs throughout the United States would be supported by the construction of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline, which would provide over \$2.05 billion in workers' salaries over the next 2 years.	PN 05
Charles T. Drevna	April 22, 2013	The reliable supply of heavy crudes from Canada will result in lower refining costs and more efficient refinery operations, contributing to a viable and much more stable refining structure throughout the U.S. economy. This steady source of oil will serve to reduce U.S. refiners' exposure to volatility in unstable foreign regions, mitigate upward price pressures and keep domestic refiners competitive in a global marketplace. The benefits of more efficient refinery operations will lead to increased domestic supplies of gasoline, diesel and other fuels, and help reduce our dependence on foreign sources.	PN 05

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Charles T. Drevna	April 22, 2013	Pipelines are the safest, cheapest and most reliable means of transporting crude oil and petroleum products. Each year, hundreds of millions of gallons of crude oil and petroleum products are safely transported on thousands of miles of pipelines in the United States. According to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), "Pipelines are one of the safest and most cost-effective means to transport the extraordinary volumes of natural gas and hazardous liquid products that fuel our economy.	RISK 14
Charles Thompson	April 22, 2013	The welfare of the citizens of Nebraska is going to be put in danger if the Keystone XL Pipeline receives confirmation from the State Department. The aquifer is our lifeblood.	ACK
Charles Thompson	April 22, 2013	ITS AN EXPORT PIPELINE...SIMPLY TRAVELING THROUGH THE UNITED STATES FOR THE GOOD OF CANADIAN OIL BUSINESSES AND BIG OIL CORPORATIONS.	PN 07
Charles Vaughan	April 22, 2013	The first place we need to look for energy is in efficiency and quite wasting it. This would create lots of jobs and would provide huge savings over time. Then alternative forms of renewable energy become feasible to provide peoples needs in a robust distributive network. We could achieve energy independence, more resilient infrastructure, and national security all at the same time	PN 02
Charles Villanueva	April 2, 2013	The human race is helping destroy Mother Earth because of our selfish and thoughtless ways. if we want to continue living on this planet we need to take charge and stop destroying all the things we need to exist here	ACK
Charles Wyndham	March 28, 2013	The technology simply does not exist to run our economy on so called alternative fuels. They can help reduce our dependency on foreign fuel but they can not run our economy.	PN 02
Charles Yeaman	April 15, 2013	As for Americans reaping the benefit of lower prices at the pump as a result of its construction, most of the product will go overseas and be burned there.	PN 04
Charles Zimmerman	April 13, 2013	it's clear this pipeline will never be safe [from spills]	ACK
Charles Zimmerman	April 13, 2013	We must turn to greener, renewable sources for our energy needs, and YOU MUST LEAD THE WAY!	PN 02
Charlie Biel	April 4, 2013	All we hear is how dedicated they are to safety and the environment, yet they risk serious damage that are generally the fault of substandard practices, while the nation is told they are doing all they can and further attention to responsibility will drive the cost to the public out the roof. If they can't operate at the standard of safety for all concerned to a better level, their actions must be restricted.	RISK 10

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Charlie Parker	April 7, 2013	New data suggests that the current analyses of the impacts of tar sands under-estimate the climate impacts of tar sands pollution by at least 13% because they don't account for a high-carbon byproduct of the refining process used as a cheap alternative to coal: petroleum coke.	CLIM 08
Charlie Parker	April 7, 2013	Keystone XL will contribute dramatically to climate change. The State Department confirmed that tar sands fuel is up to 19% more greenhouse gas intensive than conventional fuel, and the tar sands industry admits that Keystone XL will lead to more tar sands production.	CLIM 12
Charlie Parker	April 7, 2013	Processing heavier, dirtier tar sands oil will increase the amount of toxic pollutants in communities near refineries that are already suffering from high rates of asthma and cancer.	CU 04
Charlie Parker	April 7, 2013	Building a new pipeline now will lock us in to higher carbon emissions when we should be rapidly investing in renewable energy that cannot be exported and will provide a secure energy future.	PN 03
Charlie Parker	April 7, 2013	Only 10% of the created jobs would be filled by local people living in communities along the route.	PN 05
Charlie Parker	April 7, 2013	The pipeline's risk to water has not changed at all with the new route. It still crosses the Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer, and this was the reason that Gov. Heineman, Sen. Johanns and President Obama rejected the route the first time around.	WRG 04
Charlie Parker	April 7, 2013	The pipeline will cross more than 1,000 water bodies across 3 states and 875 miles threatening drinking water for people, farms, and ranches with a devastating tar sands spill.  This pipeline poses an unacceptable risk to water.	WRS 01
Charlie Rhodes	March 9, 2013	Is it true your office has posted an environmental impact statement on the keystone xl pipeline that was prepared NOT by your office but by a company getting PAID by keystone xl itself???? Isn't that a conflict of interest???	PRO 01
Charlotte Diedrich	April 7, 2013	Water is one of the absolute necessities of life!! Ground water contamination is a major problem.	ACK
Charlotte L Sines	March 31, 2013	Keystone pipeline is a bad idea for a lot of reasons. It is energy intensive to produce which would increase greenhouse gases. The oil produced from the tar sands will be shipped overseas. Trans Canada has already promised that so it will not help us at all. Developing tar sands will just continue to make us dependent on fossil fuels instead of encouraging us to transition to green energy. It will not create a lot of jobs the way green energy does.	PN 07, CLIM 14, SO 05

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Charlotte Morris	March 10, 2013	There cannot be a defensible reason to let a tar sands pipeline cross our country when we take into consideration the past disasters brought on by oil-related projects. The persons in charge of those projects swore by the safety of the projects beforehand. Immediately after the disasters, it was all finger-pointing and denial of responsibility.	RISK 14
Charlotte Noll	April 7, 2013	.....tar sands oil creates even more global warming pollution than traditional oil production, it would worsen the climate crisis -- without lowering gas prices or increasing U.S. energy security. Families across America have already endured immense hardship as a result of the climate change-fueled droughts, storms, floods, and wildfires we've seen this past year.	PN 05
Charlotte Noll	April 7, 2013	... this dangerous pipeline would also put the water supply of millions of Americans at risk. The massive Exxon Mobil spill in Arkansas this past week provided a tragic reminder of the types of risks we would run by allowing the Keystone XL pipeline to be built.	RISK 07
Charlotte Noll	April 7, 2013	.....heir last pipeline, which spilled 12 times in its first year of operation.	RISK 26
Charlotte Sines	March 14, 2013	It won't help us be oil independent since TransCanada has already said they will ship the fuel overseas.	PN 04
Chartis Tebbetts	April 9, 2013	There are many reasons to oppose the Keystone XL, but the biggest one, from the point of view of the State Department, is that our neighbor and friend Canada is foisting off on the USA most of the environmental dangers posed by this pipeline. If Canada wants/needs the revenue, and is willing to take the heat for developing an environmentally dangerous fossil fuel, then Canada should assume the risks of getting this fuel to market. Having the pipeline traverse many of our states and endanger watersheds, agricultural lands, and neighborhoods in the United States can never be adequately compensated by any temporary construction jobs. Sec. Kerry, please say thanks but no thanks to Canada on this project!!!!	PN 05
Chase	April 18, 2013	The Boreal Forests of Canada provide nesting areas for the many birds that migrate through Nebraska. The pollution of the Athabasca River puts these birds at risk. Also the largest flock of Whooping cranes migrate from Wood Buffalo National Park, over the tar sands production areas, and southward through the Great Plains to Nebraska on their way to wintering sites in Texas. The Keystone Pipeline with the high voltage lines needed to power new pumping stations along the pipeline are a danger to the migratory path of these birds.	CU 03

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Chase	April 18, 2013	Any picture of the Athabasca River and of the once-upon-a-time forests in Alberta where the tar sands and being mined should be enough to raise concern. Also reports from Canada as to environmentally caused illness in the native people of the area, the tumors on fish and the health issues faced by other wildlife should be a warning. The Alberta tar sands development is one of the most ecologically damaging projects on the planet	CU 05, CU 02
Chase	April 18, 2013	ERM's Andrew Bielakowski worked on three previous pipelines for Transcanada. He also consulted on projects for Exxonmobil, BP and ConocoPhillips-all three of the big oil companies that would benefit financially from the Keystone XL and increased production of Canadian tar sands oil. Other ERM employees worked for Shell Oil and on projects for Koch Gateway Pipeline Company. Shell and Koch have a vested interest in having the Keystone Pipeline built through the Midwestern part of the US. ERM as a company has worked for Chevron which also has a vested interest in the development of tar sands oil.	PRO 01
Chase	April 18, 2013	The Environmental Resources Management (ERM) who did the environmental impact statement should not have been allowed to do the environmental impact statement because they have ties to the fossil fuel companies.	PRO 01
Chase	April 18, 2013	The most accurate estimate at this time would be the study by Dr John Stansbury who predicts 91 leaks a year. So how many Kalamazoos do we have to look forward to with the resulting loss of water and habitat? Diluted bitumen from Canada is what ended up in the Kalamazoo River and that is what will be sent through the Keystone XL in Nebraska. This is what we want crossing the Ogallala Aquifer which provides water to eight states and provides 30% of the nation's irrigation water? I don't see how any environmental study could possibly minimize this extreme risk unless there are ulterior motives.	RISK 08, RISK 06

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Chase	April 18, 2013	<p>Diluted bitumen is what will be transported through the Keystone XL. In the first environmental study there was no specific information on the diluents used and this was enough for the study to be declared inadequate by the EPA. "We believe an analysis of potential diluents is important to establish the potential health and environmental impacts of any spilled oil, and responder/worker safety, and to develop response strategies" is what the EPA said at that time. Yet this study still does not give us any information on the diluents used because it is a trade secret, and somehow this time it is not an issue?</p> <p>I'm sorry, but trade secrets should not get a green light in an environmental study. Is this an environmental study or a political/big oil whitewash? We want a study that actually tells us about the diluents and also that is honest about the environmental effects of diluted bitumen. The Keystone pipeline would carry millions of barrels of dilbit across our sandhills and the Ogallala Aquifer. We don't have accurate information about it. It is irresponsible to accept an environmental study without this information.</p>	RISK 14
Cher Gilmore	April 17, 2013	<p>New reports say that the pipeline would, if approved, be responsible for at least 181 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) each year – comparable to the emissions of 37.7 million cars or 51 coal-fired power plants.</p>	ACK
Cher Gilmore	April 17, 2013	<p>Canadian research and investment advisory firm Peters &amp; Co., for example, says carrying tar sands oil by rail would double the costs from \$7-\$11 a barrel to \$15-\$20 a barrel (Source: Dr. James Hansen).</p>	ALT 04
Cher Gilmore	April 17, 2013	<p>...according to a report from Oil Change International, previous climate impact analyses (including those done by the State Department) have entirely excluded the impact of petroleum coke (petcoke), a high-carbon byproduct which emits 5-10 percent more CO<sub>2</sub> than coal and is actually cheaper than coal. XL pipeline petcoke would produce 16.6 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> each year, and including it in impact analyses would raise the total annual emissions of the pipeline by 13% (source: National Resources Defense Council).</p>	CLIM 13
Cher Gilmore	April 17, 2013	<p>Refining the oil (which would be done in the U.S.) also produces higher emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide than refining conventional oil. These emissions cause smog and acid rain,...</p>	CU 04, CLIM 17

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Cher Gilmore	April 17, 2013	Further, roughly 400 million gallons of water a day would be needed for the tar sands oil extraction process – three barrels of water to extract each barrel of oil. Ninety percent of the polluted water is dumped into large human-made “tailing ponds”, whose toxic sludge is full of harmful substances like cyanide and ammonia. These have been known to work their way into neighboring clean water supplies. Canadian communities living downstream from these tailing ponds have seen spikes in rates of rare cancers, renal failure, lupus, and hyperthyroidism (source: Friends of the Earth).	CU 07
Cher Gilmore	April 17, 2013	Refining the oil (which would be done in the U.S.) also produces higher emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide than refining conventional oil. These emissions ... contribute to respiratory diseases like asthma.	CU 08
Cher Gilmore	April 17, 2013	And, according to TransCanada, the pipeline would have a useful life of 40-50 years. We would be investing our future for 40-50 years in one of the dirtiest fuels on Earth.	PN 05
Cher Gilmore	April 17, 2013	We wouldn't even be the recipients of the oil, which would for the most part be exported and therefore make virtually no contribution to America's energy independence.	PN 07
Cher Gilmore	April 17, 2013	The claim that the tar sands would get developed at the same rate without the pipeline is not true, either, based on mainstream financial analysis and industry documents that show Keystone XL is the linchpin for tar sands expansion in the next decade. The sands might get developed, but not as fast and at a much higher cost.	PN 11
Cher Gilmore	April 17, 2013	A study at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln estimated that over a 50-year period, “91 significant Keystone XL Pipeline spills can be expected.” A worst-case spill, the study concluded, could contaminate 4.9 billion gallons of water, potentially exposing hundreds of thousands of people to highly contaminated drinking water.	RISK 13
Cher Gilmore	April 17, 2013	Would the XL at least create jobs? According to U.S. State Department figures, it would create from 5,000-8,300 year-long employment opportunities, with only about 10-15% of those going to local workers in the states crossed by the pipeline (source: Friends of the Earth).	SO 03
Cher Gilmore	April 17, 2013	TransCanada's claims of hundreds of thousands of jobs are simply not true. A Cornell University study concludes that the XL would actually kill more jobs than it would create, by reducing investment in clean energy (source: National Resources Defense Council).	SO 05
Cheri Frost	April 5, 2013	Go and talk to the SD Ogala Sioux who you're breaking our word to with this pipe. Talk to the Rancher as the nightmare of your eminent domain usage for far off Corp profits forces him to live with your pipe going through his yard. Please talk to the people who live right where it is and ignore the profit motivated CEOs with their inflated figures and pipe dream promises.	LEG 02

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Cherie Howe	April 15, 2013	Four major oil and or tar sands oil spills in one week, all down to the oil companies greed, reckless and irresponsible behaviour. But as long as they aren't held responsible - they won't be. Exxon still hasn't paid a penny for the Valdez spill, leaving the taxpayer to foot all the bill. Who is going to pay for the clean up of these recent four spills? Who is going to pay to restore the now polluted black tarry water coming out of the taps in the afflicted areas? Who is going to pick up the pieces and the bills when the Keystone pipeline goes wrong- and it will go wrong. BP still has oil pouring out of thier leaking pipes in Alaska. Years of leaking toxic oils, that are now easily identified as the permafrost and ice retreats from the Arctic.	RISK 03, PN 05, RISK 13
Cherri Thieman	April 22, 2013	Please do not endanger our Aquifer and way of life for so many Nebraskans.	WRG 01
Cheryl	April 5, 2013	Please have an impartial study conducted. Tar sands are volatile. When the men and women working in the fields of North Dakota get the stuff on them, they break out in blisters and you want to transport this poison through the center of our agricultural area?	RISK 30
Cheryl Angel	April 19, 2013	am writing to ask you to reject the Keystone XL pipeline DSEIS for the following reasons:2: The benefits to the United States are minimal; the pipeline will not create sustainable jobs nor will it add to US energy security.	PN 01
Cheryl Angel	April 19, 2013	Contamination from leaking pipe will have a dire effect to our land and water leaving a pathway of destruction to South Dakota's fertile and fruit full ground eliminating agriculture and ranching. I am writing to ask you to reject the Keystone XL pipeline DSEIS for the following reasons:	RISK 14
		1: The DSEIS does not adequately address the safety concerns raised by constructing and maintaining a diluted bitumen pipeline in rural areas, including a lack of emergency response infrastructure to deal with inevitable spills.	
Cheryl Angel	April 19, 2013	I am writing to ask you to reject the Keystone XL pipeline DSEIS for the following reasons: 3: The DSEIS does not take into account the amount of lost good agricultural land and resources, nor the risk to water supplies that sustain South Dakota's agricultural producers.	WRG 01, SO 13
Cheryl Bechtle	March 6, 2013	The risk of fracking has grave dangers for not only our water supply, its toxins and damage have already been documented	ACK
Cheryl Bechtle	March 6, 2013	We all know that the spills that have already occurred have not been cleaned up properly nor satisfactorily.	RISK 08

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Cheryl Murray	April 9, 2013	Keystone XL is just another disaster waiting to happen. It amazes me that anyone would consider giving permission for this project after it has been proven time and again what the outcome will be. It is perfectly clear to anyone willing to look that someone needs to stand up to these people (big oil) and stop them from continuing their destructive ways, all so that they can increase their profits. Please take a closer look at what is being proposed and the consequences of what will no doubt be the outcome of this project - more destruction and pollution. Is this really what you want your legacy to be?	PN 05
Chester	April 12, 2013	More jobs, more oil. Win! Win!	PN 10
ChiltonR	April 18, 2013	As a part of the Sandhills, the Omaha ancestral hunting grounds where numerous living relations, including berries, stalks, deer and buffalo were provided by the creator to the Omaha for daily tribal life. As death is as much a part of daily life as birth, numerous Omaha grave sites, some known to the Omaha, some unknown, lay scattered through these portions of the Sandhills, and as such are sacred sites to the Omaha.  The region also serves as part of the continental flyway for hundreds of species of birds, including endangered species such as the Whooping Crane. The remains, as well as an abundance of fish in the streams and rivers, insects in the grasses and microorganisms in the soil necessary for the organic sustenance of Mother Earth.	CR 02
ChiltonR	April 18, 2013	As the original lands of the Omaha since 1640 include portions of the Ogallala Aquifer, it is a violation imposed upon the Omaha by the government of the United States from 1815 to 1854, and further legislation, administrative or case law treaties from 1815 to -- from 1815 to 1854. And further legislation, administrative or case law, presidential executive order from the end of the treaty in 1871 to today, the Omaha have never signed away their water rights or air rights.  It is a violation of treaty rights and of the U.S. Constitution for this to be so.	LEG 01
China Brotsky	April 19, 2013	Keystone XL will lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions and worsen global warming. Building a new pipeline now will lock us in to higher carbon emissions when we should be rapidly investing in renewable energy.	CLIM 12
China Brotsky	April 19, 2013	TransCanada has a poor safety record and tar sands spills are significantly more damaging to the environment than conventional crude spills.	RISK 26
Chris Archambault	April 22, 2013	Strong potential for disastrous pipeline breaks and oil spills	RISK 21
Chris Armstrong	April 10, 2013	PIPELINES SUITABLE FOR OIL ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR "DILBIT" !	PD 04

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Chris Bartle	April 22, 2013	<p>1 - The Department of State erred in choosing ERM as an independent third party contractor. Unless defined in a way that is too narrow in scope to capture the true incentives here - and a simple direct financial interest, or involvement simply with the applicant and affiliates is far too narrow - ERM clearly had an "Organizational Conflict of Interest", having represented major mining, hydrocarbon and other companies benefitting from exploitation of natural resources in environmentally sensitive areas - never taking the position that no development was appropriate - More importantly, ERM relies on such interests for their future business. It is simply not credible to believe that ERM would not be blackballed by elements of the natural resource exploitation industry if it had issued an assessment that pointed out the true benefits and risks of the Pipeline.</p>	PRO 01
		<p>The answer to the following question contained in the Department's OCI Questionnaire could not credibly be answered in the negative and does not in any event address ERM's future business prospects: Within the past 3 years have you (or your organization) had a direct or indirect relationship (financial, organizational, contractual or otherwise) with any business entity that could be affected in any way by the proposed work under this solicitation?</p>	
Chris Brandt	April 9, 2013	<p>2 - Not only was ERM conflicted, but more important even than the appearance of bias toward approval given its history and client list, ERM's report was deeply flawed. This was well reported in the media, only hours after its release. For instance, the conclusion that the Pipeline is unlikely to have a substantial impact on Canadian tar sands development is frankly ludicrous, and has been properly ridiculed. It will pump 830,000 barrels a day - incentive for \$ billions of investment in development of Alberta's tar sands. It is not even clear that the western pipeline will be built given that it passes through environments far more sensitive than Keystone XL. It is equally questionable that the report discussed the climate impacts of construction of the pipeline but not the climate impacts of extraction and refining of the tar sands, the consumption of the oil and byproducts, which are extremely significant and considerably higher than conventional oil. Unaddressed is the impact on alternative energy development and the policy of the US toward carbon based fuels. Thus, the Department's review cannot yet be said to be "rigorous, transparent and efficient" - the report is clearly not rigorous.</p>	RISK 08
		<p>AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT MEANS THERE IS SOME REASON TO BELIEVE THE OIL COMPANIES WILL DO WHAT THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO DO IN TERMS OF SAFETY AND CLEAN PRACTICES.SO WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME THEY DID?... SIMPLY, NOT EVER.</p>	

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Chris Crowhurst	March 19, 2013	please no pipelione. the people don't want it and we don't even get the product and no jobs after it is built...and it IS bad for the environment	ACK
Chris Cummings	April 17, 2013	Instead of closing our eyes we should be 'PARENT UP' and lead others towards a cleaner way to grow the best we can...	PN 02
Chris Drumright	March 28, 2013	It's obvious the EIS ignoring the high potential for spills had to be bought by someone. Anyone with an ounce of common sense, not to mention knowledge, will know that statement is a sham.	RISK 07
Chris Ducey	April 13, 2013	One terrorist bomb in one remote stretch of this pipe could take years to clean up based on even the latest oil spill cleanup tech that we have today. Just look at the Exxon pipe failure in AR where the seepage into the wetlands is picked up with PAPER TOWELS!	RISK 04
Chris Eaton	March 10, 2013	Producing tar sands oil generates three times as much greenhouse gas pollution as regular crude oil production. Building the Keystone XL would be the same as putting at least five million new cars on the road!	CLIM 12
Chris Eaton	March 10, 2013	The State Department is also aware that the corrosive properties of tar sands oil increases the likelihood of pipeline leaks and spills. In fact, the Keystone XL's sister pipeline leaked more than 12 times in its first year of operation!	RISK 14
Chris Endries	March 10, 2013	Let us put oil, coal, and nonrenewable energy sources behind us and invest in renewable solar, wind, geothermal, and tidal energy sources so that we can become a more sustainable, clean, and energy independent nation.	ALT 01
Chris Finnie	March 21, 2013	[Vancouver, BC is] one of the alternate pipeline routes for the tar sands oil. But people in Vancouver don't want it either. They're protesting it, just as we are.	ACK
Chris Finnie	March 21, 2013	we all know the oil is likely to be sold abroad and will do nothing to increase our domestic supply and lower prices.	PN 04
Chris Gassman	March 24, 2013	It also seems that the assessment supports the idea that the U.S. could meet its energy needs in other ways, so why the endorsement of KXL?	ALT 01
Chris Knox	April 9, 2013	It concedes the climate-altering impacts of tar sands oil, but claims they need not be considered.	CLIM 13
Chris Knox	April 9, 2013	It fails to adequately consider the risks of tar sands oil spills along the pipeline route -- a danger underscored by the recent spill of tar sands oil in Arkansas.	RISK 20
Chris Kugler	March 14, 2013	Having spent four months as the cultural monitor on Spread 2 and 3 of the southern third of the Keystone XL (Gulf Coast Project) I have serious doubts about the integrity of what TransCanada thinks is the ultimate pipeline.	RISK 14
Chris Mckay	April 21, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline is a terrible idea, for many reasons. Foremost among them is the obscene amounts of carbon pollution (51 coal plants' worth) it will contribute to the atmosphere on a regular basis, worsening the effects of climate change and pushing us closer and more quickly to the tipping point.	CLIM 05

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Chris Mckay	April 21, 2013	Tar sands oil is also much more difficult to clean up than regular oil (which is difficult enough as it is).	RISK 14
Chris Mckay	April 21, 2013	In terms of economics and national security, the pipeline would create only a few thousand temporary jobs and a paltry 35 permanent ones (so much for job growth)	SO 04
Chris Mckay	April 21, 2013	Having this pipeline run across an enormous aquifer, upon which hundreds of thousands if not millions of people depend for water, is also irresponsible and far too risky	WRG 01
Chris Mehling & David Kelso	March 30, 2013	The environmental consequences far outweigh the benefits...	PN 05
Chris Nephew	April 13, 2013	After the tragic tar sands oil spills in Mayflower, Arkansas and Otter Tail County, Minnesota, it's clear that tar sands oil is not safe and not worth the risk.	RISK 14, PN 05
Chris Omeara Dietrich	April 4, 2013	I remain very concerned that the terrorist threat to these pipelines is very real-fertilizer in a junker vehicle or vehicles could easily produce a massive disaster.	RISK 04
Chris Ortolano	April 21, 2013	According to Dr. Stansbury, UNL Professor of Environmental and Water Resources Engineering conducted a study showing that the KXL would result in 91 major spills over the 50 year life of the pipeline.	REF
Chris Ortolano	April 21, 2013	an independent study done by Cornell estimates the number to be closer to 2,000 temporary jobs, and that the KXL could kill more jobs than it actually creates.	SO 05, SO 04
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	Would a pipeline be allowed to go through Stonehenge or the holy sites in Jerusalem? The Indigenous Nations believe that the Great Plains are just as sacred.	ACK
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	Despite the transient nature of pollution and greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions, which expanded tar sands development will intensify, the SEIS fails to include the required "quantified or detailed information," merely referencing a Canadian report on the pipeline's environmental effects.	CLIM 04
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	Aside from the carbon-intensive extraction process, expanded tar sand production destroys an important carbon sink in Canada's boreal forests and peat bogs, replacing these with a blighted landscape bespattered with large and unlined toxic tailings ponds.	CLIM 06
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	[A]ctivities associated with tar sands production are projected to account for more than sixteen percent of Canada's CO2 emissions by 2020 and already exceed the emissions of several European countries on an annual basis. [Source:] Lilly Fang, Environmental Review Problems of Cross-Border Projects Under NEPA: Lessons from the Tar Sands Pipelines, 31 Stan. Envtl. L.J. 285, 291 (June, 2012).	CLIM 11

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Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	The effects of climate change should have been given more weight in the SEIS because they result directly from tar sands development...The colossal carbon footprint from tar sands production will have trans-boundary effects...Therefore, the determination that the pipeline is not likely to result in significant adverse environmental effects is misleading since the SEIS does not provide <<quantified or detailed information>> about the how the pipeline, in addition to the extraction process, will “significantly affect” the quality of the human environment.	CLIM 13
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	forty-four (44) interested Indigenous Nations notified the State Department that they wished to participate in the [Keystone XL] consultation process; however, not a single Indigenous Nation was included or invited to be a “signatory party” to the 2011 Programmatic Agreement (“PA”). The State Department not only deprived interested Indigenous Nations of the ability to protect their interests through signatory rights, but it also relegated Indigenous Nations to a status inferior to that of state and federal agencies. Not only is the PA a flawed document, but the Department of State has not consulted with the Tribe on its Ihanktonwan homelands.	CR 01
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	The SEIS also fails to recognize the strong aboriginal ties that the Dakota/Lakota/Nakota have to five Canadian provinces and twenty-four (24) states in the United States, as proven by academic research and supported by oral history. As a result, the Keystone XL Pipeline corridor penetrates important historic properties.	CR 01
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	the State Department cannot determine the impact the proposed Keystone XL pipeline would have on cultural and historic sites until the affected lands have been properly surveyed. Indigenous nations have not been properly involved in the surveying process or the environmental review of the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline. Without adequate tribal consultations, the route cannot be properly surveyed because surveyors are unaware of what possesses the unique cultural and spiritual attributes important to tribes.	CR 01
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	The State Department did not accurately identify the relevant cultural and religious concerns of Native Americans in the SEIS because it did not make a good faith consultation effort.	CR 01
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	the State Department has failed to properly involve indigenous nations on a government-to-government basis in its review of the proposed project because it has not made a good faith effort to consult with tribes [36 CFR 800.4]	CR 01
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	The Yankton Sioux Tribe believes that inadequate tribal consultations have resulted in a SEIS that does not comply with the NAGPRA. Accordingly, the Yankton Sioux Tribe requests that the federal agencies fulfill its consultation duties with tribes on each tribe’s reservation.	CR 01

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	The KXL Pipeline will impact the Ponca Trail of Tears. The Trail of Tears of the Ponca runs parallel to the KXL proposal in several spots in Nebraska.	CR 02
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	The Yankton Sioux Tribe does not believe that the SEIS accounts for “cultural landscapes” that are important to Indian tribes and does not believe that it has been consulted.	CR 02
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	We are not asking the Department of State to determine the cultural significance of the Great Plains to Indigenous Nations...The total environment of the area that is being disturbed by the KXL has an identity of place that has cultural and spiritual significance to the Oceti Sakowin (Seven Council Fires) and other Indigenous nations.	CR 02
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	By assessing the environmental and cultural effects of the least harmful aspect of tar sands extraction, the transportation of the crude oil from Alberta to refineries in the United States, the SEIS has not taken a hard look [as required by NEPA] at the cumulative impacts and its disproportionate effects.	CU 01
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	Because the SEIS does not provide a thorough and adequate understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources that will be affected, the SEIS does not put forth the requisite effort to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment. Though most of the environmental destruction caused by the pipeline will occur in Canada, trans-boundary pollution and GHG emissions will affect the United States. Accordingly, the SEIS provides an inadequate analysis of the pipeline’s environmental impacts. [Reference to 42 USC 4321]	CU 02
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	Approval of the pipeline will result in the First Nations bearing a disproportionate share of the environmental consequences, severely impacting both the health and the culture of the Dene, Cree, and Metis First Nations. Tar sands development devastates the ecosystem—relied upon by these First Nations and guaranteed through treaty—in the form of poisoned waters, contaminated lands, polluted air, and deformed fish. A corollary to the environmental destruction is the damage to areas of cultural and historical significance to the First Nations.	CU 05
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	Development has destroyed, and will continue to destroy, the rivers, lakes, boreal forests, and both the homelands and health of the Cree, Dene, and Metis peoples in the Northern Alberta tar sands region. The cumulative effects on human and environmental health will be drastic, laying waste to important cultural resources, sacred and historic places, burial grounds, and the environmental resources essential to the First Nations.	CU 05
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	the SEIS overlooks the effects of expanded tar sands development on the First Nations, whose health, environment, and treaty rights will all suffer. Therefore, the SEIS should have considered the pipeline’s effects on Canada’s First Nations.	CU 05

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Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	[The EIS] sweeps blatant environmental justice issues under the rug, again permitting the indigenous peoples of North America to suffer disproportionate adverse effects.	EJ 01
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	we must not forget another layer in this large land mass is the Treaty territory created by the 1851 and 1868 Treaties with the Ihanktonwan and the Tituwan. This Treaty territory will be infringed upon by the Keystone XL Pipeline. The 1868 Treaty in particular has unique “standing” as it has been determined by a United States court that it was abrogated.	LEG 01
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	By finding that the “proposed Project is unlikely to have a substantial impact on the rate of development in the oil sands,” the U.S. Department of State circumvented the necessary environmental justice analysis. Accordingly, the SEIS is inadequate.	LEG 04
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	The Draft SEIS provides an inadequate environmental review of the Keystone XL Pipeline’s cumulative impact. By finding that the pipeline is not likely to have a substantial impact on the rate of tar sands development, the SEIS understates and disregards the risk posed to human and environmental health.	LEG 04
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	Section 1.7 of the SEIS, which examines the Canadian portion of the project, relied upon a Canadian report concluding “that implementation of the proposed Keystone XL Project in Canada would not likely result in significant adverse environmental effects with incorporation of Keystone’s proposed measures to avoid or minimize impacts and with Keystone’s acceptance of the NEB’s regulatory requirements and recommended conditions attached to the ESR.” But this general statement does not constitute the necessary hard look [required by NEPA].	LEG 04, CU 02
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	By focusing on the environmental impact of the pipeline itself, rather than the intensified pollution and GHG emissions, the SEIS essentially misdirects the focus of the pipeline’s impact. As a direct consequence, the SEIS does not inform the public of the potential impacts of the project, as required by NEPA.	LEG 27, CLIM 17
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	The Yankton Sioux Tribe also believes that the SEIS did not adequately consider species under the Endangered Species Act [specifically the] whooping crane, the least tern, the piping plover, and the pallid sturgeon [and the] burying beetle.	TES 01
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	Although the presence of the fox species mentioned in the SEIS is stated as not being impacted in Southwestern Montana and Northwestern Montana, it is still significant that this place is their habitat. Spills from the Keystone XL Pipeline would devastate this culturally significant species.	WI 20
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	The Crane is revered by the Dakota/Nakota/Lakota as a relative that has finite knowledge of migratory patterns that are thousands of years old. Some of the insects are known to navigate by the Milky Way. We are speaking of old and superior knowledge of the wamakaskan. The SEIS disregards this knowledge.	WI 20

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Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	There exists a tribal story for every single one of the endangered and threatened species listed in the SEIS, advocating for their place on the earth in equality. The bat, the fish, the black-footed ferret and even the dung beetle had an important part to play in the life of the camp circle. Tar sands presence will upset this delicate balance.	WI 20
Chris Reagen	April 22, 2013	Whooping cranes migrate through South Dakota on their way to northern breeding grounds and southern wintering areas, playing an important role in the Yankton tribal culture...the Tribe wishes to protect the red fox, the prairie dogs, certain bat species, and the black-footed ferret. The Tribe demands that it be properly consulted on these matters.	WI 20, CR 01
Chris Roa	April 21, 2013	The science is clear: increasing CO2 emissions is bad for the climate.....Though people often make the case that more tar sands oil from Canada helps American energy security, it is clear that much of this oil would just be shipped abroad into the international petroleum market... Tar sands oil spills onto American soil with alarming frequency.	PN 01, CU 17, PN 07
Chris Scheibe	April 13, 2013	The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality approved the new route that avoids the Sandhills and sensitive areas of our state, and the State Department just issued an environmental review confirming the minimal impact on the environment of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline. Additionally, an independent study conducted by Creighton University economist Ernie Goss found that the Keystone XL pipeline will provide \$418 million in economic benefit to Nebraska, including over \$160 million in local tax revenue. The study also indicated that between construction and operation, over 5,000 jobs will be created. ... Nebraska families, small businesses and ag producers are struggling with record-high gasoline and diesel prices and this expanded energy infrastructure can provide relief and long-term energy security. Thank you for the opportunity to comment and please finalize the draft SEIS now.	SO 10, PN 10
Chris Southwick	March 11, 2013	There are cleaner ways--wind and wave, that can and should be developed, rather than taking chances with our ground water, and other probable side issues.	ALT 01
Chris Stratton	March 31, 2013	If you determine that a 2000-mile pipeline does not pose a "significant environmental impact" then you are either stupid, incompetent, or lying.	ACK
Chris Stratton	March 31, 2013	In the climate change impacts section, the report considers the effects of climate change ON the pipeline. Is this some kind of sick joke?	ACK
Chris Stratton	March 31, 2013	I find the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL pipeline woefully inadequate at best, and deliberately mendacious at worst.	LEG 04
Chris Stratton	March 31, 2013	This project represents a grave and existential threat to the viability of our planet's climate and to the watersheds of the areas it crosses.	WRS 02, CLIM 14
Chris Sturken	April 23, 2013	Greater exploitation and consumption of such "dirty" oil will sharply increase global fossil fuel emissions and therefore accelerate global climate change.	CLIM 14

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Chris Sturken	April 23, 2013	If the State Department encourages President Obama to sanction the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline, fossil-fuel emissions will rise in tandem with sea levels which will make whole countries and regions uninhabitable and eventually non-existent.	CLIM 14
Chris Sturken	April 23, 2013	In Alberta, Canada, members of First Nation tribes have been plagued by illness as a result of release and leakage of chemicals, including carcinogens, into the Athabasca River and Lake near the tar-sand oil fields...[these] groups have been disproportionately exposed to harmful chemicals in their River and Lake at little or no cost to polluters	CU 05
Chris Sturken	April 23, 2013	The construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline will contribute to sea-level rise and many will be disproportionately affected with few resources to deal with it.	EJ 05
Chris Sturken	April 23, 2013	the Pipeline's completion will encourage further rapid extraction of the oil [sands in Canada] because it will make it easier to transport it to market	PN 06
Chris Tackett	April 22, 2013	The math is simple. If we burn all the fossil fuels energy companies have located, we will push the climate past a tipping point and will not be able to keep warming below a safe level. The State Department is in a unique position to help keep some of these fossil fuels in the ground. Rejecting KXL may not prevent Canada from shipping the fuel elsewhere, but it will be making an important statement about the future of energy and the need to protect the climate for future generations.	CLIM 18
Chris Wilds	April 23, 2013	We've had two oil spills of heavy crude/oil sands in the past few years (not forgetting 843,000 gallons in 2010, Kalamazoo river) which haven't been cleaned up...because YOU CAN'T CLEAN UP HEAVY CRUDE.  The Gulf will never be cleaned up from LIGHT CRUDE (who can crawl around on the ocean bottom for months and years to get what sinks to and poisons the bottom? NOBODY)	RISK 29
Chrissy Leshner	March 14, 2013	My family resides in SD where the Missouri River is our main source of life. The pipeline is too big of a risk and jeopardizes the water my family, my children, drinks and plays in. This project does not create the jobs our country needs, nor does it give us the oil and clean resources we desire.	WRG 02
Christa Jones	March 11, 2013	The argument of "jobs" does not stick: the jobs involved are already in place. The argument of other countries getting the jobs is untrue!	ACK

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Christen	April 18, 2013	There's evidence to suggest that the effects of Keystone XL construction could very well lead to more jobs being lost than are created in -- in that the following section, that they go on to talk about the four ways that they could be lost. The higher petroleum prices, talking about environmental damage such as spills, the impact of emissions on health and climate and the effects of Keystone XL on the green jobs industry.	SO 05
Christensen	April 18, 2013	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_pipeline_accidents_in_the_United_States_in_the_21st_Century">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of pipeline accidents in the United States in the 21st Century</a>	REF
Christensen	April 18, 2013	<a href="http://www.nbcnews.com/id/46689167/ns/us_news-christian_science_monitor/t/how-much-would-keystonepipeline-help-us-consumers/#.UWw757WG2Sp">http://www.nbcnews.com/id/46689167/ns/us_news-christian_science_monitor/t/how-much-would-keystonepipeline-help-us-consumers/#.UWw757WG2Sp</a>	REF
ChristensenG	April 18, 2013	And also recent examination done in the City of Lincoln shows that 28 megawatts of solar-powered energy and a touch of wind could yield as much as 150 million in economic output, 1,000 new jobs for that area.	PN 02
ChristensenG	April 18, 2013	In a proudly conservative state as Nebraska, poll after poll shows support level for renewables upwards of 80 percent. Locally-produced renewable energy is extremely popular. Not only is it popular, it's also safer from terroristic threats, it is more sensitive to the issues we're dealing, climate change, water issues and wildlife, and is the key to opening up real job creation in the United States.	PN 02
Christi Straub	April 22, 2013	The pipeline may create some jobs, but these are limited in number and job length and pertinence to many people.	PN 05
Christian O'rourke	April 5, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline will not bring additional permanent jobs to our economy. Rather, our resources are put to much better use installing and maintaining renewable energy systems.	PN 05
Christie Graber	April 22, 2013	The damage it could cause to to the aquifer, the sand hills, the rivers and our way of life would be tragic.	RISK 07
Christie Schemmel	April 14, 2013	The people, animals, and aquatic life living there are at high risk for severe life-threatening illnesses as we have seen in the areas of Canada where the tar sands originate.	CU 02
Christie Schemmel	April 14, 2013	The People of the United States (and the world) do not deserve to live in a nation where the earth, water, and air are polluted with extremely hazardous, toxic oil sludge in our yards and lakes. Once the spill or leak has occurred, that soil is no longer fit for children to play or gardens to grow; and the water is poisonous.	RISK 07, RISK 06
Christina Castlerey	April 20, 2013	MORE SOLAR, IT IS THE WAY TO GO! I HOPE TO HAVE A SOLAR ELEC. CHARGED CAR IN MY LIFETIME! I AM 47, MORE AFFORDABLE SOLAR! THANK YOU!	PN 02

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Christina Di Marco	April 22, 2013	This pipeline is not an "easy way out " of oil dependence, but rather an escalation of our climate instability.	CLIM 14
Christina Fredrickson	March 31, 2013	The only logical way forward that protects both is sustainable energy.	ALT 01
Christina Irwin	April 15, 2013	Instead of enhancing our energy independence, the Keystone will actually make it easier for our foreign competitors to buy cheap oil. Proponents and unions claim the pipeline will create jobs, but after it is built only 35 jobs will be needed to maintain it. President Obama said last year that if the Keystone XL is stopped that Canadian tar sands exportation will continue, however heavy opposition is developing across Canada against alternative tar sands pipelines. The tar sands excavation is toxic to the climate, destroys pristine Boreal Forest vital to our planet's health and threatens Canada's First Nations. Converting tar sands oil to gasoline produces three times the greenhouse gases as drilling and refining conventional oil and leaves oil wastelands and waste --two gallons water for every gallon oil.	PN 05

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Christina Irwin	April 15, 2013	<p>The pipeline endangers the US farms, community and natural areas along its 1700 mile path. It is now well established that tar sands diluted bitumen is caustic and when moved by pipelines at much hotter temperatures, that these pipelines have many (6) times the leaks of crude oil pipelines. Leak detection systems are inadequate to detect tar sands spills when they occur (about 1 in 20). Tar sands spills are significantly more damaging than crude oil spills because the heavy bitumen sinks not floats, and conventional spills response methods are inadequate for cleaning tar sands spills. Every year 3.2 million barrels of oil spill from pipelines nationwide. Such spills pollute drinking water, ruin American farmland, destroy our unique natural heritage, sacred tribal grounds and create an uninhabitable environment for homeowners.</p> <p>Previously, in 2010 during its first year of operation, the first "Keystone" pipeline, had 12 separate spills in the US. The 2010 tar sands spill into the Kalamazoo River in Michigan sickened children and killed pets; 38 miles of the Kalamazoo still are polluted; and the EPA is now it trying to prevent further spread of the pollution instead of continuing clean-up which they say would only cause greater environmental damage. This past month, Pegasus line in Arkansas has leaked in the small town of Mayflower and tar sands oil poured through backyards where children usually played.</p> <p>The Keystone XL, which is expected to have 91 leaks during the next 50 years, carries nine times the volume of the Pegasus' tar sands oil through sensitive environmental areas, including many miles above the Ogallala Aquifer where a leak can destroy drinking and agricultural water for 1/3 of our nation. To make matters worse, TransCanada would not be even liable for cleaning or mitigating any spill, which would be borne instead by American taxpayers.</p>	RISK 14
Christina Irwin	April 19, 2013	<p>Cleanup and mitigation technology for tar sands fuel spills are also inadequate, and the Kalamazoo still is still contaminated today for 38 miles; the EPA having no for further plans for its detoxification, only for the prevention of its further spread. The massive Exxon Mobil spill in Arkansas last month provided a tragic reminder of the types of risks we would run by allowing the Keystone XL pipeline to be built. The Keystone XL will carry over 8 times the volume of the Pegasus Arkansas spill and is expected to experience 91 leaks over the coming 50 years.</p> <p>The pathway of the Keystone XL for many miles overlies the Ogallala Aquifer which irrigates one third of America's farmland. A leak of the Keystone XL in the Nebraska sands could <u>irreversibly pollute and destroy this vital fresh water source.</u></p>	RISK 29
christina narwicz	April 22, 2013	<p>Please stop this insane idea that will potentially cause ground water contamination to largest aquafir in our country.</p>	ACK

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Christina Pacosz	April 22, 2013	I traveled to visit the sandhill cranes at the Rowe Sanctuary in the migration of 2008 and I have known all this while that great harm was in the offing if the Keystone Pipeline goes through. I say no to Keystone XL, a thousand times NO! We MUST protect this ecosystem for cranes and ranchers and everyone who understands the global importance of the great migration that remains on the prairie.	WI 01
Christine Blanchfield	April 17, 2013	I don't think the potential benefits are worth the risk.	PN 05
Christine Daum	April 5, 2013	KXL will not offer any relief from the pain at the gas pumps--since most is destined for export	PN 04
Christine Frank	April 22, 2013	I support Nebraskans in their effort to stop this environmental disaster in the making because it would threaten the states Sandhills Ogallala Aquifer and acres of farmland with oil spills causing irreparable damage to habitat groundwater and soils not to mention the health of humans and wildlife in the vicinity.	RISK 07
Christine Guldi	April 11, 2013	I am afraid for my grandchildren's future ...specifically because so much tar sand crude is passing by... or in the case of Pegasus and Seaway under... our water supply.	ACK
Christine Guldi	April 11, 2013	I am afraid for my grandchildren's future because of climate change	CLIM 14
Christine Guldi	April 11, 2013	It appears that the fates of Mayflower and Marshall do not make much impression on many people regarding the danger of tar sand crude oil, but they impress me, as I see more and more of this product being pumped through Texas and know that it is simply a question of when a similar pipe rupture will happen here.	RISK 13
Christine Hammerstrom	April 14, 2013	why not build a refinery by the Canadian U.S. border; why haul all this stuff through pipes through and near aquifers, farm land, through neighborhoods and towns	ALT 08
Christine Hanson	April 2, 2013	The tar sands oil extraction process is horrible in every way. It has the potential to absolutely ruin millions and millions of critical forest habitat , impacting huge numbers of bird species that we Americans, both south middle, and North, all enjoy and respect. The pollution and climate effects are worse than coal. There is no defense for allowing the pipeline to run through our nation. You must reject this pipeline.	CU 01
Christine K. Holmstrom	March 11, 2013	The tar sands development is ruining some of the most pristine forest wilderness in Canada. Please look at photos of the horrible scars and toxic disasters created by tar sands projects.	CU 01

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Christine Minatelli	March 31, 2013	Yesterday, the 30th of [March] there was yet another oil spill--in Oklahoma. The Exxon pipeline was carrying heavy crude from Canada and it burst. The oil companies haven't cleaned up the other spills that have occurred; they just want to ignore them, with the idea that somehow the spill will clean itself up! Until they can show they have the wherewithal to really clean up a spill, a sincere commitment and concern to do so, and have cleaned up all the other spills, they should not be allowed to build one more pipeline.	RISK 08
Christine Nimitz	April 10, 2013	When it spills & contaminates our largest central US aquifer, how much do you think that will cost to deal with (ie, can't use the water for farming anymore), let alone attempt to clean up	RISK 07
Christine Palmer-persen	April 13, 2013	From what I understand, this project only benefits the USA in the construction phase. After that, if there is a spill, the financial beneficiaries are not hurt, only those whose property and health are potentially permanently damaged are hurt. Why put USA citizens in the potentially harmful position so that other countries can make money?	PN 05
Christine Spindel	March 17, 2013	We have all the energy we can possibly need and it is FREE! From the sun and the wind and the tides. Harnessing these powers for our own use will cost less and pollute less than the Keystone pipeline.	PN 02
Christine Szymanski	March 11, 2013	If there was even a glimmer of corporate responsibility to maintain the beautiful area and its surroundings, I could agree with this. But past experience and the lack of corporate environment clean up left for the tax payers to cover is out of control. This alone is one of the key reasons I protest this. It will ravage our environment and Canada's and the Tax payer will be left holding the bag instead of the corporations. This needs to stop.	SO 10, CU 02
Christine Wallingford	April 22, 2013	If the ground water is contaminated she would not have fresh drinking water or water to bathe. How can you in good conscience pass the proposal for the pipeline knowing the irreparable harm it will do to the people of Nebraska and our environment. If the groundwater is contaminated it would kill all the livestock the Nebraska Cattlemen count on to make a living, it would kill the crops (corn, wheat and soy beans)..... Think about it: No Steak, no hamburger, no corn pops, no corn on the cob, no Wheaties, no bread, no flour, no Sandhill Cranes.	RISK 07
Christine Warren	April 2, 2013	Building more pipelines is not the answer to our oil dependancy. The true answer is fuel efficiency and sustainable energy.	PN 02
Christophe Camp	March 7, 2013	The only responsible thing for the U.S. to do would be to invest heavily in the infrastructure that will allow us to harvest energy sustainably from renewable sources.	ALT 01
Christophe Camp	March 7, 2013	The other most important point to remember is that this project does absolutely nothing good for the U.S.	PN 08
Christophe Camp	March 7, 2013	Jobs produced will be few in number, and temporary in nature.	SO 04

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Christopher	April 16, 2013	You will NOT be doing everything you can to combat the threat of climate change if you approve the Keystone XL Pipeline.	CLIM 14
Christopher	April 16, 2013	The KXL export pipeline threatens ...the wildlife and livestock, the farms and ranches, threatens all that make the Sandhills their home.	PN 05
Christopher	April 16, 2013	The threat it poses to the Ogallala Aquifer, even after adjusting the route, is still substantial and can't be ignored.	WRG 01
Christopher Dunn	March 28, 2013	look at the images of where Tar Sands Crude is "extracted" and examine the devastation of the areas that were once pristine lands chock full of streams, fish, bears, wolves, birds of all sorts and caribou, deer, moose and the plethora of plants and other animal species that have literally had their ecosystems eradicated to get this stuff out of the ground.	CU 01
Christopher Dunn	March 28, 2013	The productivity of this kind of oil provides twice the carbon signature per gallon of gas that typical crude oil produces during refining. Additionally, the pollutant residue from refining alone creates more toxic waste sludge than crude oil. It's worse than shale oil or coal, for that matter. Environmentally it is literally the worst form of extraction on the ground, in the air or water.	PN 05
Christopher Dunn	March 28, 2013	The sales of the refined tar oils will be entirely exported -- none of this refined tar sands oil will be used in the US. That means the claim of making us more energy independent or secure is a lie. Again, the money that is made from these sales will not enrich our economy, but the pockets of a few in the Big Oil cartels will be very pleased.	PN 07, PN 04
Christopher Dunn	March 28, 2013	The truth of Keystone XL is it will provide Temporary jobs for building the pipeline, which will almost all go away once completed, so this pipeline will not be bringing in jobs to the economy in relative terms to it's cost to the lands or economy. The refining will be done in Houston, yes, so a few more jobs there.	SO 04
Christopher E. Meyers	April 1, 2013	I certainly think the money [to be spent on Keystone XL project] would be better spent in solar and wind energy to allow us to end our dependence on fossil fuels.	ALT 01
Christopher E. Meyers	April 1, 2013	Anyone who has been around the oil industry can tell you that leaks are inevitable. The leaks this week from the Exxon Pegasus Pipeline are just one more example of this. Despite having recent leak detection technology upgrades, it still resulted in thousands or tens of thousands of barrels of leakage this week (see attached photo). The XL project will result in disasters many times this size. It is not a matter of if, but when and where.	RISK 18, RISK 13
Christopher Gotschall	April 2, 2013	KXL spill would threaten the water they[of Nebraska] drink, the water their livestock drinks, the water that keeps the prairie grasses growing so the livestock has something to eat	ACK

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Christopher Gotschall	April 2, 2013	A KXL spill would threaten the water they [Nebraskans] drink, the water their livestock drinks, the water that keeps the prairie grasses growing so the livestock has something to eat.	RISK 07
Christopher Gotschall	April 22, 2013	We must keep a spill from happening near the Ogallala Aquifer.	ACK
Christopher Gotschall	April 22, 2013	The projected pipeline “job creation” numbers have been grossly inflated--even TransCanada’s own top executives have admitted that. Lies about why tar sands oil needs piped to the gulf, saying it’s for the American market when it’s really for foreign export, have been debunked.	PN 07
Christopher Gotschall	April 22, 2013	The Keystone Pipeline poses an immediate threat to our national security by jeopardizing our food and water supply.	RISK 07
Christopher Gotschall	April 22, 2013	TransCanada has a proven track record of recklessness of endangering the environment of faulty construction resulting in oil spills mismanagement and shirked responsibility.	RISK 25
Christopher Gotschall	April 22, 2013	The threat it poses to the Ogallala Aquifer, even after adjusting the route, is still substantial and can’t be ignored..... The newest pipeline route still passes over waterways that breach the aquifer, still passes directly over parts of the aquifer, still puts that giant freshwater resource in harm’s way.	WRG 01
Christopher Hain	April 4, 2013	The latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete -- it ignores risk for toxic spills, catastrophic impacts on our climate, and the clear consensus among financial analysts that Keystone XL would be a tipping point for further tar ands development.	ACK
Christopher Kaiser	April 22, 2013	I understand that there are many methods of manipulation at work here including the promise of economic prosperity. I researched this and the jobs would only be short-term and heavily imported from other states.	SO 04
Christopher Kirchwey	March 28, 2013	stop all these eminent-domain takings which deprive American citizens of their own property to enrich a foreign country	LEG 02
Christopher Lafleur	March 28, 2013	I would also like to point out that if the Tar Sands oil reservoir were such a great deal than the costs of shipping the product rather than risking the United States' largest underground aquifer as well as surface waterways would be a cost of business that should easily be shouldered by those who would be making those short-term profits.	PN 05
Christopher Lines	April 13, 2013	All one has to do is look at the spill in Mayflower, Arkansas to see the potential damage that the Keystone pipeline will do on a much larger scale	ACK
Christopher Pipkin	March 28, 2013	Do not track this pipeline across Native American lands, have we not destroyed them enough? Are you not worried about the aquifer under the soil of the US?	CR 02

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Christopher Shores	April 13, 2013	We need to invest our resources in developing clean energy alternatives in conjunction with a reinvestment in nuclear energy in order to divest ourselves from fossil fuels. Climate change is a national security interest and the Keystone Pipeline is an exercise in defiance of that essential truth.	PN 05
Christopher Shores	April 13, 2013	The vast majority of spill sites will never return to pristine conditions in a human timeframe (hundreds of years or more). The Keystone Pipeline will have releases, it is not a question of if but when.	RISK 14
Christopher Uraneck	April 3, 2013	Tar sands extraction is a nasty practise that deystroys some beautiful areas in northern Canada. It is saddening that this is now our way of life and that some of the last beautiful areas are being ripped up.	ACK
Christopher Young	March 17, 2013	We are simply endlessly pushing nature into a catastrophic climate avalanche. We have run out of time. We must now consider how to minimize the inevitable coming catastrophes which will come even if greenhouse gas emissions were to go to zero overnight. This is what I'm hearing from the most respected, knowledgeable climate scientists	CLIM 12

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Christopher Young	March 31, 2013	<p><a href="http://www.rawstory.com/rs/2013/03/30/arkansas-residents-evacuate-as-exxon-mobil-tar-sands-pipeline-ruptures/">http://www.rawstory.com/rs/2013/03/30/arkansas-residents-evacuate-as-exxon-mobil-tar-sands-pipeline-ruptures/</a></p> <p>In Exxon-Mobil oil pipeline ruptured Friday afternoon in the town of Mayflower, Arkansas, forcing the evacuation of 20 homes and shutting down sections of interstate highway. According to Little Rock’s KATV, a hazardous materials team from the Office of Emergency Management has contained the spill and is currently attempting a cleanup.</p> <p>The burst pipe is part of the Pegasus pipeline network, which connects tar sands along the Gulf coast to refineries in Houston. Thousands of gallons of crude oil erupted from the breach around 3:00 p.m. on Friday, spilling through a housing subdivision and into the town’s storm drainage system, fouling drainage ditches and shutting down Highway 365 and Interstate 40.</p> <p>Residents were evacuated to avoid health hazards from crude oil fumes and to keep stray sparks from igniting the standing oil. Emergency workers contained the spill by hastily constructing earthen dams.</p> <p>Exxon-Mobil reportedly has a crew investigating the accident. The company released a statement Friday that read, in part, “We are working with emergency responders and local authorities to respond to the incident and are establishing an information line for community support. We regret that this incident has occurred and we apologize for any disruption or inconvenience this has caused.”</p> <p>The Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission told Channel 7 News that, as an interstate pipeline, Pegasus has no local control, oversight or inspection. Only federal officials from the Pipeline and Hazard Material Safety Administration are authorized to inspect and maintain the pipeline.</p>	REF
Christopher Young	March 31, 2013	<p>In addition to lighting the fuse to the biggest carbon bomb in history, the Alberta Tar Sands pits, they are pumping the most corrosive, highly pressurized diluted crude oil in history through pipelines which are intentionally shoddily welded and also intended only for standard crude.</p>	RISK 14
Christopher Young	March 31, 2013	<p>This is the most inadequate pipeline, in terms of risk of rupture, ever constructed, given the extreme corrosiveness, density, and high pressure of the diluted bitumen it is totally inadequate to carry.</p>	RISK 14

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Christopher Young	March 31, 2013	The execs at TransCanada are confirmed felons, who have dumbed down the PIG inspection program.	RISK 25
Christy Buhrmann	April 22, 2013	No jobs are promised but a measley few, here and there.	SO 02
Christy Hargesheimer	April 17, 2013	The State Department review says that the risks are minimal. In other words, there are risks. Who is to say what the effects of minimal risks might be? One tiny leak would be undetectable until a dangerous amount of bitumen had leaked into the sand hills or the aquifer.	RISK 15, RISK 06
Chuck Barr	April 22, 2013	Our nation will take all the risks and ultimately pay the highest price for accidents or failures while TransCanada oil reaps the benefits.	PN 05
Chuck Bentjen	April 22, 2013	When (not if) a spill happens the sludge oil will spill into one of the largest underground aquifers in the world.	RISK 07
CIC Group	April 18, 2013	Our businesses, including engineering, construction, supply of heat recovery steam generators, benefit from the Canada-US energy relationship, a clear example of how importing oil from Canada creates jobs and economic growth in the US.	SO 09
Cindy Assini	April 14, 2013	I want to keep our air, water and people safe.	RISK 07
Cindy Bennett	March 15, 2013	we NEED to get off of oil! And this "oil" is particularly bad for the environment if it gets into the water supply	ACK
Cindy Davenport	April 16, 2013	Clean energy technology exists NOW and must NOW be encouraged, not dirty, old technology energy from the past 2 centuries.	ALT 01
Cindy Meyers	April 5, 2013	I also request that this comment on the draft SEIS and the pipeline, and all other comments, be made public in the interest of transparency and accountability.	PRO 02
Cindy Moeckel	March 24, 2013	Exploitation of Alberta's tar sands will ruin what's left of the largest intact forest on the planet. The evidence is visible in the damage already done to the ecosystem there by the strip mining that has already occurred.	CU 01

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Cindy Myers	April 22, 2013	<p>You are receiving this letter because you are licensed through the yater Well Standards Program through the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) as a Well Drilling Contractor, Pump Installation Contractor, or a combination of one of these and another license. The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) is writing this letter to inform you about our partnership with the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to map Institutional Control Areas in the state of Nebraska on their interactive map.</p> <p>What are InstitutionalControls?</p> <p>Institutional controls are tools used to help prevent people being exposed to any contamination that remains on contaminated sites where cleanup is either on-going or has been completed.</p> <p>If a site has been cleaned up, isn't the contamination gone?</p> <p>Unfortunately, no; at many of these sites it's not economically feasible or technically _ practicable to remove all the contamination. Institutional controls are used to keep people safe from any remaining contamination.</p> <p>As a well driller or pump installer,why should Icare?</p> <p>Many of these sites have contaminated groundwater associated with them. The actual source area may be small, but some groundwater plumes in Nebraska extend for 3 or 4 miles off-site. Contaminated groundwater in these areas is a threat to people drinking the water. Awareness of any institutional controls in areas you work can protect you, your company, and your clients.</p> <p>How can Iknow if there are any InstitutionalControls in areas that Iwork?</p> <p>This information has been placed on DNR's interactive Registered Groundwater Maps under the layer "GW Institutional Controls." DNR's interactive Registered Groundwater Map is located at: <a href="http://maps.dnr.ne.gov/Wells/">http://maps.dnr.ne.gov/Wells/</a>. ... What does the information on this website tell me?</p> <p>NDEQ separated out the Institutional Controls according to the media that is affected. There are institutional controls for groundwater only, soil only, or both groundwater and soil.</p> <p>What do these different "restrictions" mean to me as a well driller or pump installer?</p> <p>You will probably need to pay the most attention to areas designated as having groundwater only or both groundwater and soil restrictions.</p> <p>If there are groundwater restrictions, does that mean I can't do any work in the area?</p> <p>Not necessarily. NDEQ implemented these groundwater restrictions to protect people from remaining contamination. As such, many of these areas with groundwater</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restrictions prevent the installation of new domestic wells..u.s_ed for human consumQtion, _</li> </ul> <p>.but may allow other types of wells to be_ installed in the_ area_. If you have any q!Jel?tions about this, please contact NDEQ at (402) 471-2436.</p> <p>Can you tell me about one of the newer InstitutionalControlAreas so Ican get a better idea of what this is about?</p> <p>The Parkview Well IC Area is in southern Grand Island, NE. This is a municipal ordinance that restricts any domestic use of groundwater in the IC Area that may result in human exposure, such as drinking, food preparation, washing, bathing, etc. Many types of non-domestic wells, such as heat pump wells, are allowed to be installed in this area as long as their design capacity does not exceed 50 gallons per minute. Any new well installed with a design capacity exceeding 50 gallons per minute is required to apply for a well permit through the City's Building Department prior to installation.</p> <p>Where can I find more information?</p> <p>Information is available on the NDEQ Voluntary Cleanup Public Record/Nebraska Institutional Controls <a href="http://www.deq.state.ne.us/Superfun.nsf/Pages/ICTS">http://www.deq.state.ne.us/Superfun.nsf/Pages/ICTS</a></p> <p>DNR's interactive Registered Groundwater Map• <a href="http://maps.dnr.ne.gov/Wells/">http://maps.dnr.ne.gov/Wells/</a> Ensure that the layer titleE "GW Institutional Cont oln is checked.</p> <p>Nebraska Department of EnvironmentalQuality (NDEQ) (402) 471-2186 or (402) 471-2436</p>	ACK

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Cindy Myers	April 22, 2013	<p>In May 2010, I heard first-hand accounts from Indigenous Canadians living near the Alberta Tar Sands Mines. They described their grannies, aunties and other family members with rare and unusual types of Cancer. This made my heart break and it made me realize that KXL was just not my concern. I was even more determined to protect our water and prevent ensuing health issues for Nebraskans.</p>	CU 05
Cindy Myers	April 22, 2013	<p>The latest route still crosses the aquifer nearly the entire distance across our state. The Nebraska Study states spills will remain localized, but yet there are superfund sites in our state where toxins have migrated over decades in the aquifer, apparently permanent. The Nebraska report based migration of benzene in ground water on a California model. The truth is there are no valid studies done in Nebraska to know exactly what will happen if tar sands oil is leaked into our ground water. We are told spills will be cleaned up, but yet no process was described as to how this would be accomplished. After 3 years and over 800 million dollars, the Kalamazoo River in Michigan is still full of tar sands.</p> <p>Water analysis will be done if there is a significant spill. More worrisome are the leaks which can ooze high volumes continuously undetected into our ground water. Nebraskans could be drinking benzene unknowingly because you can't taste, see or smell the very dilute, but yet very toxic drinking water standard of 5 ppb. Water analysis for benzene is so costly because of the complexity of the test, that even urban areas do not do this test routinely. The numerous private rural wells are not monitored or treated by any public utilities entity, and rural people with meager means are burdened with fear of water contamination.</p>	RISK 10, RISK 02, RISK 13, RISK 15
Cindy Myers	April 22, 2013	<p>Pipelines can have "pinhole" leaks that go undetected and even though called "pinhole" because of high volume and high pressure can leak hundreds of gallons into my water supply daily.</p>	RISK 15

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Cindy Myers	April 22, 2013	<p>Brad Vann, Environmental Scientist, EPA, Region 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; “Its a lot easier to put chemicals in the ground than to take them out of the ground or groundwater”</li> <li>&gt; •“I would also be concerned if I had a drinking water well down-gradient from any petroleum or chemical source, and would want to know specifically what safety protocols are being employed to ensure that a release has not occurred, or if it did, it would not impact my water supply (i.e., leak preventers, inspection frequency, routine testing, installation of sentinel wells, leak response protocols, etc.)”</li> <li>&gt; "Petroleum is a mixture of many of organic compounds"</li> <li>&gt; •Benzene:</li> <li>&gt; Is a known human carcinogenic.</li> <li>&gt; •Benzene is a degradation chemical from crude oil. In pure form it is not soluble with water but solubility can occur with mixtures of other chemicals and at dilute concentrations. These dilute concentrations do mix with the water sufficiently to exceed safe drinking water limits.</li> <li>&gt; •“The safe drinking water limit (Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL) for Benzene in drinking water is 5 parts per billion”</li> <li>&gt; •Because this is such a minute amount, “you can’t smell, taste or see it (below odor and taste threshold). It requires laboratory analysis to detect at these concentrations. Therefore, it would be possible to drink dilute Benzene above the MCL and not know.</li> </ul>	RISK 29, RISK 12, RISK 30, WRG 01
Cindy Myers	April 22, 2013	<p>Link to homemade video showing depth to groundwater in Nebraska: <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WBHRs7FmqBI">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WBHRs7FmqBI</a></p>	WRG 05

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Cindy Noel	April 17, 2013	<p>Canada's Environmental Record is Beyond Pathetic:                      *mowing down vast tracks of the boreal forest                      *shutting down a world-renowned freshwater research station                      *abandonment of protection of Canadian waters in the omnibus budget bill                      *withdrawal from the UN Desertification Treaty                      *Scheduled closure of The Polar Environment Atmospheric Research Laboratory (PEARL) in Eureka, Nunavut, which made key measurements last winter used to detect and analyze the largest ozone hole ever detected over the Arctic                      *calling environmental groups "eco-terrorists, economic traitors and foreign funded activists                      *discontinuation of government funding to the Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences                      *muzzling scientists &amp; researchers                      *gutting water &amp; environmental protection                      *denial of rampant water pollution                      *total lack of concern on environmental matters</p>	ACK
Cindy Svec	March 27, 2013	project that has a great potential for spill and damage to the environment	RISK 07
Cindy Svec	March 27, 2013	project that has a great potential for... damage to the... drinking water of a significant portion of our country	WRG 01
Claire Casey	April 16, 2013	IT will not help our unemployment problem, nor will it get gas prices lower	PN 05
Claire Chang	March 2, 2013	<p>We need extensive conservation and energy efficiency measures at all levels of business and government to reduce our energy use and thereby reduce our carbon emissions.  <a href="http://carbonfreenuclearfree.org/">http://carbonfreenuclearfree.org/</a></p>	ALT 02
Claire Chang	March 2, 2013	<p>The TIME is NOW to make the changes we need in the amount of greenhouse gases we emit.  <a href="http://www.rollingstone.com/politics/news/global-warmings-terrifying-new-math-20120719">http://www.rollingstone.com/politics/news/global-warmings-terrifying-new-math-20120719</a></p>	CLIM 14
Claire Chang	March 14, 2013	<a href="http://carbonfreenuclearfree.org/">http://carbonfreenuclearfree.org/</a>	REF
Claire Chang	March 14, 2013	<a href="http://www.rollingstone.com/politics/news/global-warmings-terrifying-new-math-20120719">http://www.rollingstone.com/politics/news/global-warmings-terrifying-new-math-20120719</a>	REF
Claire Chang	March 15, 2013	<p>The TIME is NOW to make the changes we need in the amount of greenhouse gases we emit. We need extensive conservation and energy efficiency measures at all levels of business and government to reduce our energy use and thereby reduce our carbon emissions. We need 80% reduction ASAP. Each of us needs to take personal responsibility for our carbon load.</p>	PN 02
Claire Joaquin	March 30, 2013	How the State Department can have ignored the dismal record of #1KXL with its dozen-plus spills of toxic sludge, impossible to clean, is an unanswered question.	ACK

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Claire Loe	March 16, 2013	The recent review of the northern segment of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline by the State Department fails to meaningfully assess this dirty energy project in a manner that accounts for its immense climate and environmental impacts.	CLIM 12
Claire Lovelace	April 12, 2013	Much governmental research has been compiled into The National Climate Assessment. This assessment warns that staying on our current fossil fuel energy course will result in the worst-case scenario predicted.	ACK
Claire Lovelace	April 12, 2013	President Obama and Secretary Kerry, please reject the Keystone XL permit, and instead help us pursue a clean, sustainable energy future.	ALT 01
Claire Lovelace	April 12, 2013	The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the pipeline is pitifully inadequate. It did not seriously investigate how the increased use of carbon-intensive oil would impact global climate change. It only investigated more thoroughly the regional climate change impacts of the pipeline itself.	CLIM 13, CLIM 12, CLIM 20
Claire Lovelace	April 12, 2013	The SEIS' conclusion that the Keystone XL will have no impact on climate — because there will be continued demand for oil with or without it — is a dubious argument. The SEIS does not consider the fact that tar sands oil is three times as carbon intensive, and the pipeline would hasten its extraction.	PN 05
Claire Meggs	April 15, 2013	The economic benefits of this pipeline may be gained by a few; employment opportunities are minimal; habitat destruction would have a huge impact; and the potential for environmental disaster is massive.	PN 05
Claire Nelson	April 17, 2013	The State Department's initial report on Keystone XL was deeply flawed in its analysis of the pipeline's climate impact.	CLIM 12
Claire Nelson	April 17, 2013	Please pay attention to James Hansen's statement that Keystone XL would be "game over" for any chance we have of stopping climate change.	CLIM 14
Claire Wyngaard	April 13, 2013	Please put our government money into renewable cleaner fuels than the tar sand system.	ALT 01
Clara Parker	April 22, 2013	My family and I depend upon well water for our home.	ACK
Clara Theye	April 22, 2013	Why take chances with our precious water supply? Water will be next on the endangered list! Do NOT take this chance and vote against the pipeline! We want clean water to be here for our next generation to use!	WRG 01
Clare Polking	April 4, 2013	Keep pushing the renewable energy. It is our nations ONLY real solution to our energy needs. Ethanol and BioDiesel are not going to be as inefficient to produce in the future.	ALT 01
Clare Polking	April 4, 2013	Oil Pipeline = new jobs? Sure, while they build the pipeline. What about after this? We aren't energy independent - we are CANADA energy dependent!!	PN 05

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Clare Ruthenburg	April 11, 2013	The extractive process of this oil in Alberta has had a far reaching, destructive impact on the people, animals and ecosystems of that region. Especially at risk have been the First Nation people. Our indigenous peoples in North America that has been marginalized for centuries by government and corporations. This must end! Please stop the Keystone XL pipeline from flowing into our country. Protect American citizens from the corporate greed and disregard for our health and welfare.	CU 05
Clare Schommer-reese	April 5, 2013	[...]we don't need the carbon pollution impact either.	ACK
Clare Schommer-reese	April 5, 2013	It's common in the winter to get down to 40 below where the pipeline would go (contributes to major frost heaving, which would have to affect the pipeline), that's hard on metal, roads, rubber - makes things brittle.	RISK 14
Clarence Maloney	March 15, 2013	Can you please release the other part of the Keystone study as to its long-term effect on the future of oil consumption as linked with CO2 emissions, and the relation of the expected future whole tar sands exploitation as regards climate change and ocean acidification? And how does it fit in with EPA goals and objectives?  I understand that you are to release a further part of the study. Obviously as the above was neglected in the part so far released, the rest of the study should focus on this, the MOST important issue.	CLIM 11
Clarice Irons	April 13, 2013	There have been FOUR SPILLS DISCOVERED THIS WEEK. They will make people sick or kill them, and at the very least destroy their homes and lives.	RISK 13
Clarke Stone	April 14, 2013	1. USA does not stand to benefit from this, as the oil is slated to go overseas. 2. Only a few permanent jobs will be created.	PN 07
Claude Beavers	March 17, 2013	I am opposed to the Keystone XL Pipeline project. I urge the rejection of the Keystone XL pipeline project.	ACK
Claude Beavers	March 17, 2013	The specious argument that the United States can come closer to energy independence because of the Keystone XL pipeline ignores the fact that the refineries in Port Arthur, Texas, will sell their products in Europe or South America, not in the US. Further, the refineries are in "foreign trade zones" which prohibit us from collecting any taxes.	PN 04
Claude Beavers	March 17, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline project will cost 3 times the energy to run the project than the energy created and will endanger our water resources and the soil vital to the crops that feed us. The Ogallala aquifer will be contaminated beyond repair.	WRS 09, WRG 01
Claudia Crane	April 2, 2013	AND WHAT ABOUT THE 70 SQ MILES OF POISONED WATER PONDS[in Canada]?	CU 02

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Claudia Daigle	April 13, 2013	With all the recent tar sands leaks, Large 22 foot gash leaks from 65 year old lines to smaller.....all are tragic and who suffers??? It is the general population, wildlife and the earth it soaks with all its chemicals. ... The oil companies have no cleanup plan and our government does not seem to care much about it. Paper towels.....that's it. We need to stop charging drops in a bucket in punitive fees to the oil companies for ANY disaster.	RISK 06
Claudia Hanes	April 8, 2013	The study done and the conclusions drawn indicate that the study was neither independent, rigorous nor factual.	LEG 04
Claudia Hanes	April 8, 2013	Cleanup technologies have proven to be inefficient, ineffective and mostly useless as was the case with the Kalamazoo River pipeline rupture that still hasn't been cleaned up properly. The Arkansas pipeline rupture disaster proves this industry is no closer to effective management of these events than past spills.	RISK 14
Claudia Mcghee	April 5, 2013	We don't need more leaky pipelines and we certainly don't need more investment in fossil fuel infrastructure - we need investment in residential solar	ALT 01
Claudia Oakes	April 9, 2013	The end use of the refined oil in countries without restrictions on carbon dioxide emissions will add significantly to the risk of catastrophic global warming that will jeopardize ecosystems and coastal regions of the world.	PN 05, CLIM 17
Claudia Oakes	April 9, 2013	The history of other tar-sands projects demonstrate that transport of the highly corrosive crude tar-sands oil across the vulnerable watersheds of the central U.S. and refining it in along the Gulf coast of will require tremendous energy resources for construction and operation, and result in a vastly increased risk of pipeline ruptures, leaks, and contamination of both air and water resources over the proposed decades of operation.	RISK 13
Claudine Cremer	April 13, 2013	"NO PIPELINE" and advocate an immediate, aggressive transition to non- polluting alternative energy sources.	ALT 01
Clay Dennis	March 19, 2013	If you think profit is a justifiable reason for risking the health and safety of millions of Americans and farm crops and farm/ranch animals then you don't belong in government trusted with these kinds of decisions. Hope I make myself clear.	ACK
Clay G. Colson	March 24, 2013	The Department of State issued a draft supplemental environmental impact statement earlier this month. Astonishingly, that study finds that the pipeline won't contribute to climate change because if it isn't built the fossil fuel companies will find some other way to transport the tarsands oil.	PN 06

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Clay G. Colson	March 24, 2013	In the 1st place this decision is to be based on an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that is presently being prepared by corporations which are invested in TransCanada ... can you say conflict of interests? Any accurately prepared EIS could never make the claim that there would be no impacts from the pipeline, let alone the mining, transport, refining and eventual use of tar sands oil.	PRO 01
Clay Mckelvy	March 5, 2013	Endbridge's failure to pay for cleaning up its own spills, and the lack of any payment to the Oil Spill Liability Fund make Keystone XL the perfect tool for violation of Human Rights.	RISK 03
Clay Mckelvy	March 5, 2013	Second, the pipeline infrastructure is not designed for DilBit. Pressures of 1600psi are sure to rupture the older pipelines in Texas, and elsewhere.	RISK 11
Clay Mckelvy	March 5, 2013	Diluted Bitumen threatens our waterways and our atmosphere.	WRS 04
Clayton Price	April 5, 2013	If you think the spill which practically ruined the Yellowstone River from the first Keystone Pipeline is bad, than one can not imagine the disaster, waiting to happen from such a spill from the XL pipeline.	RISK 14
Clem Wilkes	April 22, 2013	Please do not jeopardize our Ogallala Aquifer by building this death project. Our descendants deserve better. You do not have a right to take away their chances for a good life by risking an oil spill or leak from the Keystone pipeline.	RISK 07
Clement Baratta	April 13, 2013	There is no remediation plan for a worse case sinario. Not one drop of oil will be committed to the USA. We presently are their number one customer and they are our largest importer of oil. With keystone we will be just one of their customers and we will have to find oil somewhere else for more money.	RISK 22, PN 07
Cleve Trmble MD FACS	April 22, 2013	SO NOW DO US ONE FAVOR: ROUTE THAT TUBE OF DEATH ABOVE GROUND LIKE THE TRANSALASKA PIPELINE SO LEAKS CAN BE DETECTED BY AMERICANS WHOSE LIVES DEPEND UPON IT; AND RUN IT OVER KEYSTONE'S EXISTING PATH WHERE EASEMENTS ARE IN PLACE SO THAT OUR LANDS WON'T BE STOLEN.	ACK
Cleve Trmble MD FACS	April 22, 2013	BUT BECAUSE OIL FLOATS AND DILBIT SINKS, CLEVER TRANS-CANADA GOT IT CLASSIFIED AS A NON-OIL, THUS ESCAPING PAYMENTS INTO THE OIL SPILL CLEAN-UP FUND. TRANS-CANADAS CONTRACTS SPECIFY THEY CAN ABANDON A SITE AND LEAVE APPARATUS IN PLACE.	LEG 08

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Cleve Trmble MD FACS	April 22, 2013	IT IS INCOMPREHENSIBLE THAT ACIDIC, ABRASIVE, CORROSIVE DILBIT PUMPED AT 160 DEGREES AND 1,200 PPSI THROUGH A TUBE OF INFERIOR FOREIGN-MADE STEEL FOR 1,700 MILES SURROUNDED BY CORROSIVE SOILS IN SHIFTING LANDSCAPES FOR INFINITE YEARS WILL NOT SPRING A LEAK. SO THE QUESTION BECOMES WHERE, WHEN AND HOW THAT LEAK IS HANDLED: ..... OTHER HORRIFIC LEAKS HAVE BEEN DETECTED ONLY BY PEOPLE IN THE SPILL'S PATH. BURYING THIS PIPE FOUR FEET UNDERGROUND AND BENEATH OUR RIVERS MAY TAKE IT OUT OF SIGHT BUT CAN NEVER TAKE IT OUT OF MIND. WE WILL PAY DEARLY FOR NOT BEING ABLE TO WATCH IT, FOR LEAVING THAT TO TRANS-CANADA'S DISINCENTIVE WHEREIN DIGGING UP EVERY LEAK WILL COST THEM MONEY AND PUBLICITY. SLOW DRIP, DRIP, DRIPS MIGHT NEVER BE DETECTED, REPORTED, OR REPAIRED -- AND WHAT IS NOW PURE WATER WILL, ONCE TAINTED, REMAIN FOREVER BAD.	RISK 07
Cleve Trmble MD FACS	April 22, 2013	IT IS REPREHENSIBLE THAT NO PHYSICIAN, HEALTH, OR ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY HAS VITAL INFORMATION ON THE CHEMICALS TRANS-CANADA USES TO SUSPEND THE DEADLY MIXTURE INTENDED TO FLOW THROUGH OUR LANDS AND WATERS. THEY COULD TELL US BUT THEY WONT, ARROGANTLY CLAIMING THEIR PROPRIETARY INTERESTS TRUMP OUR NEED TO BE PREPARED. BUT UNTIL WE KNOW EXACTLY WHAT'S IN THEIR PIPE WE WONT KNOW ITS REMEDIES. WHEN OUR FAMILIES ARE GASPING IS NOT THE MOMENT TO COUNT ON A FOREIGN CORPORATION TO TELL US, OR SELL US, AN ANTIDOTE.	RISK 12
Cleve Trmble MD FACS	April 22, 2013	DILBIT, HOWEVER, DOESN'T FLOAT: IT SINKS, AND IF SPILLED INTO GROUNDWATER THERE IS NO WIND OR WAVE TO MOVE IT TO AN ACCESSIBLE EDGE OR SURFACE. IT JUST PLUMBS EVER DEEPER AND THE POISONS THAT KEEP THIS AWFUL GOO IN SUSPENSION THEN DIFFUSE AND DISPERSE INTO THE CLOSED, DARK SUBTERRANEAN SPACE THAT COMMUNICATES WITH AQUIFER -- DESPITE KXL'S SUPPOSEDLY CHANGED COURSE. AND THIS AQUIFER, OUR LIFEBLOOD, EXTENDS BENEATH 174,000 SQUARE MILES OF GREAT PLAINS, SERVES AS DRINKING WATER FOR 80% OF HUMANS LIVING ABOVE IT, AND IRRIGATES OVER 30% OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.	RISK 20, RISK 08, WRG 01
Clif Cox	April 2, 2013	We need to focus on our clean renewable energy options now, not drag out a slow painful death of an exhausted resource! The oil companies want their profits, the people want sustainability.	ALT 01

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Clinton	April 22, 2013	This will not produce a million or more jobs like the Koch brothers would like us to believe it would. We have highways, bridges and road that need fixing that will truly create jobs that will help our economy now and in the future. Add on upgrading buildings and other projects we need to address that will create even more long term jobs. Again treaties are being broken with Native American tribes. How can we talk about other countries honoring their commitments when we do not honor our own.	PN 09, LEG 01, SO 02
Clinton Stark	April 15, 2013	Why should the people of the USA risk so much so Canada can pump to most dangerous type of crude, bitumen, to the Gulf so they can ship it to the world? This whole deal is a scam and you know it!	PN 07
Clover Campbell	April 22, 2013	we need to protect the Ogallala Aquifer.	WRG 01
Clyde Summerell	April 6, 2013	Keystone XL was a bad idea in March, and the April spill shows how bad even a small spill can be	RISK 13
Colby Brandt	April 22, 2013	Lets works on our own energy dependence here in Nebraska by utilizing wind power.	ALT 01
Colin Brown	April 11, 2013	he latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete. It ignores risk for toxic spills, catastrophic impacts on our climate, and the clear consensus among financial analysts that Keystone XL would be a tipping point for further tar sand development.	ACK
Colleen Casey	April 22, 2013	The Environmental Impact Report conducted by the State Department fails to adequately examine catastrophic climate impacts and the risk for toxic spills and the threats these would pose to water supplies.	RISK 07, CLIM 12
Colleen Moss	April 15, 2013	Please invest time and money into renewable energy sources that stop the advances of global warming. The future will be bright if we harvest solar, wind and the waves energy.	PN 02
Colleen Protzman	April 18, 2013	No guarantee the US will benefit from the oil once it is refined?	PN 07
Colleen Swisher	April 22, 2013	PLEASE lets develop ways to use safe available power from sun and wind! No digging up mother earth needed! No polluting of mother earth with these readily available power sources!	ALT 01
Collette Latimer	April 2, 2013	As proposed, the pipeline would cross five U.S. states (Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas), several major rivers (including the Missouri, Yellowstone, and Red Rivers), and aquifers that supply millions of Americans with drinking water and irrigated farmland. The construction and operation of the pipeline would bring substantial risks to the lives and livelihoods of those living along its route and near the refineries to which the tar sands oil would be directed.	ACK

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Collette Latimer	April 2, 2013	Moreover, tar sands oil produces three times more greenhouse gas emissions than crude oil, which would make our climate change problem worse. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has estimated that Keystone XL would increase annual carbon emissions by the equivalent of seven coal-fired power plants operating continuously.	ACK
Collette Latimer	April 2, 2013	The dangers from tar sands oil were made vividly real last Friday when thousands of barrels of tar sands oil gushed out in Arkansas, forcing residents to flee their homes. A similar accident in North Dakota spilled 21,000 gallons of oil and in one year, Keystone I, which runs from Canada through Illinois, had 14 reported leaks.	RISK 14
Collin Minert	March 28, 2013	ALL the scientific evidence leads us to necessity of dealing directly with the issue, and fast-tracking ourselves into alternative energy sources	PN 02
Collin Rees	March 29, 2013	This issue holds special relevance to me as a Nebraskan whose state will be directly affected by the route of the pipeline, and hence extremely affected in hugely negative fashion when it spills.	RISK 07
Collin Smith	March 4, 2013	This new pipeline is exactly the opposite kind of infrastructure building our country needs to be doing right now.	ACK
Columbine Phoenix	March 8, 2013	Above and beyond sacrificing American lives, health, and property for the profit... to sell... fuel to foreigners, there's one overwhelming issue... - creating a new super-greenhouse gasoline... when we should be going the exact opposite direction.	PN 02
Columbine Phoenix	April 3, 2013	The oil doesn't get used in America, and Americans don't get permanent jobs or more affordable energy. Economically, this project can only do harm by widening the wealth gap - above which there is no accountability, no meaning to law. You cannot effectively regulate an industry so wealthy that it simply writes off fines, of whatever magnitude, as a cost of doing business.	PN 04, PN 01
Columbine Phoenix	April 3, 2013	Mayflower, Arkansas spill. This isn't some conspiracy theory. This is something that really happened, and will happen many more times, on a MUCH larger scale, if you allow the Keystone XL pipeline to go through.	RISK 14
Combelic	April 18, 2013	A "pinhole" leak of that magnitude, detected within the parameters defined by Keystone, would indeed be classified as a "large" spill. <a href="https://ecmp.nebraska.gov/deq-seis/DisplayDoc.aspx?DocID=rS4EfCIRTXYmhsx9VfRjTQ%3d%3d">https://ecmp.nebraska.gov/deq-seis/DisplayDoc.aspx?DocID=rS4EfCIRTXYmhsx9VfRjTQ%3d%3d</a> , page 6-26.	RISK 15

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Combelic	April 18, 2013	According to the State Department's Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement of the Keystone XL pipeline, a pinhole leak could create a medium to large spill due to the difficulties ... to detect such a leak. The paragraph goes on to say that Keystone's leak detection systems, would detect leaks to a level of approximately 1.5 percent to 2 percent of the pipeline flow rate within 102 minutes. <a href="http://I/keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/documents/organization/205638.pdf">http: I /keystonepipeline-xl.state. gov I documents/ organization/205638. pdf</a> , page 3.13-24	RISK 15
Combelic	April 18, 2013	The safe drinking water level for benzene is 5 parts per billion. This would mean that, due to a "pinhole" leak, enough benzene would be spilled to contaminate 89 to 178 billion gallons of water. According to the U.S. Geological Survey's High Plains Regional Ground-water study, "The second largest ground-water use, 418 million gallons per day (Mgall day), is for domestic drinking water. Almost 2 million people rely on the High Plains aquifer for their drinking water." <a href="http://co.water.usgs.gov/nawqa/hpgw/factsheets/DENNEHYFS1.html">http://co.water.usgs.gov/nawqa/hpgw I factsheets/DENNEHYFS 1.html</a> That would mean that a "pinhole" leak would release an amount of Benzene that could contaminate enough water for 2 million people to drink for up to 425 days.	RISK 30, RISK 07
Comfort	April 18, 2013	Oil has become an increasingly shrinking resource and with its non-renewable status, we are going to run out. Therefore, shouldn't we instead put our efforts into renewable energy resources?	PN 02
ConnellC	April 18, 2013	I don't believe the route has completely gone around the Sandhills, a very fragile ecosystem. Experience has shown me how hard it is to stop the sand from blowing once the vegetation has been removed it is not easily reseeded. The drought we have been experiencing will make it impossible	WRG 03, SOIL 07
ConnellK	April 18, 2013	I don't think that Trans Canada or any other foreign, for profit, private corporation; should have the power of eminent domain or condemnation powers to STEAL the property from the citizens of Nebraska, only to benefit Trans Canada and their stockholders!!!!!! This is not in my best interest or in our National Interest!!!!!!!!!!	LEG 02

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ConnellK	April 18, 2013	This pipeline is an EXPORT pipeline for the providence of Alberta Canada to expo'rt it's Tar Sands Oil to the Gulf of Mexico, to a refinery "Motiva", which is owned by Saudi Arabia and Royal Dutch Shell, that the U.S. taxpayers paid to have retrofitted to refine the tar sands oil, "dillbit"; which is in a foreign trade zone that does not pay taxes to any state or Federal government treasury, which the refined products and "dillbit" are exported out of the Gulf Of Mexico into an international market place, none of which is going to stay and be used in any U.S. markets; there by NO benefit to me or any one else in the U.S.; which will cause an increase in the price of fuel at the pump; which will be no benefit to us and will be no energy security for the U.S. and it's people, the only energy security will to Alberta and all the Oil companies doing business in Canada.	PN 07
ConnellK	April 18, 2013	We caught the U.S. State Department in a conflict of interest with Cardno Entrix and Hillary Clinton and election manager first time around. Then Nebraska Department Environmental Quality in a conflict of interest with HDR. Then again the U.S. State Department again in a conflict of interest with ERM {Environmental Resources Management Group}. All three of these companies do and have done work for Trans Canada in the past and in the future and Trans Canada recommended them to do the three E.I.S.'s. HOW ABOUT CONFLICT OF INTEREST.	PRO 01, LEG 17
ConnellK	April 18, 2013	Trans Canada is not paying into the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund so it is not paying in it's fair amount to clean up spills from it's own pipeline. Trans Canada is only liable for the first \$350 million to clean it's own mess!!!!!! That's no benefit to any of us here today!!!!!!!	SO 15, RISK 03
ConnellKevin	April 18, 2013	The saying is that we have 1,000's miles of pipelines in North America all over the places. So if that is the case then put them in corridors and have them run them in corridors. TransCanada has established a corridor with Keystone 1 that runs down from Yankton, South Dakota to Steele City, Nebraska. So what the big problem with that using common sense again.	ALT 03
ConnellKevin	April 18, 2013	I haven't seen a lot of things in the final EIS that I thought that would be in it. No core boring in the route area and no indigenous walk thru which is important in this situation.	LEG 04
ConnellKevin	April 18, 2013	Attached document contains 40+ pages of well logs, geologs and associated maps from the Nebraska DNR that are applicable to the area.	REF

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ConnellKevin	April 18, 2013	Let's speak about leaks for a bit. If this such great technology that TransCanada uses, can't detect 1.5% to 2 % of flow loss. That is 12,000 to 16,000 barrels per day out of 830,000 barrels. That amount of 504,000 to 672,000 gallons of dilbit that would leak in our sands and water. <b>THAT IS NOT GOOD.</b>	RISK 15
Connie Ball	March 14, 2013	Your report on the Keystone XL pipeline was written by a company paid to do so by the oil company?	PRO 01
Connie Bhimireddy	April 10, 2013	I also disagree with all the tax subsidies big oil gets. We should not even be considering investing in fossil fuels at all. instead, we should be turning the page and investing in renewable energies by giving those tax incentives/subsidies to green energy.	ALT 01
Connie Biggers	April 9, 2013	After the tragic tar sands oil spills in Mayflower, Arkansas and Otter Tail County, Minnesota, it's clear that tar sands oil is not safe and not worth the risk.	ACK
Connie Bloom	March 17, 2013	"The Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline was written by a consulting firm that also works for TransCanada, the company that will build the pipeline."	PRO 01
Connie Call	March 19, 2013	The procedure to produce tar sands oil is three times more polluting than conventional oil production.	ACK
Connie Call	March 19, 2013	I believe the impact on the climate has been miscalculated by the State Department review and strongly urge President Obama to stand by his promise to confront interests destructive to the climate and consequent well being of human and all life forms.	CLIM 18
Connie Call	March 19, 2013	The pipeline would expose communities in it's path to potential toxic spills and enormous vegetation destruction	RISK 07
Connie Dunn	March 17, 2013	The high risk of pollution from the volatile Tar Sands oil far outweighs any monetary benefits.	PN 05
Connie Field	April 9, 2013	If this oil spill happened in my neighborhood, I would be filing a lawsuit against the owner of the pipeline and anyone that allowed it to go thru. To allow one that is ten times larger is downright stupid. Get your head out and tell the truth of what could happen and the damaging impact on any area that has a spill like this. <b>NO TO THE KEYSTONE XL.</b>	ACK
Connie Hannigan	April 2, 2013	his pipeline will create nothing but problems for the environment, our climate, and U.S. families.	CLIM 14
Connie Hicks	March 28, 2013	the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement was done by the very people who people who worked for TransCanada and that TransCanada will benefit the most from the XL pipeline,	PRO 01
Connie Maxson	April 16, 2013	If there is no clear plan of how to clean up tar sand, there should be no permit for it.	RISK 05

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Connie Moloney	April 17, 2013	The negative effects toward wildlife,	ACK
Connie Moloney	April 17, 2013	The negative effects toward... Soils...	ACK
Connie Moloney	April 17, 2013	The negative effects toward... groundwater contamination from leaks, spills, or releases	RISK 07
Connie Rayer	April 15, 2013	There are much better, more sustainable ways of providing jobs than this tar sands oil pipeline...Let's expend our capital and provide good jobs through intense public/private investment in renewable energy sources.	SO 05
Connie Smallman	March 20, 2013	Pipeline oil is,better for the environment than the pollution of rail and trucking.	ACK
Connie Smallman	March 20, 2013	The most important thing for our economy is creating jobs, this pipeline will be able to give many of the members of my union local 49 many jobs,that are needed.	SO 06
Connie Weichman	April 15, 2013	The original route of the Keystone XL pipeline would have crossed our property and property that we lease... We signed the easement with great reluctance. We were pressured to sign.	LEG 02
Connie Weichman	April 15, 2013	This pipeline is not in the best interest of the United States. It will only fill the pockets of the politicians and big corporations.	PN 08
Connie Weiss	April 13, 2013	I just learned that an amendment to the Budget Bill encouraging support of the Keystone XL has passed. How could a majority of senators elected to represent the interests of the people (including life and the pursuit of happiness)pass such a quality of life destroying Keystone supporting amendment?	ACK
		I find it a negligent act, and I will point an accusatory finger at the pipeline company as well as our government.	
Connolly	April 18, 2013	Our state and federal government, its elected officials failed to protect the people and the environment.....How could our representatives allow material such as tar sands fuel to flow through pipelines, whether new or old, when no one has any ide a how to clean it up, nor do they know the health implications when we breathe in the vapors.	RISK 07
Connolly	April 18, 2013	So before you vote on approving the Keystone, I personally invite each and every one of you, come to Michigan, please come and spend some time. Look at the river. Look at the water. Come in and take a swim and see how safe you feel allowing another pipeline to come in.	RISK 07
Connolly	April 18, 2013	I'm a resident of Michigan, where close to 1 million gallons of tar sand spilled into Talmadge Creek in the Kalamazoo River. Approximately 40 miles of freshwater, riverbank, wetlands, wildlife and hundreds of residents have been harmed by the spill... You speak about job growth during this whole afternoon. Before this spill, I had never heard of that or seen a single worker in our area. But for the last 32 months, we've been inundated by workers. So when you talk about job growth, the only job growth that I have seen is them coming to clean up our spill.	SO 02, RISK 07

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ConnollyS	April 18, 2013	Why would you approve the construction of another pipeline when existing lines constructed over 30 years ago possess defects that have not been corrected and are regulated by state and/or federal policies which are lacking.	LEG 11
ConnollyS	April 18, 2013	Enclosed CD regarding the Kalamazoo River spill.	REF
ConnollyS	April 18, 2013	When the - spill occurred in my hometown, first responders and county health officials were caught off guard. A lack of training, lack of communication and the failure to properly evacuate residents, coupled with all of the unknowns, led to this tragic event. Say unknown because this spill was the first of its kind. I find it unconscionable that the health and well-being of our environment and our citizens has been set aside for the sake of tar sand oil, which little is known about the effects at this time.	RISK 08
Connor Murray	March 2, 2013	The notion that blocking the Keystone XL pipeline will not have a effect on tar sand production is absolutely absurd and stupid. Did you guys when doing the review talk to people in the Industry of the Canadian Government? Everyone of them has said that with out the Pipeline the Tar Sands are DEAD!!!	PN 06
Constance Buck	April 1, 2013	YOU ARE PSYCHOTIC, QUITE FRANKLY, IF YOU THINK THIS MAKES ANYONE PROFIT with the exception of the energy companies.	PN 08
Constance Keith	April 22, 2013	The Pipeline should not go through fragile and precious sandhills and aquifer of Nebraska. My grandchildren should not have to live with the devastation of a leak.	WRG 04, RISK 07
Constance Voget	March 19, 2013	MY COMMITMENT TO ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE has motivated my political and environmental activism for years. as well as motivating changes in my lifestyle. I am aghast that the Keystone pipeline would have a carbon footprint equivalent to five and a half million new cars on the road per year. I am aghast at the toll on human health it would take.	ACK
Constance Voget	March 19, 2013	I am aghast that the TransCanada pipeline had over a dozen spills in its first year.	RISK 26
Constance Warner	April 3, 2013	In effect, tar sands oil in a pipeline is hot, acid, toxic sandpaper. Even if the stuff doesn't corrode the pipeline from the inside, the resulting heat can corrode the pipeline from the OUTSIDE.	RISK 11
Cooper Millard	April 13, 2013	And after the recent tar sands spill in Arkansas along with hundreds of other incidents over the last few years, it's clear this pipeline will never be safe	RISK 14
Coralie Pryde	April 22, 2013	Building the pipeline encourages a project that will devastate vast regions of the Canadian Boreal forest, destroying an important resource for both wildlife and carbon sequestration. The negative effects of the extraction of fuel from tar sands fall particularly hard on the native American tribes living near the region where the tar sands extraction is occurring or whose water supply comes from that region. Thus tar sands extraction is, at a minimum, an extreme case of environmental injustice.	CU 05, CU 01

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Coralie Pryde	April 22, 2013	First, it is quite clear that completion of the proposed pipeline will have little direct effect on the U.S. oil supply, because most of this product is destined for overseas markets including China. The predictions are that completion of the pipeline will lead to diversion of more Canadian crude from the U.S. market, leading to significantly increased prices in the Midwest. The jobs that will be created by this pipeline will be mostly short-term construction jobs that require special skills. The number of full-time jobs for Americans once the pipeline is completed is only 35, according to a recent State Department report.	PN 05
Coralie Pryde	April 22, 2013	The combination of lighter-than-water toxic hydrocarbons and the heavier-than-water bituminous sludge is highly destructive to aquatic life and difficult to clean up without inflicting further damage through dredging.	RISK 08
Coralie Pryde	April 22, 2013	The difficulties involved in any attempts to clean up pipeline leaks of diluted bitumen similar to that proposed to be transported by the Keystone XL have unfortunately been well-documented in the cases of spills in the Yellowstone River in Montana and the Kalamazoo River.	RISK 08
Cordelia Hershey	March 24, 2013	a few construction jobs that will most likely go to a traveling crew - not locals who are risking their water quality for this project.	SO 03
Cordelia Lyons	April 4, 2013	Current pipeline regulations and spill-response methods are completely inadequate for the higher risks posed by tar sands.	RISK 08
Cordelia Lyons	April 4, 2013	bitumen that remains after benzene and other solvents evaporate is thick and heavy -- it sinks in water.	RISK 12
Corey Cress	April 22, 2013	1,000 water bodies across 3 states and 875 miles threatening drinking water for people, farms, and ranches with a devastating tar sands spill.	RISK 07
Corinne Alexander	April 4, 2013	Tar sands oil creates even more global warming pollution than traditional oil production, it would worsen the climate crisis.	CLIM 05
Corinne Hitchcock	April 5, 2013	These pipelines and the toxins they infuse our world with are in direct opposition to positive turnarounds on extremes of climate warming.	CLIM 14
Cornelia Hansen MT(ASCP)	April 22, 2013	The MSDS form goes into detail on what to use if there happens a spill, or it should get into someones eye, or someone accidentally ingests said material and who to call for assistance. My question is: Why doesnt TransCanada have to tell the public what they are using to make bitumen flow down a 36 inch pipe? What would first responders use should there be a fire or spill? Surely this is more caustic or toxic than liquid hand soap or white out and has huge ramifications for emergency personnel.	RISK 12, RISK 05
Cornelia Kelley	March 1, 2013	The tar sands oil is the filthiest oil in the world (emitting 3X as much CO2 as regular sweet crude) and allowing the pipeline to be built will allow the increased extraction of this carbon " <a href="http://bomb.it">http://bomb.it</a> "bomb.it MUST be stopped.	CLIM 05

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Cornell	April 23, 2013	The apparent conflicts of interest from key Enterprise Resources Management project team members which would seem to contradict ERM's certification to be conflict free. As someone who has been responsible for Corporate certifications relevant to federal procurement activities, including conflict certifications, the writer believes there is enough circumstantial evidence to call into question the veracity of ERM's certification, therefore potentially undermining their entire report findings.	PRO 01
Corrie Noah	April 15, 2013	... is it not our nation's goal to make the transition to more sustainable energy practices? Oil is no longer the solution to a need for energy sources, we need to halt projects such as this in order to aid the push for green energy and a more sustainable industry.	PN 02
Cory McGinn	April 22, 2013	Please take a real and close look at the geography of our state and the proposed "new" route. The water in the aquifer is essential to the economy of Nebraska.	ACK
Cory Parks	April 4, 2013	Tar sands is very toxic and it would be detrimental to the health of everyone.	ACK
Cory Parks	April 4, 2013	We need to stop using fossil fuels it is very inefficient and extremely outdated.	PN 02
Cory Parks	April 4, 2013	Even though they say it is safe it really is not safe because a pipeline breaking is inevitable just due to the pressure	RISK 14
Courtney	April 18, 2013	The indigenous tribes, I would like to ask our government, haven't we done enough to them? Haven't we desecrated their land, haven't we disrespected and lied and taken enough from them?	EJ 01
Courtney Campbell	March 19, 2013	This could have dangerous consequences for us all, even those who will make money off of it. Creating some jobs without first doing research into the environmental effects of this pipeline is reckless and short-sighted.	LEG 04
Courtney Couch	April 11, 2013	Our track record for oil spills in this country is abysmal. ....	ACK
Courtney Kerns	April 21, 2013	Our nation cannot acknowledge the threat of climate change while simultaneously enabling a massive project that accelerates it. I do not want our nation to sanction the complete annihilation of this formerly pristine, carbon-storing boreal ecosystem that tar sands hydrocarbon extraction is causing.	CLIM 06
Courtney Marshall	April 22, 2013	I support job growth, but understand that the number of jobs TransCanada claims will be created has been vastly overestimated. These jobs also will be only temporarily.	PN 01
Courtney Marshall	April 22, 2013	I fear that the pipeline will leak and destroy sacred land, the Sandhills and a fresh water supply that we all value more than the oil that we do not produce and will never use.	RISK 07, RISK 05, WRG 01
Courtney Roberts	April 15, 2013	They are accident prone and dump the cost of clean-up onto tax payers and affected residents.	SO 10
Covell	April 18, 2013	...push toward a renewable energy future and away from the fading dirty fossil fuel economy...	PN 02

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Craig Baxter	March 16, 2013	....with your[Obama] second term, the cancellation of the Keystone XL pipeline and lessening the demand for oil extracted from tar sands being one of them.	ACK
Craig Cogger	April 22, 2013	Approving the pipeline will all but assure that the tar sands will be exploited at increasing rates. Rejecting the pipeline will slow tar sands development – and ultimately stop it. Alternative pipeline routes to the west and east are facing fierce opposition for sound environmental and economic reasons and unlikely to survive scrutiny. Rail just does not seem viable for transporting large amounts of tar sands crude – and opposition will also be fierce to any massive rail plan. The opposition is not just from environmentalists, but from First Nations people whose cultures and lands will be irreparably harmed, scientists who are all too aware of the real costs, and concerned citizens across the US and Canada.	PN 06
Craig Gerlach	April 19, 2013	Destroying Canadian waterways, poisoning the indigenous people of the region, just to make a few Texans rich evading taxes, selling the final product off to Europe as fuel oil, how does this benefit America?	PN 05
Craig Gerlach	April 19, 2013	For some reason it [crude oil] isn't classified as an oil and companies are exempt from clean-up, why is this?	SO 15
Craig Morse	April 5, 2013	Focus on clean and green energy to provide more jobs.	SO 05
Craig Ochsner	April 22, 2013	And you know perfectly well that these people will twist words and data as it suits them. They will twist truths with half truths with lies. They will not be honest with the data they present.	ACK
Craig Privett	April 22, 2013	It is a common belief that the displacement of Native Americans, as well as blatant environmental disregard, are things of the past. However, permitting the Keystone XL Pipeline to be built will be a clear display of those antiquated practices.	ACK
Craig Randleman	March 11, 2013	I was disturbed upon reading the report that it failed to include a comprehensive or accurate analysis of the climate impact of the proposed pipeline. The science appears clear that the release of these hydrocarbons into the climate will significantly increase the effect of greenhouse gases on our environment.	CLIM 12
Craig Williams Ii	April 1, 2013	Approving the Keystone XL pipeline is the same as signing a death sentence for our children and grandchildren.	ACK
Craig Williams Ii	April 1, 2013	Approving the Keystone XL pipeline is the same as signing a death sentence for our children and grandchildren. Please say no to this and any other fossil fuel expansion program!	PN 05
Creason	April 18, 2013	Have you thought of transporting by train?	ALT 04
Cristine Mincheff	March 10, 2013	repair our infrastructure, (How much gasoline is wasted on bad roads and ill-planned buildings?)	ALT 02
Cronin	April 18, 2013	But much of the basis -- most of the basis that you all are assuming are based on assumptions and lies told by TransCanada.	ACK

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Cronin	April 18, 2013	Water security is national security. Water security is our national security. Our Constitution is a national security, both of which are a threat with this pipeline.	ACK
Cronin	April 18, 2013	When a tar sands company removes the Boreal Forest, then plants, some trees, it doesn't bring back the forest or the diversity.	CU 01
Cronin	April 18, 2013	Terrorism is defined as the use of threats or violence for coercion, especially for political purpose. TransCanada has committed endless fraudulent claims that they had the rights of our government to use eminent domain to scare landowners and did.	LEG 02
Cronin	April 18, 2013	When a tar sands pipeline tears up the last of the pristine prairies and spills into our water and promises to fix the impossible, we are left with a hopeless future.	RISK 07
Crumly	April 18, 2013	I used to live in the Sandhills. That was about a year and a half ago. DEQ maps in 2011 showed that Holt County, all of Holt County was in the Sandhills... That identical map, DEQ, one year later, one month before the governor's approval, showed that we weren't in the Sandhills. In fact, the Sandhills had disappeared. Justification for placing the pipeline came through because it wasn't in the Sandhills. They had disappeared...Whether you call it Sandhills or not, the land is uniquely fragile and permeable. The Natural Resources Conservation Service has deemed this land highly erodible. It means it is among the nation's most fragile land.	SOIL 08
Crumly	April 18, 2013	The permeability of our sandy soil, along with the close proximity to the aquifer, makes wise stewardship critical. The absorption rates of our soil can be understood by imagining a 1-inch rain. Surface puddles last a matter of maybe an hour.	WRG 01
Cruz	March 15, 2013	As I understand it, most of the refined product will be shipped out of Texas to overseas destinations. We, the citizenry will get the carbon, air pollution and any disasters related to spills and leaks from this project and very little else.	CLIM 12
Cruz	March 15, 2013	US government scientists have stated that this project could put us over the carbon tipping point with the massive amounts of carbon that will be released.	CLIM 14
Cruz	March 15, 2013	The number of long term jobs it creates are minimal at best. Granted it does create a number of short term jobs but that being any kind of meaningful benefit is a smoke screen.	SO 04
Crystal Dreisbach	March 1, 2013	You may think it has many benefits for our country, but in reality it would be utterly disastrous for our environment.	PN 08
Crystal Huang	March 26, 2013	The amount of carbon that's buried in Alberta, if released into the atmosphere, will take us quickly past the 2 degree limit, guaranteeing calamitous results for all of life.	CLIM 05
Crystal Huang	March 26, 2013	The process of extraction and refining of tarsands oil is a toxic operation. The resulting fuels sicken the communities that live nearby.	CU 02

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Crystal Huang	March 26, 2013	On critical evaluation, TransCanada's job estimates are overblown. Keystone XL Pipeline is a short-term solution to solve a long-term problem with a high cost. We have renewable and non-toxic sources of energy that are already proving their viability. We should be doubling down on them and closing shop on the non-renewables. Solar and wind industries can also create jobs. In the meantime, a way of representing the true cost of burning fossil fuel, such as a carbon tax, will generate revenue and ease the lives of struggling Americans.	PN 03, ALT 01, SO 02, SO 05, SO 16
Crystal Huang	March 26, 2013	Pipelines leak. They always do. Detection and fail safety mechanisms fail, as we have learned time and time again. Tarsands oil is especially corrosive and laden with cancer-causing chemicals that we do not want to pollute the ground, water and air with. The cost of the clean-up will only be unimaginable.	RISK 14
Crystal Sato	April 22, 2013	We cannot risk this to the Ogallala Aquifer whose water is relied upon by several states.	WRG 01
Curt Lamb	March 18, 2013	It's time to start saying no to new sources of fossil fuel (especially ones that are known to be dirtier than average) and yes to renewables.	ALT 01
Curtis Clark	March 14, 2013	Any complete environmental assessment will include the environmental effects of the pollution, including carbon dioxide, generated by the extraction and combustion of the tar sands, and the environmental effects of refining the tar sands to that point.	CLIM 05
Curtis Hageland	April 11, 2013	I hope that sooner than later, the decision makers on our planet will stop playing politics with climate science. The costs of burning 600 million years of sequestered carbon in a few generations far outweigh the benefits, which accrue to too few, and too privileged entities.	PN 05
Cw Gentry	March 11, 2013	What are the alternatives to the pipeline? Will the oil be transported by truck? How much oil can one truck spill compared to a pipeline? How close will the proposed pipeline come to Yellowstone, a national treasure? Can we replace the oil obtained from tar sands with alternative fuels, saving piping high carbon oil for a last resort? Is the existing pipeline at full capacity? Can we not just build the southern half and use or expand the current northern half?	ALT 10, ALT 01
Cw Gentry	March 11, 2013	Have we weighed all the alternatives against the risk, as well as where the motives for its construction? Profit, I mean.	
Cw Gentry	March 11, 2013	By the oil company's definition we could get 100% of our oil domestically, but as the world market price per barrel isn't tied to source the price of a gallon of gasoline wouldn't drop a penny. Just more profits would flow into the oil company's hands.	PN 05
Cyndi Bruner	April 15, 2013	Are there any plans in place for disaster??	RISK 05

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Cyndy Mckeen	April 23, 2013	Now this pipeline that is of a type that cannot be guaranteed to be safe, threatens their state, and others. It has been confirmed by multiple studies that the # of jobs provided is minimal and often temporary. It is a huge gamble, with no promise of environmental protection, all to deliver a filthy fuel that will pollute the air when it is consumed.	PN 05
Cyndara Morgan	April 3, 2013	TransCanada's first Keystone pipeline leaked 12 times in its first 12 months.	RISK 26
Cynthia	April 3, 2013	The good of our planet is to move towards solar/wind energy	ALT 01
Cynthia A Craig	April 1, 2013	LET's develop lower cost alternative energy options for Americans and, their homes, NOW.	ALT 01
Cynthia A Tracy	March 9, 2013	Your administration recently released its draft environmental review of Keystone XL, but it fails to include the project's serious effects on wildlife, habitat, and climate change. Please make sure these impacts are included in the final review, before you make your ultimate decision on whether to allow the Keystone XL pipeline to be built.	LEG 04
Cynthia A Tracy	March 9, 2013	If Big Oil gets its way, the Keystone XL pipeline would drive the expansion of tar sands oil in Canada. Many negative impacts will be felt, including pushing already threatened caribou herds towards extinction as more and more of their dwindling forest habitat is destroyed.	PN 06
Cynthia Armstrong	March 20, 2013	Please take the time to listen to America, we need this pipeline. It is just one step into the right direction of "SECURITY and STABILITY" for the United States of America.	PN 01
Cynthia Bonnet	March 20, 2013	Please look at what can go wrong and protect your people by stopping this project. Focus on green energy. Put solar panels in the sunny regions and windmills where the wind blows constantly then invest in a grid system. This makes sense in the long run to make our country independent, clean and safe.	ALT 01
Cynthia Bonnet	March 20, 2013	As a farmer, my ability to produce food depends on the environment and climate. Climate change is definitely real! We have seen it from the weather extremes from massive flooding and the huge drought. If you allow this project to continue you will be responsible for the effects on our food production for future generations!	CLIM 17
Cynthia Bonnet	March 20, 2013	This pipeline will allow Canada to export this oil through the Gulf via our country. Any spillage in the pipeline will contaminate our land and water that we need to survive!	RISK 14
Cynthia Briscoe	March 11, 2013	This would not reduce the price of oil at the pump. It would only put more moeny in the executive pockets of big oil companies at the expense of our environment. Oil-driven economy is a dinosaur. Let's invest in clean energy.	PN 04, PN 02
Cynthia Disanto	March 14, 2013	better solar wind and other energy which does not involved ruining the land peoples property the environment water and our quality of life in the USA	ALT 01

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Cynthia Elliott	April 13, 2013	I find fault with the GHG lifecycle analysis. I believe it is a biased and unfair conclusion that both approval or denial of the pipeline will have a insignificant impact on the rate of extraction of tar sands. This seems to be based purely on a an assumption that - because it is financially viable - tar sands will just be transported by train if there is no pipeline.	CLIM 05
Cynthia Elliott	April 13, 2013	While, it is only identified as "likely" that the amount of crude processed in the US would remain the same or increase regardless of the existence of a pipeline, it seems equally "likely" that it might decrease, if the pipeline were denied and alternative transportation options such as greater fuel efficiency, better public transportation and non-fossil fuel transport options such as bicycles were pursued in greater force under the acknowledgement that the burning of fossil fuels emits GHGs and contributes to climate change.	CLIM 17
Cynthia Elliott	April 13, 2013	Unfortunately, any energy transition will result it some losses, but it is time to start focusing on fossil fuel alternatives.	PN 02
Cynthia Elliott	April 13, 2013	With the two most recent spill events in Arkansas involving both a pipeline and a tanker train, it is becoming increasingly apparent to many Americans that the transportation of tar sands is a risky option for securing fuel sources.	PN 05
Cynthia Elliott	April 13, 2013	Furthermore, by restricting access to US refineries, Canadian tar sands extraction companies would be forced to seek out alternative markets and would face daunting challenges to pursue pipeline construction to the east or to the west as there are numerous communities that would protest and combat such pathways.	PN 06
Cynthia Elliott	April 13, 2013	we cannot exclude the impact denial of the proposed pipeline would have on the public's view of tar sands and its wider acceptance in the U.S. As the market analysis shows, oil sands production could decrease by 2030 with denial of the pipeline.	PN 06
Cynthia Elliott	April 13, 2013	Although oil companies responsible for such spills are financially responsible for clean up and compensation, their financial burden will never equal the environmental burden of clean up which is truly incalculable and should not be taken lightly.	RISK 03
Cynthia Elliott	April 13, 2013	Moreover, the likelihood of small spills is extremely high so we can assume there would be numerous spills. Although the pipeline pathway has been altered slightly, these could still contaminate farm land, water supplies and wildlife habitats.	RISK 15
Cynthia G Powell	April 22, 2013	Please focus on developing clean energy alternatives to save our planet.	PN 02
Cynthia G Powell	April 22, 2013	Do not allow the Building of the TRANSCANADA Pipeline that will go thru the NE. Ogallala Aquifer. Do not risk another oil disaster that will put our water in jeopardy.	RISK 07
Cynthia G. Riley	April 20, 2013	It makes no sense to threaten the environment so seriously when we could be pursuing ecologically sound practices in conserving energy and developing sustainable new sources through wind, solar and water possibilities.	ALT 01

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Cynthia Giles	April 22, 2013	We are concerned, however, that the DSEIS does not provide a detailed analysis of the Keystone Corridor Alternative routes, which would parallel the existing Keystone Pipeline and likely further reduce potential environmental impacts to groundwater resources. By determining that these routes are not reasonable, the DSEIS does not provide an analysis of their potential impacts sufficient to enable a meaningful comparison to the proposed route and other alternatives.	ALT 03
Cynthia Giles	April 22, 2013	With regard to the estimated GHG emissions from construction and operation of the proposed Project- primarily emissions associated with electrical generation for the pumping stations - we recommend that the Department of State explore specific commitments that TransCanada might make to implement the mitigation measures recommended in the DSEIS. This would complement the significant efforts already made to reduce the risk of spills and ensure community safety. Specifically, we recommend a focus on pumping station energy efficiency and use of renewable energy, as well as investment in other carbon mitigation options.	CLIM 03
Cynthia Giles	April 22, 2013	...we recommend using monetized estimates of the social cost of the GHG emissions from a barrel of oil sands crude compared to average U.S. crude. If GHG intensity of oil sands crude is not reduced, over a 50 year period the additional C02-e from oil sands crude transported by the pipeline could be as much as 935 million metric tons. It is this difference in GHG intensity - between oil sands and other crudes - that is a major focus of the public debate about the climate impacts of oil sands crude.	CLIM 16
Cynthia Giles	April 22, 2013	... the DSEIS outlines ongoing efforts by the government of Alberta to reduce the GHG emissions associated with development of oil sands crude in Alberta. EPA recommends that the Final EIS complement this discussion with an exploration of specific ways that the U.S. might work with Canada to promote further efforts to reduce GHG emissions associated with the production of oil sands crude, including a joint focus on carbon capture and storage projects and research, as well as ways to improve energy efficiency associated with extraction technologies.	CLIM 19
Cynthia Giles	April 22, 2013	Based on our review, we have rated the DSEIS as E0-2 ("Environmental Objections- Insufficient Information") (see enclosed "Summary of Rating Definitions and Follow-up Actions").	LEG 04

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Cynthia Giles	April 22, 2013	We note that the discussion in the DSEIS regarding energy markets, while informative, is not based on an updated energy-economic modeling effort. The DSEIS includes a discussion of rail logistics and the potential growth of rail as a transport option, however we recommend that the Final EIS provide a more careful review of the market analysis and rail transport options. This analysis should include further investigation of rail capacity and costs, recognizing the potential for much higher per barrel rail shipment costs than presented in the DSEIS. This analysis should consider how the level and pace of oil sands crude production might be affected by higher transportation costs and the potential for congestion impacts to slow rail transport of crude.	PN 05
Cynthia Giles	April 22, 2013	We recommend that the Department of State provide an opportunity for public review and comment on the scope of the analysis, and an opportunity for public comment on a draft of the analysis when it is completed. We also recommend that the Final EIS consider requiring TransCanada to establish a network of sentinel or monitoring wells along the length of the pipeline, especially in sensitive or ecologically important areas, as well as where water supply wells are located and at stream crossings to provide a practical means for early detection of leaks that are below the proposed detection limit (1.5- 2%) of the pipeline flow rate.	PRO 06
Cynthia Giles	April 22, 2013	We recommend that the Final EIS more clearly acknowledge that in the event of a spill to water, it is possible that large portions of dilbit will sink and that submerged oil significantly changes spill response and impacts. We also recommend that the Final EIS include means to address the additional risks of releases that may be greater for spills of dilbit than other crudes.	RISK 08, RISK 03
Cynthia Giles	April 22, 2013	...we recommend including the following measures as permit conditions: • Requiring that the emergency response plan, as well as contingency plans address submerged oil, as well as floating oil, including in a cold weather response; • Requiring pre-positioned response assets, including equipment that can address submerged oil; • Requiring spill drills and exercises that include strategies and equipment deployment to address floating and submerged oil; and • Requiring that emergency response and oil spill response plans be reviewed by EPA.	RISK 08, RISK 05

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Cynthia Giles	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS also recognizes that dissolved components of the dilbit that may be transported through the pipeline, such as benzene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and heavy metals, could be slowly released back to the water column for many years after a release and could cause long-term chronic toxicological impacts to organisms in both the benthic and pelagic portions of the aquatic environment. We recommend that the Final EIS more clearly recognize that this characteristic of dilbit is different from the fate and transport of oil contaminants associated with conventional crude oil and refined product spills from pipelines. For that reason we recommend that as a permit condition TransCanada be required to develop a plan for long term sampling/monitoring in the event of an oil discharge to assess and monitor these impacts as part of the spill response plan. In addition, we recommend that the permit require TransCanada to provide detailed Material Safety Data Sheets and information about the diluent and the source crude oil to support response preparations and address safety concerns in advance of any spills.	RISK 12
Cynthia Giles	April 22, 2013	EPA appreciates TransCanada's commitment to conduct cleanup and restoration and to provide alternative water supplies to affected communities in the event of an oil discharge affecting not only surface waters, but also groundwater. We recommend that these commitments be clearly documented as proposed permit conditions. We believe this would give important assurances to potentially affected communities of TransCanada's responsibilities in the event of an oil discharge that affects either surface or groundwater resources.	WRG 01, RISK 29
Cynthia Golden	April 22, 2013	There are other ways that oil can be shipped from Canada besides a pipeline. Please do not put our drinking water and land at risk from an oil spill.	ALT 09
Cynthia H	April 6, 2013	[DEIS] ignores risk for toxic spills	ACK
Cynthia H	April 6, 2013	[DEIS] ignores... catastrophic impacts on our climate	ACK
Cynthia H	April 6, 2013	The latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete -	LEG 04
Cynthia H	April 6, 2013	the clear consensus among financial analysts that Keystone XL would be a tipping point for further tar sands development.	PN 06
Cynthia Hurd	March 11, 2013	Please look at the environment, not the Keystone report, reportedly written by the contractors!	PRO 01
cynthia j. weitzel	April 22, 2013	2.) corporations especially foreign ones should not be allowed to seize private property when they are not a common carrier;	LEG 02
cynthia j. weitzel	April 22, 2013	there is a moral imperative to transition to cleaner fuels and if not now, when?	PN 02
cynthia j. weitzel	April 22, 2013	1.) oil pipeline should NEVER be run through drinking water;	WRG 01
Cynthia Jackson	April 15, 2013	However, the Keystone XL and tar sand are not something anyone should support, and jobs is a poor rationalization. That can be achieved through clean energy.	SO 05

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Cynthia Johnson	April 22, 2013	In Nebraska, the chosen route continues to pose a threat to the precious groundwater that sustains us.	WRG 01
Cynthia Kelley	April 22, 2013	They promise that this will be a very safe pipeline yet they dont have a viable plan in place in case of disaster.	RISK 05
Cynthia Lawton-singer	April 10, 2013	I am also dismayed that the person responsible for writing the draft has such obvious conflict of interest. How could the State Department try to pass off such a biased source as legitimate? This undermines the credibility of the State Department and gives the distinct impression that you are trying to cook the books.	PRO 01
Cynthia Manycolors	March 20, 2013	it is obvious from the list of people connected with writing and contributing to the report that there is a serious interest of conflict.	PRO 01
Cynthia Mathias	April 4, 2013	I live [near] the busted line in Mayflower, Ar and am living first hand what this is doing to the environment, not only the air, but the land, the animals and the atrocious smell from the spill. For 3 days the smell was so intense and so bad it made you sick to go outside. I do not want anymore pipelines around me, animals or the environment	RISK 07, RISK 06
Cynthia Patterson	April 22, 2013	The XL Pipeline will carry diluted bitumen. Diluted bitumen (dilbit) is not considered oil by the IRS. Therefore, TransCanada will not pay taxes into the Oil Spill and Liability Trust. Dilbit is a toxic sludge of chemicals and peanut-butter thick tar sands oil, which sinks in water and is impossible to clean up.	LEG 08
Cynthia Patterson	April 22, 2013	The most recent State Department EIS estimates that the XL Pipeline will create 35 jobs.....The Keystone XL will NOT provide "energy security." After passing through the US and being refined, the oil will be exported.	PN 01
Cynthia Ross-barr	April 13, 2013	With the billions of dollars you collect from us in over pricing fuel, in the name of technology, if paper towels on the ground is your best then it is time to stop. You are destroying our environment.	ACK
Cynthia Sterne	April 6, 2013	Exxon, always hyping how safe the pipeline is, is exposed. Not as liars (business as usual), but for the alarming lack of preparedness & responsibility should a spill occur. This oil is not crude. It's dilbit, "more corrosive than conventional oil. It's an acidic and potentially unstable blend of thick bitumen and volatile natural gas liquid condensate"	RISK 11
Cynthia Thomas	March 10, 2013	Additionally, the US will not benefit from this project. Once the oil reaches the Gulf and refined, it will be added to the global market, NOT the U.S. market.	PN 07
Cynthia Vandyke	March 11, 2013	Development for the XL will destroy migratory habitat for millions of songbirds in the Boreal Forest, and they will die.	CU 03
Cynthia Wicklund	March 28, 2013	I'm extremely concerned about the XL pipeline's impact on my city, especially in an area that has already been proven one of the poorest in air quality in the country. Why must...citizens continue to pay a disproportionate price with our health and quality of life?	EJ 02

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cynthiaTrainor	April 22, 2013	We need to actively develop alternative energy sources. WINDMILLS NOT OIL SPILLS!	PN 02
CzarneckiT	April 18, 2013	As I see it, by building this pipeline, it sets the stage for potentially one of the worst environmental disasters we'll ever see in this country, not only the damage it would do to the Ogallala Aquifer but, also, to the devastating effects to the environment, the wildlife, the migratory bird populations. And most certainly it would become a health hazard to all of the citizens of Nebraska.	WRG 01, RISK 07
CzarneckiV	April 18, 2013	The EPA believes that the methodology used by the State Department is inaccurate and could underestimate greenhouse gas emissions by as much as 20 percent.  Given that the expected lifetime of the Keystone XL Pipeline is 50 years, the EPA notes that the project could yield an extra 1.15 million tons of greenhouse gases using the quantitative estimates of the EIS.	CLIM 04
CzarneckiV	April 18, 2013	We must invest in and develop alternative energy sources such as wind, solar and geothermal to keep this planet from getting to a point where human societies are no longer viable.	PN 02
CzarneckiV	April 18, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline will be an export pipeline. The Gulf Coast refiners plan to refine the Canadian crude supplied by the pipeline into diesel and other products for export to Europe and Latin America.  Most of the tar sands oil will never be delivered to U.S. drivers. So there's no so-called advantage to the U.S. We would bear the risks and enable Canada to add carbon to our atmosphere and accelerate climate change. This is not what the U.S. should be doing.	PN 07
CzarneckiV	April 18, 2013	The Draft Environmental Impact Study regarding the Keystone XL Pipeline is deeply flawed and biased as it was prepared by ERM, a company with close ties to TransCanada. Therefore, it should be discarded.	PRO 01
CzarneckiV	April 18, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline will not create significant jobs. Most of the jobs will be of a temporary nature and will be low-paying manual work.	SO 04
D Caldwell Jones	March 18, 2013	If the Government of Canada is willing to damage their environment with continued & expanded tar sands extractions, it's their choice.  However we do not have to become their accomplice in this very dirty fossil fuel atmospheric pollution project that will further contribute to global climate change.  Please do the right thing for the people of the world and our own country by not approving the Keystone XL Tar Sands pipe line in the United States. Thank you.	PN 02
D Miller	March 30, 2013	The Tar Sand Oil is more pollution causing than any other source of fuel.	ACK

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D Miller	March 30, 2013	Tar Sands waste 7 gallons of water to extract 1 gallon of tar sands. At not time after can that water be used by humans or animals safely, much less used to irrigate foods.	CU 07
D Miller	March 30, 2013	It creates an undue economic burden on the indigenous peoples in both countries. An it has endangered ares sacred to those peoples.	EJ 01, CR 02
D Miller	March 30, 2013	Land is and would yet be stolen from rightful land owners to allow further construction. Which is unacceptable.	LEG 02
D Miller	March 30, 2013	It will endanger vital food growing regions.	LU 01
D Miller	March 30, 2013	There is no economic gain for the United State of America.	PN 01
D Miller	March 30, 2013	The Oil produced from it will not be used to fuel American progress.	PN 04
D Miller	March 30, 2013	The politicians who favor this pipeline need to be investigated for conflict of interests and corruption. (Including those in Canada.)	PRO 01
D Miller	March 30, 2013	The clean up efforts from prior spills managed by them [company managing the KSSL pipeline] have never met satisfactory conditions.	RISK 08
D Miller	March 30, 2013	All pipelines leak.	RISK 21
D Miller	March 30, 2013	The company managing the KSSL pipeline has a shoddy safety record.	RISK 25
D Miller	March 30, 2013	It will not result in more than 35 permanent jobs, (current projection, but still not enough.)	SO 04
D Miller	March 30, 2013	It will endanger vital waterways and aquifers.	WRG 01
D. Singer	March 28, 2013	The beautiful peat lands in Alberta, that used to provide a multitude of ecosystem benefits, are destroyed forever by tar sands mining.	CU 01
D.a. Hanson	April 9, 2013	Your new evaluation must acknowledge that Keystone XL will be a major driver of even more tar sands development, and thus account for the global warming pollution that will result from the tar sands that will flow through the pipeline.	CLIM 13
Da Silva	April 17, 2013	New data suggests that the current analyses of the impacts of tar sands underestimate the climate impacts of tar sands pollution by at least 13% because petroleum coke, the high-carbon byproduct of the refining process used as a cheap alternative to coal was not accounted for in its calculations.	ACK
Da Silva	April 17, 2013	The total carbon pollution impacts of Keystone XL have been compared to placing up to 9 million cars on the road when considering the total emissions of tar sands and refining processes.	ACK
Da Silva	April 17, 2013	Building a new pipeline now will lock us in to higher carbon emissions when we should be rapidly investing in renewable energy that cannot be exported and will provide a secure energy future.	ACK
Da Silva	April 17, 2013	Researchers now say that the Alberta tar sands contain 360 to 510 billion tons of carbon — more than double that of all oil burned in human history.	CLIM 05

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Da Silva	April 17, 2013	In Texas, TransCanada's southern segment has already proven it is a threat to water as pipeline construction has polluted landowners' natural springs with drilling mud, destroyed wetlands, and contaminated farm ponds with diesel fuel.	CU 14
Da Silva	April 17, 2013	TransCanada's Keystone XL pipeline product is meant for export. 60% of the oil refined on the gulf coast is already destined for export.	PN 07
Da Silva	April 17, 2013	I also reject the State Department's refusal to make public the comments regarding this Supplementary Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS).	PRO 02
Da Silva	April 17, 2013	Tar sands crude is up to 70 times more viscous, 20 times more acidic, and up to 10 times more sulfuric than conventional crude adding to the fatigue and possible rupture of a pipeline.	RISK 11
Da Silva	April 17, 2013	The new Keystone XL pipeline will operate at pressures up to 1440 psi, almost double the pressure of conventional crude pipelines. Due to the quartz-like nature and friction of the material, the pipeline may heat up to as high as 158 degrees. Yet these pipelines are built to conventional crude pipeline specs and standards.	RISK 11
Da Silva	April 17, 2013	The industry considers its diluent formulas "proprietary" information and won't share it with regulators. Incomplete MSDS sheets put first responders and the communities they serve at risk. This happened at the 2010 Kalamazoo spill in Michigan.	RISK 12
Da Silva	April 17, 2013	TransCanada has admitted that 700,000 gallons of tar sands crude could leak out of the Keystone XL pipeline without triggering its real time leak-detection system.	RISK 15
Dakota Butterfield	March 19, 2013	I understand there are serious international consequences to important relations with both Canada and Mexico at risk in what the US decides to do re: the pipeline. We cannot, however, continue to let such considerations trump the fundamental health of the atmospheric system on which our survival depends.	ACK
Dakota Butterfield	March 19, 2013	The study also does NOT adequately weigh the long term climate risks of exploiting this dirty and energy-expensive source of fossil fuel. Where is an assessment of the risks to our security as a country in the face of full-blown climate instability and runaway climate change?	CLIM 12
Dale Petty	April 20, 2013	I request that this comment on the draft SEIS and the pipeline, and all other comments, be made public in the interest of transparency and accountability.	PRO 02
Dale Thompson	March 2, 2013	...the pipeline will benefit our nation by reducing U.S. energy dependence on less stable and more distant nations.	PN 10
Dale Thompson	March 2, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline stands to benefit the State of Nebraska and the United States in a number of ways, including increasing government revenues and creating jobs.	SO 08
Dallas L. Gard	April 22, 2013	To save money TransCanada has developed the shortest route that can be built. That means that there are a number of places where that route is close to large streams and rivers that cannot simply have earthen dams built to capture the spilled oil.	RISK 07

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Dalton G Crosthwait	April 17, 2013	The initial jobs created by this pipeline are not worth the damage and destruction that come along with it. The oil won't even belong to us.	PN 05
		This is a nonsense way of going about boosting employment numbers, and selling it with the promise that it's going to make us more independent is completely ridiculous	
Damian Dalbero	April 16, 2013	I also request that this comment on the draft SEIS and the pipeline, and all other comments, be made public in the interest of transparency and accountability.	PRO 02
Damon Lane	March 29, 2013	Knowing, as we do, that these [fossil fuel] resources are finite, we know even if all advanced extraction were fully developed, these fuels will run out in the foreseeable future. Investing in any additional infrastructure for fossil fuels is short sighted. As we transition, it will also be necessary to stop spending even on maintenance of the fossil fuel systems	PN 03
Damon Mason	April 4, 2013	The oil companies are best positioned to synthesize gasoline and diesel fuel from biological sources such as cottonseed oil. Growing fuel crops is what we need to be doing, not doubling down on fossil fuels!!! State Department, I insist that the emphasis be shifted over to growing crops as reactants in synthesizing MEGA-LITERS of bio-gasoline, biodiesel fuel, methanol	ALT 01
Damon Mason	April 4, 2013	Lengthy pipelines have a terrible history of staying intact to do their job for more than a decade at a time	RISK 14
Dan Berman	April 22, 2013	The fossil fuel companies and their various related industries are the most profitable companies in the history of the world, yet their cleanup technology consists of paper towels, and they refuse to invest their immense profits in making the safest possible pipelines, drill rigs, etc etc.	RISK 08
Dan Berman	April 22, 2013	At a bare minimum, any and all pipelines approved should require the most advanced spill prevention and detection technology available, which this project does not	RISK 14
Dan Buckles	April 5, 2013	The only winners here are the Kochs, Saudis, and the Canadians because that crude will be sold on the open market.	PN 07
Dan Buckles	April 5, 2013	If that pipeline leaks, and it will, the leak will be 8X the size of the one that we are experiencing right now, and they have no way of controlling heavy crude oil spills at the present time, and barely can contain light crude spills now.	RISK 08

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Dan Conner	April 22, 2013	<p>Also, while the Koch Brothers are leading money brokers for the Republicans Party and ultra-conservative Tea Party, stressing the the importance of "self-reliance" for the American public, it comes to the Federal Government hat-in-hand to ask for the power to run all over landowners not wanting the pipeline or the risk of oil spills. Why doesnt Koch Industries show some of their touted "self-reliance" and negotiate with landowners individually. It might be wise to get a registry of the people who purport to support the pipeline and start running it through their land. I think a good place for TransCanada to start their negotiations individually, with landowners who are proponents of the pipeline. That will make the entire process a win-win. Proponents will get their pipeline and antagonists will not have to be subject to a forced land grab. Then, I would suggest someone talk to TransAmerican about being humble and polite while negotiating. It doesnt sound wise to be arrogant and threatening when you are asking for something. Also, offering a fair deal is appropriate. Meanwhile, the landowner wishes have to be respected.</p>	LEG 02
Dan Conner	April 22, 2013	<p>The Keystone XL pipeline has nothing to do with securing oil independence for America. It will not bring any additional oil to America. Instead, it will only replace Venezuelan heavy crud. In addition, the refined Tar Sands oil can not even be consumed in the US and must be exported. However, Koch Industries is able to get the Canadian Tar Sands oil far cheaper than Venezuelan crude. In other words it is only about increasing PROFITS for Koch Industry while further endangering the health and lives of Americans.</p>	PN 04
Dan Conner	April 22, 2013	<p>I [am] tired of the lies about the 10s of thousands of jobs they say will be created. Those jobs will only be very temporary, until the pipeline is done. Then, there will only be 10s of jobs. The sand will wear out the pipeline quickly, the pipeline will be diverting currently piped oil from Midwest refineries, raising the price of gasoline in the Midwest. The oil will only be refined for sale to foreign countries.</p>	PN 07, PN 04, SO 04
Dan Cross	March 11, 2013	<p>Our current demand is down the alternative energy sources are working to reduce oil demand the only real market for this product is the banks derivatives trading schemes which drive prices up against true capitalisms demand.</p>	PN 12
Dan Davids	April 2, 2013	<p>This pipeline is a bad idea. It is a band-aid solution at best.</p> <p>We need to get off of oil and onto renewable energy.</p> <p>I drive a fully electric car, the Nissan Leaf. It is charged using clean solar energy. I am driving on sunshine. Not oil!</p>	ALT 01

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Dan Eaves	March 10, 2013	It is very important to avoid dirty and dangerous ways of merely putting off the inevitable day when oil is no longer readily available. The problem is so great that wasting time cleaning up the side effects of obviously desperate measures isn't a very realistic option.	PN 03
Dan Farnsworth	April 22, 2013	Nebraska is my home and does not need an environmentally dangerous pipeline crossing its beautiful grasslands; not to mention its immense aquifer!	ACK
Dan Flynn	April 22, 2013	Please listen to the voices of reason represented by Nebraska landowners in the proposed route and how valuable our underground water tables are to our way of life here.	ACK
Dan Gilbert	March 24, 2013	let's focus on developing solar, wind, and other alternative energies.	PN 02
Dan Hatfield	April 22, 2013	Based on my 12 years of experience as a professional environmental engineer specializing in cleanup of contaminated groundwater aquifers I understand the risks to human health posed by this pipeline and the difficulty and expense of cleaning up groundwater pollution once a spill has occurred.	ACK
Dan Lenz	April 2, 2013	I am deeply disappointed that your State Department has produced an environmental review of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline that ignores the climate impacts of extracting the dirtiest, most carbon-intensive fossil fuels on the planet.	ACK
Dan Lenz	April 2, 2013	the climate impacts of expanding tar sands development	ACK
Dan Lenz	April 2, 2013	As we move toward a clean energy future, it is unconscionable to encourage production of greenhouse gas-spewing oil, so extremely destructive to the planet.	ALT 01
Dan Lenz	April 2, 2013	the major refinery pollution it will produce here in the United States	CU 08
Dan Lenz	April 2, 2013	the grave risk to our communities from toxic pipeline spills	RISK 06
Dan Malander	April 5, 2013	I don't think that it will be buried deep enough.	PD 05
Dan Malander	April 5, 2013	Sure they are paying compensation for crossing the land, but in my opinion, it is not near enough to have this liability on my land for eternity. For me as I have land that they will be crossing, I do not want the risk or responsibility of having this pipeline under my soil permanently.	PN 05
Dan Malander	April 5, 2013	The thing that is most discerning is that this oil is not going to get used in the United States.	PN 07
Dan Malander	April 5, 2013	Why are we allowing a foreign company to pay its agenda through America, all so they can refine this oil in our refineries and export all of this oil to foreign countries.	PN 07
Dan Malander	April 5, 2013	Since this is sandy soil, these oil sands (bitumen), will move to the water table instantly.	RISK 10
Dan Malander	April 5, 2013	...on my land, the water table is basically one foot below the surface, so the department review that says it is mainly 100's of feet to water is bogus.	WRG 05
Dan Malander	April 5, 2013	Since my land [which is planned to be crossed by pipeline] is near the Loup river as well, it would be really easy for the oil to get into the river streamflow as well.	WRS 01

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Dan McLaughlin	March 29, 2013	We have the technology to never use a fossil fuel again but greed is what is preventing it. Through solar, wind, geothermal, tidal, wave, and other new clean technologies make fossil fuels insignificant and useless and only a degradation of our planet.	ALT 01
Dan Pierce	March 11, 2013	What really concerns me is that it the pipeline transgresses Indian Reservations, had proven highly toxic to mine and extract, and in the end will not be used to help the US become Oil Independent but just go to the World Market and be sold to make further huge profits for giant oil companies and give bonuses to fat cat CEOs and upper management.	CU 02, CR 02, PN 07
Dan Rathmann	April 5, 2013	Because "oil sands" oil creates even more pollution than traditional oil production, it would worsen the climate crisis and further destroy the health and livelihood of First Nations peoples.	CU 05
Dan Rathmann	April 5, 2013	Pipeline transport of "Oil Sands" crude is especially risky. This crude is multi-phase, meaning the sludge component must be kept under higher temperatures and pressures lest it clog the pipeline. The volatile components form toxic hot flammable vapors which endanger residents when spills occur.	RISK 14
Dan Richman	March 2, 2013	I would love to know from whom you gathered the data that led you to your disastrous conclusion RE the environmental affects of the pipeline. I wonder since everything I have read or heard by the international science community strongly warns us about the inevitable hazards of Tar Sands and Keystone.	LEG 04
Dan Smith	March 16, 2013	he US has developed a reputation in the world as a leader on climate change. Unfortunately, a leader in the wrong direction - the race to the bottom.	CLIM 18
Dana Beck	April 9, 2013	Specifically, the oil companies involved estimate a "leak" once every seven years; the EPA says the companies have had, in fact, _fourteen_ leaks in that same time span.	RISK 26
Dana Boudreau	April 14, 2013	By investing funds in renewable energy, we maintain our leadership in research and development, build a sustainable energy future, and restore our leadership to export renewable technology to other nations. This is a much broader, long-term solution that deserves far more attention than attempting to squeeze the last ergs of energy from challenging, low-value, polluting tar sands without destroying precious water and land resources. We the people stand to work with you toward a clean energy future, and await your hand in partnership.	PN 03, CLIM 18, SO 05

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Dana Maaske	April 22, 2013	The one thing I have noticed over the years is how good the water quality is here. We are sitting on one of the most prized natural resources on the whole planet, the Ogallala aquifer. I believe that it is absolutely NOT in our national interest to jeopardize the aquifer and the drinking water, farmland, the livelihood and food supply of so many for a foreign company. I wouldnt risk it even if we were the ones reaping all the profits! The damage tar sands oil and the chemical additives it contains are too dangerous and too high a risk for any rational argument against them;	RISK 07
Dana Martin	April 1, 2013	I believe that we better and less harmful ways to create energy and jobs for our country and the world.	PN 09
Dana Pavuk	April 22, 2013	Our natural resources are too important to chance on a pipeline that will most likely carry oil that will be sold to other countries. Tarsands and the pipeline are destructive to our already fragile environment. We should be spending our time and energy on finding alternative sources of energy.	PN 02
Dana Ridgley	April 2, 2013	Just how much more does it take to stop these extreme damages to our environment? That these tar sands should be stopped is without question. It makes me wonder who is getting paid to disregard the damage. It cannot be logic or benefits to the economy.	PN 05
Dana White	April 13, 2013	It is well known that this oil is meant for export from the U.S. Therefore, it will have no long-term, positive affect on the U.S. economy only long-term, negative consequences..	PN 07
Danae Steele, M.d.	April 4, 2013	Please say NO to Keystone XL. It would commit us to years more of using dirty oil and increasing CO2 emissions. Our world cannot afford this.	CLIM 14
Danie Deupree	April 11, 2013	I live in South Dakota and this pipeline will come right through the middle of my state. It will go close to the Missouri River and we all depend on it for water, not just for communities but also for recreation. Once polluted there is no cleaning it up. With the droughts going on, we can't risk contaminating any water!	WRS 02
Daniel Arnold	March 28, 2013	Further, preventing the keystone pipeline is only part of the solution to fight climate change. Tar sands investors are ready to pay more to move tar sands by train car if need be. This administration needs to send a clear message to world that any dealings with tar sands is a step towards intensified climate change.	CLIM 18
Daniel Bliss	April 22, 2013	The SEIS inaccurately models carbon dioxide impacts from the alternatives to building the Keystone XL pipeline. It projects an unfavorable CO2 pollution outcome from rail or rail-tanker transport alternatives, but fails to note that the SEIS's projected CO2 emissions from those scenarios depend on oil production rates in the tar sands fields being unaffected by the lack of a pipeline.	CLIM 13

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Daniel Bliss	April 22, 2013	The SEIS itself fails to thoroughly examine no-build alternatives and scenarios. The SEIS ignores the substantial possibility that not building the Keystone pipeline would lead to reduced oil production in Alberta and North Dakota, a situation that, particularly in the case of the tar sands, would serve the national interest by slowing down the growth in atmospheric carbon dioxide pollution. Limiting tar sands production in Alberta in particular would tilt the crude oil market towards sources of oil that do not require energy intensive separation of oil from sand and other waste material, and would tilt the overall energy market towards less CO2-intensive sources.	CLIM 14, ALT 09, PN 03, PN 06
Daniel Bliss	April 22, 2013	The permit is not in the national interest, on the grounds that it a) would tilt the crude oil market in favor of a crude oil source whose production and distillation produces far more carbon dioxide pollution than other crude oil sources, a situation that contributes to climate change, more extreme weather, rising sea levels, ocean acidification and other serious environmental degradation; and b) crosses a large swathe of US territory that is particularly vulnerable to oil spills and resulting pollution of soil and bedrock because of its intensive agricultural production and the extent to which it depends on underground aquifers for its water supply.	SOIL 01, CLIM 14
Daniel Bodmann	April 22, 2013	It is imperative that we protect the Ogallala aquifer.	WRG 01
Daniel Broadway	April 5, 2013	They make record profits chiefly because they externalize costs to taxpayers.	ACK
Daniel Brubaker	March 15, 2013	I have one simple question? Don't YOU think that big business and Big OIL companies have messed up the environment enough? I am so sick of big business and the Republican Party behind big business running this country. They get their way because they have money to do so, and then when the environment takes a beating, they shrug their shoulders and that's it. No criminal charges, no nothing. NO TO PIPELINE>	ACK
Daniel Davis	March 19, 2013	Climate scientists predicted that the point of reversible damages was 350 ppm CO2. We are at 390 ppm CO2.  We have failed. The next generation is going to pay in unpredictable climate changes that will lead to dangerous storms, and devastating droughts. We the people of first world countries are responsible. Our descendents are going to look back upon us as the people who decided lavish lifestyles was more important than their basic lives.	CLIM 17
Daniel Fickes	March 8, 2013	It is time to start mitigating the damage we have already caused. Their are conjectures at the <u>actual damages mining tar sands will cause.</u> If other countries want to buy Canada's tar oil, let them, but we should stand fast.	ACK
Daniel Fickes	March 8, 2013	Global warming won't be resolved without our leadership, and allowing the Keystone pipeline to go forward certainly demonstrates a paucity of leadership.	CLIM 18

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Daniel Foley	April 13, 2013	Much of the tar sands are too close to the habitat of wolves in Wood Buffalo National Park. We must preserve the wilderness for us and future generations.	CU 01
Daniel Foley	April 13, 2013	Oil production from the tar sands will not have a noticeable impact on gasoline prices, since the world market for oil is large and prices are inelastic.	PN 04
Daniel Frink	March 14, 2013	.....considering the adverse environmental impacts of tar sands oil and the Keystone project (of which there are many), it is critical to consider the impact that U.S. approval for the pipeline would have on efforts to fight climate change in the U.S. and abroad.	CLIM 18
Daniel Frink	March 14, 2013	..... devastating impacts of tar sand oil development on Canadian forests and many people in the affected area.....	CU 01
Daniel Frink	March 14, 2013	If the cost of transporting the oil through the pipeline is significantly less than other alternatives, it is only logical that construction of the pipeline will lead to more development of tar sands oil	PN 06
Daniel Grubbs	April 5, 2013	The State Department's latest review of the Keystone XL Pipeline ignores the pipeline's catastrophic impacts on our climate.	CLIM 12
Daniel Hawley	April 3, 2013	Moreover, tar sands oil produces three times more greenhouse gas emissions than crude oil, which would make our climate change problem worse. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has estimated that Keystone XL would increase annual carbon emissions by the equivalent of seven coal-fired power plants operating continuously.	ACK
Daniel Huculak	March 18, 2013	If the oil pipeline is so essential to our economy, then why has increased oil production in Alberta and North Dakota had an adverse impact on gasoline prices in the United States? And why is Canada unable to build a pipeline in Canada?(.....)	PN 04
Daniel J. Weiss	April 22, 2013	The United States must not facilitate the expansion of a huge source of carbon pollution that would exacerbate climate change.	CLIM 14
Daniel J. Weiss	April 22, 2013	It is not in the national interest of the United States because the pipeline would facilitate a dramatic increase in the production of high carbon polluting tar sands oil, but will only create very few U.S. jobs. And much of the oil transported to the Gulf Coast will be exported to other nations.	PN 03
Daniel J. Weiss	April 22, 2013	Keystone XL Pipeline would create only 35 permanent jobs	PN 05
Daniel J. Weiss	April 22, 2013	The SEIS assumption that rail can replace the pipeline, and would generate the same level of production as with the pipeline is wrong. In other words, the dramatic increase in tar sands oil production and carbon pollution is not possible without the Keystone pipeline.	PN 06
Daniel Kirk-davidoff	April 22, 2013	The State Department study of the Keystone XL pipeline project completely failed to examine the impact of the project on carbon emissions. The report also fails to examine the question of how investments in KXL will interact with other investment flows.	CLIM 03

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Daniel Kocurek	April 17, 2013	We need to prevent climate change from adding to their burden. The costs of climate change, which this pipeline will greatly contribute to, is not worth the short term benefits.	CLIM 14
Daniel Morrison	March 11, 2013	It is astounding that the State Department's report on the environmental impact of the pipeline was not prepared by independent scientists but rather by a contractor hired by the pipeline owner. Such a report has zero credibility and must be rejected.	PRO 01
Daniel Omalley	April 3, 2013	I am deeply disappointed that your State Department has produced an environmental review of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline that ignores the climate impacts ...our government should not be whitewashing the very real and disastrous effects of climate-wrecking projects like the Keystone XL. Please... undertake the kind of comprehensive analysis that you have long promised. That review should include the climate impacts of expanding tar sands development, the major refinery pollution it will produce here in the United States, and the grave risk to our communities from toxic pipeline spills.	RISK 07
Daniel Ruben	April 15, 2013	The Keystone Pipeline ... will contribute mightily to climate change.	CLIM 14
Daniel Ruben	April 15, 2013	The Massachusetts coastline is eroding, and houses are falling into the sea. That is only one of the many reasons that we must address climate change.	CLIM 17
Daniel S McCormack	April 17, 2013	We the people have clamored for sustainable energy [rather than non-renewable energy], and a strong call for reduced energy consumption for many years.	PN 02
Daniel Shearer	March 11, 2013	Petcoke, a waste byproduct of Tar Sands refining, is used as a substitute for "Clean Coal". Compared to coal, petcoke is cheaper and releases more carbon dioxide. The use of petcoke instead of "clean coal" will produce air pollution six times greater than the burning of coal.	CLIM 08
Daniel Shearer	March 11, 2013	On it's journey, the Athabasca River passes by the Alberta Oil Sands mines, which when fully developed will be about the size of the state of Florida. Oil sands mining uses 3 to 4 barrels of fresh water for each barrel of oil produced. Ninety percent of this now contaminated water ends up in tailing lakes so toxic that wildlife need to be chased off by propane cannons. Toxic surface water from the mines and these tailing lakes flows into the Mackenzie River System, then into the Arctic Ocean. Annual fresh water consumption is 170 million cubic meters for 2011 tar sands operations.	CU 07

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Daniel Shearer	March 11, 2013	In addition to the enormous environmental impact of tar sands mining, there is the TransCanada Corporation's pipeline invasion of the United States, a journey of 1,661 through six states. During construction of the southern leg of the XL Pipeline, land owners already have had their property seized, suffered lawsuits, personal arrest, property condemnation, and construction on their land without having given their permission. Citizens have had to fight not only the TransCanada Pipeline's attorneys, but also US Banks, US government officials, and US Attorneys, who protect the construction of the pipeline. Americans have lost their rights of property ownership to the TransCanada's Keystone XL Pipeline.	LEG 02
Daniel Shearer	April 2, 2013	Producing one barrel of oil from the oil sands produces three times more greenhouse gases than a comparable barrel of conventional oil. Petcoke, a waste byproduct of Tar Sands refining, is used as a substitute for "Clean Coal". Compared to coal, petcoke is cheaper and releases more carbon dioxide. The use of petcoke instead of "clean coal" will produce air pollution six times greater than the burning of coal.	CLIM 08
Daniel Shearer	April 2, 2013	During construction of the southern leg of the XL Pipeline, land owners already have had their property seized, suffered lawsuits, personal arrest, property condemnation, and construction on their land without having given their permission. Citizens have had to fight not only the TransCanada Pipeline's attorneys, but also US Banks, US government officials, and US Attorneys, who protect the construction of the pipeline.	LEG 02
Daniel Spar	April 17, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline will help ensure that Canadian oil will continue to play a significant and growing role in meeting U.S. energy demand for the foreseeable future.	PN 01
Daniel Stevens	April 16, 2013	We desperately need to put ALL of our human-energy and financial-resources into GREEN renewable energy sources in this country.	PN 02
Daniel Weise	April 16, 2013	The climate impacts will be tremendous.	ACK
Danielle Shea	April 22, 2013	The tarsands that are being extracted for transport through the pipeline are a dangerous source of toxic pollutants that will wreak havoc in a spill and are a terrible contributor of carbon emissions both through their extraction and by the absence of the forests that will be removed to reach them.	CU 01, CLIM 06
Danielle Shea	April 22, 2013	It will provide very [little] transient job and economic benefits while producing major environmental scars that will have a much greater impact on us.	PN 02
Danile Martens	April 13, 2013	oil investments remove incentives to invest in real energy security which is in decentralized clean renewables.	PN 03
Danile Martens	April 13, 2013	Americans don't want that dirty pipeline, we don't want the risks involved and we sure don't want to take those risks on behalf of someone else's tar sands derived oil.	PN 05
Danile Martens	April 13, 2013	the destination for the oil is not the US. Most of the oil will be shipped away.	PN 07

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Danita Mcginnis	April 22, 2013	The significant pollution created by processing of tar sands will disproportionately affect the health of communities already suffering from high rates of respiratory conditions and cancer.	EJ 02
Danita Mcginnis	April 22, 2013	It presents an unacceptable risk to the critical Ogallala aquifer and to the more than 1,000 other bodies of water that it would cross. The likelihood of devastating spills endangers the homes and livelihoods of thousands of people.	WRG 01
Danna Seevers	April 22, 2013	I am against anything that puts our water supply at risk and there is much evidence to suggest that a pipeline accident, explosion or malfunction could compromise our water supply.	RISK 07
Danny Dyche	April 1, 2013	The U.S. State Department's environmental review of the northern segment of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline neglects to meaningfully assess this dirty energy project in a manner that accounts for its immense climate and environmental impacts.	ACK
Danny Dyche	April 1, 2013	In particular, the SEIS neglects to ...account for the full life-cycle carbon pollution effects of developing, transporting, refining, and burning tar sands oil;...	CLIM 05
Danny Dyche	April 1, 2013	In particular, the SEIS neglects to examine the extreme harm to the boreal forest, its habitat, and its wildlife that will result by enabling further tar sands development in Canada	CU 01
Danny Dyche	April 1, 2013	In particular, the SEIS neglects to ... adequately address safety concerns, including the increased corrosion and clean-up risks posed by tar sands.	RISK 11
Danny Dyche	April 1, 2013	In particular, the SEIS neglects to... protect sensitive wildlife habitat and natural resources along the pipeline route, in particular the Ogallala Aquifer and Sandhills region; ...	WRG 01, WI 21
Danny Dyche	April 6, 2013	With focused effort on clean energy and conservation, we could easily eliminate fossil fuels and nuclear power in a few years and we have a moral obligation to do so	PN 02, ALT 01
Danny Mcmurphy	March 10, 2013	<p>We don't need another pipeline crossing our states having the potential for far greater pollution when something goes wrong, as it usually does.</p> <p>Since 1979 there have been 'so called' oil shortages in the US and instead of putting money into research and development to move on to other energy shortages permanently, the government keeps looking at short term options. It's time to get 'real' and do something that really means something for our future and won't ruin the lands of this great nation.</p> <p>Please do the right thing for America's future and take the time to research and find out what that can be!</p>	PN 02

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Danny Pinsker	March 17, 2013	<p>The value the useable petroleum contained in the Alberta tar sands is not remotely comparable to the that of our healthy Ogallala aquifer.</p> <p>Canadians have already rejected any potential pipeline route to the sea for this product for exactly the same reason. These tar sands are not viably marketable without exposing healthy aquacultures to unacceptable risks. If those risks were properly assessed and priced in to the market for the tar sands, they would stay in the ground for the foreseeable future.</p> <p>The risks to healthy aquacultures can be directly assessed by reviewing the performance of any the pipelines already built and operated by the Keystone organization.</p> <p>This effort is insane, until these risks are acknowledged and insured against for the full equivalent future value of the healthy aquacultures, agricultures and ecosystems.</p>	PN 05
Danny R. Rycroft	March 18, 2013	our friends in Canada will not be forced to build a pipeline to their west coast to move their oil to Asia.	ACK
Danny R. Rycroft	March 18, 2013	The pipeline will also be a far more energy efficient method of transferring the crude than trucks and railroads	ACK
Danny R. Rycroft	March 18, 2013	Free movement of energy ensures the best possible prices for consumers and this pipeline will certainly improve distribution.	PN 10
Danny R. Rycroft	March 18, 2013	We will enjoy and profit from refining their [Canada's] oil in United States refineries and having abundant energy supplies in the United States to export	PN 10
Danny R. Rycroft	March 18, 2013	there will be the added benefit of far fewer spills due to traffic and the many connections to load and unload the various trucks and trains.	RISK 07, ALT 07
Daphne Hemmings	March 28, 2013	I've heard about the penguins we've lost in Antarctica and the polar bears that are endangered by the melting ice in the Arctic. How can you be any part of these losses? These are only two examples of what is happening to our earth due to climate change.	CLIM 14
Darcie Senff	April 22, 2013	Also, why does Canada want to ship it to a refinery in the South? Why not build a refinery in Canada and ship it off their coast?	ALT 08

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Darcie Senff	April 22, 2013	I would love to see a pipeline that never has a leak, but leaks do happen and sometimes they are not caught right away. What would the repercussions be if oil leaked into the ground in Nebraska. I was told that this oil could not get into the water even if it was poured into the water. I would like this explained to me better. I would really like to know reasoning behind this and what environmental impact a spill/leak could have on our environment and water supply. If a leak would damage the Ogallala aquifer, would Nebraska as a farm community be able to survive? Lets look at worst case scenario. I want what is best for my children and my childrens children. If you were living here and it spilled or leaked on your land, would you move? If you would, then it is not something the rest of us should have to live with either. Would you want your kids to be here if there was a spill/leak?	RISK 07
Darcie Senff	April 22, 2013	While short term jobs are great, those same people will be out of work in six months to a year. That does not really solve the problem of employment for them.	SO 04
Daren Johnson	March 14, 2013	Check ... if the exporting of the tar sand oil will even be taxed by the USA - I think the port that it will be shipped from is Tax exempt = no monies for our own Government!	SO 14
Daria H	March 25, 2013	Besides, this oil will not benefit us – most of it will go for export anyway. Keep it in Canada!	PN 07
Daria Kurkjy	April 15, 2013	KXL would also exacerbate climate change. Producing a barrel of oil from the tar sands generates significantly more greenhouse gas emissions than a barrel of conventional oil. Well-to-wheel CO2 equivalent emissions for an average barrel of conventional crude oil range from 466 - 487 kg. Several initial reports estimated that well-to-wheel CO2 equivalent emissions for tar sands oil are 5 - 17% higher than emissions from conventional oil. However, subsequent research has indicated that these estimates may be too low. A US EPA study determined that well-to-wheel emissions from tar sands oil may actually be 8 - 37% higher than emissions from conventional oil. To make matters worse, a recent report indicated that the current analyses underestimate the climate impacts of the tar sands by about 13% because they don't account for a byproduct of the refining process called petcoke that is increasingly being used as a cheap, carbon intensive coal substitute.	CLIM 12
Daria Kurkjy	April 15, 2013	Tar sands production is one of the world's most environmentally damaging activities. It destroys vast swathes of pristine boreal forest. It uses massive amounts of water from rivers, which get turned into toxic waste and dumped into giant tailing ponds. While it is true that we cannot prevent Canada from ravaging the earth by exploiting the tar sands, we do not have to be an accomplice in this crime. Approving KXL would lead to an increase in this destruction, with no significant benefits.	CU 01

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Daria Kurkijy	April 15, 2013	<p>The majority of the tar sands oil would be exported. Of the companies that have contracted for the majority of the oil that would flow through KXL, all but one are foreign. The only American company (Valero) primarily focuses on exports and has explicitly detailed its export strategy to its investors. It is abundantly clear that the KXL is focused on oil for export, not for energy security.</p>	PN 07
Daria Kurkijy	April 15, 2013	<p>It should be obvious that Canadians are not interested in providing energy security (or jobs) for Americans any more than Americans are interested in providing energy security (or jobs) for Canadians.</p> <p>The KXL route poses a clear threat to water safety. The pipeline would cross more than 1,000 bodies of water threatening water that is critical for both drinking and agriculture in the Midwest. The pipeline's risk to water has not changed with the new proposed route as it would still cross the Ogallala aquifer, a key freshwater source for millions of Americans in the Great Plains states.</p>	RISK 07
Daria Kurkijy	April 15, 2013	<p>Pipelines leak. Period. According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, more than half a million barrels of oil and other hazardous liquids have spilled from pipelines in the US in the last five years alone. Tar sands oil is unlike conventional oil. It is a viscous mixture of sand, clay and water that is saturated with a dense form of petroleum called bitumen. It also contains a cocktail of deadly chemicals, including nickel, lead, chromium, mercury, arsenic, selenium and benzene. It can only flow through pipelines at high temperatures and pressures where it becomes a corrosive and abrasive hot sandpaper-like liquid, which increases the chance for leaks.</p> <p>Additionally, traditional clean up techniques are ineffective when tar sands oil spills, especially when it flows into water, where it sinks to the bottom.</p> <p>Claims that KXL won't leak are tenuous at best. TransCanada's first Keystone pipeline spilled 12 times in its first year of operation. In July 2010, a tar sands pipeline run by another Canadian company (Enbridge) ruptured in Michigan, spewing more than one million gallons of tar sands oil, much of which flowed into the Kalamazoo River. That spill exposed residents to the toxic sludge, endangered wildlife and caused long-term damage to the local ecosystem. The recent pipeline leak in Mayflower, Arkansas, where tar sands oil oozed into a residential neighborhood and nearby Lake Conway, reconfirmed that we are not prepared to either transport or clean up dirty, heavy, toxic tar sands oil spills.</p>	RISK 13

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		If KXL is completed, the bulk of this toxic oil would go through America - not to America - as most of it would ultimately be exported to international markets. Proponents of KXL argue that this project will create thousands of jobs and increase energy security. These assertions, however, are both exaggerated and easily refuted.	
Daria Kurkijy	April 15, 2013	The reality is that job creation in the US as a result of KXL would be minimal. The claims that KXL would create over 100,000 jobs are wildly overinflated. It is well documented that these numbers were based on the flawed and poorly researched Perryman study commissioned by TransCanada.	SO 02, PN 07
		The State Department review indicated that KXL would create approximately 3,900 temporary construction jobs and 35 permanent jobs. A report by the Cornell University Global Labor Institute stated that the project "will create no more than 2,500 - 4,650 temporary direct construction jobs for two years, according to TransCanada's own data supplied to the State Department" and that "new permanent US pipeline jobs in the US number as few as 50."	
Daria Kurkijy	April 16, 2013	[Several initial reports estimated that well-to-wheel CO2 equivalent emissions for tar sands oil are 5 - 17% higher than emissions from conventional oil. However, subsequent research has indicated that these estimates may be too low. A US EPA study determined that well-to-wheel emissions from tar sands oil may actually be 8 - 37% higher than emissions from conventional oil. ] To make matters worse, a recent report indicated that the current analyses underestimate the climate impacts of the tar sands by about 13% because they don't account for a byproduct of the refining process called petcoke, which is increasingly being used as a cheap, carbon intensive coal substitute.	CLIM 08
Darleen Dhillon	April 22, 2013	The end product would be exported, to China and elsewhere---not helping Americans!	PN 07
Darlene Schaaf	April 22, 2013	We will not get a gallon of this oil, as it will all be sold to foreign countries.	PN 07
Darlene Schaaf	April 22, 2013	You moved the route, but not far enough. It is still in sandy soil and over the aquifer. It needs to be in clay soil. Pure water is needed to sustain all living things. Agriculture is the livelihood of most Nebraskans. It is also the agriculture that keeps Nebraska economically sound.	WRG 06

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Darlene Speidel	April 22, 2013	We already have evidence of that here in Canada, especially in the north. When a mine runs out of ore or an oil well isnt making money they just abandon it. They dont even fill up the holes they made in the ground, clean up after themselves, offer no remedies for the pollution of the rivers and lakes, or the other things that the jobless area residents are left to deal with. Just like in the fur trade days, when they cant squeeze anymore profits out of a site they just dropped the site and moved on to a new site. The jobs they are offer pay good for the short duration that they exist. But they are low end jobs and the employees are expendable.	CU 15
Darold Smith: Csep, Pe	March 17, 2013	As an internationally recognized Certified Systems Engineering Professional (INCOSE) and Professional Engineer with over 50 years of experience in complex systems engineering, harvesting the tar sands for oil will substantially contribute to global warming. It is another instance of big business being subdized by the public because the "hidden" costs of the waste and pollution are passed on to society. These hidden costs will be realized in coming years with the consequences of increasingly severe weather (droughts, wild fires, severe storms: tornadoes; hurricanes, floods, crop failures, shortage of potable water). If this pipeline is approved, it should only be with an "environmental tax" to offset these hidden costs. We can't let big business continue to pass of the costs of fossil fuel and chemical usage while they line their pockets at people's severe decline in quality of life.	SO 16, CLIM 17
Darren Smith	March 28, 2013	This doesn't contribute to our country's fiscal well being as the refineries are in a specially-designated area that allows them to operate without paying full US taxes.	PN 07
Darren Smith	March 28, 2013	This is not a dependency on foreign oil issue, as the producers have already announced they intend to sell the diesel fuel they make to international markets.	PN 07
Darryl Carter	March 21, 2013	Our MOST valuable and only VITAL liquid, is WATER, and protection of that NATIONAL SECURITY resource should be paramount.	ACK
Darryl Carter	March 21, 2013	If the Canadians insist upon extracting tar sands oil from northern Alberta, let them embrace the Enbridge proposal, to send the sludge DUE WEST, across THEIR aquifers and watersheds.	ALT 05
Darryl Carter	March 21, 2013	We would be well-advised, to incent construction of new, state-of-the-art, near-the-wellheads refineries, in ND, SD, MT and WY, AND to expedite conversion of Big Rigs and public fleets to natural gas.	ALT 08
Darryl Carter	March 21, 2013	We should be seeking to reduce the number of pipelines, and to re-route flows for maximum efficiency, rather than creating ANOTHER pipeline... Rather than risking our aquifers and watersheds, and yes, INCREASING the probability of attack, to perpetuate our own addiction and Canadian exports, we should be seriously and URGENTLY moving to REDUCE U.S. oil addiction.	PN 05

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Dave	March 7, 2013	Pumping tar sands oil, perhaps the single dirtiest form of oil will result in so much carbon being dumped in our atmosphere that it will simply be too late to make the major shift to clean energy that we need now.	PN 03
Dave Barnett	March 2, 2013	The report on the XL pipeline wrongly and incorrectly dismisses the impact of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	LEG 04
Dave Buchen	April 21, 2013	he recent leak in Arkansas gives us pause to consider laying a pipeline through one of the nation's largest aquifers. But it is our more importantly our responsibility to once and for all begin to seriously confront the man-made disaster that is climate change.	RISK 13, CLIM 14, WRG 01
Dave Cook	April 21, 2013	This country should invest the money in supporting renewable, clean energy. The price of dirty energy such as that from oil should start to rise to reflect its impact upon the environment.	ALT 01
Dave Finnigan	March 3, 2013	Burning those huge deposits of petrochemicals will mean the end of the climate as we have experienced it, certainly the end to pelagic fish, and possibly the end to human life.	ACK
Dave Finnigan	March 3, 2013	It takes 3,000 tons of decaying vegetation, pressure, high temperature and millions of years of time to make one barrel of oil, which makes 19 gallons of gasoline. Please save the oil, coal and natural gas in the ground so our descendants can use it to make plastics and pharmaceuticals.	ACK
Dave Finnigan	March 3, 2013	I live in Florida and by burning that carbon we will warm the planet sufficiently to melt the icecap of Greenland and a good bit of Antarctica, meaning my home will disappear under water.	CLIM 14
Dave Finnigan	March 26, 2013	impact of this project on CO2 in the atmosphere or on global warming	CLIM 12
Dave Finnigan	March 27, 2013	The Supplementary Environmental Impact Statement must consider the long term effects on the atmosphere and oceans of expanding the carbon fuel infrastructure, including the Keystone XL pipeline	CLIM 12
Dave Finnigan	March 27, 2013	If we do not switch to other power as soon as possible, we will be writing the obituary for the human race and over half the species alive today.	PN 02
Dave Firmage	April 22, 2013	There are multiple reasons why this project should not be allowed: the construction and maintenance will be ecologically disruptive to multiple habitat types.	ACK
Dave Firmage	April 22, 2013	The risk of spill is not worth the gain to the population as a whole.	PN 05
Dave Janatka	April 3, 2013	It is time to invest in alternative fuels. Bio, solar, fusion .The technology is there..the Capital investment is not. Too easy and cheap to continue our self destructive behaviors.	ALT 01
Dave Janatka	April 3, 2013	Because we are destroying God's earth for greed and convenience, the earth is fighting back through Global Warming. Storms will continue to worsen, seas will rise, summers will become unbearable. Life like we know it will cease.	CLIM 17
Dave Johnson	April 5, 2013	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2012/05/10/opinion/game-over-for-the-climate.html">http://www.nytimes.com/2012/05/10/opinion/game-over-for-the-climate.html</a>	REF

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Dave Kirby	March 16, 2013	make a mess of Canada's water supply	ACK
Dave Kirby	March 16, 2013	then build a dangerous pipeline across our bread basket,...	ACK
Dave Kirby	March 16, 2013	[Keystone XL will allow Transcanada to] refine and export the oil to China and other countries.	PN 07
Dave Kisor	April 5, 2013	The KXL pipeline has been photographed from the inside before burial, which showed poorly done made welds where light shone through.	RISK 14
Dave Kunz	April 17, 2013	Three questions should be addressed. How much more likely is a spill from a pipeline carrying the highly corrosive tar sands crude than regular crude? How do you clean an underground aquifer contaminated by a tar sands oil spill? How much of the product refined from this foul, toxic gunk is likely to be used in the U.S and thereby contribute to energy independence?	RISK 11
Dave L	April 16, 2013	I am writing because the State Department's initial report on Keystone XL was deeply flawed in its analysis of the pipeline's climate impact.	CLIM 12
Dave Mensen	April 18, 2013	this will create up to 20000 jobs in construction and about 2500 permeant jobs look at monies that would be spent locally by this workers for rent,food,clothing and other goods they need.	SO 10
Dave Petersen	March 14, 2013	It's a given in the scientific community that the Keystone tars will generate more devastating greenhouse gas emissions...[remainder of sentence discussed fracking].	CLIM 14
Dave Petersen	March 14, 2013	Your own State Department concurs in this assessment of climate system damage. Spend that same money on alternative energy resources that don't pollute nearly as much. Green jobs will grow in far greater abundance than fossil fuel jobs - by far - and sustainably. There's money in green jobs. Enough to power our economy.	PN 02
Dave Petersen	March 14, 2013	At greater risk are our aquifers. Pollution of our priceless aquifers will doom the US heartland to growing environmental refugees - not crops. Cities with populations under 100,000 can't afford the hundred million dollar secondary and tertiary treatment plants necessary to clean complex hydrocarbons and carcinogens out of potable water.	WRG 01
Dave Petersen	March 14, 2013	Our water inventories underground across the entire Ogallala Aquifer are dropping fast now - most of the wells decline at least a foot per year - about half will be so deep that they'll be as good as lost by the end of my generation.	WRG 01
Dave Pruett	March 6, 2013	Climate scientists warn that if all the carbon sequestered in Canadian tar sands is released, then it is "game over" for the climate. Already we are seeing major effects of climate destabilization.	CLIM 14

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Dave Santillo	April 22, 2013	Global Warming – The assessment of the projects’ impact on global warming is inadequate in the SEIS. The assessment should contain a thorough and accurate assessment of how much product will be transported by the pipeline on an annual basis, and the amount of greenhouse gases that will be emitted as a result of the burning of that product. The impacts of these emissions need to be thoroughly addressed before approval is even considered.	CLIM 10
Dave Santillo	April 22, 2013	Cultural Resources – The SEIS reflects that cultural resources investigations have not been completed on over 8,000 acres of land to be impacted by the project. The project decision should be made based upon a full and thorough assessment of impacts and mitigation measures of the entire project, including reroutes, that is possible only when all surveys are completed.	CR 02
Dave Santillo	April 22, 2013	The Lack of Project-specific Construction Planning – Many specific issues are addressed in the body of the SEIS by referring to the Project Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (CMRP) (Appendix G). However this CMRP provided is simply a generic document containing “typical” drawings, with no information specific to the Keystone. Approval of the project needs to be based upon final construction drawings that show the specific locations where each CMRP measure needs to be applied.	PD 05
Dave Santillo	April 22, 2013	Spill Prevention and Containment – There is no project-specific Spill Prevention, Containment & Control (SPCC) Plan. In light of the recent spill of tar sands oil in Arkansas and numerous other pipeline ruptures, the likelihood of a spill cannot be dismissed as unlikely, rather it’s inevitable. Site specific information is the key to true preparedness, and Keystone needs to produce site specific SPCC plans for every contingency, community, and significant resource along the entire proposed route, ancillary facilities, and alternatives. Furthermore, documentation that the proposed SPCC measures have been successfully applied needs to be provided, in particular because they do not seem to be working in Arkansas.	RISK 08, RISK 05
Dave Santillo	April 22, 2013	Rare Species – The list of rare species impacted by the project is based almost entirely on existing information from government databases, and not on surveys of the specific project area. Accordingly, actual impacts cannot be assessed and a decision regarding the significance of impacts is not possible. Field surveys should be conducted of all project routes, facilities, and alternatives for rare species of wildlife, plants, and insects, so that an adequate review of the project can be performed in full compliance with the Endangered Species Act.	TES 09

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Dave Santillo	April 22, 2013	Wetlands – The number, type, and area of wetlands disturbed by the proposed project is based primarily on desktop reviews, which are inaccurate and incomplete, and typically significantly underestimate actual wetlands. A decision to approve Keystone should not be based upon anything other than a full and thorough Federal Jurisdictional Wetland delineation conducted on the ground of all proposed routes, facilities, and alternatives. Furthermore, most of the wetlands crossed are identified as emergent wetlands. The report dismisses emergent wetlands from permanent impacts, so acreages are not large. Whether its introduction of invasive plants, loss of microtopographic diversity of the ground surface, or other impacts, emergent wetlands are never the same after a pipeline crosses. It misrepresents the truth to delete emergent wetlands from impacts. The acreage of emergent wetlands, as determined by actual field surveys needs to be included in both the calculations of permanent wetlands disturbed, and in the determination of mitigation requirements.	WET 10
Dave Santillo	April 22, 2013	The Platte River – The significance of the Platte River is addressed several times, as is US Fish and Wildlife Service opposition to Keystone withdrawing water for pressure-testing the pipe, because “any withdrawal would be significant.” The SEIS ignores this and indicates that Keystone will simply let USFWS know before they take water from the Platte. The project should not be approved until much more information is provided demonstrating that any withdrawal would be IN-significant. The assessment should provide site-specific information on the location of the withdrawal, the location of water releases, and erosion control measures.	WRS 12
Dave Twigg	April 22, 2013	Building the Keystone XL will directly impact the expansion of tar sands, and in turn speed up climate change.	CLIM 05
Dave Warren	March 14, 2013	we have to start now toward sustainability,... heat in the earth, wind in the air, sun in the sky, alternative fuels based	ALT 01
Dave Warren	March 14, 2013	You go one way and open up still billions more barrels of hydrocarbon emissions and hasten heat gain and keep a relative stasis and stability for a few more decades in the first world while the developing world continues to destabilize in the fragile climate interface zones, or you begin now w/ managed austerity measures as we work toward a sustainable world in 30 years or so.	PN 05, CLIM 17
Dave Wegner	March 24, 2013	The recent impact statement (paid for by the State Dept.) was written by someone who is either an employee or otherwise beholden to one of the companies that will further enrich themselves. The report is incomplete and false in many respects.	PRO 01
Dave Young	April 22, 2013	Basically, if theres any question of it contaminating our water source, it must be re-routed rather than new aquafer boundaries drawn. This pipe will carry SAND and sand cuts when it moves. It will eventually wear through at some point.	WRG 04, RISK 11

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Davepia	March 19, 2013	Development of the Tar Sands Oil has already caused environmental damage in the US, I don't want any more. I have friends, neighbors, and family that were affected when the equipment for their development was hauled up US-12. They hauled mega-loads up the Locksa and Clearwater Rivers, and we were lucky the rivers were not damaged any worse than they were as those are classified as "wild and scenic rivers" and are critical salmon habitat.	ACK
Davepia	March 19, 2013	I see that the State Department does not understand the the purpose of an EIS. It is to determine the project's impact upon the environment, not the environment's impact on the project. Any one who has gotten a degree in environmental science or any related field should have known this. From the reports that I have read about the EIS for the Keystone pipeline are correct, you (the State Department) have gotten that one mixed up. Please go back and do the EIS correctly.	LEG 04
Davepia	March 19, 2013	Please consider the track record of TransCanada in operating their existing pipelines – they are known for having severe leaks in their existing pipelines. How can they be trusted to safely build and operate any new ones?	RISK 26
David Nikkel	April 20, 2013	The tremendous addition of greenhouse gases would set back all efforts to control climate change, and damage the efforts of President Obama to reduce global warming.	CLIM 14
David Nikkel	April 20, 2013	The project will not provide substantial economic gain for the United States. Very few permanent jobs are expected, temporary jobs will likely not be filled locally, or even by Americans. Steel itself for the pipeline will be manufactured outside the States. Finally, we cannot expect to use the product, since it is of such an inferior quality.	SO 04, SO 03, SO 09, SO 11
David Nikkel	April 20, 2013	Leaks into the Ogallala Aquifer would compromise the reputation and quality of food grown in one of the most important agricultural areas of the country.	WRG 01
David & Blanca Atwood	April 22, 2013	The work done by the Department of State in finding no significant environmental consequences is bereft of science and cannot be approved since the Obama administration has declared that policy would be guided by science.	LEG 04
David & Carol Shelton	April 9, 2013	We have to recognize that we cannot continue depending on finite resources, and we will inevitably find ourselves in a future that does not need dirty, toxic substances for our energy needs	PN 02, ALT 01
David & Cc White	March 19, 2013	It is time for this administration to lead the way in weaning America away from non-renewable energy sources and developing cleaner, renewable alternatives.	ALT 01

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David & Cc White	March 19, 2013	I am strongly opposed to the construction of the Keystone Pipeline, regardless of its location. My objection arises because I do not believe our country should continue to invest in fossil fuel extraction, particularly dirty fossil fuels like tar sands oil, for the following reason: the planet is heating up and the continued used of such fuels exacerbates climate change, posing unacceptable risk to all who live on earth. Further, I do not accept that we must exploit tar sands oil extraction, mountaintop removal coal mining, nor fracking for natural gas for the very same reasons.	PN 02
David Abendroth	April 18, 2013	Additionally, an independent study conducted by Creighton University economist Ernie Goss found that the Keystone XL pipeline will provide \$418 million in economic benefit to Nebraska, including over \$160 million in local tax revenue. The study also indicated that between construction and operation, over 5,000 jobs will be created.	SO 10, PN 10
David Allardice	April 14, 2013	Has anyone checked the Office Of Pipeline Safety leak records & the Federalliy mandated anti corrosion records on this pipeline? T pipeline operator is required by law to collect and keep these records available Granted, that a large break sounds like either a faulty section of pipe installed & rrupted by pressure or badly coated pipe can rupture.like this ,but bending or severe corrosion can also cause this.	RISK 23
David And Therese Patton	April 9, 2013	There is a lack of honesty that this will allow the US to become independent of foreign oil. [The bitumin] ... will go onto the world market and [be] sold to the highest bidder ... [and the] US doesn't use this filthy oil due to responsible environmental regulation.	PN 07
DAVID BAXTER	April 22, 2013	I own land in the Sandhills and think it is ludicrous to even take the chance of polluting Nebraskas greatest resource the Oglalla aquifer	RISK 07
David Bedford	April 9, 2013	Instead of continuing with ever more destructive sources of unrenewable energy, let us put our money and ingenuity into finding inexhaustible sources of energy with no impact on the environment.	ALT 01
David Bielut	March 31, 2013	We need clean energy from wind and solar, our environment cannot sustain us if we keep polluting with fossil fuels.	ALT 01
David Blaisus	April 2, 2013	As an Arkansas citizen I am appalled by the tar sands oil spill in my state. The Keystone XL pipeline poses and unacceptable environmental risk with no clear benefit to the American people	RISK 07, PN 05
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	In short, development of Keystone XL and other North to South pipelines will reduce risk of spills of tar- like bitumen in the Padfic Northwest as well as backing out water-borne heavy oils entering the Gulf- Coast.	ACK
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	Rail is more dangerous,more energy intensive and far more dangerous to people,property and the environment than any pipeline.	ALT 04
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	There are already reported releases of bitumen from rail spills. See for example a little noticed release during a derailment in Minnesota on March 27, 2013 where 20,000-30,000 gallons of bituminous liquids were released.	ALT 04

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David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	There are obvious environmental and safety risks associated with movements of hundreds of thousands of barrels daily by railcar across vast stretches of the country of highly volatile LTO and NGLs. The dramatic growth in forecast volumes of LTO from mid-2012 to March 2013 creates an environmental and safety impetus upon construction of KXL-if for no other reason than to reduce rail traffic.	ALT 04
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	It can be reasonably expected that a Valdez-like spill in those cold waters [near Canadian ports] would result in speedy evaporation of the diluent-and the deposition on the seafloor of a well-spread near- solid asphalt sheet which would be impervious to mechanical or biologicaldegradation.	ALT 05
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	Such activities (waters' edge loading and off-loading) are inherently and substantially more dangerous to the environment on a global scale than North American pipeline movements from producer to refiner.	ALT 05
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	Two Canada-only projects are already proposed to move the incremental volumes of bitumen across the Pacific waterfront: the 525,000 bpd Enbridge Northern Gatewayoo'; and the Kinder-Morgan Trans- Mountain Expansion line. The recent discovery of substantial quantities of light oil diluent in shale depositslying in close proximity to the oil sands will spur on the development of these lines if no other alternative is presented to Canada. These pipelines would deliver the dilbit into tankers similar to the 1.5 million barrel capacity Exxon-Valdezxxxix at a rate of one tanker every 36 hours-for decades to come.	ALT 05
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	The certain presence of PAHs in dilbit is supportive of the conclusion that rail transport is comparatively more problematic than pipeline transportation because rail car-handling is substantially more likely to generate harmful air emissions during operations than pipelines, as well as increased risk of water contamination in event of spills.	ALT 07
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	If the XL expansion itself is shut-down,t he above-projected volumes will be delivered to the Gulf Coast by the more environmentally risky transport involving Mississippi barging and/or by an already crowded rail system	ALT 09
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	the CO2 effect of replacement of Venezuelan extra-heavy in Gulf Coast refineries [with canadian oilsands] would be neutral.	CLIM 08
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	A recent Bloomberg article accurately noted that U.S.refiners spent more than \$20 billion upgrading their refineries-particularly those on the Gulf Coast to process heavy oils in an effort to reduce dependence on expensive and volatile supplies of Middle Eastern conventional crude.	PN 01

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David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	The twin factors of political instability, high investment costs, and adverse or uncertain depletion rates of Middle Eastern, African and North Sea conventional crude reserves indicate that the contrasting predictability of supply from the oil sands make oil sands source hydrocarbons the preferred feedstocks for U.S. refineries long term.	PN 01
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	Most if not all of the Canadian bituminous oil to be shipped to the Gulf Coast refineries on the proposed Keystone XL expansion and any other line reversals described above are destined to replace virtually identical Venezuelan bituminous oils	PN 02
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	The pricing of bitumen can be expected to drop with the reduced cost and become substantially more attractive to U.S. refiners. U.S. refinery demand for politically secure Canadian bitumen blend feedstocks will continue to drive northern U.S. refinery conversions and upgrades.	PN 04
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers ("CAPP") 2012 Production Forecast through 2035 sets out an achievable goal of 5,000,000 bpd bitumen production. Although inadequate to meet the total Gulf Coast heavy demand, the CAPP forecast volumes will help insure against politically inspired shortages for decades to come.	PN 10
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	The refiners were aware that there were vast supplies of bituminous feedstocks available in Venezuela and Canada.	PN 10
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	By year's end the 36 inch Southern leg of the new Keystone XL from Cushing to Houston with the capacity that a new line that size can handle of 700,000 bpd will be in place. These will replace the volumes already lost over the past 4-5 years from Venezuela and Mexico. They will not begin to meet the need for the additional 2 million bpd that the Gulf Coast refineries must continue to seek through opportunistic purchases from politically unstable regimes across the globe.	PN 12
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	The current practical and economic driver of the Keystone XL system is the need for heavy oils by Gulf Coast refiners. The U.S. Gulf Coast refineries are among the only refineries in the world at present which are sufficiently complex to use the extraordinarily heavy bitumen as a feedstock....	PN 12
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	The most significant new fact to alter the speed and cost of conversion is the discovery and assessment in Alberta shale plays of substantial quantities of light tight oils and natural gas liquids. These can be used as diluent to move unexpectedly large quantities of dilbit to the U.S. Gulf Coast much faster and at lower cost than has ever been anticipated.	PN 12

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	There are six U.S. Gulf coast refineries which must use extra-heavy feedstock-and several others which are sufficiently flexible to be capable of using it. All of these dozen refineries face declining waterborne imports of suitable heavy feedstocks due to production declines in Mexico and the gradual takeover and diversion of Venezuelan production by Russian and Chinese National Oil companies.	PN 12
David Breidenbach	April 9, 2013	There was only net 400,000 bpd petroleum products exported from the U.S. over imports of 2.4 million bpd. Per EIA, much of the gasoline exported was return of supply to Mexico.	PN 13
David Bunce	April 13, 2013	I do not support this pipeline for the simple reason there is no guarantee that this thing will hold up over time. Furthermore, shouldn't more efforts be taken to develop alternative energy, including developing other engines than the internal combustion engine which is a main reason for our current dilemma.	PN 02
David Buzzell	April 21, 2013	We need to get away FROM fossil fuels and NOT Toward fossil fuels.	ALT 01
David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	Alternative Rail Transport from Canada to the U.S. Gulf Coast Is Generally Considered to Be Costly Due to Energy Inefficiency Compared to Pipelines. A May 9, 2012 S&P Report written by S&P analyst Michelle Dathorne asserts that 30% dilute bitumen costs \$7.00/barrel to ship from Alberta to the Gulf Coast, while rail transport of the same barrel diluted bitumen one-way costs \$9.00-\$12.00. The report suggests return transport of NGLs/diluent by rail to Alberta to assist other pipeline dilbit operations can achieve break-even costs with pipelines. Similarly, use of heated railcars to transport raw bitumen the same route can also achieve near breakeven. See the Table included in the body of the news article at: <a href="http://business.financialpost.com/2012/05/09/is-rail-a-viable-alternative-to-oil-pipelines-sp/?__lsa=4553-28f4">http://business.financialpost.com/2012/05/09/is-rail-a-viable-alternative-to-oil-pipelines-sp/?__lsa=4553-28f4</a>	ALT 04
David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	Derailments of petroleum liquid railcars have a propensity to break open per a National Transportation Safety Board study [reference: National Transportation Safety Board, March 2, 2012, <a href="http://phmsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/PHMSA/DownloadableFiles/NTSB/R-12-5%20thru-8_PHMSA%20Original%20Letter.pdf">http://phmsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/PHMSA/DownloadableFiles/NTSB/R-12-5%20thru-8_PHMSA%20Original%20Letter.pdf</a> ]	ALT 04
David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	Rail traffic has also resulted in spills [reference Edward McAllister, "Canadian Pacific oil spill cleanup to last two days", Reuters; Mar 28, 2013; <a href="http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/03/28/us-usa-derailment-oilspill-idUSBRE92R02V20130328">http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/03/28/us-usa-derailment-oilspill-idUSBRE92R02V20130328</a> ], and can be a far greater safety risk to people because rail lines often run through high density urban population centers.	ALT 04

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David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	<p>There have been dozens of train-wrecks on over-crowded tracks involving ethanol. [fire can result, local population evacuation can result]  <a href="http://www.mass.gov/eopss/docs/dfs/emergencyresponse/special-ops/ethanol-spill-impacts-and-response-7-11.pdf">http://www.mass.gov/eopss/docs/dfs/emergencyresponse/special-ops/ethanol-spill-impacts-and-response-7-11.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.cnn.com/2012/12/01/us/new-jersey-train-derail">http://www.cnn.com/2012/12/01/us/new-jersey-train-derail</a>  <a href="http://thesouthern.com/news/local/train-derails-spills-ethanol-in-mount-vernon/article_3ec94d78-5300-11e2-a319-0019bb2963f4.html">http://thesouthern.com/news/local/train-derails-spills-ethanol-in-mount-vernon/article_3ec94d78-5300-11e2-a319-0019bb2963f4.html</a>  <a href="http://www.keprtv.com/news/local/133362073.html">http://www.keprtv.com/news/local/133362073.html</a>  <a href="http://www.columbian.com/news/2011/nov/07/ethanol-spills-pasco-rail-yard-accident/">http://www.columbian.com/news/2011/nov/07/ethanol-spills-pasco-rail-yard-accident/</a>  <a href="http://www.news-gazette.com/news/courts-police-and-fire/2012-01-12/train-carrying-ethanol-derails-no-spills-traffic-diverted-ill">http://www.news-gazette.com/news/courts-police-and-fire/2012-01-12/train-carrying-ethanol-derails-no-spills-traffic-diverted-ill</a></p>	ALT 04
David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	<p>Current alternative export proposals to Keystone XL etc. for the Northwest export routes through British Columbia ports—and U.S. shipping channels off Washington State—would involve 500 such ships [tanker with more than 135 times as much as the PHMSA-determined spill volume in Arkansas] passage annually. The exportation would continue for many decades. The odds of an unprecedented catastrophic marine bitumen spill eventually are near certain under this alternative.</p>	ALT 07
David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	<p>Each of these sources [bituminous liquids from Venezuela, Mexico Kuwaiti and Saudi heavy and medium crudes, and Colombia] demands waters' edge loading and off-loading, and marine transport. Such activities are inherently and substantially more dangerous to the environment on a global scale than North American pipeline movements from producer to refinery. ... The more subtle environmental costs of decades of an enhanced military presence, and policing actions in the Persian Gulf also burden the waterborne alternative.</p>	ALT 07
David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	<p>The report [<a href="http://business.financialpost.com/2012/05/09/is-rail-a-viable-alternative-to-oil-pipelines-sp/?__lsa=4553-28f4">http://business.financialpost.com/2012/05/09/is-rail-a-viable-alternative-to-oil-pipelines-sp/?__lsa=4553-28f4</a>] results seem to run contrary to decades of oil company logistical experience. The report takes no account of the energy consumed, or CO2 emissions necessary to make a full comparison. See in contrast a March 20, 2012 Fox News article which cites unnamed industry experts that maintain pipelines enjoy a \$5-10 differential favoring pipeline transportation [over rail transport].</p>	ALT 07
David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	<p>In short, development of Keystone XL and other North to South pipelines will reduce risk of spills of tar-like bitumen in the Pacific Northwest as well as backing out water-borne heavy oils entering the Gulf-Coast [from marine based transport].</p>	PN 10

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	Canadian Bitumen Blends Transported to the Gulf Coast by Keystone XL Displace Foreign Heavy Oil Crossing the Coastal Waterfront. Most if not all of the Canadian bituminous oil to be shipped to the Gulf Coast refineries on the proposed Keystone XL expansion and any other line reversals described above are destined to replace virtually identical Venezuelan bituminous oils.	PN 12
David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	The depletion of the Venezuelan developed heavy conventional and extra-heavy bituminous reserves and political and commercial risks associated with obtaining volumes under Russian Lukoil control and in competition with Chinese national oil companies are driving the Gulf Coast demand for Canadian bituminous replacement oil. Gulf Coast refineries including those of CITGO as well as Exxon and other refiners are dependent on bituminous liquids refineries because they were constructed to utilize that unique feedstock. Their efficiency would drop and their feedstock costs would rise if they could not obtain the bituminous feedstocks.	PN 12
David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	There are six Gulf coast refineries which must use extra-heavy feedstock—and several others which are capable of using it. All of these dozen refineries face declining waterborne imports of suitable heavy feedstocks due to production declines in Mexico and the gradual takeover of Venezuelan production by Russian and Chinese National Oil companies . [reference: Paul W. Parfomak, Congressional Research Service, “Keystone XL Pipeline Project: Key Issues”, CRS Report Number R41668, Canadian Oil Imports in the Overall U.S. Supply Context, page 7; March 4, 2011; <a href="http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R41668_20110304.pdf">http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R41668_20110304.pdf</a> ]	PN 12
David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	U.S. Gulf Coast refiners have long relied upon import of bituminous liquids across the Gulf Coast waterfront—where risk of spillage is very real. There has been a steady decline in both import volumes and reliability of the traditional heavy oil suppliers: the Venezuela and Mexico National Oil Companies, PDVSA and PEMEX respectively. Shortfalls there have been offset by increased imports of Kuwaiti and Saudi heavy and medium crudes, as well as from the ever-volatile Colombia.	PN 12
David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	“Canadian Oil Sands and Light Tight Shale Oil: Environmental Implications of Keystone XL and United States’ Long-Term Petroleum-Related Energy Policy” Author David C. Breidenbach, Esq. on holland server: 20130406_338130_dcbreidenbach@aol.com_STATE DEPARTMENT3-29-2013.docx	REF

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David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	<p>Over 20 years in the [PHMSA] database, there have been 2628 significant pipeline incidents [reference:PHMSA; <a href="http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/reports/safety/SigPSI.html?nocache=6530">http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/reports/safety/SigPSI.html?nocache=6530</a>] involving liquids—2629 including the Exxon-Pegasus public relations disaster. Over the 20 years of PHMSA data aggregation the total volume of liquids released into the environment by pipeline incidents has been 2,420,611 barrels, of which only 1,455,698 have not been recovered. The average loss per year over that period is a mere 72,785 barrels. This equates to approximately 3 million gallons, most of which simply evaporated. ... Releases in or near waterways have been studied in detail by PHMSA and are only 0.3% of all reported hazardous liquid accident accidents per a special report made in December 2012 by PHMSA to Congress. [reference: PHMSA, “Results of Study on Hazardous Liquid Incidents at Certain Water Crossings”; “Conclusions”, December 11, 2012. <a href="http://phmsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/PHMSA/DownloadableFiles/Files/Press%20Release%20Files/Haz%20Liq%20Inci%20at%20Certain%20Inl%20Wat%20Cross%20Study%20-%202012-27-12.pdf">http://phmsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/PHMSA/DownloadableFiles/Files/Press%20Release%20Files/Haz%20Liq%20Inci%20at%20Certain%20Inl%20Wat%20Cross%20Study%20-%202012-27-12.pdf</a>]</p>	REF
David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	<p>PHMSA...database; “Pipeline Incidents and Mileage Reports” [reference: PHMSA Statistics: Pipeline Incidents, <a href="http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/reports/safety/PSI.html">http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/reports/safety/PSI.html</a>]. The group maintains an incident listing that allows detailed analysis of causes of pipeline failure to allow better regulatory oversight. information regarding pipeline failure causes here: [Robert Miller, “Why Pipes Matter: The Importance of Clad Pipe in the Oil and Gas Industry”, AOL Energy, March 15, 2013, J. Malcolm Gray, “An Independent View of Linepipe and Linepipe Steel for High Strength Pipelines: How to get Pipe that's Right for the Job at the Right Price”, Paper presented at the API X-80 Pipeline Cost Workshop, Hobart, Australia - 30 October 2002 <a href="http://www.microalloyedsteel.com/02-599.pdf">http://www.microalloyedsteel.com/02-599.pdf</a> and Wikipedia, <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathodic_protection#Pipelines">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathodic_protection#Pipelines</a></p>	RISK 23
David C. Breidenbach	April 6, 2013	<p>A “release” of a bitumen mixture is more problematic in close contact with bodies of water than a “release” of light products or even light crude oils, because bitumen does not evaporate or degrade naturally due to its density and molecular composition. Conversely, those very same attributes of bitumen deter any propensity to penetrate soils or spread in underground water supplies. These are facts driven by immutable laws of nature.</p>	WRS 04, RISK 07

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David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	environmental risks attendant to the approval of the Keystone XL Project are minimal in comparison to alternative proposals and ongoing practices for transport of Alberta Oil Sands unconventional bituminous liquids and Bakken formation unconventional shale-source light tight oil (“LTO”) to refinery markets in the United States Midwest, and Gulf Coast	ACK
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	The more subtle environmental costs of decades of an enhanced military presence, and policing actions in the Persian Gulf also burden the waterborne alternative.	ACK
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	Rail traffic has also resulted in spills , and can be a far greater safety risk to people because rail lines often run through high density urban population centers.	ALT 04
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	a Valdez-like spill in those cold waters [off of the Canadian west coast] would result in speedy evaporation of the diluent—and the deposition on the seafloor of a well-spread near-solid asphalt sheet which would be impervious to mechanical or biological degradation.	ALT 07
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	Although pipeline breaks occur —especially in older ones—the cleanup opportunities are far greater. The environmental damage is far more limited and spills are comparatively small [compared to tanker or rail alternatives].	ALT 07
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	development of Keystone XL and other North to South pipelines will reduce risk of spills of tar-like bitumen in the Pacific Northwest as well as backing out water-borne heavy oils entering the Gulf-Coast.	ALT 07
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	If the [Project] is shut-down [bitumen] will be delivered to the Gulf Coast by the more environmentally risky transport involving Mississippi barging and/or by an already crowded rail system. A sharply more adverse environmental risk attaches to development of the alternative pipelines through British Columbia to the Pacific Ocean to deliver bitumen blends to the Far East.	ALT 07
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	Who will be held economically responsible for the resultant environmental disaster—the lost livelihoods and natural resource damages [from tanker spills off the Canadian west coast]?	ALT 07
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	The conversion of the Pacific coast line to an extra-heavy crude oil tanker staging area and loading zone for the benefit of Far Eastern economies would be fraught with environmental risk far exceeding that suffered by Alaska in the wake of the Exxon-Valdez disaster or the Gulf coastal waters after the BP Deep Water Horizon-Macondo Well blowout tragedy.	ALT 09
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	waters’ edge loading and off-loading, and marine transport...activities [used for current crude oil delivery to US Gulf Coast refineries] are inherently and substantially more dangerous to the environment on a global scale than North American pipeline movements from producer to refiner.	ALT 09

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David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	The global CO2 balance is the worse off for the continued reliance on these waterborne deliveries in comparison to expanded pipeline operations.	CLIM 02
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	There has been a steady decline in both import volumes and reliability of the traditional heavy oil suppliers: the Venezuela and Mexico National Oil Companies, PDVSA and PEMEX respectively. Shortfalls there have been offset by increased imports of Kuwaiti and Saudi heavy and medium crudes, as well as from the ever-volatile Colombia.	PN 01
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	recent discoveries and reserve assessments of Alberta light shale oil and natural gas liquid diluents will dramatically reduce the Canadian producer-exporters' cost structure and accelerate the production and export of diluted bitumen blends irrespective of the decision made in respect of <u>Keystone XL</u> .	PN 06
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers ("CAPP") 2012 Production Forecast through 2035 sets out an achievable goal of 5,000,000 bpd bitumen production. Although inadequate to meet the total Gulf Coast heavy demand, the CAPP forecast volumes will help insure against politically inspired shortages for decades to come.	PN 11
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	[The Project] is just one among several [proposed] pipeline system modifications to the North American midstream energy infrastructure which are needed by EOY 2014...to transport...estimated incremental production of U.S. produced shale-light oils of approximately 1.9 million barrels per day above today's nearly 1 million bpd new production, and potentially another 600,000-1.2 million barrels of Canadian new bitumen production above today's 1.8 million bpd.	PN 12
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	U.S. petroleum supplies from foreign sources are increasingly risky despite an overall decline in import volumes. U.S. imports of Canadian bituminous liquids are either environmentally neutral or advantaged compared with the alternative proposals and evolving practices.	PN 12
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	Two [proposed] Canada-only projects:...the 525,000 bpd Enbridge Northern Gateway and the Kinder-Morgan Trans-Mountain Expansion line [which] would raise the line's capacity from the current 300,000 bpd to 890,000 bpd. The recent discovery of substantial quantities of light oil diluent in shale deposits lying in close proximity to the oil sands will spur on the development of these lines if no other alternative is presented to Canada. These pipelines would deliver the dilbit into tankers similar to the 1.5 million barrel capacity Exxon-Valdez at a rate of one tanker every 36 hours—for decades to come.	PN 13, ALT 05
David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	Canadian Oil Sands and Light Tight Shale Oil: Environmental Implications of Keystone XL and United States' Long-Term Petroleum-Related Environmental and Energy Policy	REF

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David C. Breidenbach	April 7, 2013	the discovery of Alberta diluent reserves offers an opportunity to reduce the cost of bitumen production and transport to increase volumes and accelerate the conversion to the secure source of liquid hydrocarbons.	REF
David C. Breidenbach	April 22, 2013	<p>“Canadian Oil Sands and Light Tight Shale Oil: Environmental Implications of Keystone XL and United States’ Long-Term Petroleum-Related Environmental and Energy Policy”, by: David C. Breidenbach</p> <p>[The referenced paper asserts that] environmental risks attendant to the approval of the Keystone XL Project are minimal in comparison to alternative proposals and ongoing practices for transport of Alberta Oil Sands unconventional bituminous liquids and Bakken formation unconventional shale-source light tight oil (“LTO”) to refinery markets in the United States Midwest, and Gulf Coast.</p> <p>In summary, the Paper establishes that the U.S. petroleum supplies from foreign sources are increasingly risky despite an overall decline in import volumes. U.S. imports of Canadian bituminous liquids are either environmentally neutral or advantaged compared with the alternative proposals and evolving practices. Lastly, and most significantly, the recent discoveries and reserve assessments of Alberta light shale oil and natural gas liquid diluents will dramatically reduce the Canadian producer-exporters’ cost structure and accelerate the production and export of diluted bitumen blends irrespective of the decision made in respect of <u>Keystone XL</u>.</p>	PN 12, CLIM 04
David C. Breidenbach	April 22, 2013	David C Breidenbach: “Canadian Oil Sands and Light Tight Shale Oil: Environmental Implications of Keystone XL and United States’ Long-Term Petroleum-Related Energy Policy”. the Paper is to support a determination that environmental risks attendant to the approval of the Keystone XL Project are minimal in comparison to alternative proposals and ongoing practices for transport of Alberta Oil Sands unconventional bituminous liquids and Bakken formation unconventional shale-source light tight oil (“LTO”) to refinery markets in the United States Midwest, and Gulf Coast.	REF
David Catlin	April 18, 2013	The Administration is proposing to make a decision on the Keystone XL pipeline based on incomplete and inadequate information. The climate impacts of this project, which are not considered in the environmental review, will be enormous--"game over" for the climate, as one expert has said. No assessment of the damage that the pipeline will accelerate to boreal forest habitats is included in the study.	ACK

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David Collier	April 9, 2013	The SEIR assumption is that rail to the Gulf would cost producers about \$15.50/barrel but on-the-ground costs today are closer to \$31/barrel. This is a significant underestimation and is probably the reason why a rapid expansion of rail transport has not taken place since 2011 as the EIR predicted. The reality is that when actual Gulf rail transportation costs are added on to rising current production costs it renders most new tar sands projects uneconomical or very uncertain and marginal at best.	ALT 04
David Collier	April 9, 2013	Without the Keystone XL pipeline the Alberta tar sand output will likely experience very constrained growth simply because Gulf rail costs are prohibitive when added onto uniquely high and increasing production costs (a market situation that has been quite different to date for the shale oil fields of North Dakota). A denial of the project then translates into a very significant and critical reduction in climate change impacts.	PN 06, CLIM 13
David Connor	March 10, 2013	It is embarrassing to have a bogus and possibly fraudulent denial of negative impact of Keystone XL prepared by the promoters and profiteers of XL released to the world under the aegis of our State Department as a thorough, objective (sic) and scientifically accurate assessment of the project! It makes the US State Department a laughing stock to the rest of the world and calls into question our nation's ability to accurately assess anything that threatens global warming.	PRO 01
David Corbin	April 22, 2013	The standards for the Keystone XL pipeline should be rigorous with attention to worker culture and safety, security (from weather and sabotage), detailed testing standards as to what damage a spill can cause to different types of soil and how the damage will be paid for, details of how spills will be cleaned up with full disclosure of the chemicals that are in the pipeline to help make it flow.	RISK 25
David D Schleich	April 22, 2013	Endangering the Great Plains aquifer is a really bad idea.	WRG 01
David Dassey	April 11, 2013	It poses unacceptable threats to our climate and to our water supplies in its extraction, transport, processing, and utilization. We cannot continue to pollute the air and to put our fresh water supplies at risk of contamination.	WRG 01, CLIM 03
David Dow	April 13, 2013	I don't see any economic justification for this project which will export heavy oil outside of the country and provide a few high paying jobs at Gulf Coast refineries. This project is not justified either economically or environmentally.	PN 07
David Dow	April 13, 2013	Having lived in Louisiana where they have gas and oil lines running all over the place, I feel that it is impossible to maintain the integrity of the Keystone XL pipeline over such a long distance through varying geological formations and surface land use types.	RISK 22

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David Dunn	March 11, 2013	In attempting to judge the impact of the tar sands pipelines upon our environment and its future for our children, are we to believe the leading scientists who have dedicated their lives to studying the reality of climate change, or are we to put our confidence in politically motivated reports that are generated with the participation of special interests who will benefit from our collective injury?	PRO 01
David E. Bruderly	April 16, 2013	That alternative is PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION --- replacement of expensive, high carbon liquid petroleum motor fuels with inexpensive, low carbon gaseous motor fuels and electricity. These two motor fuels have the potential to break OPEC market power over American consumers. These cleaner motor fuels are not only lower cost, lower carbon motor fuels; they are scalable. It is feasible to make millions of these vehicles and thousands of fuel stations / infrastructure needed to fuel these vehicles widely available quite rapidly – in a matter of a couple years, well within the timelines assumed for this pipeline.	ALT 01
David E. Bruderly	April 16, 2013	This document assumes that liquid petroleum motor fuels are the ONLY motor fuels available to American and global consumers; it assumes that consumers of motor fuels should not benefit from free market competition. It assumes that American consumers should have no choice but to buy liquid petroleum motor fuels at prices set by OPEC. These assumptions are totally out of touch with current market reality. AGL Resources is currently selling CNG motor fuels for \$0.99/gge in Atlanta, Georgia. Diesel prices are about \$4/dge. Electricity powers a plug-in hybrid at a cost of \$0.03/mile; compared to \$0.20 or more for gasoline. Why are the PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION alternatives not included in the market analysis in this SEIS?	ALT 01
David E. Bruderly	April 16, 2013	The Draft SEIS violates NEPA policy by assuming that the Canadian government will develop their oil sand resources regardless of the fact that non-petroleum motor fuels are now available to consumers at substantially lower prices than current oil prices. In fact, natural gas and electric motor fuels are less expensive than the cost of producing Canadian oil. The assumption that this oil will be produced at the same rate and in the same quantities regardless of action taken by the United States is totally without merit.	ALT 09
David E. Bruderly	April 16, 2013	Using past market behavior to project future market prices ignores fundamental shifts in automotive technology that have been stimulated by recent CAFÉ policy. It also ignores the surge in supply and ready availability of electric and natural gas motor fuels that not only offer consumers a smaller carbon footprint, but do so at a lower cost.	ALT 09

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David E. Bruderly	April 16, 2013	Vehicle owners will save \$1/gge to \$2/gge by converting to CNG or LNG; paybacks for trucks are less than 2 years. This SEIS ignores the simple fact that investments in natural gas vehicle fuel stations generate rates of return above 20%; sufficiently high to stimulate rapid deployment of fuel stations to serve both captive fleets and the retail consumer.	ALT 09
David E. Bruderly	April 16, 2013	The alternative analysis further violates NEPA guidance by assuming that oil producers will find alternative methods to ship the same quantities of oil to global markets regardless of American demand for oil or the approval of this pipeline. The SEIS does not consider that the price of oil might go down because of market competition from cheaper non-petroleum motor fuels.	PN 06
David E. Bruderly	April 16, 2013	This SEIS ignores a fundamental tenet of market economics – product substitution. Cheap natural gas, cheap electricity and mass production of affordable natural gas and electric vehicles blows the market analysis contained in this SEIS out the window.	PN 06
David E. Bruderly	April 16, 2013	Approval of this pipeline does NOT serve the National Interest because it will continue to allow OPEC, and multinational oil marketers, to manipulate American oil markets in ways that repress competition from non-petroleum motor fuels.	PN 08
David E. Bruderly	April 16, 2013	This SEIS totally ignores the fact that non-petroleum alternative motor fuels, specifically natural gas and electricity, are currently available in great abundance throughout North America at commodity prices that range between four and six times lower than the commodity price of oil. \$4/mmbtu natural gas is equivalent to \$0.50/dge diesel fuel at a time when diesel fuel prices are around \$4/dge. Furthermore the SEIS ignores the FACT that automotive and truck manufacturers are capable of using existing technology to mass produce both natural gas trucks and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles in large quantities; quantities that will significantly reduce the only major barrier to widespread deployment --- high first cost.	PN 12, PN 03
David E. Bruderly	April 16, 2013	The assumptions in the market analysis do not withstand the test of real competition in motor fuel markets. Competition from different types of motor fuel, aka liquid petroleum-based motor fuels, natural gas motor fuels, and electric motor fuels, that are not controlled by the OPEC led Oil Oligopoly, must be considered.	PN 13
David Eisbach	April 14, 2013	An entire forest is removed along with centuries of top soli. then sand, good water and incredible energy is used. What is left is a moonscape of waste and poisonous movable water. This alone, along with montain top mining, open pit mining and fracking should all be banned favoring adequate restrictions and the expansion of reunable energy.	ACK
David Evans	March 30, 2013	Why not have private industry build a new refinery in ND & keep the oil local, vs. needing to ship tp TX and buy on the international oil market rates!	ALT 08

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David Finke	March 6, 2013	It certainly will have adverse ecological effects if the leaks (which I've seen documented) go undetected and unrepaired.	RISK 15
David Flanagan	April 22, 2013	The Canadian mining companies and the global oil companies will make money, and Americans will shoulder all the risks: of leaks and water pollution, of cancer and other health effects, and of accelerated climate change	PN 05
David Folland	April 21, 2013	I know Canada has not been accommodating to transport of tar sand bitumen so it may come to U.S refineries by train. At least these trains can stop when the world demand for oils diminishes.	ALT 04
David Folland	April 21, 2013	Also, the morally corrupt process of seizing private land and running the pipeline over sensitive areas is deplorable.	LEG 02
David Fowler	April 2, 2013	What is the fuel they wabt to refine? Diesel fuel not to be sold here but to other markets in Europe and South America. The farmers in the mid west who benefit from current low cost diesel will be closed out when the pipe line is complete. The risks are just too high for us.	PN 05, PN 04
David Gillings	April 4, 2013	the process used to extract the oil leaves a "moonscape" behind that is interspersed with toxic waste ponds that can attract migrating waterfowl. No one has seen proof that rehabilitation efforts of the despoiled boreal forest have been successful;	CU 01
David Givers	March 13, 2013	The science studies described by Dr. James Hansen tells us that operating the tar sands will push our climate past the point of no return. Dr. Hansen is a reputable NASA scientist who has studied the data. The National Research Council has independently studied the data of climate change and has definitively concluded that climate change we are experiencing is caused by humans. The US Supreme Court ruled that CO2 emissions are a pollutant.	CLIM 14
David Givers	March 13, 2013	The science behind the Keystone EIS is suspect. We now know that the EIS was conducted by a Canadian firm hired by the Keystone consortium. We can't have two sets of facts--one by Canadians and one by US scientists. ... An EIS must look at the total environment and the interconnectivity of actions. Isolating the pipeline itself, from the total impact caused by the emissions of the end product facilitated by the pipeline, is a dishonest assessment. If you ask the National Research Council to conduct the EIS, and you should because this is a national environmental problem, then you will have fulfilled your obligation to make science-based decisions.	PRO 01
David Givers	April 18, 2013	The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act has been violated. The US State Department has prohibited tribes from conferring on their shared sacred sites regarding the XL pipeline. You must now reject the pipeline while these US law violations are rectified. US State Department cannot legally continue to violate NAGPRA. Reject the pipeline.	LEG 03

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David H. Stetler	March 19, 2013	Do your homework, and stop listening to Big Oil's lies about the dirty "Tar Sands" toxic sludge, which has already devastated many square miles of Canadian soil.	ACK
David H. Stetler	March 19, 2013	It doesn't take into account the effect that burning the dirtiest fuel on earth will have on the atmosphere, which will ultimately find its way into the lungs of our own citizens when it arrives here from overseas.	CLIM 12
David H. Stetler	March 19, 2013	Also, this toxic pollution will have a far reaching effect on global warming due to greenhouse gasses added to the world's air.	CLIM 14
David H. Stetler	March 19, 2013	The fact that dozens and dozens of spills happen every year from existing pipelines make it a certainty that there will be spills from the XL Pipeline, if it is allowed to be built to completion.	RISK 14
David Hale	March 9, 2013	Please review the environmental impact of Keystone XL to include the project's effects on wildlife, habitat, and climate change.	LEG 04
David Hall	April 22, 2013	I don't believe that the cumulative effects of approving and building the Keystone XL pipeline were analyzed sufficiently. The pipeline if built would enable the destruction of a large portion of Alberta. The pipelines will leak or even burst, creating devastation along its very long route. The bitumen will be processed in Texas and shipped off to China or other lands, where it will be burned. The burning of that dirty fuel will pump more CO2 into the atmosphere, which the U.S., and the rest of the world, absolutely cannot tolerate.	CU 01
David Hansen	March 11, 2013	We need to keep carbon based fuels in the ground and switch to clean & renewable energy resources like Germany does.The sooner the better!!	PN 02
David Hansen	April 22, 2013	Every single reason given in support of the pipeline, i.e. more jobs, decreased dependance on foreign oil, etc. is also a reason to support sources of re-newable energy.	PN 02
David Hardt	March 10, 2013	We must move towards clean and renewable energy while there is still time.	PN 02
David Himes	March 20, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline would increase America's energy security and strengthen our relationship with Canada. The only thing stopping this common sense project is the federal government. The pipeline would bring in an additional 830,000 barrels of North American oil per day, reducing our need to import oil from unstable regimes overseas.	PN 10
David Himes	March 20, 2013	As the most recent Environmental Impact Statement finds, pipelines are safe and protect the environment. Canada will develop their oil reserves regardless of your decision about Keystone XL, and the oil will find its way to dirtier refineries in China via less efficient tankers. Not to mention the fact that Keystone XL will create thousands of jobs here at home and serve as a long-term investment in communities where our energy manufacturers and refineries will benefit from this vital supply of reliable energy.	RISK 14

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David Huddlestonsmith.md.	April 17, 2013	We are supposed to be getting away from Fossil Fuels and our monies and attention needs to be spent in creating new sources of energy that are "Clean" and will benefit our Country in many ways...	PN 02
David Huebner	March 17, 2013	To allow the Keystone Pipeline is a grave and dangerous mistake. It WILL NOT free us from foreign oil. It WILL NOT give us energy sustainability. It will only continue to degrade our environment, increase global warming, destroy communities, and all for the sake of a buck.	PN 08
David Hughes	April 5, 2013	I am astounded that the State Dept. is considering approving this pipeline across our heartland when Trans Canada has such an abysmal record of spills...Spills are going to happen and we do not know how to deal with them especially tar sands oil.... Previous tar sands oil spills in other states have yet to be totally cleaned up	ACK
David Hughes	April 5, 2013	We are all going to go over the the climate change cliff if we make decisions like approving this pipeline.	CLIM 14
David Hughes	April 5, 2013	Is this type of bitumen "oil" even considered oil when spilled? Will companies be liable for cleanup?	PD 01
David Hughes	April 5, 2013	Why are we pushing for an energy source that is hard to extract, hard to cleanup if spilled and going backwards in using alternative fuels??	PN 03
David Jameson	April 17, 2013	The Ogallala aquifer is vital to sustainable agriculture in the Midwestern United States. Please don't put this valuable resource at risk merely for the profits of the oil companies.	RISK 07
David Justice	April 4, 2013	Why not build a refinery near the border and refine it to the point of sweet crude before sending it through a pipeline to the Great Lakes area or the West Coast, eliminating the need to heat it to transport it?	ALT 08
David Keith	March 28, 2013	In spite of the partial change in its route, it is still a terrible idea to facilitate the consumption of this dirty oil that releases great quantities of CO2 into the atmosphere during the extraction process, and again when it is burned!	CLIM 14
David Kennedy	March 21, 2013	I am deeply disappointed and distressed that the State Department has produced an environmental review of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline that ignores the climate impacts of extracting the dirtiest fuel on the planet.	ACK
David Kennedy	March 21, 2013	That review should include the climate impacts of expanding tar sands development, the major refinery pollution it will produce here in the U.S. as well as in Canada, and the grave risk to our communities from toxic pipeline spills.	CLIM 12
David Kent	April 9, 2013	Keystone XL imposes high amount of risks and costs on U.S. citizens only for the advantage of Canadian oil companies. The costs clearly outweigh benefits to U.S. citizens. Keystone XL does not benefit the U.S. economically beyond a handfull of jobs. Instead, the plan assures a hike in gas prices - especially in the midwest.	PN 05

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David Kent	April 9, 2013	Keystone XL imposes high amount of risks and costs on U.S. citizens only for the advantage of Canadian oil companies. The costs clearly outweigh benefits to U.S. citizens. The most recent Exxon spill is ample demonstration of the severity of the risk - associated costs are high	PN 05
David Killian	April 2, 2013	The essentially captive nature of this oil currently actually means that it must be used locally, thus lowering its price and providing energy to the local region where it is produced. Providing easy access to the Gulf coast refineries ensures this oil will be shipped outside of the U.S., benefiting only the oil producer and refineries, with the states that the pipeline runs through taking all the risk and receiving nothing in return.	PN 07
David Kirtley	April 22, 2013	Climate change is real and is currently caused by human emissions of CO2 from our use of fossil fuels. Therefore we need to transition from these polluting fuels to renewable energy sources.	PN 02
David Koester	April 3, 2013	At least 84,000 gallons spilled in 45 minutes from a pipeline one tenth the size of Keystone should clearly show a small part of the problem we face with Keystone.	RISK 18
David Krieg	March 11, 2013	And we should not be lured by the prospect of immense oil supplies from next door, which would deter development of non-carbon energy - the only means of fighting climate change. .	PN 02
David Krolick	April 7, 2013	Drinking water for a large swath of the country will be at risk	WRG 01
David Lainchbury	April 6, 2013	<p>The Alberta Government Energy Resource Control Board (ERCB) and the Alberta department of Environment Sustainable Resource Development recently ruled they would not hear environmental concerns from a resident due to the fact the Town of High Prairie was more than 30 miles away.</p> <p>A huge petrochemical (tarsand) inground development that injects 30,000 gallons/day steam/water into tar laden sand layers has been approved despite several First Nation communities (Lubicon, Little Buffalo) strong objections.</p> <p>The development is within 10 miles of the South Heart River headwaters, the South Heart is a tributary into Alberta's largest lake, Lesser Slave Lake. The lake is the raw water source to several communities including 5 First Nation communities. The water treatment systems used by these communities cannot separate liquidified contaminants produced by injecting water/steam into tar laden sand layers.</p> <p>These developments will not proceed without a customer. Simple economics create these hazardous petrochemical developments that permanently contaminate ground water. The ground water is transported via rivers and streams into community drinking supplies.</p>	CU 05

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David Leroy	April 20, 2013	Only you have the power and the obligation to all life to stop the relentless exploitation and immediate consumption of our natural resources, with little or no consideration for the health of our environment and that of all the many, truly-wonderful life forms on it.	ACK
David Liverman	April 21, 2013	Eminent domain is a doctrine that I consider dubious in its legality at best. And I am most stringently opposed to it ever being used to benefit any private company, corporation, or individual(s).	LEG 02
David Lockman	March 14, 2013	it [the Pipeline] will do nothing for "energy independence" because almost all the tar-sands fuel will be sold to other countries.	PN 04
David Lockman	March 14, 2013	Only 35 permanent jobs would be created by the pipeline....	SO 04
David Loscutoff	April 22, 2013	Not only would such a spill gravely affect the lives and health of people who live near the aquifer it would also decrease farm output from the region potentially causing price spikes or food shortages.	RISK 06, LU 01
David Loscutoff	April 22, 2013	The pipeline would be situated over the Ogallala Aquifer which supplies irrigation and drinking water to a large region of the Central Plains. If oil seeped into this aquifer it would be impossible to remove and it would pollute a vital source of groundwater.	RISK 07
David M. Frye	April 22, 2013	The scenario no one wants to face is the unlikely event with the highly negative outcome. By placing this pipeline atop the Ogallala Aquifer we invite just such an event to occur. Technologies do fail ... always. In this case the consequences would be grievous. Please take steps to prevent the placement of this pipeline.	WRG 01
David Malitz	March 27, 2013	While the SEIS does present the incident rate per mile-year for each type of equipment, it fails to take the simple additional step of computing the expected risk for the 875 mile proposed Keystone XL pipeline and accumulating that risk across the four types of equipment. A new analysis, described below, was performed for this comment using data provided by the SEIS (Section 4.13.2 and Appendix K) to estimate the risk of spills from the pipeline on an annual basis and over a 10-year time period. Using data from the SEIS, this analysis suggests that on average we would expect nearly two spill incidents per year from the proposed 875 mile pipeline with an average spillage of about 800 bbl annually. Over a longer time span, we would expect to see one "large" spill (1,000 bbl or more) approximately every 8 years, on average.(Refer to Submission ID 176188 for Tables 1 and 2). A data quality assessment that was performed by PHMSA itself in 2009 details serious problems with the data that are reported by the industry to the agency. The agency outlines many deficiencies with the data, including a serious problem with underreporting of incidents. Thus, it is likely that due to underreporting the statistics and estimates reported above are underestimated to an unknown degree.	RISK 24

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
David Marancik	April 17, 2013	The latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete [because] it ... ignores the clear consensus among financial analysts and oil executives who agree Keystone XL will make the difference in tar sands development.	ACK
David Marancik	April 17, 2013	Building a new pipeline now will lock us in to higher carbon emissions when we should be rapidly investing in renewable energy that cannot be exported and will provide a secure energy future.	ALT 01
David Marancik	April 17, 2013	The latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete [because] it... ignores its catastrophic impacts on our climate.	CLIM 12
David Marancik	April 17, 2013	The State Department confirmed that tar sands fuel is up to 19% more greenhouse gas intensive than conventional fuel.	CLIM 12
David Marancik	April 17, 2013	The tar sands industry admits that Keystone XL will lead to more tar sands production.	PN 06
David Marancik	April 17, 2013	The latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete [because] it ignores the pipeline's significant risk for toxic spills.	RISK 07
David Marancik	April 17, 2013	The pipeline could end as many jobs as it creates with toxic spills in farmland or water resources.	SO 05
David McGowan	March 15, 2013	Let's invest in energy conservation and renewable energy instead.	PN 02
David Monsees	April 22, 2013	This pipeline... will contribute greatly to the carbon pollution of our atmosphere.	CLIM 14
David Monsees	April 22, 2013	This pipeline should be rejected by President Obama. Not only will it create an insignificant number of new jobs	PN 05
David Morris	April 22, 2013	This proposed pipeline is an environmental disaster - from its ripping through sensitive geographical areas to its eventual leakage into our precious aquifer.	WRG 01
David Muench	April 14, 2013	why does a U.S. Refinery a 1000+ miles from the site have to process this product? Why not a Canadian company nearer the source?	ALT 08
David Neiger	April 5, 2013	THE OIL LOBBY SAYS THE RISK IS SMALL - SO IT IS FOR TERRORISM - YET WE STILL TAKE ACTION AGAINST THE THREAT. THE CONSEQUENCES OF ANY ACCIDENT SHOULD INCLUDE THE DEATH PENALTY FOR PIPELINE EXECUTIVES - - SEE IF THEY STILL FAVOR IT THEN. THEY BET OUR LIVES -- WHY NOT THEIRS?	ACK
David Neuendorff	March 30, 2013	Build refineries on the U.S. Canadian border or transport the oil through existing pipelines to Toledo Ohio that has a refinery already built to handle this "dirty" oil.	ALT 08

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
David Nicholson	April 3, 2013	<p>The only way to stop global warming is to use nuclear power to directly capture the 1.4 trillion tons of excess CO2 that is already in the air. That CO2 is the real cause of global warming since it stays in the air for hundreds of years.</p> <p>GLOBAL WARMING CAN BE STOPPED BY WWW.SKYSCRUBBER.COM</p> <p>The 35 billion tons that is added each year increases the total only 2.5%. Therefore a slight reduction in each year's addition will NOT reduce global warming!</p> <p>A recent MIT paper concluded that CO2 can be captured, but using fossil fuels would increase global warming.</p>	PN 05, CLIM 14
David Osinga	March 21, 2013	The biased report suggesting mining Tar Sands would have a "negligible" impact on the climate is rhetorical untruth; and is an extension of the kind of US Government's policy that extends corporate welfare, yet undermines America's economic vitality.	CLIM 13
David Osinga	March 21, 2013	admits that only 35 permanent jobs would be created by the pipeline.	SO 04
David Osinga	March 21, 2013	The State Department just released a biased report paid for by oil companies, that admits that only 35 permanent jobs would be created by the pipeline.	SO 04
David Oxendine	March 19, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline report is flawed.Having been prepared by oil company insiders you should have known this.You should reject the pipeline.	PRO 01
David Peale	April 9, 2013	I am also concerend about documentation showing that the keystone pipeline already has construction defects which will produce immediate leaks and spills of oil as soon as the flow is started.	RISK 23
David Perk	April 22, 2013	As a planet, we can only afford to consume a limited amount of carbon without raising global temperatures beyond the 2 degrees Centigrade agreed to in the Copenhagen agreement. Allowing Canadian bitumen to be consumed is a terrible way to spend our carbon budget.	CLIM 05

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
		When asked for the biggest long-term security threat he faces in the Pacific, USN Admiral Samuel J. Locklear III surprised reporters by replying, climate change. Significant upheaval related to a warming planet "will cripple the security environment, probably more likely than the other scenarios we all often talk about."	
David Perk	April 22, 2013	"You have the real potential here in the not-too-distant future of nations displaced by rising sea level. Certainly weather patterns are more severe than they have been in the past. We are on super typhoon 27 or 28 this year in the Western Pacific. The average is about 17."	CLIM 14
		Allowing Alberta's bitumen to be refined and consumed in Asia has the potential to add millions of tons of CO2 to our atmosphere. That can only contribute to a warmer planet, disrupted climate and sea level rise. Preventing that carbon pollution from entering our atmosphere is a national security issue.	
David Perk	April 22, 2013	When consumed, the bitumen to be transported in the proposed Keystone XL pipeline will increase the CO2 absorbed by the world's oceans, turning them more acidic. Washington State's shellfish industry, representing 3,200 jobs and \$270 million in economic activity, is at risk from ocean acidification. Our state has already committed to spend \$3 million dollars a year to mitigating the effect of ocean acidification. Facilitating the consumption of Canadian bitumen works directly against the financial interests of Washington State. The Keystone XL pipeline should not be allowed to enter our country.	CLIM 17
David Perk	April 22, 2013	The proposed route of the Keystone XL pipeline crosses sites held sacred by native peoples, including the Trail of Tears. This is a cultural injustice, and may violate treaty agreements as well. Unless an alternative route acceptable to native tribes can be found, the Keystone XL pipeline should be not be allowed to enter our country.	CR 02
David Perk	April 22, 2013	The construction of Keystone XL pipeline will provide less than 3,000 short term construction jobs and less than 50 permanent jobs. These economic benefits are far outweighed by the potential clean-up costs of the statistically probable number of spills that can be expected during the lifetime of the pipeline. The Keystone XL pipeline should not be allowed to enter our country.	PN 05
David Perk	April 22, 2013	The pipeline review process has been tainted by conflicts of interest and the sidelining of environmental concerns; case in point, the State Department's own draft environmental impact statement, outsourced to a third party with ties to the Canadian producer. Until an objective environmental review can be accomplished, the Keystone XL pipeline should not be allowed to enter our country.	PRO 01

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David Perk	April 22, 2013	The statistical likelihood of a significant spill has been estimated to be around 90 spills over the lifetime of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline. Given the severity of bitumen spills, this degree of risk is unacceptable. The Keystone XL pipeline should not be allowed to enter our country.	RISK 24
David Perk	April 22, 2013	Unless the exemption for bitumen, which allows the producer to avoid payments into the oil spill and liability trust, leaving taxpayers liable for the costs of any spill, is closed, the Keystone pipeline should not be allowed to enter our country.	SO 15, RISK 03
David Perk	April 22, 2013	Despite the proposed re-routing of the Keystone XL pipeline, it still crosses the Ogallala aquifer, a priceless national resource. Too many people depend on the aquifer for sustenance and economic well being to make such a risk acceptable. The Keystone XL pipeline should not be allowed to enter our country.	WRG 01
David Petroelje	April 5, 2013	I was West Michigan Director of Clean Water Action in 2010, when the Enbridge pipeline spilled, pouring nearly a million gallons into the Kalamazoo River, which is still recovering today. The volatile solvents evaporated off, leaving the tar to sink to the bottom, where it is nearly impossible to remediate. This stain will remain in the geologic record. ... Before getting involved with environmental advocacy and community organizing, I was a field geologist, investigating contaminated sites from gas stations to Army and Navy bases. I have seen firsthand what our best intentions and hubris can do to our environment, our soil, our water, and our legacy to the future.	RISK 07
David Pinyerd	April 13, 2013	How many times is Big Oil going to assure us that we need never worry about an oil spill only to have an oil spill occur just a few days only.	RISK 14
David Pudelwitts	April 4, 2013	Also now you have made it impossible for spills to be cleaned up by allowing oil companies to call tar-sand oil "non-oil!"	SO 15
David Quist	April 22, 2013	It is clear that the document does not adequately assess the project's impacts. Fundamental assumptions underlying the document (ie, the consequences of the no-action alternative) are questionable and appear based on speculation. Identified impacts are not adequately addressed, and assumptions minimizing risks are unwarranted, particularly when the document itself recognizes the absence of data justifying those assumptions.	LEG 04

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David Quist	April 22, 2013	the DSEIS recognizes that the project is entirely located within the Central Flyway, and that species such as the Whooping Crane may be adversely affected by power lines made necessary by the project (ES 5.3.2 and pp. 4.8-14 through 16). The risk carries greater concern given that the project appears to be within the core flyway for the Whooping Crane (DSEIS pp. 4.18-15). The mitigation measures proposed appear to primarily consist of measures related to construction and remediation, which do not address the underlying issue of power line collision. Reliance on future studies and consultation renders the analysis of impact speculative.	RISK 07
David Quist	April 22, 2013	Section 4.13.2.5 generally acknowledges the increased risk of corrosion with temperature, and further recognizes the lack of data to quantify that risk. Given the chemical nature of the dilbit, the absence of full disclosure regarding the chemical composition of the dilbit slurry being pumped, and the fact that the pipeline must be operated at a higher temperature and pressure than other pipelines, it is not credible to suggest the risk of corrosion is not greater.	RISK 11
David Quist	April 22, 2013	- the DSEIS describes the dilbit as substantially similar to other heavy crudes, but Table 3.13-1 shows it to have very different characteristics, such as being specifically characterized as toxic material, and having a much lower flash point, a much higher specific gravity, and a sulfur content orders of magnitude above.	RISK 12
David Quist	April 22, 2013	- the DSEIS recognizes that the project will have a significant impact on the habitat of the Greater Sage Grouse, as well as a significant habitat on the bird itself with regard to breeding behavior, reproductive success, etc. The DSEIS recognizes that sage habitat takes 20 years to recover, and isn't always successful. The sheer volume of mitigation measures, including what appears to be largely nonbinding consultation with landowners to control grazing where habitat restoration is not proceeding adequately, belies the ability to adequately address the negative impacts on the Greater Sage Grouse, and describes study efforts which themselves would seem disruptive to an already vulnerable population. Furthermore, the mitigation measures primarily address construction impacts rather than ongoing effects during operation. Noise levels are near EPA limits, and no measures appear proposed to address the increased risk of collisions or predation due to communications towers (p.4.8-9) .	TES 08
David R. Sanderson	March 19, 2013	I was appalled and alarmed to learn that your environmental assessment found that the Keystone XL pipeline would make little difference to the environment. Given the nature of tar sands oil, perhaps the dirtiest petroleum possible, your conclusion is simply ludicrous. Many scientists have deplored your conclusion because of the awful consequences to the climate if we burn that oil.	CLIM 13
David Reiber	April 22, 2013	This is bad for our water supply, oil that will be sent overseas, not helping our country at all, endangering our land, water and health.	PN 05, PN 02

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David Reich	April 9, 2013	An article in the April 2013 recent issue of "Scientific American" - "The True Cost of Fossil Fuels" shows tar sands not having an EROI significantly better than "heavy oil" from California. Given the additional environmental and climate change problems with this project it is difficult to understand why any sane person would support it.	PN 05
David Reyes	March 14, 2013	With current feasible technologies, the Canadian tar sands cannot be exploited in a way that adequately mitigates negative social and environmental impacts, particularly those associated with climate change and with the aboriginal rights of certain First Nations groups.	CLIM 16, CLIM 03, PN 05
David Reyes	March 14, 2013	I am not naive to the fact that exploitation of the tar sands may be inevitable. But, we are at an atmospheric tipping point when the US needs to demonstrate global leadership by adopting climate-friendly energy strategies. This historical and moral imperative should be what shapes our energy policy, our economic recovery and this aspect of our foreign affairs -- not the lobbying power of the industry I work for.	CLIM 18
David Reyes	March 14, 2013	While your administration has short-term responsibilities to stimulate the US economy, ensure a reliable energy supply, and to safeguard our relations with Canada, there are viable alternatives that do not pose the same long-term hazards.	PN 05
David Richman	March 7, 2013	although the State Department says [the Project] will add little carbon to the atmosphere, many scientist disagree.	CLIM 13
David Richman	March 7, 2013	by damaging aquifers, it will do much harm to farmers and others who depend on these aquifers.	SO 12
David Riggerbach	April 22, 2013	Please do NOT grant a permit to TransCanada to build a pipeline through Nebraska and the Ogallala Aquifer.	WRG 01
David Ross	March 28, 2013	Stop the ridiculous support of impractical green energy initiatives at the expense of providing energy sources that the United States can use now	PN 10
David S. Miller	April 17, 2013	There is no doubt that the pipeline will enable far greater extraction and deployment of very high carbon fossil fuels which we know will lead to far more serious climate change.	CLIM 14
David S. Miller	April 17, 2013	By investing in increasing the global production of fossil fuels, we will delay investments and deployments of sustainable and renewable energy, and ultimately delay or prevent the US from being energy independent.	PN 03
David S. Miller	April 17, 2013	The pipeline project will result in a net loss of jobs. The 35 permanent jobs associated with operating the pipeline, will be far offset by the thousands of jobs that will be lost in industries that provide alternatives to a fossil fuel economy.	SO 05
David Sanders	April 4, 2013	ignores risk for toxic spills. The total carbon pollution impacts of Keystone XL are the equivalent of putting 9 million cars on the road when considering the total emissions of tar sands and refining processes.	ACK

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David Schaad	March 20, 2013	If tar sands oil is brought to the gulf coast through a pipeline, it must be refined BEFORE it leaves Canada. Therefore any agreement must include a mandatory requirement that Canada build a refinery to refine the oil before it enters the pipeline	ALT 08
David Shapiro	March 25, 2013	The State Department's latest review of the Keystone XL Pipeline ignores the pipeline's catastrophic impacts on our climate and its significant risk for toxic spills.	RISK 07
David Shelton	April 14, 2013	We need to develop other, clean sources of energy and stop thinking about more of the same.	PN 02
David Shelton	April 20, 2013	It is plain and obvious that we need to develop clean energy alternatives,	PN 02
David Shields	March 14, 2013	the environment will benefit more from not having the oil shipped out on tankers and instead being transported by a safe, ultra-modern and highly maintained method of transporting oil directly into the country.	PN 09
David Shields	March 14, 2013	once the pipeline is complete, it will be monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week by a highly advanced system to prevent any potential environmental safety issues.	RISK 14
David Sillman	April 15, 2013	We need to both reject the keystone pipeline and simultaneously use this very moment to make the long-needed, SERIOUS commitment to act (and LEAD) on climate change at the federal policy level. The scientific evidence that DEMANDS our action grows every day	CLIM 18
David Smith	April 13, 2013	I hope that you will take the bold step towards a more green energy conscious future.	PN 02
David Snope	April 4, 2013	The whole sad part about this whole thing is that we DO NOT NEED this pipeline-Canada does	PN 08
David Sobczak	April 22, 2013	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.	WRG 01
David Sparling	March 6, 2013	(3) it produces some of the dirtiest, highest sulphur content oil on the planet	CLIM 05
David Sparling	March 6, 2013	(4) no matter where its products are shipped, the result will be substantial contributions to global warming.	CLIM 10
David Sparling	March 6, 2013	(2) it causes substantial pollution of streams and rivers which empty into the Arctic Ocean	CU 02
David Sparling	March 6, 2013	(1) it destroys extensive portions of wildlife habitat and living area of First Americans	WI 20
David W. Potter	April 22, 2013	Moving the proposed alignment does nothing if the entirety is destructive. As proposed, water resources, habitat, species are still at great risk. After construction, any and all operations of pipelines have already shown to be full of great environmental risks, and realities, as we have seen nearly countless times with other spills, both from diluted bitumen = 'dilbit' and conventional crude oil.	RISK 07
David Waggoner	April 5, 2013	The recent Environmental Impact Statement is inaccurate and misleading. We have to stop giving in to bad arguments.	ACK
David Waggoner	April 5, 2013	Our country needs to take a stand for preserving our ecosystems and maintaining a safe climate for future generations.	CLIM 16

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David Wallace	April 11, 2013	It is time to support all of America's poor. they have the least amount of disposable income, to absorb the impact of price spikes instigated by the OPEC. We can not afford to deprive our industry of cheap energy to propel our job creation. The American people and our Industry and manufacturing are in desperate need of relief from the huge expense of energy putting its immense drag on Employment, wages, and profits. Lets allow our energy industry to role up its sleeves to get down to business to lead us out of the economic doldrums and propel us into the New Age of Energy Security and economic Prosperity!	PN 10
David Weinstein	April 2, 2013	It will create relatively few jobs that are temporary but threaten our water, air and the Ogalla aquifer that supplies water to our framing heartland that can never be clean up in the case of a spill that seems more and more likely.	ACK
David Weinstein	April 2, 2013	Instead we as a nation need to rapidly transition to a clean energy economy if we are to have any chance of avoiding the worst of human-casued global warming from burning fossil fuels.	PN 02
David Weinstein	April 2, 2013	I strongly oppose the Keystone XL pipeline because it is not needed and is an accident waiting to happen just like the Exxon pipeline that ruptured yesterday with the same vaunted technology of the Keystone.	RISK 14
David Weiskopf	April 4, 2013	1) The extent to which tar sands contribute to climate change is measurably greater than other sources of oil. This alone supports a finding of significant impact, even if, by percentage, the increase does not seem huge. The Supreme Court already found in Mass. v EPA that marginal additions or reductions to global GHG concentrations are legally significant. From a scientific standpoint, every additional ton of GHGs added worsens the problem, and makes future and current mitigation and adaptation measures more difficult and expensive. At a time when we should be taking every possible step to reduce out GHG emissions, this project would enable expanded emissions unnecessarily and to virtually no benefit to the American people.	CLIM 05
David Weiskopf	April 4, 2013	2) By approving this pipeline, America signals to the international community that we are committed to expanding development of and dependence on fossil fuels. We have no credibility in demanding that developing nations take the lead, when we are going backwards. This decision hurts our posture on the world stage in climate and other negotiations.  3) Policy analysts might argue that the increase in GHGs from approving this pipeline (it is patently incorrect to assert, as this ver flawed DEIS does, that this pipeline will not enable expanded tar sands production) are worth certain trade offs, or that the harm is not that big.	CLIM 18, CLIM 05

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David Wise	March 11, 2013	I believe [the fight against] climate change should be shown to be a "major job creator" as we develop alternative energy sources and retrofit buildings and make changes to use less energy through insulation and use of energy efficient light bulbs, install solar panels and rooftop gardens and other measures throughout the country. One of the main things needed is to modernize the electrical grid.	PN 02
Davis	April 18, 2013	You said anthropogenic global warming is real. You said tar sands oil extraction produces significantly more greenhouse gases than conventional oil extraction.  However, since the sands below the Boreal Forest will be harvested with or without KXL, the U.S. should approve the project. That didn't make much sense to us.	ACK
Davis	April 18, 2013	We did, however, discover the logic, unfortunately. We went on your website again. And we discovered that you had chosen ERM and EnSys. And that kind of made the logic make sense.  And I think I -- I'm -- I don't want to repeat what other people have said. I think someone else has already said EnSys has sized Koch Industry, Conoco Phillips and Exxon Mobil. I don't think they mentioned ERM as -- it was pretty married to the tobacco industry at one time.	PRO 01
Dawn Del Monte	April 21, 2013	Keystone would run 7 times more corrosive oil through the pipeline than the pipe which burst in Mayflower, Arkansas. Keystone One has had over 30 spills in several states since it went online in 2010.	RISK 26, RISK 11
Dawn Fleming	March 16, 2013	We need to stop investing in fossil fuel and begin investing in solar and wind.	ALT 01
Dawn Goodwin	April 22, 2013	The permit requested by TransCanada for the construction of the Keystone XL should be denied.	PN 09
Dawn Goodwin	April 22, 2013	There have been numerous tar sand spills (aka DiLbit). The technology to clean these spills is not effective and is greatly lacking, especially when this tar sands substance gets in a lake, river, stream or drinking water supply. Compared to conventional crude that floats, tar sands sink, making it impossible to clean.  Currently there are tar sands flowing through my homelands and I pray that the pipelines do not rupture. It would destroy the lands and the waters. ... I definitely do not want to see another toxic pipeline built. It would endanger the environment in another part of our country.	RISK 08
Dawn Goodwin	April 22, 2013	Tar sands, also known as bitumen is a gritty tar-like material. Tar sands are mixed with a cocktail of chemicals that allows it to flow through the pipeline. At this stage it is called DiLbit, (diluted bitumen). This is known to be a highly toxic and carcinogenic substance. ... There are many other dangers to discuss but this is the most crucial. The highly carcinogenic factor of tar sands is enough to say no to the Keystone XL.	RISK 12

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Dawn Hoyt	April 2, 2013	The argument that the project ... will bring our oil costs down in the States[is false]. We all know that the oil will be sold to the highest bidder, not in our country, but the world.	PN 04
Dawn Hoyt	April 2, 2013	The argument that the project will bring 'jobs' to America is false ...	SO 02
Dawn Olney	April 22, 2013	The first Keystone pipeline had twelve leaks in a year, spilling 25,000 gallons of oil in just two incidents in Kansas and North Dakota.	RISK 26
Dawn Peterson	April 17, 2013	The Keystone pipeline has been repeatedly proven to be nothing short of a disaster for the environment and for the indigenous communities across whose territories it would run.	ACK
Dawn Razor	April 23, 2013	This project...wastes money, risks the environment, creates a prime target for terrorism, creates barely any jobs and is regressive in a time when sound environmental policies are desperately needed.	PN 08
Dawn Smith	March 18, 2013	I will not accept short term gains, like employment, for long term costs, like fresh water or a stable climate.	PN 05
Daws, Jeff D	April 11, 2013	In my opinion the Pipe Line is by far the safest way to transport oil and I support it 100%. Moving Crude by rail has got to be the riskiest way possible to move Crude.	PN 10
Dawson Tunnell	April 11, 2013	Resources used for the pipeline also cause delay in making the imperative shift to sustainable forms of energy. More pressure must be put on the energy producers to make the shift more quickly.	PN 03
Dayna Safferstein	April 16, 2013	Instead of continuing to allow oil company contractors to determine what is in our national interest, I hope the Obama administration will step up and reject this pipeline once and for all.	PRO 01
Ddabd	March 19, 2013	To deny the Keystone pipeline would be an excellent symbol that this country will tackle the real problems of climate change.The tar sands oil is actually a threat to us.	CLIM 18
Ddabd	March 19, 2013	We should not allow the Keystone pipeline to come to the U.S.A. because it allows life threatening liquids to be introduced .What is happening to the 1st Nation people and the wildlife of Canada will happen here.It is denial to think that the harmful effects now registered in Canada will not happen here.What makes us think the harmful effects will somehow not affect us? Pollution is pollution.Mr.Schinlinger, a scientist from Canada, has now made it clear the terrible circumstances of the tar sands on Mother Nature and Human Beings in Canada.Why is it the economical interests of a few people allowed to harm the rest of us?	PN 05
Dean A. Gooding	April 1, 2013	In the long term it will provide less than 50 jobs...and does not contribute to the national interest, only large corporations and the pocketbooks of already overpaid executives.	PN 08
Dean A. Gooding	April 1, 2013	In the long term it will provide less than 50 jobs..., add to the already sad state of air pollution at the ports of refineries,...	SO 02

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Dean Cadwallader	April 19, 2013	The KXL route also passes through a number of sacred tribal grounds, including the Ponca's Trail of Tears. Native tribes are concerned about health and cultural impacts of the pipeline, concerns that the State Department has not addressed adequately.	CR 02
Dean G. Sherwood	March 6, 2013	no one has been able to explain how getting this oil to ports and the international market will add to US energy independence at all	PN 04
Dean Leh	March 29, 2013	We need green energy, no more of what has caused death and destruction on our planet.	ALT 01
Dean Leh	April 1, 2013	It is also an immoral project, threatening the land and water, and is destroying Native American communities in Canada. Why are we Ok with this?	ACK
Dean Leh	April 1, 2013	Native American tribes are vociferously against this project and running these pipelines through their lands. We must respect their tribal sovereignty.	ACK
Dean Leh	April 1, 2013	The State Department was deceptive in their report as has been extensively reported.	ACK
Dean Leh	April 1, 2013	Why are we not putting out energies into developing green and sustainable energy?	ALT 01
Dean Leh	April 1, 2013	The process for public comments is being hidden from the public. Big Oil is manipulating the government process.	PRO 02
Dean Sigler	March 28, 2013	Lands from which the dilbit is to be extracted are pristine forests, filled with wildlife and well-established eco-systems. We have no right to put our energy needs over the lives of the people and creatures who live there.	CU 01
Dean Sigler	March 28, 2013	Most of the oil extracted will be sent to foreign users, so all this destruction will not benefit anyone other than the large oil refiners and shippers.	PN 07
Dean Uhler	April 5, 2013	Pollution from tar sands oil extraction is causing environmental damage in Canada, including tumors and mutations in wildlife.	CU 01
Deanie Ahl	April 13, 2013	The vision of a pipeline break with a lake of oil in or near the corn and wheat fields of the midwest is a disaster that couldn't be cleaned up.	RISK 06
Deanleh	April 4, 2013	We must invest in a green, sustainable future, not carbon intensive tar sands.	ALT 01
Deanleh	April 4, 2013	It is an immoral project. Canada is committing ecocide by destroying ancient Boreal Forests.	CU 01
Deanleh	April 4, 2013	Native American communities and their water supplies are being destroyed by the poisons in the water.	CU 05
Deann Sterner	April 22, 2013	America needs to consider other energy options. Please put partisan politics aside and use our financial resources and knowledge to find sustainable solutions.	PN 02
Deanna Homer	March 13, 2013	The new statement about the impact on the environment of the Keystone XL pipeline is slanted in favor of the pipeline. It minimizes the impact of the leaks that will occur at a rate at least ten times the company's estimate. Witness the leaks of tar sands in the existing pipeline, for example in the Kalamazoo River. The river will never be restored to its natural state in spite of hundreds of millions of dollars of clean up over two or three years.	RISK 07

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Deb Fleet	April 5, 2013	Let Canada have the pipeline and they can sell it all to China	ALT 05
Deb Huston	April 13, 2013	A pipeline already exists that can transport oil, just not as quickly and not to the benefit of the Koch brothers industries.	ALT 09
Deb Huston	April 13, 2013	Should a section of pipeline ever rupture, it could permanently contaminate the country's most prestine aquifer, the Ogallala. The proposed route of the pipeline crosses the eastern part of the Nebraska Sandhills. How can we accept the risk to the Ogallala Aquifer posed by the possibility of contamination from spilled dilute bitumen?	WRG 01
Deb Trainor	April 22, 2013	With its record of 12 spills in the first year on the first pipeline it built, how can you possibly trust it across the Ogallala Aquifer - and it still does cross the drinking water supply for 2 million Americans. More farmers than that irrigate with this water. Dont risk what we cant afford to loose.	WRG 01
Debarah Shoultz	April 13, 2013	WE NEED TO SLOW DOWN AND LET TECHNOLOGY FIND BETTER WAYS TO SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT AND GET THE ENERGY.	PN 02
Debbie Bremner	April 17, 2013	The statement released by the State Department regarding the Keystone XL pipeline indicated that there would be no acceleration of tar sand mining as a result of the pipeline construction. The conclusions to be drawn from this statement are: the pipeline will not create thousands of permanent jobs, it will not bring thousands of barrels of oil into the US, it will not decrease our dependence on foreign oil, it will not lower the price of gasoline, it will not stimulate the economy, and it will not make any positive contribution to national security.	PN 06
Debbie Bremner	April 17, 2013	It will transport millions of gallons of heated sludge mixed with toxic chemicals including highly carcinogenic benzene. It will cross the Ogallala aquifer, one of the largest sources of drinking and irrigation water and in that area. A spill on or near the aquifer could adversely affect thousands of people as well as allowing toxins into the food supply.	RISK 07
Debbie Bremner	April 19, 2013	A pipeline break is assured considering the shoddy nature of the pipeline welds that are not completely sealed. The heated slurry is extremely corrosive and will exacerbate the wear on these pipes. C2588Trans-Canada has an abysmal record with existing pipelines. The last new construction caused 3 spills in the first year.  The recent tar sand oil spill in a residential neighborhood in Arkansas has demonstrated that the oil companies not only intend to duck their responsibility for spills using loopholes, but that they have no more advanced technology for dealing with this than paper towels and washing oil down storm drains into sensitive wetlands.	RISK 23

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
		Based on the rupture of the Enbridge bitumen pipeline that occurred July 2010 in Kalamazoo Michigan and Exxon-Mobil's March 29, 2013 bitumen pipeline rupture in Mayflower Arkansas, it is confirmed that:	
Debbie Crawford	April 22, 2013	There is no effective cleanup process for bitumen; and conventional oil cleanup does not work as evidenced by the ongoing process in Kalamazoo Michigan more than 2 1/2 years later and the ongoing process in Mayflower Arkansas.  Bitumen is not biodegradable and is mixed with unknown toxic solvents to make it flow through pipes that are proving incapable of handling the high pressure required to "pump" the highly corrosive bitumen through them.	RISK 10, RISK 08, RISK 11, RISK 29, RISK 30
		The corrosive solvents exposed by the bitumen rupture in Mayflower Arkansas rendered the air toxic to the residents requiring evacuations. The effects of the poisons on the land, wildlife and water will be ongoing for an unknown period of time.	
Debbie Hicks	April 4, 2013	THEN THERE'S THE SOUND BITE ABOUT HOW ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT THIS IS. THAT'S LAUGHABLE TOO. HOW MANY JOBS AND FOR HOW LONG? RIGHT!	ACK
Debbie Hicks	April 4, 2013	EXTRACTING, BUILDING THE KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE AND TRANSPORTING THE OIL FROM THESE FILTHY, TAR SANDS IS ANYTHING BUT ENVIRONMENTALLY BENIGN. AT THE VERY LEAST ALLOW A SCIENTIFICALLY, CREDIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TO OCCUR, NOT THIS PHONY-BALONEY REVIEW THAT CAME OUT OF THE STATE DEPT. DO THE RIGHT THING.....PLEASE	LEG 04
Debbie Hicks	April 4, 2013	DON'T FORGET THE PART ABOUT HOW MOST OF THIS OIL IS BEING EXPORTED.	PN 07
Debbie Hicks	April 4, 2013	THEN THERE'S THE SOUND BITE ABOUT HOW ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT THIS IS. THAT'S LAUGHABLE TOO. HOW MANY JOBS AND FOR HOW LONG? RIGHT!	SO 02
Debbie Kifer	April 22, 2013	Please reroute the pipeline to avoid the Ogallala Aquifer!	ALT 06
Debbie Libla	April 9, 2013	I am confident in my belief that if this pipeline were to be running through their own or their family's yards, Congressional leaders would not be so quick to white wash the severity of impact of an inevitable catastrophic spill.	RISK 14
Debbie Lineweaver	April 4, 2013	The oil will go to other countries, the job numbers are apparently inflated and most are short term, unlike the pipeline. Don't let the 'sound bites' make this about oil independence and anti-jobs.	SO 04

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Debbie Notkin	April 9, 2013	Although the draft concedes the climate-altering impacts of tar sands oil, it still claims they need not be considered!! (This makes no sense.)	CLIM 13
Debbie Notkin	April 9, 2013	The draft also does not seriously the risks of tar sands oil spills along the pipeline route. The Arkansas spill shows us three things: 1) how dangerous these spills can be; 2) how hard the oil companies will work to keep the American people from knowing about them; and 3) the shenanigans the oil companies pull to avoid clean-up.	RISK 03
Debbie Riddle	April 15, 2013	[Safe, multiple mitigation measures].	ACK
Debbie Riddle	April 15, 2013	Critical for boosting economy, job creation, tax revenue, and provide crude oil to fuel economy.	PN 10
Debby Brown	April 4, 2013	We need to be focusing on solar and wind power instead.	ALT 01
Debby Brown	April 4, 2013	Look at Arkansas as an example of the devastation that could ensue as a result of transporting,oil, especially this dirty oil, across our nation	RISK 07
Debora	March 21, 2013	Consider the many clean energy technologies that NASA has developed such as Flywheels, Advanced Solar cells, Fuel Cells, Stirling Converters and many other clean, efficient energy technologies.	PN 02
Debora Crislip	April 5, 2013	The oil it will produce will be for export only - profits for the companies is no reason to expose us to this type of enviromental nightmare waiting to happen!	PN 07
Debora Fudge	April 18, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline would lock us into higher carbon emissions when we should instead be rapidly scaling up clean energy and renewable fuels.	ALT 01
Debora G Vogt	April 22, 2013	I do not understand how the State of Nebraska could even consider letting a foreign company come into our state and take our land from us and shove this pipeline up our noses whether we want it or not. We as people of this State have rights but as you have shown us...you think our land is your land...You should stand beside the land owner and honor our wishes instead of taking money from Trans Canada and thinking this is going to be such a great deal for Nebraska.	LEG 02
Debora G Vogt	April 22, 2013	The dairy that I manage has been having a terrible time finding help...We are short staffed and you think this pipeline is going to make so many people jobs...well I know for a fact that there are jobs out there and there are not people to fill these jobs just because they would rather live off of the state on welfare and not take a job at all.	SO 01
Debora G Vogt	April 22, 2013	When this pipeline leaks not if , the bankers in our community have stated that our land would be worth nothing and that they would have to rethink how they loan money to farmers and ranchers in the future that this pipeline any where near them. Your state will really suffer when all of these people will no longer be able to raise food for the rest of the world because of something that you think is so great and we do NOT.	SO 10, RISK 24, SO 12, SO 18

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Deborah A. Hunsberger	April 22, 2013	Even though the major television stations and the press continue to call the substance to be transported in the Keystone XL oil, it should be understood by everyone involved with this that this is NOT oil. ExxonMobil just announced that they were not planning to contribute to the Spill Fund because, they said, it isn't oil. TransCanada has said the same thing. It is diluted bitumenous tar, plus the solvents that make it flow - which are very potent carcinogens like toluene, benzene etc. - even more toxic to humans and any other creatures come into contact with it - than the usual crude oil. It is much harder to clean up - the tar does not float, but goes to the bottom of bodies of water, while the solvents, being water soluble, will dissolve in water, poisoning the water, and also evaporate and turn into toxic fumes. In other words, it can't be cleaned up! It will cause enormous damage to our aquifer - there is no pipeline that won't leak - especially with this very caustic so-called "oil". It will cause heartache and enormous damage to ranchers, many of whom are 4th generation on their land, whose land it will cross. The fumes will doubtless cause serious damage to humans and to all wildlife exposed to them.	PD 04, LU 01, RISK 08, RISK 30, SO 15
Deborah A. Hunsberger	April 22, 2013	This "oil" will NOT increase the amount available in the U.S. but rather be sold to the highest bidder from Houston on the World Market. That it would increase the U.S. oil supply is another outrageous lie.	PN 07
Deborah A. Hunsberger	April 22, 2013	This pipeline will NOT produce many jobs, only a very few. The "thousands of jobs" is nothing but a lie.	SO 02
Deborah Brown	March 30, 2013	We can't take a chance that there could be a leak anywhere in the U.S.	RISK 14
		Please read this Canadian's opinion of the Keystone XL and reject the pipeline.	
Deborah Cady	April 2, 2013	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/01/opinion/the-tar-sands-disaster.html?nl=opinion&amp;emc=edit_ty_20130401&amp;_r=1&amp;">http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/01/opinion/the-tar-sands-disaster.html?nl=opinion&amp;emc=edit_ty_20130401&amp;_r=1&amp;</a>	WRG 01, RISK 07
		Many pipeline leaks have been reported in the news lately. Should this pipeline go through and a leak develop, the massive loss of Ogallala Aquifer water to pollution will be devastating.	
Deborah Crosset	April 4, 2013	To use more energy to convert it to usable oil than it will produce as usable oil? Don't do it.	CLIM 12
Deborah Davy	April 9, 2013	As the recent spill in Arkansas clearly shows, the potential for environmental disaster is high. It's not only not worth the risk, it's the wrong energy policy for our country.	PN 05
Deborah Deland	April 5, 2013	Majority of Americans know that it is not the sustainable thing to do even if it means a little less foreign oil dependence and a few more jobs. We want the jobs in renewables. We want distributed renewable energy.	SO 05, PN 09

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Deborah Gordillo	March 28, 2013	there are many safer and cleaner sources for energy -- solar, wind, and geothermal, to name a few.	ALT 01
Deborah Hecht	March 16, 2013	The pipeline won't reduce the USA's demand for oil. It won't produce significant jobs in the US. After the pipeline is built, many of the jobs will disappear.	SO 04
Deborah Hecht	March 18, 2013	We need to put our financial and human resources into alternative sources of clean, renewable energy, into alternative modes of transportation, into shoring up public transportation systems, making them affordable and more user-friendly rather than less so.	ALT 01
Deborah Hecht	March 18, 2013	The pipeline won't reduce the USA's demand for oil.	PN 04
Deborah Hecht	March 18, 2013	It won't produce significant jobs in the US.	SO 02
Deborah Hilscher	March 31, 2013	PLEASE..... SAY NO TO ANY AND ALL TAR SANDS VENTURES AND PUT MORE FOCUS ON SUSTAINABLE, RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES.	PN 02
Deborah Hunsberger	April 22, 2013	this filthy oil needing added heat and toxic chemicals to keep it flowing will NOT bring down the price of oil in this country. ... what could be the advantage to Nebraskans of putting our priceless water supply at risk? Today there was another report of a "leak" in a TransCanada built pipeline in N. Dakota that went 60 feet in the air. That sounds more like an explosion to me.	RISK 04
Deborah Kalbfleisch	April 4, 2013	I would like to know how the U.S. State Department's environmental review of the northern segment of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline came to the conclusion that it would have little environmental impact.	ACK
Deborah Kalbfleisch	April 4, 2013	Please bring in environmental experts in ... forest management to do a thorough review [of the KXL Pipeline Project].	PRO 05
Deborah Kalbfleisch	April 4, 2013	Please bring in environmental experts in wildlife... management to do a thorough review [of the KXL Pipeline Project].	PRO 05
Deborah Kalbfleisch	April 4, 2013	Please bring in environmental experts who study oil and the impact of oil spills.	RISK 10, PRO 05
Deborah Kalbfleisch	April 4, 2013	Please bring in people who have actually studied the environmental impact of tar sands development [ to work on the SEIS].	RISK 10, PRO 05
Deborah Kuhn	March 30, 2013	We have to decide if we want to take the easy way out, handing profits to oil companies and giving ourselves slightly cheaper energy in the very short-term, or if we are up to the challenge of taking the morally right path.	ACK
Deborah Lincoln	April 11, 2013	Its abrasive consistency raises the risk of ruptured pipes and spills, and it is virtually impossible to clean up!	RISK 11
Deborah Mulligan	April 22, 2013	There are alternatives to big dirty oil: solar and wind power!	PN 02
Deborah Panko	April 18, 2013	tar sands oil produces three times more greenhouse gas emissions than crude oil, which would make our climate change problem worse.	CLIM 05

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Deborah Panko	April 18, 2013	<p>The construction and operation of the pipeline would bring substantial risks to the lives and livelihoods of those living along its route and near the refineries to which the tar sands oil would be directed.</p> <p>The dangers from tar sands oil were made vividly real last month when thousands of barrels of tar sands oil gushed out in Arkansas, forcing residents to flee their homes. A similar accident in North Dakota spilled 21,000 gallons of oil and in one year, Keystone I, which runs from Canada through Illinois, had 14 reported leaks.</p>	RISK 26, RISK 20
Deborah Rudnick	March 6, 2013	<p>"If permitted, when in operation, the proposed Project would maintain a 50-foot, permanent easement over the pipeline. Keystone would have access to property within the easement, but property owners would retain the ability to farm and conduct other activities."</p> <p>I find this statement interesting given that it is a well known fact that TransCanada has been condemning extensive amounts of private property using eminent domain in the southern reaches of their pipeline? Are they planning to completely change their approach for this portion of the project?</p>	ACK
Deborah Rudnick	March 6, 2013	<p>Emissions during operation of the proposed Project would be approximately 3.19 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year, almost entirely due to electrical generation needed to power the proposed Project's pump stations. While this number estimates the yearly emissions associated with the operation of the pipeline, it is not even close to a thorough accounting of the GHG emissions associated with the extraction, conveyance, and consumption of this oil</p>	CLIM 03
Deborah Rudnick	March 6, 2013	<p>EPA also recommended the inclusion of an estimate of the social cost of carbon associated with potential increases of GHG emissions...None of that accounting appears to have been done for this report.</p>	CLIM 16
Deborah Rudnick	March 6, 2013	<p>"If permitted, when in operation, the proposed Project would maintain a 50-foot, permanent easement over the pipeline. Keystone would have access to property within the easement, but property owners would retain the ability to farm and conduct other activities."</p> <p>I find this statement interesting given that it is a well known fact that TransCanada has been condemning extensive amounts of private property using eminent domain in the southern reaches of their pipeline? Are they planning to completely change their approach for this portion of the project?</p>	LEG 02

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Deborah Rudnick	March 6, 2013	<p>The State Department has a responsibility to thoroughly and objectively review the impacts of this proposal, not explain away the problems by claiming that mitigation, avoidance and restoration will assuage the problems, nor that we might as well permit it because the oil will be transported anyway. The responsibility of the State Department is to honestly assess whether 500 miles of pipeline that cross a thousand surface water bodies and major aquifers and carries an oil product that has a higher carbon footprint than most other types of fuel available on this planet, while providing about 35 jobs, is really in our national interest... But unless the State Department produces an EIS that provides a more thorough accounting, particularly of the carbon costs of this project, I do not see how the State Department even has the evidence in hand it would need to come to any honest accounting of the potential impacts of this proposal.</p>	LEG 04
Deborah Rudnick	March 6, 2013	<p>The EIS seems to make the case that Keystone is in the national interest, by sequentially stating that for nearly every area of impact that was evaluated, effects are unlikely, improbable, or low, and touting the project's economic benefits. I find this assessment to fall far short of the mark of what should constitute a thorough EIS, and I do not believe the assessment is a neutral one. I would like to speak to some of the specific statements in the EIS that I find misleading, inaccurate, and contributing to a picture that downplays the very serious risks and impacts that will quite probably result if this proposal is permitted.</p>	LEG 04
Deborah Rudnick	March 6, 2013	<p>"The new proposed route is 509 miles shorter than the previously proposed route;..." As for the decrease in length, I note that Keystone has parsed off the entire section from Oklahoma to the gulf coast as a separate project. Therefore, they no longer have to include that in their accounting of the pipeline length. Convenient, but is that how they have reduce the length of the pipeline? If so, there is no actual reduction; there is just a reduction in the length required for review by the state department; that, to my mind, is an unethical sleight of hand.</p>	PD 03
Deborah Rudnick	March 6, 2013	<p>the primary economic benefits this pipeline is bringing, according to this analysis, are several thousand extremely short-term jobs (if I understand correctly, the parenthetical number of 3900 is the actual estimate of construction jobs; the rest of that number is made up of folks like the Walmart worker that sells things to the construction worker for that couple years that they are making money on the project), the supply of more product to refiners, and a tiny number of permanent jobs, in return for rather staggering economic and environmental costs to the many sectors and ecosystems affected by this proposal.</p>	PN 05

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		"Approval or denial of any one crude oil transport project, including the proposed Project, remains unlikely to significantly impact the rate of extraction in the oil sands, or the continued demand for heavy crude oil at refineries in the U.S."	
Deborah Rudnick	March 6, 2013	..Keystone XL is the largest and most significant proposed oilsands pipeline. According to a recent report from a Canadian clean energy consulting organization, If Keystone XL was filled, it would support over a 36 per cent increase in oilsands production. ..reports from Canada [regarding the importance of Keystone to tarsands development], suggesting that lack of pipeline capacity is a limiter on tarsands development, and that Canadian opposition to pipeline development is quite strong and casts the building of pipelines across Canada into doubt. Given these facts, its incredibly hard to understand how the State Department came to the conclusion that Keystone wont make a difference one way or the other.	PN 11
Deborah Schick	April 16, 2013	Building a new pipeline now will lock us in to higher carbon emissions when we should be rapidly investing in renewable energy that cannot be exported and will provide a secure energy future. We can not afford to take this risk across our land.	ACK
Deborah Wagner	April 9, 2013	Our climate is changing, and we must immediately move away from fossil fuels for the sakes of our children and grandchildren.	CLIM 14
Deborah Wagner	April 9, 2013	But an even more immediate problem is that pipelines rupture.	RISK 21
Deborah Wiersum	April 20, 2013	The Keystone Pipeline is an environmental disaster waiting to happen. Please do not support it. Bring jobs to the state by becoming a leader in alternative energy	SO 05, PN 08
Debra Cummins	March 17, 2013	The Canadian Tar Sands oil extraction project is laying waste to a vast portion of their landscape. The effects won't just happen there. Among the ill effects, the Keystone XL pipeline would bring this tainted oil southward and encourage such abominable practices.	ACK
Debra Glen	April 2, 2013	Even though the supposed route of the Keystone was detoured around Nebraska, it will still threaten the water supply of other people and put our wildlife at risk, including the threatened sage grouse who resides somewhere in that vicinity	TES 08, RISK 07
Debra Goodlaxson	April 21, 2013	The lack of comprehensive consultation with Native Nations and lack of meaningful participation with indigenous traditional societies, spiritual leaders and tribal grassroots on the protection of sacred areas, and cultural and historical resources is an environmental justice and treaty rights issue and is unacceptable.[in the SEIS]	CR 01
Debra Goodlaxson	April 21, 2013	The report [SEIS] doesn't address the human rights violations of the Dene, Cree and Métis that live downstream and other First Nations and local communities living in the regional areas of Alberta's tar sands industrial complex.	CU 05

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Debra Goodlaxson	April 21, 2013	This report[SEIS] does not address the rights of the farmers and ranchers who are being bullied and threatened with "eminent domain" by TransCanada - a foreign corporation - who began their intimidation and threats before a permit had been issued.	LEG 02
Debra Goodlaxson	April 21, 2013	The construction of the Keystone XL will create approximately 3,900 temporary and 35 full-time positions as cited in a U.S State Department report. In fact, and contrary to claims made by supporters of the pipeline, could end as many jobs as it creates with toxic spills in farmland or water resources.	SO 05, SO 04
Debra Keller-perry	March 11, 2013	We need to demonstrate our creative energy and intelligence as a nation: INVEST IN SOLAR, WIND and RECYCLABLE ENERGIES. This is NO time to invest in fossil fuel of any sort.	ALT 01
Debra Larson Starkey	April 22, 2013	The potential destruction of the Ogallala Aquifer [needs be addressed] should a leak occur which not only wildlife depend upon but our entire nation as a source of irrigation for crops.	RISK 07
Debra Larson Starkey	April 22, 2013	Various endangered eco-systems and endangered or threatened species depend upon these invaluable eco-systems for their survival including Whooping Cranes.	TES 15
Debra Larson Starkey	April 22, 2013	Only 1% of the wetlands in Nebraska still exist which provide vital habitat for migratory birds who depend upon the food sources of these wetlands so that they arrive in the breeding grounds in good shape. Research proves that these wetlands ensure greater breeding success plus wetlands provide other valuable functions including ground water recharge.	WET 05
Debra R. Vaughn	March 18, 2013	We believe that we must take meaningful action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and prevent catastrophic climate change!	CLIM 14
Debra Rutan	March 26, 2013	Keystone XL has undergone one of the most thorough environmental assessments ever conducted. In this latest environmental review, the State Department again concludes that Keystone XL will not significantly affect the environment. With over 57 additional mitigation measures to be undertaken by TransCanada, Keystone XL is much safer, more efficient, and more reliable than other modes of crude oil transport examined by the State Department.	ACK

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Debra Rutan	March 26, 2013	As our economy struggles to recover, Keystone XL will provide much-needed jobs to construction workers, manufacturers, and other laborers. As the draft SEIS outlines, the project will support over 42,100 jobs during the construction phase and will generate over \$5 billion in economic activity, including \$2.05 billion in worker salaries. For local governments along the pipeline corridor, \$65 million in tax revenue will help fund necessary infrastructure projects, education, and medical services. These promising economic impacts do not even account for the significant benefits that American businesses and drivers will see thanks to an increase in safe, abundant supplies of crude oil to fuel the economy.	PN 10
Debra Singer	April 5, 2013	EVERY existing pipeline has leaked - and the damage can never be cleaned up.	RISK 14
Debra Tate	April 4, 2013	I live in Florida and we are still getting tar balls on our shores, our beaches are not near as nice as they used to be before the BP spill. Tourism is still down and our economy in this state has never recovered from it!	RISK 09
Dedra Thompson	April 4, 2013	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has estimated that Keystone XL would increase annual carbon emissions by the equivalent of seven coal-fired power plants operating continuously.	CLIM 11
Dedra Thompson	April 4, 2013	Please put public health and safety first and revise your Environmental Impact Statement to include the full hazards the pipeline represents.	RISK 07
Dedra Thompson	April 4, 2013	several major rivers (including the Missouri, Yellowstone, and Red Rivers), and aquifers that supply millions of Americans with drinking water and irrigated farmland. The construction and operation of the pipeline would bring substantial risks to the lives and livelihoods of those living along its route and near the refineries to which the tar sands oil would be directed.	RISK 07
Dedra Thompson	April 4, 2013	The dangers from tar sands oil were made vividly real last Friday when thousands of barrels of tar sands oil gushed out in Arkansas, forcing residents to flee their homes. A similar accident in North Dakota spilled 21,000 gallons of oil and in one year, Keystone I, which runs from Canada through Illinois, had 14 reported leak	RISK 14
Dee Butler	April 4, 2013	The Province of Alberta where the tar sands are located, is landlocked. No other Province (10 in all), will allow this pipeline to cross their lands and there is a very good reason for it. We have already seen first-hand the destruction caused by this dirty and highly toxic mixture. Now it is finally being noticed in Kalamazoo and Arkansas. ... Think of these tar sands and their toxic filth as sandpaper traveling through a straw. How long would you expect that straw to withstand the constant pressure of that sandpaper? Well, that is what happens. All the time all along this line.	RISK 14

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Dee Butler	April 5, 2013	I highly recommend that the President fly over these tar sands and see the destruction of lands, waterways, and whole ways of life for both human and animal. There are whole communities of peoples along the water routes that are adjacent to these tar sands, where entire families are dead or dying from differing types of liver cancer (attributed to toxins in the air and water that sustain them), not to mention the three eyed fish and the total loss of important grass-lands and all that survive by eating those grasses.	CU 02
Dee Grimsrud	April 20, 2013	This project would do so much damage to our ecology that it just can't be justified by the supposed "need" for it or the number of jobs it would create. When it comes right down to it, approving the pipeline would mean opting for jobs (many of them temporary) that would cause permanent damage to our fragile earth and all of us who live on it.	PN 05
Deeann Downing	March 31, 2013	Let us use the money to be spent on expensive extraction methods to develop SUSTAINABLE, renewable energy.	ALT 01
Deeann Downing	March 31, 2013	As this weekends pipeline rupture shows this weekend, the Keystone pipeline puts drinking water at risk for millions of Americans and poses enormous environmental risks.	RISK 13, RISK 07, WRG 01
Deirdre Evans	April 22, 2013	[A am] asking you to stop the Keystone Pipeline going through the Sand Hills of Nebraska over our precious Ogallala Aquifer. The thought of it being contaminated by this dirty oil and the additional chemicals in it [is disturbing].	RISK 07
Deirdre Evans	April 22, 2013	I see no substantial evidence that TransCanada or any other oil company knows how to clean up these toxic, noxious spills in the natural world in any meaningful way.	RISK 08
Del Webber	April 2, 2013	Our ground water, our rivers, and our land are too precious to risk for a short term extraction of these non-renewable fossil fuels.	WRG 01
Delia Bearing	April 14, 2013	As a young Native American Girl who lived all her life on or around a small reservation that will soon be affected by the fracking and pollution. It hurts me deeply to know that soon my old home and I thought one day hopefully my descendants home will be torn away from me and be rendered useless and dead. The drinking water in our area will even be more poisoned and the local wildlife will decrease along with us. What I have grown up with and cherished will perish and fall if not properly taken care of. I understand the economy is hard and the money will help in support of our state but all I ask is take more precautions to protect all that I have known and dearly loved in all of my childhood. I don't have much in means of a homeland, but please try not to let anymore be taken away.	ACK
Delores Campbell	April 2, 2013	I request that this comment on the draft SEIS and the pipeline, and all other comments, be made public in the interest of transparency and accountability.	PRO 02

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Delores Haak	April 18, 2013	Why should be put our environment at stake, just so the Canadians can export oil to China?	PN 07
Delores Haak	April 18, 2013	Why should be put our environment at stake, just so the Canadians can export oil to China? Some how that doesn't make sense to me.	PN 07
Delores Logue	April 22, 2013	The oil is not destined for exclusive U.S. consumption anyway. The product would simply go on the world market and would probably end up in China.	PN 07
Delores Logue	April 22, 2013	A leak in this area would soak in immediately and be dispersed into the waters of the Ogallala Aquifer. This aquifer one of the largest if not THE largest on earth is very near the surface and therefore fragile and at risk from surface contaminants such as pipeline leaks and spills.  This aquifer supplies drinking water to eight states as well as water for agriculture and ranching.	RISK 07
Delores Logue	April 22, 2013	I believe the danger of leaks from this pipeline which will be carrying toxic highly corrosive DilBit is too great to allow it to be built in the water-rich shifting sandy soils of the Nebraska Sandhills.	RISK 11
Dena Flora	April 5, 2013	Please don't make this decision based on anything but the negative ecological impact this pipeline will have	ACK
Dena Mcclung	March 18, 2013	In your State of the Union address you vowed to tackle catastrophic climate change. So I am deeply disappointed that your State Department has produced an environmental review of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline that ignores the climate impacts of extracting the dirtiest, most carbon-intensive fossil fuels on the planet.	ACK
Dena Mcclung	March 18, 2013	Please reject the State Department's review and direct Secretary of State Kerry to undertake the kind of comprehensive analysis that you have long promised. That review should include the climate impacts of expanding tar sands development, the major refinery pollution it will produce here in the United States, and the grave risk to our communities from toxic pipeline spills.	RISK 06
Deni Dickler	April 2, 2013	In comparison the short term jobs building a pipeline are insignificant compared to the job loss and other economics hardships caused by short winter recreation in the Rockies (no snow = no jobs), fishing restrictions (water pollution = no fishing industry), hurricanes and blizzards (extreme weather = no work and government spending) and the list goes on.	SO 05

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Denise Edd	March 15, 2013	Please stop this from happening, what will happen to the children of the future when there is not clean water and to the environment and all living, for what GREED we all need to cut back and take action. LIFE AND CLEAN WATER IS OUR RIGHT AND YOU DON'T HAVE THE RIGHT TO TAKE THAT FROM US ... LET THE PEOPLE VOTE ON THIS!!!!!! IF YOU LET THIS HAPPEN ONE DAY YOU WILL HAVE TO ANSWER FOR THIS.	PN 05
Denis Kelly	April 3, 2013	In this time of obvious climate change, I believe it is important to develop the cleanest energy we viably can. Tar sands oil is a sadly bad source. And, risking our nation by piping it across 2,000 miles of precious habitats is outrageous!	ALT 01
Denise Azevedo	April 4, 2013	Let's move forward on wind and solar!	ALT 01
Denise Halbe	April 5, 2013	And yet the State Department's report lies about its environmental impact and there are rumors that this sham document will be used to approve this climate killing pipeline.	ACK
Denise Halbe	April 22, 2013	It's unconscionable that the US participates in any agenda that perpetuates grossly carbon heavy tar sands production, and transport across our precious lands, knowing there WILL be spills and destruction to the land, waterways and aquifers.	RISK 07
Denise Hamilton	April 2, 2013	The most recent leaking oil pipeline in Arkansas shows once again how that having pipelines crossing some of the best land in our country should not happen. Besides the destruction of what Canada is doing to its own land, sending the tar sands oil through a pipeline is just not worth the cost to the environment!	PN 05
Denise Oliver	April 9, 2013	Do we really need another expensive disaster to clear up?	ACK
Denise Oliver	April 9, 2013	So how good is this project for our country, when we're already having trouble with emissions, pollutions, and global problems - not to mention wars - based on continued oil reliance?	PN 05
Denise Shapiro	March 10, 2013	The following environmental impacts were omitted from the environmental review of the project: * the impact to the boreal forest, its habitat and its wildlife that will result by enabling further tar sands development in Canada; * carbon pollution from dirty oil. * the impact to wildlife habitat and natural resources along the pipeline route, * safety from spills.	RISK 14, CU 01, WET 03
Denise Trochei	April 18, 2013	If you think the cost of fighting climate change is expensive, just wait for more climate disasters to increase and the cost will be exorbinant.	ACK
Denise Woods	April 3, 2013	It will increase the risk of catastrophic damage to the source of water for a large portion of our nation,	ACK
Denise Woods	April 3, 2013	and it will delay the day that we get serious about developing and relying on clean energy.	ALT 01

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Denise Woods	April 3, 2013	the use of that fuel will add to the pollution and greenhouse gases we are emitting,	CLIM 14
Denise Woods	April 3, 2013	It will do much more damage than good.	PN 05
Denise Woods	April 3, 2013	It will increase the risk of catastrophic damage to the source of water for a large portion of our nation, the use of that fuel will add to the pollution and greenhouse gases we are emitting,	RISK 24, CLIM 03, WRG 01
Dennis & Amy Whitworth	April 9, 2013	That assessment gets it dangerously wrong on a number of fronts. It concedes the climate-altering impacts of tar sands oil, but claims they need not be considered. It fails to adequately consider the risks of tar sands oil spills along the pipeline route -- a danger underscored by the recent spill of tar sands oil in Arkansas.	RISK 07
Dennis Balgemann	April 13, 2013	There is no indication that the Keystone XL pipeline will lower oil prices within the U.S	PN 04
Dennis Balgemann	April 13, 2013	why risk another Mobil type spill on our shores for a Canadian company?	PN 05
Dennis Cooper	April 15, 2013	We need the XL pipeline completed - for energy dependance, for jobs, for progress in our overall economy.	PN 10
Dennis Griffin	March 11, 2013	We need to focus on renewable energy and abandon fossil fuels now.	PN 02
Dennis Mann	April 13, 2013	They also admitted that the export of this oil would raise gasoline prices in the central provinces of Canada by as much as \$1/gallon (Canadian dollars), AND by 25 to 50 cents a gallon (US Dollars) in the northern midwestern states (Montana, the Dakotas, etc.).	PN 04
Dennis Mann	April 13, 2013	The oil companies admitted to the Canadian Parliament that the oil will be exported to other countries where their profits from the sale of oil are even higher than they are in the USA or Canada.	PN 07
Dennis Oxley	April 22, 2013	Large tracts of land, like strip mining, have to be destroyed to get to the tar sands. It requires large amounts of water combined with chemicals to extract the tar sands. Most of this is recycled, but evidence suggest that the chemicals are escaping the mining site and leaching into the ground water and nearby steams causing deformities in local wildlife which also suggest a contamination at the genetic level.	CU 02
Dennis Oxley	April 22, 2013	Where the pipeline is now, landowners report the wide use of immanent domain and strong arm tactics to secure their land for right of ways for the pipeline.	LEG 02
Dennis Oxley	April 22, 2013	The majority of oil gleaned from the Canadian tar sands was probably never going to be used here anyway. And China is where it'll probably end up anyway.	PN 07
Dennis Oxley	April 22, 2013	Tar sands are extremely toxic and spills are hard to manage. Any viable route takes it over the Ogallala Aquifer which provides drinking water for two million people.	RISK 07
Dennis R. Nelson, Energy-environmental Researcher	March 20, 2013	the Draft Supplemental EIS also ignores the projected political instability which is already beginning to happen because of human-caused climate disruption.	CLIM 16

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Dennis R. Nelson, Energy-environmental Researcher	March 20, 2013	It is IMPOSSIBLE to fight disruptive climate change while simultaneously WASTING BOTH TIME AND MONEY on Canadian tar sands syncrude, one of the "inherently 'dirtiest,'" most carbon-intensive fossil fuels on our planet.	PN 05
Dennis R. Nelson, Energy-environmental Researcher	March 20, 2013	Isn't it "wonderful" that a contractor for TransCanada called "Environmental Resources Management" was actually paid by the big foreign tar sands company to put together that piece of "anti-environmental 'clap-trap'" claiming that Keystone XL is "ecologically sound!"	PRO 01
Dennis R. Nelson, Energy-environmental Researcher	March 22, 2013	The U.S. State Department's environmental review of the northern segment of the Keystone XL Tar Sands Pipeline FAILS TO MEANINGFULLY ASSESS this "inherently 'dirty'" energy project in a manner which accounts for its IMMENSE ADVERSE CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.	CLIM 12
Dennis R. Nelson, Energy-environmental Researcher	March 22, 2013	Scientists at the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), lead by a former co-chair of the United Nation's (UN's) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC) by the name of Martin Parry, warn that there will be \$1,240 TRILLION without adaptation (but "only" \$890 TRILLION with adaptation) in negative climate impacts in store for us if we keep to our current carbon emissions path. At this point, since WE MUST MAKE AN ABSOLUTE REDUCTION IN OUR [OVERALL] CARBON POLLUTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE...	CLIM 14
Dennis R. Nelson, Energy-environmental Researcher	March 22, 2013	Before any final decision is made, A THOROUGH AND 'TRANSPARENT' REVIEW OF THE KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE IS MANDATORY to make sure that our communities, wildlife habitat, waterways, and climate system are WELL-PROTECTED.	LEG 04
Dennis R. Nelson, Energy-environmental Researcher	March 22, 2013	the SEIS FAILS TO: Adequately address safety concerns, including the increased corrosion and clean-up risks posed by tar sands development.	RISK 11
Dennis R. Nelson, Energy-environmental Researcher	March 22, 2013	the SEIS FAILS TO: Account for the full "life-cycle" carbon pollution impacts of developing, transporting, refining, and burning "inherently 'dirty'" tar sands syncrude. (3) Protect the sensitive wildlife habitats and natural resources along the pipeline route, in particular the Ogallala Aquifer and Nebraskan Sandhills region.	WI 21, RISK 07
Dennis Tremblay	April 22, 2013	o soberly consider the history of this industry, one must conclude that eventual "accidents" causing leakage are not a risk but a certainty.	RISK 13
Dennis Walsh	April 22, 2013	An Enbridge pipe spilled oil sands into the Kalamazoo River. Three years ago. Last fall the EPA said they need to do more. Normally oil is lighter than water; it floats on top. Oil sands are heavier than water. They do not float on top. Enbridge is closing in on a billion dollars in clean up costs.	RISK 29

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Derrick Hicks	April 13, 2013	It will fail at sometime and dump millions of gallons of fuel in our environment.	RISK 14
Desiree Di Mauro	March 4, 2013	If our government is going to keep those promises [lead on climate], it must start by rejecting tar sands pipelines, especially Keystone XL.	ACK
Desiree Di Mauro	March 4, 2013	Additionally, the analysis is lacking with regard to the possible effects of climate change on many more federally-listed species, including polar bears and other species such as butterflies and other invertebrates. This draft Supplemental EIS does not discuss climate change effects, due to the development of tar sands in Canada, on these vulnerable species.	CLIM 17
Desiree Di Mauro	March 4, 2013	I have reviewed the draft Supplemental EIS and am especially concerned about possible effects on 13 federally listed threatened and endangered species. Analysis for species, such as the greater Sage Grouse only discusses possible effects of construction, rather than analyzing effects of possible spills on the breeding and nesting habitats of many of the species.	TES 08
Desiree Whitney	March 19, 2013	This is destructive to our environment. It's time to progress as humans and create/use a cleaner energy product. Please understand that every species depends on us to make the ETHICAL decision, not the best financial decision. Thank you for reading my comment.	ACK
Desmond C	April 22, 2013	An oil pipeline from ALBERTA, CANADA to HOUSTON, TEXAS. Are you kidding me? Why not just go from ALBERTA, CANADA to VANCOUVER, CANADA (it is a lot shorter and a lot less money)?	ALT 05
Despina	March 18, 2013	Construction of Keystone XL will have a huge negative impact on our climate change situation	CLIM 12
Despina	March 18, 2013	The State Department is ignoring the catastrophic impacts on our climate...	CLIM 14
Despina	March 18, 2013	clear consensus among financial analysts and oil executives who agree Keystone XL will make the difference in tar sands development	PN 06
Despina	March 18, 2013	The Environmental Impact Statement for the pipeline was written by a consulting firm that also works for TransCanada, the company that will build the pipeline. This is a serious conflict of interest and on its face the report lacks credibility.	PRO 01
Despina	March 18, 2013	he State Department is ignoring the pipeline's significant risk for toxic spills	RISK 07
Despina M. Andrelus	April 15, 2013	Before any decision is made, a thorough and transparent review of the Keystone XL pipeline is needed to ensure that our communities, wildlife habitat, waterways, and climate are protected.	LEG 04
Devin Baker	March 28, 2013	We can lead the world in renewable energies--time to invest in our future and not digress to a toxic past.	ALT 01
Devyn Ballagh	April 22, 2013	[I am opposed to the KXL pipeline crossing] over the Ogallala Aquifer and the fragile Nebraska Sandhills. I am a 5th generation rancher and take great pride in our states natural resources and ask that you help us protect them.	ACK

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Dewey Tsonetokoy Sr.	April 22, 2013	People have not looked at Canada's Keystone XL Pipeline project as an invasion of the United States, but it is an invasion. Not only does it encroach upon thousands of traditional land-use properties, privately owned properties, and natural habitats but it also encroaches upon the idealism of sovereignty which is provided by the U.S. Constitution and the right to ownership.	ACK
Dewey Tsonetokoy Sr.	April 22, 2013	Sociologically, and speaking as a Native American, much of our tribal identity of who we are as tribal people are still imbued within the confines of our traditional cultural properties and sacred sites. If destroyed or disturbed we are greatly diminished as a people.	CR 02
Dian Sparling	April 15, 2013	AS A HEALTHCARE PROVIDER, I CANNOT STRESS ENOUGH THE IMMINENT HEALTH RISKS THE XL PIPLINE POSES TO OUR CITIZENS.	RISK 30
Diana Beck	March 18, 2013	Animals deserve every right to stay on the land they reside in. Imagine someone telling you to leave your home that you spent your own hardworking hours to earn. Animals dont have a voice and if they did, people wouldn't be so quick to judge them as disposable.	WI 21
Diana Hughes	April 5, 2013	Concerned that "sinkholes" will occur where tar sands are extracted	PD 06
Diana L. Neff	March 13, 2013	It would have been cheaper for the oil company if they had been permitted to cross to the Pacific through British Columbia or to Hudson Bay through Saskatchewan and Manitoba, or to the Great Lakes through Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. These provinces refused the project due to environmental concerns.	ALT 05
Diana L. Neff	March 28, 2013	Please help put our time, money, and land resources into renewable energy, not projects for ever dirtier crude oil	ALT 01
Diana L. Neff	March 28, 2013	We need to be working to eventually eliminate our national dependence on non-renewable fuels, not accepting another country's very low grade crude oil.	ALT 01
Diana L. Neff	March 28, 2013	The reason that TransCanada has applied for permission to build the pipeline in the US is that they're neighboring Provinces refused permission to build the pipeline through their lands to reach a coastline. Perhaps the Provincial governments know something we don't?	PN 06
Diana Lelle	March 14, 2013	Now that we're beginning the 21st century, let's take advantage of all the new, clean technology available to us, such as wind and solar power.	ALT 01
Diana McBride	March 11, 2013	A thorough and transparent review of the Keystone XL pipeline is needed to ensure that our communities, wildlife habitat, waterways, and climate are protected. I'm asking you to make that happen.	LEG 04
Diana Orendi	April 4, 2013	The added chemicals are very toxic- they are known carcinogens and hormone disrupters	RISK 12

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Diana Parker	April 17, 2013	the U.S. taxpayers will pay massively to build this pipeline--in lost land and wildlife, yes--but also monetarily, as roads and bridges have to be restructured just to allow for construction. And likely repaired again following the movement of the huge pieces of pipeline.	SO 10
Diana Sanderson	March 11, 2013	Let's invest that same money in renewable energy sources.	ALT 01
Diane Albright	April 9, 2013	The terrible impact of ALL the various enterprises humans are engaged in for their own greed should not be overlooked as the government considers the long lasting environmental impact and cumulative effect such enterprises have on all of us and the generations to come	ACK
Diane Beeny	April 9, 2013	What we need is to invest in clean renewable energy - solar, wind, geo-thermal, etc and in increased efficiency and conservation which would eliminate the use of such dirty, unhealthy, polluting and climate altering fossil fuels.	ALT 01
Diane Cheklich	March 11, 2013	In order to have a chance to save the planet from runaway climate change, we must abandon fossil fuels, especially climate-destroying tar sands. Climate science has continued to UNDERestimate the amount of damage we have done to this planet's climate, and stopping <u>Keystone is an important first step in stopping that damage.</u>	CLIM 14
Diane Cheklich	March 11, 2013	Reports say that the recent State Department study claiming minimal climate and environmental impact from <u>Keystone was written by an oil and gas contractor.</u>	PRO 01
Diane Cheklich	March 11, 2013	I am from Michigan, where the a huge leak from the Enbridge tar sands pipeline has done irreversible damage to the Kalamazoo river, its wildlife, and its people. This disaster happened over two years ago and it's still not cleaned up. Existing tar sands pipelines in Canada have already leaked many times, and have caused illness and death in nearby wildlife and human populations.	RISK 13
Diane Dubendorff	April 6, 2013	It is imperative that we protect our lands and wildlife for our children, their children and generations to come	ACK
Diane Fager	April 23, 2013	Additionally, I am very concerned with the potential risks to the environment and the fact that this will dramatically increase the US's carbon footprint when it already too large. Instead of approving more fossil fuel energy or granting licenses for pipelines to transport the type of fuel, i think we need to invest more in "alternative energy". In fact, with the unpredictable and critical climate changes that we are facing, it is paramount that this licens is not approved. Even the top Climate Change scientists at NASA say this would be taking our country and planet further over the line of no return.	PN 02

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Diane Fager	April 23, 2013	I am very concerned about the review done by an outside agency of the environmental impact of the Keystone Pipeline. It seems very superficial and corporate biased which is probably not surprising since it is questionable whether the authors had any conflict of interest. So I think there needs to be a new environmental study conducted by an independent group. Why would any one do anything serious without a second opinion.	PRO 01
Diane Foster	April 13, 2013	I am including a couple of web links to help with your information gathering..... Swift, Anthony. "Tar sands pipeline risks - examining the facts." NRDC Switchboard. 30 March 2013 and Hansen, James. "Game Over for the Climate." New York Times. 9 May 2012.	REF
Diane Jones	April 18, 2013	I am sick of oil spills despoiling our environment and killing wildlife and destroying peoples' lives.	ACK
Diane Kastel	March 16, 2013	This biased report admits that only 35 permanent jobs would be created by the pipeline. And despite running clear across the heartland of America, it will do nothing for energy independence because almost all the tar-sands fuel will be sold to other countries.	PN 07
Diane Lebedeff	April 17, 2013	Finally, it is mandatory from every perspective that we respect the right of Native people to control their lands and reject the presence of the pipeline if they so choose.	CR 02
Diane Matza	March 28, 2013	Recent plans to make New York fossil fuel free by 2050 and other such innovative studies, tell us our focus on oil and natural gas is unnecessary. We should also be looking to European models that show how alternative energy sources provide the power we need.	ALT 01
Diane Olson	April 9, 2013	AS A SENATOR WHO HAS SUPPORTED ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY ACTS PLEASE CONTINUE TO DO SO BY ASKING FOR ANOTHER AND MORE ACCURATE REVIEW OF KEYSTONE XL BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.	LEG 04
Diane Radovich	April 9, 2013	As we move forward to a clean energy future, there is no room for the most destructive oil on the planet, and a thorough environmental review will make that abundantly clear. I urge you to put our health and climate above oil industry profits and give the Keystone XL the in-depth environmental review that we deserve. Thank you.	ACK
Diane Radovich	April 9, 2013	Keystone XL will be a major driver of even more tar sands development, and thus account for the global warming pollution that will result from the tar sands that will flow through the pipeline.	CLIM 12
Diane Radovich	April 9, 2013	[the assessment] concedes the climate-altering impacts of tar sands oil, but claims they need not be considered.	CLIM 13
Diane Radovich	April 9, 2013	[The assessment] fails to adequately consider the risks of tar sands oil spills along the pipeline route -- a danger underscored by the recent spill of tar sands oil in Arkansas.	RISK 07

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Diane Radovich	April 9, 2013	The environmental review must also assess the serious threat that Keystone XL poses to communities along the pipeline route	RISK 07
Diane Radovich	April 9, 2013	The environmental review must also assess the serious threat that Keystone XL poses to communities [along the pipeline route and those] surrounding the Gulf Coast refineries that would process the tar sands.	RISK 20, CU 04
Diane Rasmussen	March 28, 2013	This pipeline will not create very many jobs but will create massive environmental damage even with a small spill and this highly corrosive sludge is sure to create numerous spills through the farmland and communities it will pass through. This pipeline does not benefit the many citizens of this country but we will be the ones to pay to clean up the mess it makes of our land and water. We will carry the monetary burden as well as the environmental burden of this selfish decision.	RISK 03, PN 05, RISK 06
Diane Smylie	April 18, 2013	Potential release analysis is inadequate	RISK 14
Diane Snow	March 14, 2013	We get a damaged environment with impacts that could be devastating to our ground water (How valuable do you think water will be in the future? Want to drink water that comes out of your spicket and can be set on fire with a lighter? I don't want to either).	ACK
Diane Steinke	April 22, 2013	We want to see investments in American-made energy, including domestic oil and sustainable biofuels, wind, solar and efficiency programs, which bring long-term jobs to rural and urban Nebraska. T	PN 02
Diane Swann	April 4, 2013	We cannot afford the risks that the Keystone XL pipeline poses in terms of greenhouse gas emissions...	CLIM 14
Diane Swann	April 4, 2013	We cannot afford the risks that the Keystone XL pipeline poses in terms of ...toxic spills.	PN 09
Diann Allen	March 28, 2013	We should not be debating this dirty project - it does not meet the standards for clean or renewable energy.	PN 02
Diann Sheldon	March 11, 2013	New technologies that are cleaner and proactive for a brighter future for all are ready to be used. Please encourage the brilliant minds that are dedicated to giving this world a cleaner and brighter future. We can produce the resources the world needs and still protect the environment that sustains us.	PN 02
Dianna	April 18, 2013	The DSEIS does not adequately address the safety concerns raised by constructing and maintaining a diluted bitumen pipeline in rural areas, including a lack of emergency response infrastructure to deal with inevitable spills.	RISK 10
Dianna	April 18, 2013	The DSEIS does not take into account the amount of lost good agricultural land and resources, nor the risk to water supplies that sustain South Dakota's agricultural producers.	SO 12, LU 01, WRG 01
Dianna Byrne	March 30, 2013	If new job creation is the reason for approving this project, why not instead undertake new, safe power alternatives to oil?	SO 05

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Dianna Macleod	March 19, 2013	Isn't the State Department supposed to be thinking about how the global situation affects our country? If so, how can you possibly ignore the implications of the KeystoneXL Pipeline? The science is clear; the only conclusion is that you must be responding to political forces that say full-speed ahead no matter what. And these, of course, would be the fossil fuel bullies.	ACK
Dianna Macleod	March 19, 2013	It is widely recognized that burning fossil fuels warms the globe. President Obama made tackling climate change a feature of his state of the union address. The pipeline carries high-carbon tar sands oil across the country for export.	CLIM 18
Dianna MacLeod	April 14, 2013	Tar sands extraction threatens Canadian boreal forests and the creatures supported by this habitat.	CU 01
Dianna Mullen	March 19, 2013	Extraction and refinement of tar-sands oil produces two times more greenhouse gases per barrel than conventional oil and represents a massive new source of fossil fuel pollution.	CLIM 12
Dianna Mullen	March 19, 2013	Keystone XL benefits NO ONE except the oil industry--America will not see a reduction in gas or oil prices (ever) because of this	PN 04
Dianna Mullen	March 19, 2013	TransCanada's existing Keystone I pipeline has reportedly leaked 14 times since it went into operation in June 2010, including one spill of 24,000 gallons. The State Department admits that <u>Keystone XL could spill up to 100 times during its lifetime.</u>	RISK 26
Dianna Mullen	April 5, 2013	Keystone XL benefits NO ONE except the oil industry--America will not see a reduction in gas or oil prices (ever) because of this,...	PN 04
Dianna Mullen	April 5, 2013	Keystone XL benefits NO ONE except the oil industry--America ... will see ... higher taxes because of the tax breaks awarded to refineries so they can upgrade their equipment, which currently cannot handle the thicker tar sands.	PN 05
Dianna Mullen	April 5, 2013	Furthermore, the Keystone pipeline is already leaking because of its shoddy welding; because TransCanada's execs want it to be done as quickly as possible (and to save as much as possible so they can pay their top executives bigger bonuses), they're skimping on training and inspections-	RISK 23
Dianna Suarez	April 4, 2013	Stopping the pipeline will have the effect of lessening the mining of tarsands as there will be less places to send it..... We can choose another direction. This decision is about which direction we choose. We can decide that it is just not worth it. There are so many other cleaner options.	PN 06, ALT 01

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		I have read that the State Department's environmental impact statement for the proposed Keystone XL tar sands pipeline was written not by government officials but instead by a private company in the pay of the pipeline's owner, TransCanada.	
Dianne Varga	March 11, 2013	The environmental impact statement needs to be dismissed as being mired in a conflict of interest. Moreover, the State Department should investigate and make public how TransCanada gained its foothold in the State Department and whether any laws were broken by TransCanada or by State Department officials or employees in this ridiculously scandalous endeavour to control the outcome of the environmental review.	PRO 01
Dick Bryant	March 19, 2013	However, the very real environmental risk involved with processing and using this most dirty of all oil sources remains.	ACK
Dick Bryant	March 19, 2013	While the risk of local environmental damage due to pipeline leaks, etc., may have been somewhat mitigated by rerouting.	RISK 07
Dick Forehand	April 19, 2013	The State Department argues that Keystone XL would have little effect on tar sands production because rail could provide an equally feasible and economic transportation option for the diluted bitumen ("dilbit"). This conclusion is simply ridiculous. Given the infeasibility of transporting large quantities of dilbit by rail and the massive opposition to tar sands pipelines to the East and West coast of Canada, Keystone XL is the lynchpin for significant expansion of the tar sands – and industry analysts agree.	PN 06
Dick Forehand	April 19, 2013	There is still no Emergency Response Plan for the Keystone XL project. Since Keystone XL has been proposed, Montana experienced a major oil pipeline spill in the Yellowstone River in 2011, Michigan suffered a dilbit pipeline spill into the Kalamazoo River in 2010 which is still not reclaimed, and a dilbit pipeline exploded in Arkansas in 2013. Even in light of these catastrophes, neither our federal government, nor our state government, nor the company proposing to construct the Keystone XL pipeline has issued an Emergency Response Plan for 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 an Emergency Response Plan prior to approval of the Presidential Permit.	RISK 05
Dick Glick	April 5, 2013	he technology to return the environment to the sustainable condition found before the increase in non-renewable, carbon based fuel, IS here now!	ALT 01
Dick Glickd	March 14, 2013	...producing this oil from sand leads to the destruction of vast swathes of Canada's boreal forest, the pollution of hundreds of millions of gallons of water...	ACK
Dick Glickd	March 14, 2013	<a href="http://www.care2.com/causes/state-department-keystone-xl-report-written-by-transcanada-hiree.html">http://www.care2.com/causes/state-department-keystone-xl-report-written-by-transcanada-hiree.html</a>	REF

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Dick Guldi	April 4, 2013	Last week we saw what a Tar Sands Pipeline WILL DO to Arkansas. Likely the Little Rock Reservoir is contaminated with arsenic, mercury, benzene, toluene, xylene and much more. Benzene is carcinogenic. Xylene was banned in the semiconductor industry in the 1980s for causing miscarriages. Toluene is just as bad. Everyone knows that arsenic and mercury are not good for drinking water. There is no available technology to routinely test for or remove any of these contaminants from drinking water. Little Rock citizens will have adverse health effects for the rest of their lives.	RISK 14
Dick Smith	April 21, 2013	We have 5 years to hit peak fossil fuel emissions. After that it become almost impossible to stay below 2C warming from pre-industrial levels (the limit the U.S and China and 167 nations agreed to at Copenhagen as the maximum for safe warming).	CLIM 14
Dickinson	March 21, 2013	To protect the farms along the route there needs to be a 20 billion bond to guarantee that spills will be properly cleaned up.	SO 16
Diedre Gish	March 14, 2013	Tar sands oil development releases more carbon than conventional oil drilling and completely destroys the ecosystems where it is extracted. As Dr. James Hansen has noted, if the Alberta tar sands are fully developed, it is essentially "game over" for the climate.	CLIM 05
Diedre Gish	March 14, 2013	Tar sands oil development releases more carbon than conventional oil drilling and completely destroys the ecosystems where it is extracted.	CU 01, CLIM 05
Diedre Gish	March 14, 2013	From the DEIA, it was also noted that prohibiting the pipeline is unlikely to have a substantial impact on the amount of heavy crude oil transported or refined in the U.S. The pipeline, therefore, will have no positive impact on crude oil refining in the U.S. We do not need this pipeline for jobs or for energy security.	PN 01
Diedre Gish	March 14, 2013	The DEIA states that Keystone would provide only 35 permanent U.S. jobs and 3,900 temporary construction jobs. Not building the pipeline, the DEIA estimates, would lead to a similar number of jobs being created elsewhere. The pipeline, therefore, will have no job creating benefit.	SO 02
Dienstbier	April 21, 2013	More and more we read of failed attempts to move oil from one place to another with disastrous effects, please don't let it be in the sandhills of Nebraska next.	RISK 14
Dienstbier	April 21, 2013	As Nebraska residents we do not believe that the Keystone pipeline is good for Nebraska. It is too near the Ogalala aquifer - even though they did say they would move from the original location. This project could potentially destroying the drinking water supply of thousand of people.	WRG 01
Dillon Emberson	April 17, 2013	The amount of jobs it will create (approximately 35-50 jobs) is heavily outweighed by the potential environmental harm it can cause.	PN 05

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Dillon Klepetar	April 13, 2013	Simple supply and demand tell us as the supply goes up, the price goes down. Which means Americans will consume (read: burn) more carbon as a result of the slight increase in oil supply the pipeline could enable. Even if the tar sands crude reduces prices only slightly, Americans have demonstrated that their responsiveness to fuel prices is highly elastic.	PN 12
Dimitra Doukas	April 5, 2013	We've got plenty of oil in the United States that can be extracted with less damage and at much lower cost.	PN 07
Dionna Humphrey	March 25, 2013	There is no job creation from keystone and it would tear up the environment-- and the climate-- in the name of profit that most citizens won't say.	PN 08
Dirk Neyhart	March 12, 2013	Let us keep the option open of consuming Canada oil but let us not ascent to the economic damage and potential damage of a pipeline snaking through our states.	ACK
Doak Kimball	March 19, 2013	The jobs #'s they use to promote this idea to American's are proven to be false, and exaggerated.	SO 02
Dobias	April 18, 2013	We have problems with nitrates because of porous, permeable soils in our area. It leaches through the soil much faster than heavier soils, and it happened before we realized it.  We have been working with the Natural Resources District to use it through the irrigation, to reuse it and get the nitrates out and prevent more problems.	RISK 10
Dobias	April 18, 2013	It can be cleaned out with reverse osmosis, which the tar sands can't. We have learned that we need to prevent contamination, and we don't want a foreign company coming through with no benefits to the U.S. We know that the pipeline will contaminate it. And we don't want it.  "He says in 2010, commodities alone brought cash receipts to Nebraska totaling more than \$17 billion. Over a 50-year period, that number in today's dollars explodes to 850 billion. And that is just the cash flowing into Nebraska from the sale of crops and livestock.	SO 12
Dobias	April 18, 2013	Nebraska became and still is one of the most fertile food-producing regions on the planet. Now, what are we thinking when we even consider running a toxic oil pipeline right over and right through in some cases the only thing that keeps Nebraska from turning into a desert again	SO 12, RISK 10
Dobias	April 18, 2013	A leak in the aquifer would be devastating as our livestock and crops use a lot of water, and people won't want to eat food produced with water contaminated with carcinogens and oil. What will it do to the prices of land as it has already affected the sale of some land in our area.	SO 18, RISK 07

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Dominique Homberger	March 10, 2013	As solar energy is making important and significant strides towards becoming a viable and renewable energy source, now is the time to scale back on our dependency on oil and gas.  We need to look forward into the future, not cling to past technologies, such as oil.	ALT 01
Don	April 16, 2013	We must leave fossil fuels in the ground; we must move on to sustainable energy, pronto.	PN 02
Don	April 16, 2013	The State Department's initial report on Keystone XL was written by fossil fuel lobbyists.	PRO 01
Don & Wanda Loseke	April 22, 2013	As we understand KXL does not want to divulge what they are diluting this mixture with until the time that a leak is discovered. From all reports this is a very toxic mixture pumping at high temperatures and very high pressure. A leak of any kind would pump countless gallons of this toxic mess onto the land before they even know what is happening. We understand that KXL is not going to contribute to a cleanup fund in the event of a pipeline failure. Will this be up to our State and Federal Government to clean up?	RISK 12
Don & Wanda Loseke	April 22, 2013	The amount of permanent jobs created by this pipeline will be considerably less than KXL is trying to make you believe in their information.	SO 04
Don Adams	April 19, 2013	Its economic impact will not be democratic, and it only extends our mistaken reliance on old technologies.	ACK
Don Albares	April 10, 2013	it is an appalling conflict of interest for the State Department to utilize Koch Bros consultants in preparing it's KS XL reports.	PRO 01
Don Coleman	April 11, 2013	The recent spill in Arkansas highlights is proof that accidents happen and the volume in the Keystone XL project is much more intensive.	RISK 18
Don Devereux	March 28, 2013	The Alberta Tar Sands project started years ago with little notice or involvement in the affected communities there. That project has grown in recent years with little to no plans for the toxic "ponds" that can be seen from space and little regard for the threat to the waterways of Western Canada with their diminishing snowpack. They now want to facilitate greater growth and industrialization by using an 1,800 mile pipeline across the drought stricken heartland of the US to refining and export facilities in the Gulf.  Immense consumption of the most valuable resource know, water, coupled with the huge destruction of topography and native soils and habitats for the export of an economically depressed resource of quite limited future makes NO sense.	CU 07, CU 02
Don Dussault	April 9, 2013	And to make matters worse for Americans, much of that oil will be shipped overseas from Gulf ports.	PN 07

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Don Dussault	April 9, 2013	Its existence will pose a constant threat to the environment along its route through the breadbasket of America. Tar sands products are worse polluters of our air and water than other oil sources.	RISK 07
Don Franks	April 9, 2013	Please review the potential effects of the pipeline and do the in-depth environmental review that Americans deserve.	ACK
Don Franks	April 9, 2013	This export pipeline may have bad effects on our land, air, water, health and climate.	ACK
Don Franks	April 9, 2013	The environmental review must assess the serious threat that Keystone XL poses to communities along the pipeline route.	RISK 20
Don Gregory	April 15, 2013	In addition to the environmental concerns, none of this tar sands product will go for domestic consumption. It goes to a free trade zone, and will be exported. TransCanada will not pay any taxes or duties therefore this pipeline exists only to allow TransCanada to maximize its profits. In addition, because transCanada will transfer the tar sands product from it present Keystone pipeline to the Keystone XL, it will take 1.5+ million barrels per day away from production for domestic use in the Midwest, reducing to supply and thus raising domestic gasoline prices. Is there any long range benefit to the US from this pipeline? None that I can see. The only benefit I can see will be some very temporary short term jobs to lay the pipeline.	PN 07
Don Gregory	April 15, 2013	The tar sands product that spilled in Michigan has not yet been cleaned up because TransCanada and other oil companies do not know how to do so. Please note that there is approximately 35 miles of the Kalamazoo River bed that still is covered with tar sands that has not been removed. Once the most volatile distillates were removed via evaporation or being flushed by the river, the tar sank and is still sitting there. ... Also I hope you would ask what happened to the Benzene and other cancer-causing ingredients that were in this tar sands goop immediately after it first spilled. I suspect that there is much more environmental damage than just then the tar sands oil that is visible after the spill.	RISK 30, RISK 29
Don Gregory	April 17, 2013	None of it is going for domestic use and TransCanada pays no taxes or duties at all. We are getting nothing out of this and TransCanada gets to maximize its profits.	PN 07

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Don Hansen (former Nebraskan)	April 22, 2013	U.S. Oil companies have had to use tankers to get Alaskan oil to market. Why are we even THINKING of doing any differently especially with a climate that will have disastrous effects if the pipeline is exposed and an ecosystem far too fragile due to climate + global warming factors. Add to that the difficulty of recovering from an underground leak or break (very hard to get the political will to remediate -remember its underground! --check out San Diegos "plume") & you have another gigantic but not "sexy " environmental mess.to clean up. What are we going to clean that up with? Teabags?  If you believe that some technological fix will avoid this remember the Titanic the Gulf Oil spill MRSA et al. Nature can outsmart us when were at our best.  Dont risk another disaster. Let em tan	RISK 14
Don Kiehn	March 28, 2013	We had two serious breaks in Montana's petroleum pipelines releasing thousands of gallons of oil into the environment.....whether all this effort and money shouldn't be redirected towards renewable energy sources and conservation, so as to stop the acceleration of global warming.	PN 02
Don Kiehn	April 5, 2013	You have both spoken passionately about the need to reduce U.S. carbon emissions. If you approve Keystone, your eloquent words will ring hollow and only feed peoples cynicism about how Washington works. For the sake of generations to come, please reject the Keystone pipeline once and for all. Actions speak louder than words.	CLIM 18
Don Kiesling	April 17, 2013	We don't need it, and don't want it.	ACK
Don Loseke	April 22, 2013	Let Canada keep this toxic mess and let them figure out how to take care of it rather than run it across the entire United States from North to South to refine in the United States and export to a foreign country. The amount of permanent jobs this will create is so small that it is not worth the risk to our country.	PN 05
Don Miller	March 28, 2013	I can see no reason for The US to build a pipeline across America, so that Canada can ship their oil to other countries around the world.	PN 07
Don Phillips	April 14, 2013	Failure to compare greenhouse gas emissions from using tar sands oil to domestic crude oils, natural gas, and other alternatives fails to exhibit the full environmental impact of the proposed project.	CLIM 05

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Don Phillips	April 14, 2013	The proposed project would have a range of damaging impacts. Those include direct impacts from building the pipeline, pollution of land, surface and ground water due to inevitable spills, and indirect impacts from greenhouse gas emissions, and pollution from fly ash from burning petroleum coke produced in the process of refining the DilBit or burying the petroleum coke because it is so toxic that it is uneconomic to try to clean up the gas from combustion. The repeated failure to compare the project's impacts to alternatives other than heavy or moderately heavy oil exhibits a serious bias in the DSEIS.	CLIM 05
Don Phillips	April 14, 2013	The DSEIS indicates in table 4.15 - 24 that running at full capacity of 840,000 barrels of DilBit per day, that using tar sands oil would produce 14 to 21 million tons more CO2 annually than using alternative crude oils. The table is based on comparisons to imported oils which are either heavy or relatively heavy oils, and a mixture of crude oils used in the US in 2005 before the significant increase in production of domestic light sweet Bakken shale oil. The table does not include comparisons to Louisiana Light Sweet, West Texas Intermediate, or Bakken shale oil. Since US oil production is increasing, the green house emissions from using tar sands oils should be compared to the emissions from those domestic oils. Further, the tar sands emissions should be compared to those that would be generated by increased use of natural gas derived fuels and development of alternative energy and bio-fuels.	CLIM 09
Don Phillips	April 14, 2013	By far, the most important probable impact of the proposed project is the indirect impact due to the incremental increase in global green house gas emissions originating from increased production of tar sands oil that the proposed project would facilitate relative to the emissions resulting from the use of other energy sources that could be used instead of tar sands oil.	CLIM 13
Don Phillips	April 14, 2013	Most DSEIS discussions are based on the conclusion that demand for and supply of heavy oils will persist even in the face of large economic disadvantages due to financial penalties for generating greenhouse gases. The fact that all oil refining and especially the more energy intensive recovery and refining of heavy, sour oils like Western Canada Select will be competing with new technologies to convert cheap natural gas to transportation fuels <sup>9</sup> , and direct use of natural gas as a transportation fuel <sup>10</sup> , is completely ignored in the market analysis.	PN 12

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Don Phillips	April 14, 2013	<p>The DSEIS Table 1.4 - 10 indicates that the economic threshold for tar sands oil development varies from the \$51 to \$61/barrel for insitu extraction with pipeline transport to \$66 to \$76/barrel for mining and extraction. However, independent sources indicate that the economic thresholds for tar sands oil that are higher than those given in the DSEIS. A December 2012 article on mining.com states that a recent research report by Wood Mackenzie gives the threshold for insitu extraction as \$65 to \$70/barrel and that for mining plus extraction as \$90 to \$100 a barrel.<sup>12</sup> Rising labor costs<sup>13</sup> and other factors have increased the economic threshold for further development of tar sands oil. The failure of the DSEIS to refer to and discuss the thresholds developed in the Wood Mackenzie Horizons 2013 report undermines the credibility of the DSEIS.</p>	PN 12
Don Phillips	April 14, 2013	<p>An important question in analyzing the impacts of the proposed project is whether pollution of surface and groundwater, wetlands, etc. due to pipeline failures is more likely with the high Sulfur and acidic DilBit than with light sweet crude oils like Bakken Shale oil. Since pipeline failure due to corrosion is a major source of such pollution events and high sulfur acidic pipeline contents could lead to more such events this question has come to the fore.</p>	RISK 07
Don Phillips	April 14, 2013	<p>The DSEIS indicates that because of the applicant's pipeline management program, pipeline spills are likely to be infrequent and small. However, a US National Transportation Safety Board report indicates that Enbridge has a poor record of actually executing its pipeline management plans. Specifically it notes that "The NTSB and the Transportation Safety Board of Canada (TSB) have investigated previous Enbridge leaks and ruptures that resulted from defects not remediated through the Enbridge integrity management program. " It further states that Enbridge has been responsible for 3 of the 15 largest US spills between 1986 and 2011 and that two Enbridge pipeline spills were the 2nd and 5th largest spills during that period. (National Transportation Safety Board Accident Report NTSB/PAR-12/01 PB2012-916501, July 10, 2012)</p>	RISK 13

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Don Phillips	April 14, 2013	<p>In addition to failing to include important information on this issue, the DSEIS discussion based on incomplete data is invalid for additional reasons. Under Potential Releases, section 4.13 (page 14) a conclusion is drawn from the similarity of US and Alberta Alberta pipeline spill incident rates that has zero scientific integrity. "This percentage is not significantly greater than the contribution found from U.S. data (34.4 percent in the PHMSA data set). Therefore, no evidence is found that Alberta's pipeline contents are more corrosive than average crude oil. " This conclusion is invalid because corrosion occurs over time and the age of the pipelines has not been factored into percentage risk of a spill per mile for the two pipeline systems. In fact, the Alberta Pipelines have ages which are much less than the average for US pipelines. The DSEIS recognizes that corrosion is a time dependent factor, but ignores that factor when it would cast the project in an unfavorable light.</p>	RISK 13, RISK 11
Don Phillips	April 14, 2013	<p>DilBit is more viscous than light US domestic crude and pipelines are typically operated at higher temperatures when carrying DilBit in order to decrease its viscosity. Pipeline pressure is also increased because of this higher viscosity. The higher temperature would cause a increase in the rate of external corrosion as well as internal corrosion. The higher pressures associated with pumping DilBit through a pipeline increases the probability of a rupture.</p>	RISK 14
Don Phillips	April 14, 2013	<p>The DSEIS is flawed by a biased market analysis which does not take carbon tax or cap and trade penalties into account and an assumption that US demand for heavy crude oil will continue on a "business as usual" course. The market analysis failed to include discussion or reference to newer, independent, information that provides higher economic threshold than those included in the SDEIS. Those omissions lead to fallacious conclusions regarding the future development of tar sands oil independent of whether the pipeline is permitted or not. It also forms the basis for discussing comparisons almost exclusively between tar sands DilBit and other heavy crude with the almost total exclusion of light, sweet crude oils, conversion of natural gas to liquid transportation fuels, or other alternatives.</p>	SO 16, PN 12

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Don Phillips	April 14, 2013	The DSEIS Market Analysis fails to include any consideration of the impact of likely taxes or cost of cap and trade requirements on green house gas emissions. Such taxes or caps would put tar sand bitumen and other heavy oils which are already subject to a price discount because of the increased cost of refining them, at a significant additional market disadvantage. Failure to include such consideration of probable carbon taxes or carbon cap and trade costs results in an illogical and unjustified assumption that demand for, and supply of, tar sands bitumen will continue on its current "business as usual" trajectory. This unjustified assumption creates a statement of need which is improbable and misleading. This assumption causes a bias in the entire DSEIS.	SO 16, PN 12
Don Price	April 9, 2013	AS YOU AND I AND ANYBODY ELSE WHO HAS FOLLOWED THIS MATTER EVEN IN THE WIMPY MAINSTREAM MEDIA KNOWS, THE REVIEW PROCESS HAS FROM THE VERY BEGINNING BEEN A DEEPLY CORRUPT P.R. EXERCISE.	PRO 01
Don Read	March 11, 2013	We have the capacity to move towards and develop renewable energy.	ALT 01
Don Reeves	April 22, 2013	My larger concern, however, is contributing to the further development of tar sands for petroleum we could do without (by ramping up sustainable fuels), and poisoning the atmosphere -- perhaps beyond recovery....	CLIM 05
Don Reeves	April 22, 2013	I share the concern about possible spills and local groundwater contamination.	WRG 01, RISK 07
		The decision has already been made to destroy life on Earth for profit.	
Don Richardson	March 19, 2013	WE CANNOT BELIEVE OUR OWN GOVERNMENT, INASMUCH AS IT'S A CASTRATED PUPPET IN THE POCKET OF THE ENERGY BARONS. WHAT WE CAN BELIEVE IS THAT WE ARE FACING MASS EXTINCTIONS OF SPECIES, INCLUDING HOMO sapiens, COMMITTING SUICIDE FOR CORPORATE PROFITS. AND WHO WILL PROFIT WHEN WE'RE GONE? ONLY THE COCKROACHES.	ACK
Don Slaymaker	April 22, 2013	Keystone XL can ship their tar sands oil out east or west across Canada and risk their own water, or whatever it is that they have up there.	ALT 05
Don Slaymaker	April 22, 2013	When it leaks, how bad will it be? Who will be responsible for the clean-up? I want names, not some group or company. Why cant we know exactly what chemicals are going to be in the pipeline carrying the tar sands oil?	RISK 12, RISK 03

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Don Valentine	April 15, 2013	The latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete -- it ignores risk for toxic spills, catastrophic impacts on our climate, and the clear consensus among financial analysts that Keystone XL would be a tipping point for further tar sands development....The total carbon pollution impacts of Keystone XL are the equivalent of putting 9 million cars on the road when considering the total emissions of tar sands and refining processes. For the National Interest and the future of our country and our planet, I urge you to reject this pipeline.	ACK
Don Widga	March 30, 2013	The chemicals used for moving the tarsands through the pipeline could cause a problem for crop production where there is a leak.	SO 12
Don Widga	March 30, 2013	The cities of Omaha and Lincoln get a large part of their drinking water from wells in the area where the pipeline is proposed. A leak could potentially harm the water supply for not only the inhabitants of this area, livestock and crops, but also the population of our two largest cities.	WRG 01
Dona Stallworth	March 21, 2013	How many BP oil spills does it take for folks to take notice of the lack of sincere care the oil industry has for the planet and the people living on it?	RISK 14
Donald And Barbara Sellers	April 13, 2013	Risks to the environment due to leaks and spills from the Keystone pipeline are too great to allow this project to proceed.	PN 05
Donald Blair	April 18, 2013	There are thousands and thousands of pipelines crisscrossing our country. This has gone on for many years without any significant impact to our environment from spills or ruptures. Now is the time to get the Keystone XL pipeline done.	PN 10
Donald Bredthauer	April 22, 2013	Climatologists report that the extraction, refining and use of tar sands crude will release so much carbon in the air that it will put us well over the limit of our ability to keep climate change from spiraling out of control.	CLIM 14
Donald Bredthauer	April 22, 2013	We urge you not to ignore health, safety and long term environmental concerns in favor of short term job opportunities to build this pipeline to transport dirty oil to Texas refineries for export overseas.	PN 07
Donald Bredthauer	April 22, 2013	The new pipeline route still runs over a portion of the Ogallala Aquifer and even a very small leak would be disastrous.	WRG 06
Donald Dacosta	March 14, 2013	Approving the Keystone XL pipeline is an important 1st step in unleashing what could be important to America's future in terms of the economic growth so sorely needed to create jobs, drive down what is an exceedingly dangerous budget deficit, support a stronger, modernized and better equipped military and improve and secure America's position as the hope for the future of the free world.	PN 10
Donald Dimock	March 14, 2013	The extraction and production of tar sands oil is far more polluting than other kinds of oil. The XL pipeline is proposed to deliver large amounts of it. The resultant pollution will result in accelerated climate change.	CLIM 07

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Donald Dimock	April 5, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline would spill tar-sands oil, polluting our environment beyond repair, and should not be allowed.	RISK 07
Donald J Sandstrom	April 13, 2013	The damage to the boreal forests and the wildlife supported by them is incalculable.	CU 01
Donald J Sandstrom	April 13, 2013	We should be investing our funds in minimally polluting sources like solar, and wind energy and storage systems for the future	PN 02
Donald J Sandstrom	April 13, 2013	There is nothing about this project that represents an improvement in the way of life for the Canadians, the Native Peoples of Canada, or US Citizens in the near, or long term.	PN 08
Donald King	April 22, 2013	Its time we focus on green energy and not threaten some of the purest water and one of the largest aquifers on earth. We must also remember that this will be built on sandy soil and any leak will have a direct route to that water.	RISK 07, PN 02, WRG 01
Donald Manro	March 18, 2013	This decision is a watershed for a massive movement to save the earth from the irreversible effects to the climate of the only living planet we know or have access to.	CLIM 14
Donald Mcmillen	April 22, 2013	The mining requires roughly 2 1/2 barrels of water for every barrel of tar that is converted to oil. (It is not "oil" to begin with, but a material sometimes described as having the "consistency of a poor asphalt road on a summer day). More than 90% of the water used is considered too polluted to be released back into the Athabasca river drainage, but must be stored in "containment" ponds. In spite of these containment ponds, significantly increased levels of 12 of the 13 elements considered priority pollutants by the US EPA (included cadmium, lead mercury, nickel, silver, and zinc) are detected in tributaries and watersheds disturbed by the mining. When the oil executives say that all this additional mining will be done in an "environmentally safe" way, just ask them if they are going to provide their grandchildren water to drink from sources downstream of the tar sands projects.	CU 07
Donald Meaders	March 10, 2013	If we choose to do this we guarantee the destruction of large areas of forest, wet lands, and the pollution of vast amounts of water in Canada. As well as adding to the already unsustainable CO2 problems of the world at large.	CLIM 06
Donald Redmond	April 13, 2013	Stick to your best instincts to support alternative energy sources and do not "cave" on this issue in order to appear to be "balanced" on energy policy.	ACK
Donald Rosanelli	April 2, 2013	Furthermore, a renowned climate scientist working with NASA, James Hansen, has said that the Canadian tar sands are an environmental time bomb. Piping the tar sands oil across the country to be burned in Asia is insanity, and a step toward ecocide.	PN 07
Donald Rosanelli	April 2, 2013	It is my understanding that the SEIS was prepared by a contractor with long ties to the Oil and Gas Industry.	PRO 01
Donald Schiff	April 9, 2013	Oil pipelines are not safe, and those which carry diluted bitumen are even less so. Worse yet, dilbit is exempt from cleanup provisions which apply to crude oil.	SO 15

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Donald Walker	April 18, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline is a lose-lose-lose project for a wide swath across the midwest and would lock us into higher carbon emissions when we should instead be rapidly scaling up clean energy and renewable fuels.	PN 02
Donald Walker	April 18, 2013	This pipeline puts all the risks of spills onto the environment of our country just so that a foreign nation can get its toxic product to a seaport and ship it overseas.	PN 05
Donld Hnatowich	March 16, 2013	How is it possible that your report ignores the very real risk to our environment from climate change resulting from the burning of the Tar Sands Oil	CLIM 10
Donld Hnatowich	March 16, 2013	I request that the comment period be extended to give the public a opportunity to shed light on the weaknesses within the report.	PRO 04
Donld Hnatowich	March 16, 2013	Where in the report may be found the risk of the inevitable pipeline spills made worse by the heavy, acidic bitumen?	RISK 11
Donlon Mcgovern	April 5, 2013	The multitudes of disastrous spills should be glaring proof that the oil companies are unprepared to protect the environment and the public from their profit driven incompetence.	ACK
Donna Allan	March 17, 2013	Canada didn't want it why do you (DOS)?	ACK
Donna Baker-Hartwell	April 22, 2013	Our energy future must be in renewable, green and safe sources. Spending money on continuing our fossil fuel dependency is irresponsible. The time is now to stop practices that damage our environment.	PN 02
Donna Beckley	April 3, 2013	And if you're going to use the "jobs" number as an argument in favor of the pipeline, please look at real reports, not those prepared by the company. Unless you're talking jobs to help clean up all the spills, the numbers are significantly lower.	SO 02
Donna Brooks	April 2, 2013	Moving our economy to one based on clean and limitless solar and wind energy and energy efficiency will create millions of jobs for decades to come! These include installing solar panels, retrofitting buildings for energy efficiency, providing energy audits to businesses and homes, and factory jobs making wind turbines, solar panels, and batteries, as well as the construction and maintenance of trains and railways for long distance and commuter travel. This is an enormous undertaking that could unite us as a country...	PN 02
Donna Casarez	April 15, 2013	The State Department says that the overall environmental impacts of the pipeline are limited because, according to their analysis, the oil would be mined and drilled anyway. But that is NOT not accurate. Currently, 1.8 million barrels of oil per day are being produced in the tar sands. Permits have already been issued that would allow that extraction to expand to 5 million barrels of oil per day, and the oil industry would like to go even higher. The oil industry is the first to admit that it needs new pipeline capacity before it can expand. Without the pipeline the oil will not be mined and drill	PN 06

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Donna Dittmann	March 11, 2013	Keystone XL will primarily benefit a private Canadian corporation and their product destination primarily will be Asian markets.	PN 07
Donna Glann-smyth	March 11, 2013	Stop investing in OIL. Start investing in conserving what we have and developing renewable, truly clean energy. There is no other way for us to go.	ALT 01
Donna Graham, OSF	March 25, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline will not only affect climate change, it also could have severe impacts on water supplies and the ecosystem should a leak occur.	RISK 07
Donna Hanson	March 10, 2013	There is already one pipeline that carried tarsands oil across the US, it passes through the state of Michigan. This pipeline developed a leak that spilled thousands, if not millions, of gallons of this very toxic oil into a small river near Kalamazoo, Michigan. The company that owns that pipeline was slow in stopping the flow and still hasn't cleaned up the mess. The same company that built that pipeline and wants to build the new XL pipeline also is responsible for another pipeline that crosses parts of Montana. That pipeline developed a major leak as it crossed a river in one of the most beautiful parts of Montana. Again, the company was very slow in stopping the leak and is, as I understand it, still trying to clean up the mess. Why would anyone in their right mind trust them to build and operate another one?	RISK 13
Donna Heim	April 2, 2013	And why are we playing Russian roulette with our environment and our homes? So we can pipe Canadian oil to TX refineries where the health of US citizens will be undermined by severe air pollution the toxic waste from the dirtiest tar sands oil. And the clean refined oil product will then be shipped abroad to enrich the multinational oil companies	PN 07
Donna Hunt	April 13, 2013	the mining process destroys the pristine Boreal Forest and threatens Canadian First Nations.	ACK
Donna Jackson	March 10, 2013	The State Department actually used one of TransCanada's own contractors to help them write the report! That is bias of the worst sort.	PRO 01
Donna Jago	March 24, 2013	Isn't it being said that the next WAR could be for fresh, clean pure WATER.	ACK
Donna Josaitis	March 10, 2013	By investing in alternative energies rather than fossil fuels would we not be addressing key elements in growing this economy and reducing our use of fossil fuels? This is a win-win for everyone (well, maybe not Big Oil), but then we are subsidizing Big Oil which needs to stop!  Thank you for hearing me out. Like you, frustration at the opposition is more than at the breaking point. We must continue our stand for clean energy and more jobs.	PN 02

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		Additionally, Chief Allan Adams, of the Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation (ACFN), Fort Chipewyan, Alberta, Canada, whose people live downstream from the source of the toxic crude oil that will flow through this Keystone XL pipeline said of the draft SEIS:	
Donna Knipp	March 23, 2013	“I must stress my extreme disappointment with this report. The fact that the Keystone XL pipeline is deemed as non-consequential simply paves the way for its approval and is directly connected to the unabated expansion of Tar Sands in my peoples’ traditional lands....and the Keystone is a vital pipeline for expansion. Expansion of the tar sands means a death sentence for our way for life, destruction of eco-systems vital to the continuation of our inherent treaty rights and massive contributions to catastrophic global climate change, a fate we all share.”	CU 05
Donna Knipp	March 23, 2013	Mainstream scientists are virtually unanimous in stating that the one sure way to avert the worst consequences of climate change is to de-carbonize the world economy by finding cleaner sources of energy while leaving more fossil fuels in the ground. Given its carbon content, tar sands oil should be among the first fossil fuels we decide to leave alone.	PN 02
Donna Mcdonald	April 17, 2013	In 2010 a tar sands spill happened in Michigan's Kalamazoo River, and nearly two years later, it still hasn't been fully cleaned up. People living in the area had their health effected for months and some of their pets died.	RISK 30, RISK 29
Donna Reilly	April 13, 2013	I add that from what I researched the XLPipeline will ultimately give the US only 200 PERMANENT jobs, AND the oil will be sent overseas to China and other countries. So this is the job development and oil development plan for the US while our air and water are contaminated?	PN 05
Donna Roller	April 22, 2013	KXL pipeline is clearly an export pipeline to transport tar sands to refineries in Texas and put on the world market.	PN 07
Donna Roller	April 22, 2013	Most of Nebraska is the Ogallala aquifer and 67% of the water is held in Nebraska. Trans Canada and all of us know that all tar sands pipes leak. A leak I our water will threaten our agriculture economy and pollute water for 47 million people. Think again with the reports you have on the aquifer. The Department of Interior -United Stated Geological survey has records and and maps and data on the hydrology of the aquifer long before TC came to Nebraska and is unbiased. According to them, the aquifer is highly susceptible to contamination.	WRG 05, RISK 07
Donna Seymour	March 28, 2013	It is long past time that we end our addiction to carbon-based energy sources and invest in clean, safe, reliable and inexhaustible sources such as wind, solar and geothermal for an energy infrastructure that will more than supply our needs in perpetuity.	ALT 01

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Donna Seymour	April 9, 2013	A tissue of lies and self-serving baloney from the oil industry masquerading as an unbiased report	LEG 04
Donna Steele	April 13, 2013	ITS TIME TO FOCUS PRIMARILY ON RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND TURN AWAY FROM DANGEROUS AND DESTRUCTIVE FOSSIL FUELS!	ALT 01
Donna Stjerna	March 19, 2013	I have been to North Platte Nebraska and have seen the Sandhill Crane migration. The Keystone XL pipeline is a threat to many species. A thorough and transparent review of the Keystone XL pipeline is needed to ensure that our communities, wildlife habitat, waterways, and climate are protected.	ACK
Donna Titley	March 24, 2013	we don't have the right to destroy the planet, dirty the air, water and land so that we cannot meet our basic needs.	ACK
Donna Zimmer	April 22, 2013	If the pipeline is built, one oil spill could be all it would take to contaminate the water in the Ogallala Aquifer. TransCanada's own figures say that nearly 700,000 gallons a day could leak without detection. If that amount of oil spilled into the Aquifer, there would be no way to decontaminate our water.	WRG 01
Doreen Kelley	March 13, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline is also a disaster for endangered species, including whooping cranes, American burying beetles, pallid sturgeon and others.	ACK
Doreen Kelley	March 13, 2013	Extraction and refinement of tar-sands oil produces two to three times more greenhouse gases than conventional oil. It also represents a massive new source of fossil fuels that would be catastrophic for the climate.	CLIM 12
Doreen Kelley	March 13, 2013	Development of the tar sands is leading to the destruction of millions of acres of boreal forest and requires three barrels of fresh water for every barrel of oil produced in the process; tar-sands development has created ponds of toxic water so large they can be viewed from space. The Keystone XL pipeline will cross over a thousand water bodies, including the Yellowstone and Platte rivers. A spill into any of these waters would be a disaster.	CU 07, CU 01, WRS 09
Doreen Uphouse	April 11, 2013	It is not common sense to plan and execute this huge pipeline without knowing ahead of time EXACTLY what procedures and equipment are needed to thoroughly cleanup a spill of any quantity.	RISK 05
Doreen Uphouse	April 11, 2013	I understand that paper towels are the cleanup choice at present, because ignorance reigns with regard to tar sands cleanup.	RISK 08
Dorian Sarris	March 19, 2013	It is absolutely reprehensible to state unequivocally that there is no danger with this absurd pipeline that we DO NOT NEED. First, the installation damage will be immeasurable. Second, the tar sands that will be pumped through it is the worst ecological disaster ever, and will greatly contribute to our climate change/degradation. And, lastly it sets a precedent for more consumption, rather than conservation.	PN 03, CLIM 05

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Dorianne Dantowitz	April 10, 2013	We CAN meet all our energy needs, maintain our national security, grow the economy and create jobs with clean, renewable (solar and wind) energy technology that exists TODAY and WITHOUT fossil fuels. Burning fossil fuels is dangerous to make decisions based on incorrect information.	ALT 01
Dorianne Rena Dantowitz	April 14, 2013	technology exists TODAY to transition our nation to wind and solar power, while *meeting our national security needs*, growing the economy, and creating jobs.	PN 02
Dorianne Rena Dantowitz	April 15, 2013	The United States can lead the transition to solar and wind energy production, distribution, and use. We can be a model for other countries and help them make the transition to solar and wind power while growing our diplomatic friendships and strategic relationships. The technology exists TODAY to transition our nation to wind and solar power, while meeting our national security needs, growing the economy, and creating jobs. We CAN transition all civilian energy sources to wind and solar within the next several years, while working on next-generation DOD vehicles and hardware which will run on clean, safe energy sources in the future.	PN 02
Dorianne Rena Dantowitz	April 15, 2013	Keystone XL is a danger to national security and the health and safety of all Americans	PN 08
Dorie Rae Gallagher	March 8, 2013	According to reports by the NRDC Danger in the Nursery/December 2008, groups of chemicals are in sludge or tailing ponds. Tailing ponds, which are leaking 3 million gallons of contaminated water per day. Communities near the rivers are affected by rise in heart and lung disease.	CU 02
Dorie Rae Gallagher	March 8, 2013	My comment is about people who work with Tar Sands, live near Tar Sands, who are and will be affected by spills, and the poisoning of our environment. Our wildlife, birds, and all the other critters who are being poisoned by the water and gases.	RISK 07
Dorie Rae Gallagher	March 8, 2013	My comment is about people who work with Tar Sands, live near Tar Sands, who are and will be affected by spills, and the poisoning of our environment. Our wildlife, birds, and all the other critters who are being poisoned by the water and gases. We will kill our eco-system with this mining.	RISK 07
Doris	April 22, 2013	If the TransCanada pipeline is allowed to be built across the Ogallala Aquifer that will be a disaster just waiting to happen. Why take that chance with our clean water supply?	RISK 07
Doris Allen	March 9, 2013	The EIS is still inadequate, in that it fails to consider the carbon emissions from the entire life cycle of the Alberta Tar Sands. Our government should be protecting the planet from this dirtiest oil on earth, not just while it flows through the pipeline, but from the time it's extracted to when it comes out of tailpipes and smokstacks all over the world.	CLIM 05
Doris Buyarski	March 31, 2013	No matter what the "professionals" say, this pipeline IS a huge polluter!!!	ACK
Doris Buyarski	April 11, 2013	It's a huge climate change culprit and we need to stop it now	CLIM 14

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Doris Johnson	April 9, 2013	We must look at the total picture of what tar sand oil recovery, transportation and finally the consumption of the oil.	CLIM 05
Doris Leicher	March 8, 2013	Since most of the oilsands are destined for export, the pipeline will not contribute to the energy safety of the US.	PN 01
Doris Leicher	March 8, 2013	The base assumption that the tar sands oil will be developed at the same pace independent of Keystone XL is erroneous. We know that in every other venue means of transportation (e.g. access by car or train) increased economic development.	PN 06
Doris Leicher	March 8, 2013	According to a study by the Canadian Pembina Institute the pipeline will enable a 36% increase in production, with attending increase of greenhouse gasses and destruction of boreal forest (equivalent to 4.6 million cars).	PN 06, CLIM 06
Doris Leicher	March 8, 2013	The evaluation also seems to underestimate risks to pipeline safety, partly due to the high temperature of the pipeline but in addition because of the poor track record of TransCanada.	RISK 11
Doris Lynch	April 8, 2013	The National Academy of Sciences is currently reviewing the risk of corrosion caused by tar sands oils in pipeline. We need to wait to see what the scientists recommend.	RISK 11
Dorothy Anderson	April 22, 2013	We have one of the greater water resources in the country if not the world right here in Nebraska.	WRG 01
Dorothy Chouinard	April 3, 2013	Creates jobs - something above minimum wages that puts our skilled people to work.	ACK
Dorothy Chouinard	April 3, 2013	There are more than enough EPA regulatlions in place: We can do both - produce oil & do it safely for all those envolved.	ACK
Dorothy Chouinard	April 3, 2013	We need to come together and build energy independence for the USA	PN 10
Dorothy Clazie	March 20, 2013	We should be encouraging clean energy, not polluting energy. We should be funding R and D for clean, sustainable energy, not coal and oil. When will the USA start moving in the correct direction for planet Earth? We must be good stewards of our planet and its bounty.	ALT 01
Dorothy Clazie	March 20, 2013	Tar sands oil is among the dirtiest of any oils. And therefore any refining would produce gasoline that spews more CO2 into our atmosphere. We are close to a tipping point concerning climate warming with CO2. We don't need this!	CLIM 05
Dorothy Clazie	March 20, 2013	And the refined oil is to be shipped to China and other countries.	PN 07
Dorothy Clazie	March 20, 2013	The pipeline is to be built over several aquifers which could well be destroyed by this pipeline.	WRG 01
Dorothy Herrera Settlage	March 28, 2013	we need to make giant steps to protect our most precious national resources: clean water, clean air, land, animals.	ACK
Dorothy Kraemer	April 4, 2013	This dangerous pipeline would also put the water supply of millions of Americans at risk. The Exxon Mobil spill in Arkansas this past week provided an ugly example of the types of risks we would run by allowing the Keystone XL pipeline to be built.	RISK 07

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Dorothy Martirano	April 22, 2013	This pipeline will endanger the lives and livelihood of hundreds of thousands of people, and the water supply of millions.	RISK 07, RISK 06
Dorothy Muldoon	April 17, 2013	... human population [is at risk].	ACK
Dorothy Muldoon	April 17, 2013	... wildlife are at risk...	ACK
Dorothy Muldoon	April 17, 2013	Water systems... are at risk...	ACK
Dorothy Muldoon	April 17, 2013	The oil both pollutes our environment and it is used for export, not to lower energy costs within the United States.	PN 04
Dorothy Paugh	April 5, 2013	I urge you to take the long view for the sake of all creatures who depend the forest and migrate beyond international borders. Habitat destruction has taken a heavy toll on many species.	CU 01
Dorothy Raymond	March 11, 2013	Tar sands oil is laden with heavy metals, sulfur, carcinogens and neurotoxins. Producing it generates three times as much carbon pollution as producing conventional oil. Fully developed and burned, the tar sands deposit in Alberta contains enough carbon to increase global carbon dioxide concentrations more than humans have increased carbon dioxide since the industrial revolution.	CLIM 12
Dorothy Reichardt	March 28, 2013	the drilling for it in Canada's boreal forests is extremely environmently damaging there, which is bad for all of us.	CU 01
Dorothy Thomas	April 4, 2013	This pipeline is not necessary,... and if this review is not conducted in a more realistic way with consideration of the actual impact [pollution, homelands of animals], it will dishonor the administration and our country.	ACK
Dorothyjeand	March 2, 2013	Please do not approve the pipeline, it is harmful,..., plus the damage it will do to the environment, and water table.	ACK
Dorothyjeand	March 2, 2013	Please do not approve the pipeline, it is harmful, and will cause serious health issues, and death in some circumstances	RISK 30
Dot Kaylor	April 4, 2013	I believe that most of the oil sent to the gulf would be shipped to Asia AT OUR ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENSE.	PN 07
Doug Baker	March 10, 2013	Look, if we are going to stand by and accept reports co-authored by the very industry we are trying to regulate, then why do we need government? Having the State Department accept this report written by Tar Sand backers is an embarrassment to independent representation of the country's future. There has never been any reason given, strategic or otherwise, that can justify expanding fossil fuel use into this destructive area. And the message it sends to the country is not only obviously confusing to your support of clean energy, it comes at the time we have to start making serious changes and commitments to reducing our green house gas loading of the atmosphere.	PRO 01, PN 03
Doug Campbell	April 13, 2013	We can see no benefit to anyone but the gas and oil companies.	ACK
Doug Campbell	April 13, 2013	The pipeline will have no affect on gas prices, but will be shipped to the far east.	PN 04

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Doug Campbell	April 13, 2013	The claimed number of jobs, 20,000 or more, is completely false. Those numbers are man years and the final number will probably be less than 500 plus those hired to clean up the inevitable spills.	SO 02
Doug Cook	April 2, 2013	Make sure the revised EIR accurately and adequately considers the recent (and not so recent) history of leaks from tar sands crude pipelines (1/20th or smaller compared to the capacity/volume of Keystone XL) and updates the % likelihood of much larger and more devastating spills (among other impacts) to the center of our country and the globe!	RISK 13
Doug Dent	April 10, 2013	I call on you to revise your department's review and faithfully report the far-reaching impacts that this export pipeline would have on our land, air, water, health and climate. How often is the corporate response to an "unexpected disaster" as 'there are no absolute guarantees and we learn from our mistakes' have to be tolerated by the general public directly affected, whatever the location, whatever the degree of devastation?	RISK 22
doug dittman	April 22, 2013	As a Nebraska dairy farmer I realize that groundwater is simply more important in every way than oil. No water,- no life - its as simple as that.	WRG 01
Doug Fields	April 22, 2013	Everything about this project is wrong: it's displacing First Nations people in Canada;	ACK
Doug Fields	April 22, 2013	Everything about this project is wrong: it's taking land from American citizens	LEG 02
Doug Hansen	April 22, 2013	Global climate change is the most serious crisis humanity has ever faced, and the oil this pipeline carries when burned will put out the same amount of carbon dioxide as 51 coal-fired power plants every year.	CLIM 11
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	March 27, 2013	we write to request an extension to the public comment period for the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the Keystone XL project issued by the State Department on March 1, 2013. The new information in the current draft SEIS includes... lengthy additions....There are also non-public documents cited in the draft SEIS to which our organizations currently lack access, but require in order to conduct a meaningful review....we request an extension of the proposed comment period for the draft SEIS from 45 to 120 days.	PRO 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	March 27, 2013	We also request that the State Department commit to a public comment period for the National Interest Determination following the release of the final SEIS. The national interest review considers a broader set of factors and criteria than the review performed under the National Environmental Policy Act, such as how the project aligns with the administration's energy, climate, and clean energy policies.	PRO 06
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 8, 2013	A 45-day comment period, the absolute minimum required under NEPA, is entirely inappropriate in light of so many unanswered questions surrounding the Mayflower disaster.	PRO 04

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 8, 2013	the Keystone XL SEIS does not include a project-specific Emergency Response Plan, so critical information such as worst-case discharge estimates and lists of response capabilities (e.g., equipment and personnel) remain unavailable to the public.	RISK 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 8, 2013	The SEIS acknowledges that tar sands diluted bitumen poses new and serious risks to waters, human health, communities and natural resources, and that those risks are not properly understood. The disaster in Mayflower demonstrates, once again, the severity of these risks and the need to evaluate them. The public, the State Department, and other federal agencies involved in the Keystone XL decision must know what went wrong with the Pegasus pipeline before they can evaluate whether similar accidents are likely to occur on the much larger Keystone XL.	RISK 14
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 12, 2013	the State Department has not made critical documents underlying the analysis in the SEIS available at all or available in a timely manner to permit us to properly evaluate the SEIS. As such, an extension of the comment period is warranted.	PRO 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 13, 2013	Until there is a credible federal climate policy in Canada, and a strong likelihood that such a policy would lead to comparable emission reductions in Canada, the U.S. administration should deny approval of the Keystone XL pipeline.	CLIM 19
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 13, 2013	Industry analysts have noted that these pipelines through BC have less than a 50% chance of being built. If they and Keystone are not built, industry watchers agree that oil sands output will be reduced from what it otherwise would have been.	PN 06
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 13, 2013	the lowest cost and highest volume method of transporting oil sands product is via pipelines, yet the other two major proposed pipelines from the oil sands – both of them crossing British Columbia – are unlikely to be approved. Denial of Keystone XL and both of these two pipelines will definitely slow development of the oil sands.	PN 06
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	no explanation has ever been given describing why the new route could not parallel the Keystone 1 pipeline, which avoids the Sandhills. NDEQ failed to rely on science and studies of the sandy soils and water levels in approving the pipeline.	ALT 03
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the DSEIS states that it eliminated Keystone Corridor Alternative Option 2 for three reasons: (1) it is 303 miles longer, including the Canadian portion; (2) it would require an additional 350 mile pipeline to access Bakken crude; and (3) it would require 42 aboveground facilities compared to 59 for the proposed route. None of these are legitimate reasons for elimination that would outweigh this shorter and less-impactful route.	ALT 03
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the fact that the “Keystone Corridor Option 2” would require fewer aboveground facilities than the preferred route should be grounds for favoring this route rather than dismissing it. The State Department fails to explain why it believes that more aboveground facilities are required.	ALT 03

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department’s continued use of Morgan, Montana as the only border crossing option is arbitrary and capricious and improperly limits the alternatives analysis. 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. The approval of a border 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.	ALT 03
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	It is unlikely that heavy crude and light crude could be moved at the same rate per barrel – and yet the DSEIS’s estimates don’t distinguish between these products. Southern Pacific is currently paying \$31 a barrel to move diluted bitumen from Alberta to the Gulf Coast. <sup>168</sup> The DSEIS does not analyze this arrangement or account for its cost above its estimates. The DSEIS should consider the higher cost of moving heavy crude bitumen from Northern Alberta to the Gulf Coast with specificity.	ALT 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS bases much of its analysis on a press report by Torq Transloading that “at least 60 percent of the tank cars now being manufactured are of the insulated type.” <sup>153</sup> The State Department does not provide the document to support this statement.	ALT 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS fails to consider congestion associated with significant volumes of WCSB crude by rail. The DSEIS must consider the impact of congestion on the feasibility of rail transport as a reasonable alternative to Keystone XL.	ALT 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS fails to distinguish between rail infrastructure built to receive increasing light crude oil production from the Bakken and heavy crude oil from the WCSB. When considering the development of rail offloading infrastructure, the DSEIS does not distinguish between infrastructure oriented to receive light crude from the Bakken in North Dakota and southern Canada and heavy crudes from Alberta. The DSEIS should consider the viability of a significantly more concentrated delivery of heavy crude by rail to the Gulf Coast.	ALT 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS uses flawed data and misinterprets industry sources in its analysis of current trends in moving heavy WCSB crude by rail. Despite sustained deep discounts, only about 1% of WCSB tar sands crude production is shipped to the Gulf by rail.	ALT 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department must consider the cost of rail and the Keystone XL pipeline based on the contracting structures they are most likely to employ rather than ones that put them at greatest parity.	ALT 04

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	...there is a very high degree of uncertainty involved in the DSEIS' "no action" that is not acknowledged. Furthermore, the "rail/pipeline scenario" and "rail/tanker scenario" alternatives are unlikely to occur....the analysis of these "no action" scenarios is arbitrary and capricious and unrealistic because it assumes that the same market for WCSB will exist for the indefinite future. One of the State Department's criteria for selecting alternative "no action scenarios was timing- it looked at "[t]ransport scenarios that could be operational in approximately the same time frame as the proposed Project (e.g., late 2010s)." Thus, the DSEIS dismisses the "status quo" by reasoning that some other transport option will develop before 2020 that will allow additional tar sands crude to get to market. However, the DSEIS does not discuss potential changes to the market for WCSB crude oil that might occur in that time period if Keystone XL is denied.	ALT 09
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Rather than adequately discuss the "baseline conditions" that would occur under the status quo, the DSEIS violates 40 C.F.R. 1502.14(d). The DSEIS does not fully develop this scenario, and thus it is impossible to measure the impacts of Keystone XL against it. For example, there is no discussion of what the status quo scenario would mean in terms of tar sands development and corresponding GHG emissions.	ALT 09
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department has not attempted to update the "status quo" projections from the 2010 EnSys Report, or include any other analysis of the status quo scenario other than a single conclusory paragraph. Therefore, it is impossible to compare the effects of Keystone XL against the status quo "baseline."	ALT 09
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department's analysis of "no action" alternatives serves to avoid a comparison of the proposal's impacts (namely, impacts on climate change, impacts on tar sands development, and impacts of refineries) by assuming that the impacts of the project would be the same under the "no action" alternative.	ALT 09
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the DSEIS fails to acknowledge that its consideration of route alternatives is so limited by LB 116, or adequately discuss the interplay between LB 1161 and the federal NEPA process. By failing to disclose this important aspect of the problem, the DSEIS is effectively considering route alternatives that could not actually occur because they would violate state law. Thus, the analysis of route alternatives is fatally flawed.	ALT 10
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the State Department simply projects the relative emissions of various transportation modes and fails to evaluate the climate change effects of the proposed project, connected actions and alternative modes of transport. As such, the analysis is arbitrary and capricious.	CLIM 02

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The climate impacts assessment in the DSEIS is inadequate because it omits any consideration of the climate impacts of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) emitted by the proposed project. The proposed project has the potential to emit significant volumes of SLCPs.	CLIM 03
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS fails to assess the impacts of black carbon emissions from the proposed project. Even where PM2.5 emissions are noted, for example from diesel construction equipment, the DSEIS fails to assess the significant climate forcing effect of the black carbon fraction of those emissions – the Environmental Protection Agency estimates the black carbon fraction of diesel PM2.5 emissions to be over 60% on average.	CLIM 03
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Although the DSEIS briefly considers methane emissions, the analysis fails to fully account for climate impacts from methane. The DSEIS underestimates the climate impacts of methane released from the proposed project because it uses an inaccurate global warming potential (GWP). The DSEIS must be updated to reflect the higher, more accurate 100-year GWP for methane as well as an analysis must be conducted using the 20-year GWP to assess how these emissions may affect the probability of reaching near-term tipping points.	CLIM 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The key assumption in the existing estimates is that only those emissions that are above the “norm” are measured....the largest part of emissions from the pipeline – those that result from using all that oil in our cars, trucks and airplanes – is not actually counted.	CLIM 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department does refer briefly to an IEA report that calculates that even under a 2 degree scenario (450 Scenario in the IEA report), tar sands production would still grow to 3.3 million bbl/day from 1.6 million bbl/day in 2011, and concludes that within that scenario there is still room for Keystone XL and the tar sands it will deliver. However, the 3.3 million figure is the same the IEA reported in 2010. This figure is now substantially out of date.	CLIM 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Multiple studies have shown that tar sands oil is significantly more polluting than conventional oil. But focusing exclusively on incremental lifecycle emissions ignores the reality that a significant volume of oil – no matter what kind it is – must be left in the ground in order to avoid catastrophic climate change.	CLIM 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS should use real emissions measurements, not permitting estimates, to estimate the project’s impacts.	CLIM 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department should analyze the total lifecycle GHG implications from Keystone XL, not just the incremental difference between tar sands and reference crudes.	CLIM 05

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the State Department should provide analysis of the difference in emissions between the bitumen that could run through the pipeline and reference crudes. the State Department only considers in situ dilbit – not in situ bitumen – so that it is not feasible from reading the SEIS to separate out the emissions caused by the bitumen versus the emissions caused by the diluent.	CLIM 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the life-cycle studies that State relies on to calculate the greenhouse gas emissions from tar sands production all assume that petcoke simply replaces coal in the market and therefore the emissions from petcoke are either not counted or only the additional carbon in petcoke compared to coal is counted. The fuel replacement argument used by these studies ignores the fact that petcoke is sold into the market at a discount to coal and therefore makes the combustion of coal blended with petcoke (the main use of petcoke) cheaper than combusting coal alone. This is a market signal that supports coal-fired power generation and has an effect on the demand for coal-fired generation that is not being considered.	CLIM 08
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the State Department continues to assume, via the LCA studies it uses to assess the GHG intensity of tar sands production, that petroleum coke simply replaces coal in the market one-for-one and therefore emissions from petroleum coke combustion need not be factored into the GHG analysis of tar sands production and consumption. This ignores that fact that petroleum coke is dumped into the market by refiners at a substantial discount to coal.	CLIM 08
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department should use the latest data in assessing the level of petroleum coke associated with SCO production as well as review trends in petcoke exports from Canada’s west coast. that Latin American heavy oils that the State Department assumes will be backed out by bitumen blends delivered by the Project, will be shipped to China and the residual oil produced from them at Chinese refineries will be used instead of coal to generate electricity in China.248 The State Department discusses this elaborate scenario with no reference to any source whatsoever.	CLIM 08
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS also fails to assess tar sands projections in any scenarios that would give better than even odds of staying within the 2 degree limit. the project’s actual total carbon footprint is more than 181 million metric tons CO2e per year, or 0.7 percent of current global annual carbon dioxide emissions.	CLIM 11

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	<p>...the conclusion that “Across all reference crude types, the results show a 2 to 19 percent increase in Well-to-Wheel (“WTW) GHG emissions from the weighted-average mix of oil sands crudes expected to be transported in the proposed Project relative to the reference crudes in the near term,” is flawed and misleading. First, these numbers fail to capture a significant amount of the incremental emissions of the pipeline. Second, the analysis does not provide an emissions estimate for the difference between the bitumen that would flow through the pipeline versus conventional crude – an analysis which is merited due to possible market conditions. Finally, these numbers fail to account for the total greenhouse gas emissions associated with the Keystone XL pipeline, a critical factor in ensuring a future that avoids catastrophic climate change. The State Department should come up with a more accurate estimate that accounts for these emissions that they have acknowledged are not included in the studies they have chosen to use as the basis for this 2-19% calculation.</p>	CLIM 12
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	<p>only counting the pipeline’s operating emissions ignores not only the emissions that would be caused by Keystone XL above and beyond that amount of conventional oil, but also the full impact of 830,000 barrels per day of tar sands diluted bitumen on the atmosphere, and the climate-constrained reality we now live in.</p>	CLIM 12
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	<p>The DSEIS fails to adequately analyze the impacts of the proposed project’s greenhouse gas emissions on climate change as required by NEPA. “The impact of greenhouse gas emissions on climate change is precisely the kind of cumulative impacts analysis that NEPA requires agencies to conduct.” Center for Biological Diversity v. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 508 F.3d 508, 550 (9th Cir. 2007)); Mid States Coaliton for Progress v. Surface Transportation Board, 345 F.3d 508 (9th Cir. 2008); Border Power Plant Working Group v. DOE, 260 F.Supp 2d 997 (S.D. Cal. 2003). The courts also underscore the need to analyze climate change when the proposed action is regional or national in scope, which is clearly the case for the proposed project which extends from Canada through several U.S. states.</p>	CLIM 12
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	<p>the DSEIS must quantify and evaluate the cumulative and incremental effects of climate change resulting from the proposed project and connected actions in comparison to and in conjunction with the effects of emissions of other reasonable alternatives or actions – past, present and reasonably foreseeable.</p>	CLIM 12

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The Keystone XL project would contribute to substantial increases in greenhouse gas emissions and thus would have significant global climate impacts. The draft SEIS life-cycle analysis demonstrates that WCBS crude oil emits 17% more GHGs than crude oil refined in the United States (as of 2005). Additionally, as described above, there are several ways in which the life-cycle analysis fails to adequately account for project emissions, including not taking into account emissions associated with expansion of the tar sands. This means that total emissions from the project are likely to be far greater than those estimated in the draft SEIS. Thus, Keystone XL is contrary to the United States’ obligations and commitments to lead the international community in taking urgent action to mitigate climate change. The project would also undermine key U.S. policy priorities in transitioning to a clean energy economy.	CLIM 12
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Nowhere in the discussion of the impacts of the “rail/pipeline scenario” or the “rail/tanker scenario” does the DSEIS discuss the on-the-ground impacts of increased tar sands development or the attendant increases in GHG emissions. The DSEIS uses these two “no action” scenarios in an attempt to demonstrate that tar sands development will increase at the same rate regardless of whether Keystone XL is built. Even if that were true, the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of those alternative actions (i.e., increased tar sands development) must be analyzed. Here, the State Department ignored those impacts altogether.	CLIM 13
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	There is a climate impact from burning 830,000 barrels per day of any crude that cannot be ignored. These emissions estimates are conservative as they do not account for a variety of factors that will likely result in greater greenhouse gas emissions from the tar sands. IEA notes that the carbon embedded in these fuels significantly exceeds our global “carbon budget.”	CLIM 14
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the DSEIS is flawed because it fails to analyze the actual climate change effects of the proposed project, connected actions and alternative modes of transport would have on the environment, including effects on wildlife, water resources and other natural resources and human health.	CLIM 17
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	This analysis fails to include an adequate analysis of new information on the state of our nation’s water resources. This failure includes, but is not limited to, the drought/record heat of 2012 and the reality that we are already living in a rapidly changing climate.	CLIM 17
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS does not take a critical look at ambitious new federal policies that are forcing significant investment in clean fuels development, and ignores the fact that the U.S., and specifically this Presidential Permit decision, is critical to maintaining a clear path toward clean fuel solutions.	CLIM 18

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department should assess the climate impact of Keystone XL by assessing whether the project would survive policies designed to limit climate change to 2 degrees Celsius. In order to do this State must assess the impact of effective climate policy on not only the project but also the tar sands more generally. State must do this using the latest economic, market and emissions data rather than industry projections or assessments that are out of date.	CLIM 18
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the Department's tribal consultation process fails to fulfill the spirit of consultation as envisioned under EO 13175. The Department must develop and implement an accountable tribal consultation plan that is widely available to tribes both affected and potentially affected by the Pipeline.	CR 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	This DSEIS evidences a failure of State to adhere to its duties to tribes. Specifically, it has failed to properly consult with tribes on the proposed project, consider impacts to irreplaceable cultural resources, and give a hard look at the impacts of the proposed pipeline to tribal water resources. Please see National Wildlife Federation's (NWF) comments on tribal impacts for a fuller and more detailed analysis of these failures.	CR 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The Unanticipated Discovery Plan and Tribal Monitoring Plan, mentioned briefly in the DSEIS, should be finalized before the Pipeline is approved.	CR 02
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	While it appears that State, TransCanada and its contractors have attempted to identify cultural resources within the APE (DSEIS § 3.11.3.3), the cultural resources analysis is deficient, a troubling fact at this late stage of project planning. the DSEIS is flawed for the following reasons: Incomplete Resource Data...Pending NRHP Eligibility Determinations...Lack of Assessment of Potential Effects...Lack of Mitigation...	CR 02
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS Fails to Adequately Analyze Trans-Boundary Impacts. The DSEIS includes some additional updates on some regional planning and basic science that has occurred since 2011. However, it remains inadequate, and lacks any objective, critical analysis of tar sands environmental impacts.	CU 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS ...fails to mention the impact of future tar sands development on protected bird populations.	CU 03
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS provide a list of general impacts to wildlife...However, the DSEIS does not actually talk about what these impacts mean for these species...the DSEIS does not adequately consider other issues continually raised by commentators such as the impacts of toxic tailing ponds to migratory bird populations.	CU 03
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Because tar sands diluted bitumen has different chemical properties than conventional heavy crude, it could create significant safety hazards at receiving refineries...The DSEIS must evaluate the risk of similar accidental releases at refineries that will process the crude transported by the project.	CU 04

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Community members living in affected neighborhoods of the Port Arthur's and East Houston's industrial pipeline and refinery districts will be adversely exposed, in some cases for years, to harmful substances through a variety of pathways...	CU 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS is deficient because it fails to adequately consider the reasonably foreseeable scenario in which TransCanada increases the operating capacity and pressure of the Keystone XL Pipeline. TransCanada's resubmission of a special permit application absolutely qualifies as a reasonably foreseeable future action and must be treated as such in the State Department's analysis of Keystone XL. The DSEIS fails to even acknowledge TransCanada's submission and subsequent withdrawal of its application for a PHMSA special permit.	CU 06
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	...the DSEIS must fully analyze the impact any increases in refining capacity at PADD 2 and 3 refineries will have on surrounding air quality.	CU 08
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS, like the EIS before it, fails to properly analyze and disclose the impacts that the project will have on air and water quality due to the refining of Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin ("WCSB") tar sands and other crudes in receiving refineries. ...the air quality impacts from the refining of crude transported by the project are indirect impacts of the project, not cumulative impacts.	CU 08
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The project will also cause more emissions because tar sands diluted bitumen requires more energy to refine. The DSEIS fails entirely to analyze this impact of the project, which will lead to increased criteria air pollutants and hazardous air pollutants.	CU 08
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department should be sure to include the cumulative effects of the existing pollution in this region along with the pollution caused by refineries processing tar sands from Keystone XL.	CU 08
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Wastewaters generated from processing tar sands crudes in PADD 3 refineries will contain higher concentrations of many pollutants...as with air quality, a switch to refining tar sands crude will increase water pollution at refineries. The DSEIS fails to analyze this impact of the project at all.	CU 08
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	A vast range of human activities have already altered the affected landscapes...Yet, the DSEIS and BA are devoid of any analysis of the pipeline's cumulative effects to TES when combined with the effects of these activities.	CU 09
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department's failure to fully consider a clean fuels and energy conservation alternative, and the DSEIS's failure to analyze the incremental and cumulative effects of the proposed project and alternatives on climate change, and the failure to clarify the catastrophic climate context against which incremental emissions are considered cannot form the basis of a meaningful National Interest Determination.	CU 09, ALT 01, LEG 04

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	...the DSEIS's calculations contain a mathematical error or were calculated using an undisclosed procedure that is not obvious from the context. The DSEIS fails to explain why the emissions from the Hyperion or Motiva refineries are representative of emissions caused by an expansion of capacity to refine tar sands crude in PADD 3 refineries.	CU 10
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS also presents flawed emissions estimates extrapolated from the proposed Hyperion refinery and the recently-completed Motiva refinery expansion, and improperly relies on Clean Air Act permitting as mitigation. Furthermore, the DSEIS fails entirely to evaluate the risk of accidental releases at receiving refineries, which will increase due to the corrosive nature of tar sands crude.	CU 10
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS Fails to Properly Analyze Whether the Change in Quality of Crude Being Processed at Receiving Refineries Will Cause Negative Air Quality Impacts. To the extent that the project crude will be replacing lighter crudes, the DSEIS must analyze the emissions that would not otherwise occur at those refineries.	CU 10
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS's reliance on permitting to avoid the obligation to analyze air quality impacts is legally and factually flawed. The DSEIS must actually analyze the impacts of the project on air quality in the area of the refineries.	CU 10
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	This analysis is especially important for criteria pollutant nonattainment areas, such as Houston, which are already burdened by significant amounts of air pollution. Nor does the DSEIS attempt to estimate the increases in hazardous air pollutants that the project will cause in refinery areas. Instead, it circles back to its flawed assumption that the project will not cause any increase in air pollution because the crude transported by the project would be replacing or displacing crude from other sources.	CU 10
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The number of miles of all transmission power lines to service pump stations for the pipeline, and where these power lines will be sited in relation to TES and sensitive species occurrences or recovery areas. This information remains lacking from the DSEIS and BA.	CU 12
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	A reading of the DSEIS analysis of Cumulative Impacts by Resource in Section 4.15.3 also reveals a lack of substantive analysis. Nearly every entry under the heading, Connected Actions, describes impacts relative to those of the proposed Project. This determination enables the DSEIS to overlook the project-specific environmental impacts from connected actions, as well as the additive effects of impacts from connected actions alongside impacts from the proposed pipeline.	CU 12, CU 02

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	A meaningful analysis of alternatives to the connected actions is also evaded in the DSEIS. ...the DSEIS concludes that the impacts of the connected actions “would be essentially the same as the proposed Project,” and therefore, are not further evaluated in the alternatives analysis. This is a plain violation of the State Department’s responsibilities to assess alternatives to the connected actions themselves.	CU 13
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS identifies three connected actions: the Bakken Marketlink Project, the Big Bend to Witten 230-kilovolt (kV) electric transmission line, and electric distribution lines and substations associated with the proposed pump stations. In violation of its responsibilities under NEPA, the State Department avoids meaningful analysis of the connected actions in the DSEIS by deferring to environmental reviews to be conducted by other agencies and/or stating that impacts of the connected action are likely to be similar to those of the proposed Keystone XL Project.	CU 13
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	TransCanada has suggested that it may seek – impermissibly – to build a portion of the Pipeline prior to receiving approval for the entire Project. We view any such attempt to segment the Project as illegal and believe that the Pipeline cannot be permitted until a full review of the entire Pipeline is completed under the National Environmental Policy Act.	CU 14
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS also fails to examine the impacts of increased shale oil extraction in Montana and North Dakota, which would be enabled by the Bakken Marketlink Project. The rail alternative must be considered for the Bakken Marketlink Project, in addition to the larger Keystone XL Pipeline Project.	CU 16, ALT 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the State Department failed to mention the following impacts [Trans-Boundary] from tar sands development: Low-flow risks in the Athabasca River to due climate change and increased withdrawals from tar sands mines. Long-term toxicity risks from tailing ponds. Inadequate reclamation liability management. the U.S. State Department analysis did not consider upstream cumulative effects of the Keystone XL pipeline. Challenges associated with inadequate environmental monitoring were not mentioned despite it being a tool in determining appropriate tar sands production levels. Contextual information on GHG emissions were absent, and no mention was made of the significant role that tar sands expansion will play in causing Alberta and Canada to miss their greenhouse gas emission targets. Changes in federal and provincial environmental laws and permitting regime for pipelines and tar sands projects.	CU 16, CU 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	In a revised DSEIS, DOS should conduct an impartial environmental justice analysis of the disproportionate impacts of existing toxic hot spots in people of color and low-income communities in Texas refinery-industrial areas such as Port Arthur, East Houston-Manchester, Beaumont, and others, giving the public adequate opportunity for public input on this analysis.	EJ 02

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The agencies will be in violation of ESA section 7(a)(2) and section 9 without completing formal consultation for these species. Such consultation should be completed concurrently with a revised DSEIS and circulated for public review and comment, in accordance with NEPA's implementing regulations.	LEG 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	This DSEIS fails to discuss the fact that tar sands extraction in Canada is resulting in the violation of international treaties and thus is subject to action under the Pelly Amendment.	LEG 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	....the DSEIS fails to discuss TransCanada's extensive use of eminent domain required for this pipeline, both in Nebraska and all other states along the pipeline route. The fact that thousands of private landowners along the route will either lose their private property rights to a foreign corporation, either through eminent domain or by being pressured into signing an agreement, is a significant effect of this project that has not been analyzed under NEPA.	LEG 02
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Instead of actually giving the impacts of ancillary facilities and related actions a hard look, the DSEIS only mentions them in passing and attempts to pass off responsibility for protecting water resources to TransCanada and its contractors through a list of recommended mitigation measures.	LEG 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS does not include a discussion of all of [the] factors that were expressly included in the Purpose and Need as necessary for the State Department to make its decision on whether the project would serve the national interest.	LEG 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS does not include a discussion of all of these factors that were expressly included in the Purpose and Need as necessary for the State Department to make its decision on whether the project would serve the national interest.	LEG 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department also attempts to shirk its duties under NEPA by deferring to the "more detailed environmental reviews of the connected actions" to be conducted by other federal and state agencies. The DSEIS similarly invokes other agencies in its discussion of potential impacts from connected actions in Wetlands, 4.4-14 and 15; Fisheries, 4.7-14; Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern, 4.8-35; Cultural Resources, 4.11-15 and 16; Air Quality and Noise, 4.12-22.	LEG 04

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department must evaluate the purpose and need for the project using unbiased and accurate information to assess the likely future demand for heavy tar sands crude from Canada. No accurate and reliable information on likely future demand has been developed for the DSEIS. Without an adequate assessment of the purpose and need for the project, the entire DSEIS is deficient – the State Department cannot possibly take a “hard look” at alternatives and balance the true costs and benefits of the project as it considers the national interest unless it has first established that the need for the project as proposed is legitimate. The State Department’s failure to accurately define the scope of the project’s purpose and need, has led to the State Department’s erroneous selection of alternatives.	LEG 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department violated NEPA by failing to consider the entire Keystone XL Pipeline between the U.S.-Canada border and the Gulf Coast in a single EIS. By failing to consider both sections of Keystone XL in a single EIS, the State Department has artificially and improperly segmented the project into smaller parts so as to avoid a full evaluation of its impacts. They are literally connected to each other; they were originally proposed as a single project..	LEG 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	to fully account for the pipeline’s effects to any affected environmental resources, the agency should assume that the pipeline would be in operation for much longer than 50 years and revise its environmental reviews of the project accordingly.	LEG 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the impacts associated with the Project do not meet the requirements of Section 404(e) of the CWA. Among other things, the proposed discharges will cause more than minimal impacts both individual y and cumulatively. They will also cause water quality violations and degrade aquatic resources. The impacts from the Keystone XL project should instead – as the EPA suggested – be considered under the individual permit process.	LEG 07
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The Project needs to be considered as whole – an entire pipeline spanning the length of the United States – in order to fully assess the impacts and comply with the CWA.	LEG 07
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department must consider whether, and to what extent, an approval of Keystone XL would result in government purchases of tar sands fuel in violation of Section 526. It has failed to do so.	LEG 10
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department Must Postpone Further Review of the Keystone XL Pipeline in Order to Incorporate CEQ’s Greenhouse Gas and Climate Change Guidance	LEG 11

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	It is obvious that Governor Heineman has directly contradicted himself without providing any reasoning for his changed position. As previously noted, LB 1161 provided no standards for NDEQ or Governor to use in determining whether to approve or deny a proposed route. NDEQ made no findings or recommendations regarding the proposed route, and indeed if they had done so, it would have exceeded their authority pursuant to LB 1161.	LEG 13
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The new Keystone XL proposal is different than its previous iteration, and includes a new and different purpose and need, a new route, and new and different environmental impacts. As such, the Department was required to start an entirely new NEPA process and follow all regulations as it would with any other new project. In TransCanada's own 2012 Application for a Presidential Permit, the Keystone XL Project is referred to multiple times as a "new proposed action. Therefore, the State Department should reevaluate any and all areas of analysis that were taken from or that relied upon the 2011 FEIS.	LEG 15
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	TransCanada offered a much larger version of the Sandhills in their original application to the State Department. They also officially opposed the use of the EPA eco-regions map when it was presented to the Legislature. This information should have been included in their application to NDEQ. The fact that TransCanada failed to disclose their official positions regarding the two maps appears to be a "false representation" as part of an application and therefore a violation of State law.	LEG 16
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Review of the new Nebraska route is flawed due to clear conflicts of interest that exist by choosing HDR as the contractor that prepared the route review. That is because HDR was simultaneously a consultant on a joint project sponsored by TransCanada and Exxon Mobil as well as having numerous other ties to tar sands and TransCanada. In addition, HDR relied on biased information from companies like the Perryman Group for an economic analysis of the pipeline. The Perryman Group was hired by the American Petroleum Institute and TransCanada to prepare the one-sided economic view of the project. Indeed, if studies from biased entities such as the Perryman Group and Consumer Energy Alliance are used in this critical process, then accepting reports from public interest groups and academic institutions, not tied to the oil industry, must be considered to ensure a balanced assessment.	LEG 17

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The fact the Governor appoints the members of the Environmental Quality Council (EQC) and the Governor appoints the director of the NDEQ means that his statements using the messaging of pipeline proponents contaminated the review process and prevented an impartial review. Further, as previously noted, the fact the NDEQ executive director supported LB 1161 in conjunction with TransCanada officials was unusual since it granted authority over the review process to NDEQ. The fact that the NDEQ director was the only Nebraskan to testify in support of LB 1161 also raises significant questions about the NDEQ's ability to objectively review the route application.	LEG 17
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS states that TransCanada is required to prepare two separate response plans that are "not necessarily separate. Further, the DSEIS implies that PHMSA is required to approve FRPs after the start of operations due to the "2 year grace period" such that it is not possible to review the FRP within the NEPA process. This statement has no foundation in federal law. Finally, the DSEIS implies that the plan must be prepared with knowledge of its "as-built state" such that it is not practical for TransCanada to prepare a proposed plan early enough to allow NEPA review.	LEG 18
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	EPA has expressed serious concerns over the original Keystone XL project and State's analysis of the impacts of this project throughout the NEPA process. The FEIS failed to adequately address many of EPA's concerns and the DSEIS continues this alarming trend. State must respond to EPA's concerns and also reconsider its previous responses to EPA's concerns in light of the new route and new information.	LEG 19
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The App. I ERP does not contain lists of response resources available to NRC.	LEG 20
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	In assessing ROW permit applications, the BLM must ensure compliance with land use plans and all federal, state and local laws and ordinances. The DSEIS is deficient because it fails to ensure that the quality of air, water/wetland and wildlife resources are either maintained or improved, especially in "areas of critical environmental concern" (ACEC) and for Montana "designated species of concern" as required by the relevant RMPs. By relying on the DSEIS for processing ROWs and temporary use permits, BLM fails to meet its statutory and regulatory requirements set out above.	LEG 23
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	PHMSA's requirement to review the ERP does not waive other agencies' NEPA review requirements. The agencies cannot overlook this critical piece of the NEPA analysis. Absent a complete and fully assessed ERP, the DSEIS is deficient, thereby rendering BLM's ROW assessment inadequate and in violation of NEPA, MLA, its regulations, and relevant resource management plans.	LEG 24

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	There is no indication in the DSEIS that BLM has required TransCanada to reimburse the United States, or if they have, what the amounts of reimbursements are. Thus, there is no way for the public to determine whether the reimbursements are fairly compensating taxpayers. BLM must remedy this omission in any subsequent environmental analysis.	LEG 25
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS does not appear to include this information [TransCanada shareholder information], and commenter Sierra Club has sent requests to multiple BLM officials to supply TransCanada shareholder identities required by MLA. BLM issued a response to Sierra Club's request conveying that the request will be treated as a FOIA request and provided an approximate response date of July 2, 2013, well after the close of public comment A failure to obtain this information would render BLM's ROW grants for the proposed project invalid.	LEG 26
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS and BA define the environmental analysis based on a constrained interpretation of the affected environment. While the "project area" is not defined in the DSEIS, this term appears to refer to the direct footprint of the pipeline path and its immediate vicinity. By limiting the analysis of the pipeline's environmental consequences to the "project area," some of the pipeline's worst environmental impacts are omitted from consideration. There is no rationale for basing the environmental review on the pipeline footprint and its vicinity when oil spills migrate outside of these areas.	PD 03
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	...although the DSEIS states that the horizontal directional drill ("HDD") method will be used at some waterbody crossings, it does not disclose precisely where such waterbody crossings would be located, or rigorously analyze the risk of "frac-outs" that can result from the use of the HDD waterbody crossing method at those places. The DSEIS dismisses these effects on the basis that they are unlikely. Even if infrequent, the agency is required to consider the effects of frac-outs at specific locations in the event that they do occur.	PD 07
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	...the DSEIS must discuss the "[e]conomic benefits to the United States of constructing and operating the proposed Project" in order to assess whether the project would serve that national interest. The DSEIS fails to adequately do so. To the extent that it does, the DSEIS suggests that the project would not serve the national interest. the DSEIS acknowledges that only 35 to 50 permanent jobs necessary for the pipeline operation would be created, some of which would be in Canada, and concludes that "the employment and earnings impacts in the United States stemming from operations of the proposed Project would be negligible.	PN 01

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	...the State Department's DSEIS demonstrates that Keystone XL would bring more costs than benefits to the American people, its economy and the environment, by acknowledging that that Keystone XL would create few permanent jobs, conceding that it would serve primarily as a means to export tar sands fuel to foreign countries, and failing to even set forth a compelling need for this project. For these reasons, combined with the long list of the project's environmental impacts and risks, we urge the State Department to recognize that Keystone XL would not serve the national interest.	PN 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Because the Purpose and Need Includes National Interest Factors, Those Must Be Analyzed Throughout the EIS. In the absence of these factors, the DSEIS cannot serve as sufficient basis for State's national interest determination.	PN 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The Department fails to assess whether the Project's connection to the country's leading export refineries is in the national interest. The role of the Project in meeting the environmental and energy security goals of the United States is substantively undermined by the fact that the majority of the products refined from the crude oil delivered by the Project will be exported.	PN 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The Department fails to assess whether the Project's connection to the country's leading export refineries is in the national interest. The role of the Project in meeting the environmental and energy security goals of the United States is substantively undermined by the fact that the majority of the products refined from the crude oil delivered by the Project will be exported.	PN 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline is not in the national interest because it delays the transition to cleaner fuels. It will promote further development and importation of tar sands crude into the United States, thus perpetuating the status quo dependence of our nation on oil, hindering the investment, research and development of alternative sources of energy, that are produced right at home. The State Department must evaluate an alternative that determines whether it is in the national interest to transition away from fossil fuels, and tar sands oil in particular, to cleaner sources of energy to avoid the negative effects of continued dependence upon oil.	PN 02
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS also fails to adequately assess the possibility of crude exports from the Project by focusing solely on the possibility of bitumen blend exports. This ignores the emerging evidence that, at least while West Coast pipelines remain a distant prospect, exports of SCO via the U.S. Gulf Coast could be profitable. This drastically changes the analysis of the Project's impact on U.S. energy security, as well as the project's influence on tar sands production with regard to U.S. refinery demand.	PN 05

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS conclusion that rail is an economically feasible option is also based on a fundamental flaw in its analysis of the long term profitability of tar sands production. the DSEIS assumption that production costs will remain constant is fundamentally flawed – particularly in scenarios involving rising energy costs and tar sands expansion. By underestimating tar sands production costs, the DSEIS underestimated the impact that higher transportation costs will have on the profitability of new tar sands projects and overall production rates.	PN 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS fails to consider foreign ownership by non-Canadian heavy crude producers.	PN 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department must reassess the potential and scale of both crude and refined product exports from the Project and weigh these against the environmental and energy security goals of the United States.	PN 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	...the purpose and need also makes the flawed assumption that WCSB oil will get to the Gulf Coast or to other Canadian refiners or export facilities regardless of whether the proposed project is built.	PN 06
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	...the State Department is simply stating if Keystone XL is not built, some other alternative project may be built that would have the similar effects on tar sands growth. The fact that a speculative project might also have a causal connection to increased tar sands development does not negate the causal connection that the State Department’s own data demonstrates. Oil industry executives, financial analysts, and environmentalists all agree that Keystone XL is the project that is essential to increasing tar sands production.	PN 06
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Keystone XL is part of a plan by the Canadian oil industry to expand tar sands production to roughly 6 million bpd by 2030.110 The tar sands industry cannot grow at that rate without major new export capacity. See Section II.D.1.a.iii. Thus, the environmental effects of that tar sands expansion (rather than the existing level of tar sands development) is what the State Department must analyze in its direct/indirect impacts analysis.	PN 06
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS asserts throughout the Market Analysis that global oil demand will follow a certain trajectory based on EIA Reference Case forecasts and that therefore supply will meet that demand regardless of whether the Project is built. This not only ignores the influence of increased supply on demand as governed by basic economic principles, but also fatalistically accepts a trajectory of oil supply and demand that dooms the planet to catastrophic levels of climate change. The acceptance of such a scenario is not only counter to society’s interest but is counter to current U.S. government policy.	PN 06

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	<p>The DSEIS goes to great lengths to describe all of the infrastructure projects that are likely to materialize if Keystone XL is denied, but does not even endorse Keystone XL as necessary...By insisting that other infrastructure projects would be built if not for Keystone XL, the DSEIS attempts to avoid a causal connection between Keystone XL and increased tar sands development. As set forth below, that assertion is arbitrary and capricious for a number of reasons, and contradicts numerous statements by oil industry executives and analysts explaining that Keystone XL is crucial to the growth of the tar sands industry.</p> <p>Thus, the DSEIS fails to demonstrate a true need for the project or that the proposed project is in the national interest.</p>	PN 06
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	<p>The DSEIS violates NEPA because it assumes that tar sands development and corresponding GHG emissions will increase at the same rate regardless of whether Keystone XL is built. The DSEIS improperly assumes that if Keystone XL is not built, some other infrastructure alternative would be built (either pipeline or rail or some combination) that would also have the effect of increasing tar sands development. There are several proposals to transport bitumen to market: two pipeline proposals to Canada's west coast, two more to Canada's east coast, several options for rail, and a few pipeline expansions to the U.S. including Keystone XL. Courts have held that it is unreasonable for an agency to assume that alternative projects would result in the same impacts if those other projects would have to undergo similar permitting. Ctr. for Biological Diversity v. U.S. Dept. of Interior, 623 F.3d 633, 647 (9th Cir. 2010). Thus, the DSEIS is arbitrary and capricious because it assumes that alternative infrastructure projects are a foregone conclusion without acknowledging their respective permitting requirements.</p>	PN 06
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	<p>The DSEIS' estimation of the GHG emissions associated with Keystone XL is based on the same flawed assumption that persists throughout the DSEIS- the tar sands will be developed at the same rate regardless of whether Keystone XL is built. Using that rationale, the DSEIS is able to ignore the GHG emissions associated with increasing tar sands development.</p>	PN 06

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	<p>The DSEIS violates NEPA because it assumes that tar sands development and corresponding GHG emissions will increase at the same rate regardless of whether Keystone XL is built. While it is possible that alternative pipelines or rail projects would be built in absence of Keystone XL, the State Department cannot assume that any will be built so as to avoid analyzing Keystone XL's impacts. While these other speculative projects may occur, and may have similar impacts on tar sands development, they do not negate the impacts that Keystone XL would have, and Keystone XL is the only project that is currently in front of the State Department. The DSEIS entirely failed to discuss the permitting requirements and other obstacles that these other alternatives face. Instead, it assumes that some alternative will proceed because there is sufficient demand for WCSB crude oil in the Texas Gulf Coast. Thus, the DSEIS is arbitrary and capricious. It is unreasonable for an agency to assume that alternative projects would result in the same impacts if those other projects would have to undergo similar permitting.</p>	PN 06, ALT 09
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	<p>It is a fact that the refineries the Project will connect to, such as Valero refineries in Texas, are the leading export refineries in the country, while others such as Motiva and Phillips66 in Lake Charles, Louisiana, have announced their intension to increase their export trade. These companies regard Canadian bitumen blends as a low cost option for supplying these refineries, so the connection between the Project and the future profitability of these refineries and their export trade is clear. The State Department must assess the Project's role in these exports in light of the energy security and environmental goals of the United States.</p>	PN 07
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	<p>...the State Department cannot assume that these other infrastructure projects will be built or otherwise come to fruition in order to avoid analyzing the effects of Keystone XL. Courts have held that "statements that the indirect and cumulative effects will be minimal or that such effects are inevitable are insufficient under NEPA.</p>	PN 11, LEG 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	<p>the State Department's erroneous claim that the impacts of Keystone XL are inevitable is arbitrary and capricious; is contradicted by a substantial amount of data and industry studies; and violates its obligations under NEPA. Significant evidence demonstrates that Keystone XL would result in increased growth of tar sands development.</p>	PN 11, LEG 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	<p>By limiting the purpose and need of the project to a mere oil transport option to serve refiner demand for tar sands crude, the State Department forecloses an appropriate range of reasonable alternatives and consideration of a critical national interest determination factor. The DSEIS rejects consideration of alternative fuels and conservation based on flawed market assumptions.</p>	PN 12

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the DSEIS acknowledges that if Keystone XL and other similar pipeline proposals are denied, Gulf Coast refineries could simply make the switch to producing lighter crude oils produced within the United States. Despite the fact that it might cost refiners more money, that is a reasonable alternative that must be considered as some refineries are already making this switch. A Supplemental EIS must quantify what those additional costs might be, and weigh those costs against all of the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts associated with building and operating Keystone XL.	PN 12
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS does not consider capital investments currently being made to reconfigure Gulf Coast refineries to increase their capacity to process light crude at the expense of their heavy crude refining capacity. In addition,	PN 12
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS is flawed because it bases the alleged demand for the project on the exclusive capabilities of Gulf area refineries to process heavy sour crudes, rather than on overall U.S. demand for fuels in light of federal initiatives to reduce oil consumption and reduce total greenhouse gas emissions. ...the DSEIS lacks evidence showing that reliance on WCSB oil – among the most carbon intensive sources of oil – will be the only way to meet U.S. demand; the DSEIS provides no substantial support for rejecting full consideration of alternative, cleaner fuels to meet U.S. demand. The DSEIS is fatally flawed because it fails to fully evaluate a cleaner fuels alternative.	PN 12
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The purpose and need is inappropriately constrained to consider only modes of oil transport from point A to point B to meet specific refinery demand. This limited context is flawed in multiple ways. First, it bases project need on an alleged refinery demand. Instead, NEPA and any National Interest Determination justification necessarily mandates a wider lens through which to analyze a proposed project of this kind. As such, the State Department must define the project’s purpose and need based on nationwide oil and energy consumption demands in light of threats of catastrophic climate disruption and ambitious federal policy efforts already underway to cut greenhouse gas emissions and reduce our nation’s dependence on oil and other high carbon fuels.	PN 12
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Following the 2011 OIG investigation into the Department of State’s evaluation of Keystone XL, it is more important than ever that the Department’s process be completely transparent and that all potential conflicts have been disclosed and screened. The integrity of the Keystone XL Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (“SDEIS”) is a threshold matter that must be resolved before the public can provide meaningful input. Therefore, we respectfully urge the Inspector General to take prompt action in investigating this matter.	PRO 01

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	In view of OIG’s findings, the State Department should have demonstrated transparency in its selection of Environmental Resources Management, Inc. (“ERM”) to prepare the latest DSEIS for the Keystone XL project. The State Department should have disclosed and addressed potential conflicts of interest between TransCanada and ERM within the DSEIS. The State Department must fulfill its agency responsibilities in accordance with NEPA by undertaking an independent inquiry into ERM’s conflicts of interest materials or by selecting a different third-party contractor to prepare the EIS for Keystone XL.	PRO 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The Department of State should have required ERM to disclose these and all other such relationships with companies that stand to benefit from Keystone XL and discuss whether they would impair ERM’s ability to impartially evaluate Keystone XL. The Department failed to do so.	PRO 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Nebraska’s approval of the new route did not provide any assurances that the state would have further oversight or enforcement authority to ensure that mitigation measures and the Construction, Mitigation and Reclamation Plan are fully implemented by TransCanada. NDEQ’s analysis failed to seek input from experts not tied to TransCanada or other oil industry interests. As a result, NDEQ approved a new route largely unchanged from the first proposal – it does not avoid the Sandhills, sandy soil or the Ogallala Aquifer.	PRO 01, LEG 13
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department failed to make available many of the key documents on which the DSEIS was based. For example, documents supporting the State Department’s economic assumptions on rail capacity potential were not made available to the public. CEQ regulations require that documents underlying an EIS be made available to the public through FOIA:	PRO 03
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Sierra Club has also sent multiple requests to extend the comment period beyond 45 days, which is the absolute minimum required under the law. The requests explain that many critical documents on which the SDEIS was based have not yet been made available to the public. The Department has not responded to these requests, and appears to be rushing to a decision as quickly as possible despite so many unanswered questions.	PRO 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The NWP process does not allow for adequate public comment on a project that will impact water resources in at least five states. To ensure adequate public participation, the Project should go through the public notice and comment process required for individual permits to ensure that the public is made aware of the proposed impacts and can voice objections, comments and concerns.	PRO 04

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The Sierra Club submitted a FOIA request for these underlying documents on March 20, 2013, and requested expedited processing pursuant to 22 C.F.R. § 171.12(b). The National Wildlife Federation also informally requested these documents on March 28, 2013. On April 5, 2013, the State Department notified Sierra Club that its request for expedited processing was denied. Additional documents were requested via email by Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) on April 10, 2013. That same day, State Department released some of the documents to NRDC, leaving fewer than 12 days for public review of these critical, technical documents. Furthermore, there are still underlying documents that have yet to be made available to the public. The State Department did not provide sufficient time to review the released material and continues to withhold underlying documents that are necessary for meaningful participation and comment on the DSEIS.	PRO 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	....the State Department failed to notify any groups by mail as 40 C.F.R. § 1506.6 requires, which renders the State Department’s 45-day comment period even more inadequate.	PRO 06, PRO 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	...the State Department has failed to provide sufficient opportunity for the public to meaningfully review the DSEIS. The 45-day comment period, which is the absolute minimum required under the law, is inappropriate for a project of this magnitude and level of public interest. Many of the key documents underlying the SEIS have not been made available to the public despite requests under the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”). Therefore, the State Department should address the issues raised below and re-issue a revised DSEIS with sufficient opportunity for public comment.	PRO 06, PRO 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Forty-five days is entirely insufficient for the public to meaningfully comment on a project of this magnitude and importance. Environmental groups formally requested that the comment period be extended on March 27, 2013, pointing out that many of the studies on which the DSEIS were based had not been made available to the public as required by 40 C.F.R. § 1506.6(f). The State Department sent a letter dated April 19, 2013 denying these requests but without providing a reason for the denial of the request.	PRO 06, PRO 04
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	...the State Department scheduled only one hearing in Nebraska, which is entirely insufficient for Keystone XL. Given that the proposed project would also run through Montana and South Dakota, there should have been at least two additional hearings held in those states. Keystone XL is a proposed action with effects of both national and local concern and as such, public input should be solicited at both the national and local levels.	PRO 07

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	To comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and CEQ’s environmental justice guidance, the DOS should have held hearings in Port Arthur or Houston, TX in order for affected EJ communities to explain the potential impacts to these communities. DOS must engage the impacted communities directly about their mitigation preferences and emergency management and needs, as CEQ’s environmental justice guidance directs the State Department to do. The State Department can begin engaging communities by enhancing public participation efforts.	PRO 07
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Exhibit 107 Carman TITLE VI Comment to John Robinson DOS	REF
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Exhibit 65 Donner et al. 2007_Model Based Assessment human induced coral bleaching	REF
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS Failed to Adequately Analyze Impacts in Nebraska: Landowners have no mechanism for compensation from damages and the pipeline does not present significant permanent job opportunities to local Nebraskans.	RISK 03
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Amend the Keystone FRP to require recognition of the pipeline’s crossing of the Missouri and Platte, Rivers as High Volume Areas. Recognize in the Keystone XL FRP the pipeline’s crossings of the Missouri River at the Fort Peck Dam, MT, the Yellowstone River at Miles City, MT, the Cheyenne River near Plainview, SD, and the Niobrara River as “High Volume Areas.”	RISK 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Amend the Keystone FRP to use the Group 4 oil category rather than the Group 3 category. Amend the Keystone FRP to require response zone delineation so that it relates to equipment locations and travel times. Amend the Keystone FRP worst case discharge calculations to increase the pumping time to account for the potential for operator error. Amend the Keystone FRP to include complete lists of all equipment on which it relies for compliance with federal law.	RISK 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Include a plan in the FRP that describes how TransCanada will support up to 2,000 spill response workers in remote areas of the northern Great Plains for the duration a worst case discharge cleanup response.	RISK 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	overall, there is very little spill response equipment in the northern Great Plains – especially relative to the risk posed by new major crude oil pipelines. TransCanada should provide detailed planning and confirm that logistical supplies and equipment, including large amounts of temporary shelters, are prepositioned and ready to go.	RISK 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Success or failure of spill response is highly dependent on local conditions, yet the DSEIS’s analysis of spill response fails to provide or discuss any site-specific information as it relates to spill response.	RISK 05

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the DSEIS contains no meaningful evidence demonstrating that TransCanada’s spill response planning complies with the OPA through a showing consistency with the NCP and Regions 7 and 8 ACPs.	RISK 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS does not include or analyze TransCanada’s federally required KXL oil spill response plan, and it also does not provide complete lists of on-the-ground spill response equipment and personnel along the KXL route. It also means that the DSEIS cannot and has not considered alternative ways to improve TransCanada’s planning or made any meaningful recommendations for improvements. Finally, this failure means that the DSEIS fails to provide information on which meaningful public spill response comments can be based.	RISK 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the DSEIS should fully analyze TransCanada’s plans, equipment, and resources needed to respond to a crude oil spill in sparsely populated areas in all seasons.	RISK 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the DSEIS states that the App. I ERP must be approved at least six months prior to operation, whereas the Information Request states that the App. I ERP need not be submitted until 6 months before the start of operations.	RISK 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	To comply with NEPA, the DSEIS must fully analyze the FRP’s impacts and unavoidable consequences and also consider alternatives to TransCanada’s preferred plan. Because it treats the Oil Pollution Act’s requirements as mere “recommended additional mitigation,” rather than mandatory major federal action, the DSEIS fails to analyze the FRP to the extent required by NEPA and is legally deficient. Specifically, the DSEIS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fails to distinguish the various “federal actions” that the federal government must take to regulate KXL oil spill planning;</li> <li>• Fails to correctly analyze the procedural requirements and timing for these federal actions and thereby improperly excludes required analysis;</li> <li>• Fails to analyze TransCanada’s FRP as required by NEPA;</li> <li>• Misleads citizens about the functioning of U.S. oil spill law; and</li> <li>• Fails to provide project-specific information within the DSEIS upon which meaningful comments could be based.</li> </ul>	RISK 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the App. I ERP contains no evidence that TransCanada or its spill response contractors have any significant amount of spill response equipment within hundreds of miles of the proposed KXL route. Given that the DSEIS admits that nothing in the App. I ERP is project-specific to KXL, all of the DSEIS’s assertions that TransCanada is prepared to respond to an oil spill simply have no meaningful evidentiary basis within the DSEIS.	RISK 05, LEG 20

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The App. I ERP does not describe its response zones or state where these trailers are located, but the response zone definitions and the trailer location for just response zone 1 are provided by the 2009 Keystone System FRPs.	RISK 05, LEG 20
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	...the DSEIS and TransCanada intentionally obfuscate federal law by stating that the “emergency response plan” required by the PSA for crude oil pipelines is separate from the FRP required by the OPA. The DSEIS should not confuse citizens by stating that there are two oil spill response plans when there are not.	RISK 05, LEG 24
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	A review of the FRP in the DSEIS would in fact improve decision making for the overall project because this would allow consideration of spill response factors in pipeline routing, siting, and mitigation decisions. Thus, there is no practical reason why TransCanada cannot submit a FRP early enough to allow full NEPA review, and doing so would substantially improve the NEPA process.	RISK 05, LEG 24
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Section 2 of the App. I ERP contains nothing but a contractor-generated boilerplate that could be printed out for any pipeline in the U.S. As such, nothing in this section provides project-specific information on which substantive comments related to a spill response for KXL could be premised. Section 3 provides no basis for meaningful comment on TransCanada’s KXL OPA FRP or its project-specific plans. Section 4 is entirely generic.	RISK 05, LEG 24
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the DSEIS includes (1) a general discussion of oil spill planning in Section 4.13.5; and (2) a mocked up ERP provided by TransCanada that is based on the Keystone Pipeline System FRP for its existing pipelines. The information provided in these documents is academic, non-specific, and/or unsupported by substantial evidence, and therefore is completely inadequate under NEPA.	RISK 05, LEG 24
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the DSEIS must include a discussion not only of the potential impacts of PHMSA’s approval of TransCanada’s FRP on the environment, it must also consider alternatives to approval of the proposed FRP, including mitigation measures not already included in the FRP.	RISK 05, LEG 24
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS should discuss each of these requirements. In addition, Part 194 imposes more detailed requirements. (the OPA’s substantive FRP requirements)	RISK 05, LEG 24
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	TransCanada cannot begin construction until after publication of a final environmental impact statement and receipt of required federal approvals. Since the OPA FRP is one of these approvals, PHMSA must require its submittal at a time that allows a full NEPA analysis.	RISK 05, LEG 24

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	DSEIS Section 4.13.5.2 is almost entirely generic and the information provided is insufficient for a NEPA analysis. Moreover, the DSEIS's acknowledgement that it contains no information about project-specific equipment and personnel means that it is impossible to comment meaningfully on TransCanada's actual ability to respond to a KXL oil spill. ...the DSEIS provides no estimate of the worst case discharge amount, the approximate locations of discharges, the amount of equipment and personnel required for such response, the potential geographic spread of a spill comprised of this amount of oil, or any project-specific scenario development.	RISK 05, LEG 24, RISK 22
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Adding to the already-disproportionate environmental impacts faced by the communities surrounding many of these refineries is a major environmental justice concern that must be analyzed by the State Department, looking not just at the impacts from Keystone XL but how they would fit in with the significant burdens already faced by low income communities and communities of color.	RISK 07
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	In the draft SEIS, the State Department again fails to adequately analyze the impacts of this pipeline on aquifers and other drinking water sources. The reality is that existing evidence strongly indicates that tar sands pipelines spill more often than other pipelines and the impacts of catastrophic spills must be considered. Instead, much of the analysis relies on an assumption that significant spills won't happen.	RISK 07
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Remarkably, the DSEIS ignores all of this evidence about the unreliability of PHMSA's FRP administration and cites the NTSB report only in the context of its investigation into whether dilbit represents a greater threat than other types of oil. To rectify this breach of faith, the Administration must require TransCanada to submit a draft of the Keystone System FRP that includes all of the changes proposed by TransCanada related to KXL, accept public comment on this draft pursuant to NEPA, and commit to specific substantive improvements within the DSEIS.	RISK 07
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Table 4.13-5492 purports to evaluate potential impacts to resources but this table is wholly subjective. The DSEIS offers no scientific justification for the conclusions drawn, which largely diminish the very significant concerns the public has regarding wildlife and terrestrial habitat; water, wetlands, aquatic habitat/organisms; and land use. A new and scientifically based analysis of impacts to these resources is necessary.	RISK 07
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The failure by the State Department to conduct a complete review of the pollution and public health impacts of refining hundreds of thousands of barrels per day of tar sands in low income communities and communities of color already facing high levels of pollution appears to be an attempt to minimize the apparent impacts to affected EJ communities and flies blatantly in the face of EO 12898.	RISK 07

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The spill section of the SEIS fails to analyze spill scenarios and how they would affect various resources, especially water. The impacts of a spill on different ecosystems vary as greatly as ecosystems vary, but the draft SEIS fails to take the important step of actually analyzing potential impacts of various spill scenarios on specific waterbodies and wetlands.	RISK 07
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Although the DSEIS identifies some of the impacts and challenges caused by submerged dilbit, it fails to discuss or evaluate TransCanada’s actual capacity to remove sunken oil. [The DSEIS] must analyze the impact of submerged oil spills on the types of aquatic habitats crossed by the proposed KXL route, the impacts of submerged oil response activities on the environment, and TransCanada’s actual plans and capacity to remove submerged oil.	RISK 08, RISK 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS must also analyze the increased air pollution caused by the diluents that will be used in the crudes transported by the project. The DSEIS fails to disclose the composition of the specific diluents that will be used in project-delivered crude.	RISK 12
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS fails to evaluate the significance of the age difference between pipeline systems and in so doing, reaches an unsupported conclusion regarding the corrosion risk of WCSB crudes that contradicts its analysis elsewhere in the review. The DSEIS does not consider the performance of pipeline systems in the U.S with the longest history of moving Canadian diluted bitumen tar sands.	RISK 13
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS concludes that “no evidence is found that Alberta’s pipeline contents are more corrosive than average crude oil” on the basis that corrosion rates in Alberta (accounting for 37.7 percent of incidents) are only slightly higher than those in the United States (34.4 percent of incidents). However, this comparison does not account for either the greater age of the U.S. system or the fact that the shift towards large volumes of heavy crudes on the Alberta pipeline system has been relatively recent.	RISK 13, RISK 11
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS incorrectly discounts evidence of higher corrosion and/or pipeline failure rates associated with high temperature heavy crude pipelines, including the higher corrosion rate in the substantially newer Alberta pipeline system relative to the aging U.S. pipeline system, the higher pipeline spill rates in the northern Midwest, and the CSFM study showing a direct relationship between temperature and external corrosion (a relationship that holds after accounting for pipeline age).	RISK 13, RISK 11
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	DSEIS indicated that Keystone XL will operate at a temperature range between 120°F and 150°F – a range that has been consistent with significantly higher rates of external corrosion in California. <sup>309</sup> However, the DSEIS failed to consider this information as it pertains to the potential impacts of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline through its project lifespan.	RISK 14

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	NDEQ's analysis was fundamentally flawed because it referred to the substance to be transported through the Keystone XL pipeline as "crude oil," which is not the case. NDEQ also was working off of outdated oil spill response plans and had no information about TransCanada's capacity to ensure that proper equipment and trained personnel would be readily available to respond to spills.	RISK 14
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS fails to adequately assess the risk of stress corrosion cracking (SCC) on the proposed Keystone XL pipeline....the DSEIS fails to consider the cyclic stress associated with pressure differentials across the Keystone XL pipeline	RISK 14
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS's assessment of likely spill magnitudes for the Keystone XL pipeline is flawed. The DSEIS does not consider the performance thresholds of Keystone XL's computer-based, non-real time accumulated gain/loss volume trending leak detection systems and their impact on potential spill magnitudes. The DSEIS incorrectly extrapolates from U.S. spill data to assess the potential magnitude of spills from the project by using statistics from the entire U.S. hazardous liquid pipeline system.	RISK 14
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The recent tar sands pipeline spill in Arkansas constitutes significant new circumstances and information that is relevant to environmental concerns and the potential impacts of Keystone XL. The State Department must prepare a Supplemental EIS that considers the information surrounding the incident.	RISK 14
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The State Department must also consider new information on the causes and impacts of tar sand oil spills. This includes the NTSB's investigation into the 2010 tar sands oil spill near the Kalamazoo River, 550 all new information about the Mayflower spill, and new scientific studies regarding climate impacts on our nation's waters.	RISK 14
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS provides data in Appendix K about failure rates of various pipeline components, but fails to use this data to provide an estimate of how frequently Keystone XL is likely to spill and what this could mean for communities along the pipeline route.	RISK 14, RISK 06
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the project's SCADA leak detection system...is only capable of detecting leaks in real time that are between 1.5 percent to 2 percent of the pipeline flow rate. <sup>324</sup> For an 830,000 barrel per day pipeline, this means that spills smaller than 12,450 barrels per day...will be unlikely to be detected in real time.	RISK 15
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Our analysis indicates that NRC does not have the capacity to move adequate amounts of equipment to major rivers put at risk by the Keystone Pipeline System fast enough to protect them. The rivers at risk include, but not limited to, the Missouri River at both the Fort Peck Dam in Montana and at Yankton, South Dakota; the Yellowstone River at Miles City, Montana; and the Niobrara and Platte Rivers in Nebraska.	RISK 21

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Provide equipment along the pipeline route, in high volume areas and otherwise, in amounts sufficient to respond to a worst case spill to the maximum extent practicable.	RISK 22
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS Failed to Adequately Analyze Impacts in Nebraska: Despite TransCanada’s claims that spill would be “localized”, no studies have been conducted for a major or worse-case-scenario accident in the Ogallala aquifer. Whether a spill is major or “localized,” it would greatly impact the drinking water of communities and landowners across the Nebraska.	RISK 22
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the DSEIS fails to consider the impact of SCADA system management failures on worst case discharges. Due to the importance of the worst case discharge volume to spill response planning, the DEIS should analyze the “maximum release time” for KXL considering the possibility of operator error and equipment malfunctions.	RISK 22, RISK 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The Keystone XL DSEIS does not include a project-specific Emergency Response Plan, so critical information such as worst-case discharge estimates and lists of response capabilities (e.g., equipment and personnel) remain unavailable to the public. See Section II.D.4. The public cannot assess the safety of Keystone XL until these documents are disclosed.	RISK 22, RISK 05
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS fails to consider TransCanada’s culture of safety or evaluate the role that organizational safety failures will have on the frequency, magnitude and impact of releases from the project.	RISK 25
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS failed to consider TransCanada’s operating history and its impact on the potential environmental impacts of the Keystone XL pipeline. ...the Keystone I pipeline leaked 14 times in the United State – including one spill of as much as 21,000 gallons – and 21 times in Canada during its first year of operation. Two months after TransCanada avowed the safety of its Bison pipeline, a sixty foot section of the pipeline exploded.	RISK 26
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	There was no analysis of economic impacts from potential crop loss, only that TransCanada would provide compensation for such losses. The risk assessment is completely inadequate. There is no assessment of the impacts of a spill on Nebraska’s agricultural economy.	SO 12
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS Failed to Adequately Analyze Impacts in Nebraska: the DSEIS’ evaluation of economic and social impacts to the State of Nebraska is inadequate. There is no consideration whatsoever of the social impacts of a pipeline on the residents of the area or the residents of the state at large.	SO 17
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the DSEIS’ evaluation of economic and social impacts to the State of Nebraska is inadequate. There is no consideration whatsoever of the social impacts of a pipeline on the residents of the area or the residents of the state at large.	SO 17

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	...accurate, site-specific data needs to be obtained before the State Department draws any conclusions about whether the Sandhills have indeed been avoided and certainly need to be done before there are any conclusions about whether a man-made structure such as a pipeline should be permitted in the area. ...it is clear that the new proposed route crosses areas that have the same issues with erosion and permeability of soils regardless of how they are defined.	SOIL 08
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	TransCanada should be bound by their official representations; the map they provided to the State Department in 2008 should be the one that is used to define the Sandhills because they indicated that was the boundary before they believed there was a controversy about that issue. Secondly, they cannot use media statements to overcome their official testimony in opposition to the use of the EPA eco-regions map in LB 5.	SOIL 08
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	...both the DSEIS and BA still fail to consider the effects to listed species when such spills do occur. Moreover, the DSEIS and BA also fail to disclose critical information regarding spills and the required response to them, as the relevant document – Appendix D to the BA - was not disclosed along with the DSEIS.	TES 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Also lacking is information about the expected effects to TES and other wildlife species if recommended measures are not implemented	TES 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS and BA lack information about the pipeline’s impacts to threatened, endangered, and sensitive (“TES”) species – including the whooping crane, piping plover, interior least tern, western prairie-fringed orchid, pallid sturgeon, and American burying beetle – that must be disclosed and analyzed under NEPA.	TES 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Although the DSEIS notes that field surveys have been or will be conducted for specific species....the DSEIS does not actually disclose the results of such surveys where they are complete. Instead, the DSEIS states that survey information is included in the BA. However, this information is not provided in the BA, as it has been withheld from disclosure to the public.	TES 02
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Particularly when combined with the absence of TES and sensitive species survey data, see above, the DSEIS and BA simply fail to analyze the environmental consequences of the pipeline to species that will be affected by power lines.	TES 02
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	...there are no requirements that Keystone bury power lines, install bird diverters and reflectors to protect, e.g., whooping cranes, interior least terns, and piping plovers. This is unacceptable. As a result, the DSEIS must, but fails, to analyze the pipeline’s impacts to listed TES in the event that such measures are not implemented.	TES 11

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Analysis of the effects of power lines to TES is delegated to local power providers. Local power providers have no obligation to comply with NEPA or ESA section 7(a)(2)...information about such locations and the risk to whooping cranes and any other affected species (such as sandhill cranes) is not disclosed or discussed in the DSEIS. Details about the locations of new collision hazards within the migration corridors for TES and other wildlife species is lacking.	TES 15
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The adverse effects from a potential spill are not minimal, should be examined under the more rigorous review of an individual permit, and should not be permitted under NWP 12.	WET 08
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	This it is inappropriate for this project to be permitted under NWP 12 and permitting the proposed project under NWP 12 means that basic CWA safeguards will not be properly applied.	WET 08
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	EPA recommended that “the USACE/EPA regulations that address compensatory mitigation for losses of aquatic resources be reviewed, and that compensatory mitigation consistent with these regulations...be developed that will adequately compensate for potential losses of wetland functions and services from pipeline construction and operation along the entire route be included in the revised Draft EIS.”	WET 09
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Rather than analyze any of the specific impacts to U.S. waters, including but not limited to the extent of “loss” of U.S. waters, the wetland-specific impacts, and the “conversion” of forested wetlands,553 the DSEIS defers the analysis to be completed in the 404 process....However, it is arbitrary and capricious for the DSEIS to defer this analysis because there is no guarantee that additional analysis will actually occur, as demonstrated in the case of the Gulf Coast Pipeline.	WET 09
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS fails to provide in depth analysis of specific impacts to wetlands, instead focusing on promised future mitigation of both jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional wetlands. This reliance on mitigation measures in the analysis violates both the Clean Water Act (CWA) and NEPA.	WET 09
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS states that efforts will be made to avoid or minimize impacts to wetlands and streams. It fails to quantify the extent to which mitigation will be required, repeatedly stating that this analysis will happen in the future.	WET 09
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The permanent conversion of forested wetlands to herbaceous wetlands is significant – especially in the aggregate – and is best assessed collectively under the individual permit process.	WET 11

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Given the immense and significant impacts of the Project, in addition to the intense controversy surrounding the Project, we believe that use of NWP 12 for discharges associated with the Project would violate the CWA for the reasons set forth herein. As such, we are requesting that discharges from the Project be permitted under the individual permit process.	WET 14
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Impacts to species need to be cumulatively assessed across the whole of the Project and are cumulatively significant, making use of NWP 12 illegal for this project.	WET 14
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The Project will disturb a total of well over 700 acres of wetlands during construction and 364 acres during operation. <sup>19</sup> In addition, it will involve the crossing of approximately 312 perennial waters, 562 intermittent streams, 773 ephemeral waters, and 99 other waters (such as ponds, lakes, etc.). <sup>20</sup> the Project should not be permitted under NWP 12. For one, it will disturb more than one-half acre, both cumulatively and reportedly at several individual crossings. It will also cause more than minimal impact to the environment and pose serious risks to aquatic resources that require the scrutiny of review under the individual permit process.	WET 14
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	According to the State Department' 2012 Biological Assessment (BA),...."it is not expected that these lines would have cumulative impacts on birds protected under the MBTA or Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act." Furthermore, this conclusion is premised on the voluntary implementation of a half page of conservation measures. The only one of these measures that specifically targets migratory birds is the development of a Migratory Bird Conservation Plan.	WI 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Other agencies including the USEPA and USFWS have commented extensively on their concerns about migratory birds resulting from this project. None of the NEPA documents associated with the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline have adequately addressed these concerns. The lack of basic data or citations to support the conclusions stated in the DSEIS make it impossible for other agencies and members of the public to provide State well informed comments on migratory bird issues, leaving us no choice but to utilize the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to attempt to access documents that would allow us to analyze this proposed project.	WI 01
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	DSEIS must specifically consider impacts to particular species of having long recovery times, limited distribution, key species in an ecosystem, key habitat formers, species that are critical components of local communities or ecosystems, and species that are key recreational or cultural resources. The general analysis in this DSEIS is simply not enough.	WI 10
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	Many [raptor and migratory bird] nests remain unknown or hidden that the DSEIS improperly relies on these buffers without acknowledging that in many instances, it simply will not be aware of the presence of protected bird species.	WI 11

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Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS provides a list of general special buffer restrictions to be established during nesting season for raptors...These buffers are premised on the notion that agencies have identified all potentially impacted species. Many nests remain unknown or hidden that the DSEIS improperly relies on these buffers without acknowledging that in many instances, it simply will not be aware of the presence of protected bird species.	WI 11
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	...the DSEIS devotes only a few short sentences to the significant impacts of this pipeline on reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, crustaceans, and other aquatic wildlife. The SDEIS lumps these species under the title “non-game animals” and does not consider impacts to the various species within this massive subheading with any specificity.	WI 12
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS suffers for the lack of analysis about the pipeline’s impacts if construction occurs during TES active seasons.	WI 14
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The total amount of TES habitat that would be affected, temporarily and permanently, including occupied habitat as well as habitat that is suitable and may be occupied in the future. This information has never been provided and remains lacking in the DSEIS and BA.	WI 20
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	... because it has a trust responsibility to ensure that adequate and safe water supplies are available to meet the economic, environmental, and public health needs of tribes, State must take every precaution to protect the Oglala Sioux and other tribes served by the Mni Wiconi Project, even if it means redirecting the Pipeline away from that site.	WRS 13
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The use of certain crossings methods, particularly the open-cut crossing method, are likely contribute to violations of applicable water quality standards since these methods will almost certainly result in an increase in the loading of TSS and nutrients to impaired waters.	WRS 15
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS discusses equipment only to the extent that it cut and pasted a generic equipment list that contains no quantification into DSEIS pages 4.13-72 and 73.	EDIT
Doug Hayes, Sierra Club, et. al.	April 22, 2013	the DSEIS states that the App. I ERP must be approved at least six months prior to operation, whereas the Information Request states that the App. I ERP need not be submitted until 6 months before the start of operations.	EDIT
Doug Kellogg	March 18, 2013	Oil obtained by open pit mining results in disproportionate carbon emissions, as well as destruction of forests that contribute to removal of carbon from the atmosphere.	ACK
Doug Kellogg	March 18, 2013	There is an overwhelming scientific consensus that we must reduce carbon emissions or suffer dire economic and environmental consequences.	CLIM 14
Doug Miller	April 2, 2013	Require that both this Exxon Mobile and the new Keystone XL Keep deposits in an escrow account, none of this find the money later.	PD 01

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Doug Miller	April 2, 2013	Require the pipeline companies keep FULL COVERAGE insurance in force through out the building, transportation and dismantling of the pipeline.	PD 01
Doug Miller	April 2, 2013	Testing must be done on a set schedule and fines in place BY CONTRACT if the tests are not done.	PD 05
Doug Miller	April 2, 2013	The pipe line company Promised that the same leak detection system that the Exxon Mobil pipeline had would be enough to protect the environment and the people along the route. That is obviously not the case.	RISK 14
Doug Miller	April 19, 2013	NO limits to liability, require full coverage insurance policy, require reasonable more often maintenance, require spill response teams training covered by operators profits, These are only some of the operators responsibilities that need to be covered and inspected by the operation of this and any private enterprise.	RISK 03
Doug Mishler	April 13, 2013	This "oil" isn't going to ease our pain at the pumps,one bit. It is slated to go to China and South America in the form of Diesel and Heating Oil. The few jobs it will create will be gone in under five years.	PN 04
Doug Morrison	April 13, 2013	Keystone XL represents supporting Canadian tar sands oil and gas production, but apparently that same production includes both local groundwater pollution and potential global environmental pollution. Therefore, the United States should investigate any such potential pollution BEFORE supporting Keystone XL with any sort of pipeline.	ACK
Doug Poore	March 15, 2013	There is no guarantee the project can be safely built or securely operated.	RISK 21
Douglas Abraham	March 6, 2013	This pipeline directly increases oil output from an area that is carbon intensive to extract as well as further thwarts initiatives that can provide energy that is more sensitive to the environment and reduces global carbon emissions. This pipeline will accelerate global climate change at a time when serious initiatives to reduce climate change must be implemented.	PN 03, CLIM 14
Douglas Abraham	March 6, 2013	The oil transported by this pipeline is largely for export and therefore would not even be consumed in the Nation that bears much of the impact.	PN 07
Douglas Abraham	March 6, 2013	This report cites little evidence for any long term employment outcomes.	SO 04
Douglas Becker	April 22, 2013	We can not live without water. So why would we would we take any chance at all of destroying the Ogallala aquifer.	WRG 01
Douglas C. Smyth	March 8, 2013	When the State Dept. assesses the environmental impact of the pipeline, it MUST include the impact on global climate.	CLIM 12
Douglas C. Smyth	March 8, 2013	Since the pipeline is being promoted by TransCanada as a way to gain access for tar-sands crude to the global oil markets, the environmental impact MUST include the effect of the additional tar-sands oil made available to the world's markets.	PN 13

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Douglas C. Smyth	March 15, 2013	Any report on the pipeline's impact that asserts it will have no impact on green house emissions, because Canada's oil sands will be exploited anyway, is false on its face. Canadian environmentalists on both the possible eastern and western routes of alternative pipelines are determined to stop them, and non-pipeline transport of oil sands oil would not be competitive with less polluting oil, so large-scale development of the oil sands is dependent on approval of Transcanada's Keystone XL pipeline.	PN 06
Douglas C. Smyth	April 17, 2013	The reasons for not building it are much clearer: the toxic sludge it would carry WILL spill, and will pollute some of the US's most important water sources.	ACK
Douglas C. Smyth	April 17, 2013	The pipeline WILL open the Alberta oil sands to massive development, spilling onto the world a huge ADDITIONAL source of fossil fuel pollution, driving destructive climate change to greater danger.	CLIM 05
Douglas Cobb	April 22, 2013	We need to rethink allowing this pipeline to cross over the Ogalla or High Plains Aquifer--this is pure potable drinking water the size of Lake Erie. A leak in this pipeline (and it will occur) will result in crude oil going into this Aquifer. We need to protect this Aquifer.	WRG 01
Douglas County Global Warming Coalition	March 24, 2013	Climate change is here and we are already paying a huge price in extreme storms, droughts and wildfires. We cannot afford this ill-conceived pipeline in our fight on global warming.	CLIM 17
Douglas County Global Warming Coalition	March 24, 2013	We take strong exception to the conclusion that there is no significant environmental impact, particularly in regards to the release of greenhouse gas emissions. By the report's own admission, the tar sands oil extraction process will produce up to 19% more greenhouse gas emissions than conventional oil extraction. The rationale for the "no significant impact" conclusion is that Canada will develop tar sands oil regardless, and we in the USA and the rest of the world will be using oil anyway. By that logic, why even study the greenhouse gas emissions impact since it will happen irrespective of the construction of the pipeline?	PN 06, CLIM 12
Douglas Crosby	March 21, 2013	INSTEAD, LET'S UPGRADE OUR CRUMBLING INFRASTRUCTURE WITH TRULY VISIONARY (FORWARD, NOT BACKWARD) PROJECTS.	SO 05
Douglas Daetz	March 6, 2013	Review the Environmental Impact Report on the Keystone pipeline...The report that the State Department used to make its determination that construction of the pipeline is "unlikely to have a substantial impact" appears to.. incompletely address the larger environmental impacts that are projected to occur due to the acceleration of climate change that building the pipeline will contribute to.	CLIM 13
Douglas Dhiels	April 5, 2013	We need a President that will set clear , definable goals to move our energy sources to renewals.	PN 02

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Douglas Gerleman	April 3, 2013	We don't need dirty, low energy density, tar sands oil that destroys our water and land, especially in the drought and climate changing world we are entering. We have lots of wind and sun that don't destroy earth's resources. And, the potential for much higher efficiency wind and solar just need a little more development and implementation incentives.	PN 02
Douglas Grandt	March 13, 2013	[Tar Sands] Processed toxic waters seep and leak into rivers.	ACK
Douglas Grandt	March 13, 2013	As a former petroleum engineer with Humble Oil & Refining Co., I believe the tarsands bitumen has no redeeming value to global markets as the CO2 emissions from the burning of the synthetic so-called "oil" will hasten the time when human suffering and social disruption become untenable, and increase the likelihood of our and other species' slide into the unrelenting throes of extinction.	ACK
Douglas Grandt	March 13, 2013	Extraction destroys the habitats of people and animals.Extraction destroys ecosystem, livelihood and culture.Extraction destroys the boreal forest carbon sink.	ACK
Douglas Grandt	March 13, 2013	CO2 emissions will exceed past fossil fuel emissions.CO2 emissions will accelerate climate tipping points.CO2 emissions will exacerbate flooding and drought. CO2 emissions will strengthen hurricanes and rains. CO2 emissions will decrease available potable water. CO2 emissions will increase heat-waves and wildfires. CO2 emissions will be "game over for the climate."	CLIM 17
Douglas Grandt	March 13, 2013	[Tar Sand] Processing leaves toxic water on the landscape.	CU 02
Douglas Grandt	March 13, 2013	Processing leaves toxic water on the landscape.Processed toxic ponds attract migrating birds.Processed toxic waters seep and leak into rivers.Processed toxic water causes mutations in fish. Processed water destroys food sources. Processed water causes people to die of cancer.	CU 02
Douglas Grandt	March 13, 2013	Keystone XL will abuse and pervert "eminent domain" for TransCanada's benefit. Keystone XL will abuse and pervert "eminent domain" for excavators' benefit. Keystone XL will abuse and pervert "eminent domain" for refiner's benefit	LEG 02
Douglas Grandt	March 13, 2013	Keystone XL will leak diluted bitumen which is worse than crude oil when it is spilled.	RISK 07
Douglas Grandt	March 13, 2013	[from the US State Dept. Report] Few or no jobs: Keystone XL's permanent jobs would provide "negligible socioeconomic impacts." Building Keystone XL would create 35 permanent US jobs -- plus 3,900 jobs for one or two years during construction.	SO 02
Douglas Grandt	March 13, 2013	With a steadily rising carbon pollution tax, refinery production will decline	SO 16

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Douglas Grandt	April 18, 2013	Tarsands bitumen has no redeeming value C02 emissions will exceed past fossil fuel emissions. C02 emissions will accelerate climate tipping points. C02 emissions will exacerbate flooding & drought. C02 emissions will strengthen hurricanes and rains. C02 emissions will decrease available potable water. C02 emissions will increase heat-waves and wildfires.	CLIM 17
Douglas Grandt	April 18, 2013	Tarsands extraction has no redeeming value Extraction destroys the habitats of people and animals. Extraction destroys ecosystem, livelihood and culture. Extraction destroys the boreal forest carbon sink. Tarsands processing has no redeeming value Processing leaves toxic water on the landscape. Processed toxic ponds attract migrating birds. Processed toxic waters seep and leak into rivers. Processed toxic water causes mutations in fish. Processed toxic water destroys food sources. Processed toxic water causes people to die of cancer.	CU 01
Douglas Grandt	April 18, 2013	We must drop everything and shift energy investments from carbon fuels to renewable energy.	PN 02
Douglas Grandt	April 19, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline explicitly supports the refineries and their continued existence for the next several decades as their Management commit to making more investments in keeping them operating at the expense of perpetuating and accelerating carbon emissions and all the ramifications of increasing the greenhouse warming of the planet.	CLIM 14
Douglas Howard	April 15, 2013	I demand climate leadership from this administration. And that begins with the rejection of Keystone XL.	CLIM 18
Douglas Howard	April 15, 2013	And after the recent tar sands spill in Arkansas along with hundreds of other incidents over the last few years, it's clear this pipeline will never be safe.	RISK 14
Douglas Mcallister	March 11, 2013	This pipeline will only benefit the large oil companies as they will sell it at a huge profit to overseas companies and none of the money will stay in America to benefit our country.	PN 07
Douglas Renk	April 11, 2013	This pipeline must be prevented at all costs. The future of life on this planet desperately depends on clean and renewable energy. No more development of fossil fuel infrastructure. Please do everything in your power to re-direct energy policy toward sustaining life on Earth and very long-term planning.	PN 03

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Douglas Strong	April 15, 2013	approval will launch us further down the road to self destruction through climate change. The evidence is already apparent.	CLIM 14
Douglas Whitmore	April 22, 2013	The majority of oil transported by this proposed pipeline will be exported and that is not good for the American people.	PN 07
Douglas Ggrandt	April 20, 2013	I believe that you and ExxonMobil Board of Directors are not exercising fiduciary duty, given the abundance of information that you have explicitly acknowledged in public interviews.	ACK
Dr Dorothy Cinquemani	April 6, 2013	AND WHO WROTE THIS [DEIS] REPORT?!!	PRO 01
Dr Dorothy K Cinquemani	March 14, 2013	LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE PEOPLE WHO PREPARED THIS INACCURATE AND TOTALLY FALSE REPORT. CONSULT DR HANSEN AND OTHER REPUTABLE SCIENTISTS!	PRO 01
Dr Nicki Davidson	April 20, 2013	Look at the Kalamzoo River in MI and Arkansas. Cleaning it with paper towels! Not working to say the least. Experts have no clue how to deal with this disaster.	RISK 29
Dr Richard & Karen Dienstbier	April 22, 2013	the pipeline is scheduled to go through some of the most fragile ecosystems we have - the Ogallala aquifer from which a good proportion of Nebraskans take their drinking water. We are now in a severe drought in this state and if the aquifer were to be polluted with oil, which is a very good possibility if the pipeline goes in, we will be in even more trouble as a state than we are right now with this drought.	WRG 01, RISK 07
Dr Rob Tillery	April 16, 2013	the latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete. It ignores the clear consensus among financial analysts and oil executives who agree Keystone XL will make the difference in tar sands development.	ACK
Dr Rob Tillery	April 16, 2013	the latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete. It ignores the pipeline's significant risk for toxic spills	ACK
Dr Rob Tillery	April 16, 2013	the latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete. It ignores its catastrophic impacts on our climate,	CLIM 12
Dr Rob Tillery	April 16, 2013	Processing heavier, dirtier tar sands oil will increase the amount of toxic pollutants in communities near refineries that are already suffering from high rates of asthma and cancer.	CU 04
Dr. Glenn A. Herrick	March 14, 2013	The energy future lies in solar, wind, waves, and conservation, not in continuing to destroy the earth and its climate.	ALT 01
Dr. James Morrison	April 12, 2013	This monster pipeline actually goes through my farm in Nebraska and puts me and my relatives at serious personal risk. We did not ask for this pipeline and could not prevent our land from being taken, but now we seem stuck with the consequences.	ACK

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Dr. James Morrison	April 12, 2013	We do not see how our government can be so blind to the risks and so easily persuaded by the oil interests. They may grease the palms of politicians, but they will surely be greasing our fields, our cities, and our water supplies	RISK 07
Dr. James R. Marra	April 24, 2013	The Environmental Impact Report conducted by the State Department fails to adequately examine the threats these would pose to water supplies.	ACK
Dr. James R. Marra	April 24, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline would lock us into higher carbon emissions when we should instead be rapidly scaling up clean energy and renewable fuels.	ALT 01
Dr. James R. Marra	April 24, 2013	The Environmental Impact Report conducted by the State Department fails to adequately examine catastrophic climate impacts	CLIM 12
Dr. James R. Marra	April 24, 2013	The Environmental Impact Report conducted by the State Department fails to adequately examine the risk for toxic spills	RISK 10
Dr. Jeanne Reames	April 22, 2013	NOTHING should endanger the aquifer, and there is no such thing as a 100% safe oil pipeline. Anything less than 100% is a percent too high. Ergo, as 100% isnt possible, then the answer must be a resounding NO.	WRG 01
Dr. Jeff Magun	April 15, 2013	When the Alaska pipeline was being debated, the mantra was: "energy independence for America". That was a complete lie: 80% of the oil/gasoline was sold to Japan !! It was great for the companies and the fat cats involved in those companies, but, America got very shortchanged and the environmental record in Alaska was not particularly good.	ACK
Dr. John D. Stickle, D.c.	March 26, 2013	Developing this boondoggle will not bring us energy independence, permanent jobs or any other worthwhile thing.	PN 04
Dr. John D. Stickle, D.c.	March 26, 2013	the development of the Keystone XL pipeline would then become a huge target for terrorists.	RISK 04
Dr. John D. Stickle, D.c.	March 26, 2013	other pipelines run by TransCanada have already leaked and they had Much less pressure in them than will the Keystone XL.	RISK 26
Dr. John D. Stickle, D.c.	March 26, 2013	How can you possibly choose to take a chance ruining the largest aquifer in the US? The Ogallala Aquifer. This aquifer spans six states. All it would take is One leak and this aquifer would be ruined forever. No way to repair it, no way to make it right again	WRG 01
Dr. Karen Sookram	April 22, 2013	The fact that Canada will not allow the pipeline to be built there tells you how bad the pipeline is. Why would you allow the garbage in our country? The profits go to a Canadian company. What benefit is there to the U.S.?	ACK
Dr. Kurt D. Vollers	April 22, 2013	My suggestion is to move the pipeline far enough to the east to insure that none of its contents could contaminate the aquifer	ALT 06
Dr. Kurt D. Vollers	April 22, 2013	We have had several terrorist attacks in recent years. It would be nearly impossible to prevent an attack on the pipeline. Such an attack would have a catastrophic effect to the aquifer and effect millions of people. As you know the aquifer is located under eight states.	RISK 04

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Dr. Kurt D. Vollers	April 22, 2013	The pipe will leak. It is just a question as to how much. Even several small continuous leaks over time could have major health consequences. It is my understanding that the pipe can leak 2% without being detected.	RISK 15
Dr. Mha Atma Khalsa	March 6, 2013	The pipeline will be a death knell for our climate and our future.	CLIM 14
Dr. Michelle Mills, Ph.d.	April 4, 2013	Instead of investing in this pipeline, please instead put our resources into alternative energy sources and new, forward-thinking technologies	PN 02
Dr. Pamela Ellis	April 17, 2013	Contrary to this application, It is our expectation that the U. S. State Department would halt the proposal and protect human safety and the environment by limiting the furtherance of CO2 emissions that would be catastrophic if the Keystone XL pipeline application, instead, gained approval. Please review, comment, and act on our findings via the link: "http://www.scribd.com/doc/129901540/Climate-Controversy-2013"  http://www.scribd.com/doc/129901540/Climate-Controversy-2013	CLIM 14
Dr. Pamela Ellis	April 17, 2013	This written comment summarily requests a denial of approval in regards to the TransCanada Corp. Keystone XL pipeline application in mutual interests of human safety and environmental protection goals.	PN 08
Dr. Sandra Heater	March 11, 2013	The fox guarded the hen house when an advisor to the Canadians played a huge role in writing the report. This is outrageous.	PRO 01
Dr. Thomas Broker	April 15, 2013	Everything is wrong with this plan, to water and air pollution along the corridor and around all the facilities including the Texas refineries,	ACK
Dr. Thomas Broker	April 15, 2013	the certainty of major oil spills in US States along the pipeline,	ACK
Dr. Thomas Broker	April 15, 2013	Everything is wrong with this plan, and ultimately to accelerating already scary global warming. Please note that the consequences of global warming are not linear; they feed forward to accelerate additional catastrophic destabilization of the Earth's atmosphere and oceans.	CLIM 14
Dr. Ronald Eastwood	April 16, 2013	Regardless of the immediate benefits it will only put a small short term dent in our energy needs and our economic well being. Balancing that against the statistical high probability that a catastrophic event (severe earthquake, accidental rupture or most likely a terrorist attack on the line itself) will inevitably occur that will spell the massive loss of agricultural and human clean water resources for centuries to come	PN 05
Drake Austin Burns	April 22, 2013	The pipeline running through the Ogallala Aquifer and through Texas will only cause catastrophic damage to the communities around the area. The Aquifer in Nebraska is a main water resource for most of Nebraska and Nebraska as a farming community will be greatly effected.	RISK 07

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Drew Hanson	April 2, 2013	And beyond the heavy environmental threats, this pipeline is also a threat to our economy by supporting, promoting and bolstering the economy of China, of whom we are direct competitors.	PN 01
Drew Veysey	April 21, 2013	Denying this pipeline will result in less extraction of exceedingly carbon intensive oil from the tar sands and thus less climate change.	CLIM 14
Drew Veysey	April 21, 2013	Tar sands oil will be extracted and sold on the global market whether Keystone XL is built or not. That is FALSE. Increasing the cost of tar sands oil would result in less extraction of that dirty resource.	PN 06
Drnickj	March 17, 2013	This makes no sense. We have the opportunity to change our energy future with sources that are much cleaner and safer.	PN 02
Druding	April 18, 2013	Eminent domain purpose was never to usurp and take over land for foreign corporations. It was meant to help local people with their local government.	LEG 02
Druding	April 18, 2013	When these -- crude oil originally, there was a certain percentage of it that went into a fund where in case of spill they had money there. With the tar sands they don't have to do that. There is no funding for that. So when there is an accident, the landowner will be held individually liable.	PD 01
Druding	April 18, 2013	And so the problem then is you have this mix in the pipeline and you don't know what's going in there. You don't know what's on your property. You don't know what's being leached into your water.	PD 04
DrudingD	April 18, 2013	As Enbridge and EPA have already stated, there is no -- no technology in existence at this time that can adequately protect the people and land of the United States when, not if, another such tar sands rupture happens. Until the petroleum industry has created the technology to repair this damage to our country that transport of tar sands clearly represents, the State Department must reject this dangerous transportation of tar sands toxic slurry across our homeland.	RISK 27
Duane & Joy Keown	April 17, 2013	I see two events in which your decisions will plot the course for the change in the way we produce and use energy. One is the decision to prevent the Keystone XL pipeline from taking the dirtiest oil across our nation. The other is the prevention of ports in Oregon and Washington where Wyoming's and Montana's coal will be shipped to Asia. We only have one atmosphere and where carbon enters the atmosphere, be it Asia or the U.S., makes little difference.	CLIM 18
Duane Clonts	April 11, 2013	The time, money, and effort needed to put in this pipeline would better be used to explore the energy of the future not transporting the old dirty energy of the past.	ALT 01
Duane Sikorski	March 10, 2013	Additionally, too much is at stake with Keystone running over the largest aquifer in the U.S. that supplies irrigation to America's breadbasket and drinking water to the Plains states.	WRG 01

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Duane Whitehurst	April 2, 2013	I encourage the State Department to deny TransCanada's application for the Keystone XL pipeline. It will accelerate global warming, it perpetuates America's reliance on fossil fuels, and it represents an enormous pollution risk. These concerns outweigh its potential economic benefits.	CLIM 18, CLIM 12
Duba	April 18, 2013	If you do not reverse your present stance on the Keystone XL Pipeline, you are refuting your own mission statement and discrediting any shred of legitimacy you claim to hold.	ACK
Duba	April 18, 2013	Keystone XL does not advance freedom for the benefit of the American people and the international community. It ties us to the dirtiest energy source in the world at precisely the time when we need to be moving away from fossil fuels and toward clean energy.	PN 02
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	Because of the demand to transport oil to coastal refineries, oil-by-rail projects are increasing dramatically in part because of limited options for transport via pipeline.	ALT 04
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	oil exports by rail from the Bakken reserves in North Dakota have quadrupled within a single year (2011-2012) and is expected to exceed 800,000 bpd of exported oil by rail just from Bakken reserves by the end of 201	ALT 04
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	The Keystone Pipeline is expected to pipe 830,000 barrels per day, which could be absorbed by current and additional rail projects but without the environmental impacts and risks that oil pipelines can have.	ALT 04
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	While the market analysis builds a case to suggest that alternative transportation of crude oil from WCSB and Bakken are not economically feasible, the alternatives assessment actually shows that transportation by rail is economically feasible and is booming.	ALT 04
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	The Air Quality and Noise Resource sections of Affected Environment address federal and state air quality regulations, but does not examine tribal regulations.	AQN 06
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	The [Program Agreement] is problematic because it establish an agreement and included and excluded Tribes from fair and reasonable participation in the NHPA process. A tribe's right to fair and appropriate participation in the identification and evaluation of historic properties exists under NHPA regardless of a PA.	CR 01
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	Tribal consultation was insufficient. Consultation did not occur with our Tribe.	CR 01
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	...the evaluation of properties of Religious and Cultural Significance never included our Tribe and our connection to the affected area.	CR 02

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Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	Cultural resource inventories often identify prehistoric artifacts that third party consultants determine as "isolates"; whereas our Tribe upon review of those cultural resource data typically find that those determinations are incorrect and are actually part of a large prehistoric site and eligible under NRHP.	CR 02
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	Furthermore, the lists of cultural resources under Table 3.11-2, Table 3.11-3, and Table 3.11-4 seem incredibly few for the length of pipeline and this greatly concerns our Tribe not only of because of misclassified cultural resources, but also that cultural resource rich area seem to have been missed or unreported resources.	CR 02
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	Our Tribal members use affected lands for cultural purposes. There are culturally significant sites in the affected area and sites that protected under state, federal and tribal laws that are likely to be impacted from the Keystone Pipeline.	CR 02
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	Our Tribe was precluded from having any opportunity in the cultural resource assessments and final determinations of NRHP eligibility for historic and prehistoric sites, including lithic deposits, stone circles, and other prehistoric cultural resources important to our Tribe and other tribes	CR 02
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	The evaluation, disclosure and mitigation of impacts on water resources, wetlands, terrestrial vegetation, wildlife, fisheries, TES species, land use and recreation, socioeconomics, cultural resources, air quality and noise, and climate change all are insufficient.	CR 02
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	The CEA does not accurately depict impacts from refinery expansions as may occur once Keystone Pipeline is in place.	CU 08
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	With the large number of oil releases from oil pipelines and other oil storage and transport facilities, this CEA must also address how Keystone Pipeline would add an increment of impacts from potential oil releases.	CU 09
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	The Cumulative Effects Analysis (CEA) uses a CEA matrix to illustrate subjective connected and cumulative impacts on certain subjective resource parameters. The determinations of those resource parameters that are included in the CEA matrices are incomplete and not fully representative of potential effects.	CU 11
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	CEA does not address past, present, future and connected oil releases on/in soil and water supplies that impact the all resources.	CU 17
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	Our Tribe is also concerned about the insufficient disclosure of environmental justice parameters of Native America people. Many areas along the proposed pipeline will disproportionately impact Native Americans, with much greater risk of adverse health and environmental impacts on adjacent tribal lands and/or culturally significant lands and sites	EJ 01
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	Because major seismic activity can occur in the region, the SEIS must include the history of seismic activity on geologic time scales in the analysis.	GEO 02

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Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	No effort was made to include seismic activity before 1973. Geological data exists that would provide a time series of seismic events before 1973 and many centuries if not millennia into the past.	GEO 02
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	The FEIS and SEIS fail to consider major historic earthquake/seismic activity.	GEO 02
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	Without this scenario type analysis, the SEIS fails the hard look test of NEPA and prevents our Tribe and the public from having a fair opportunity to understand the potential impacts and hazards of the Keystone Pipeline.	LEG 04
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	Predicting future markets based on a two-year interval snapshot not only is ripe with technical flaws, but it provides a misleading market baseline.	PN 12
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	Because domestic oil exports have risen so sharply in the last decade, the concern that the Keystone Pipeline will greatly facilitate further oil exports rather than securing domestic oil for domestic users is a serious concern.	PN 13
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	If transportation costs of exporting oil from the Gulf Coast were sufficiently high to preclude selling and exporting to foreign buyers, then the SEIS must include an analysis of how much oil is actually exported.	PN 13
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	Later in the SEIS, the stance that exporting petroleum products from Gulf Coast refineries would not be economically feasible is reversed. On one hand, the SEIS identifies that refined oil products from the Gulf Coast will not be exported because transportation costs are too high, but then on the other hand claims that regardless of domestic markets there will be a demand for refined oil products from Gulf Coast refineries.	PN 13
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	No data in the market analysis indicates that exporting domestic oil supplies will change, especially in light of the fact that imports and exports are determined on market forces.	PN 13
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	SEIS Figure 1.4.4-7 clearly illustrates drastic fluctuations of oil imports and exports over the last decade, and this analysis even predicts that oil imports will remain nearly the same for the next 30 years.	PN 13
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	The analysis suggests that there is a need to reduce dependence on foreign sources of oil because of potential uncertainty and volatility in foreign suppliers. This analysis is nothing new and the United States has consistently pushed for increased domestic oil production for many decades based on uncertainty and volatility in foreign supplies. In fact, domestic oil exports have tripled in the last decade and oil imports have only slightly decreased in the last decade.	PN 13
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	The oil imports vs. oil exports data do not support the contention that oil is being secured for domestic users nor that the US is weaning themselves off of foreign supplies. SEIS at 1.4-15	PN 13

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Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	While the market analysis estimates transportation costs of exporting oil products to foreign buyers from the Gulf Coast vs. West Coast under Table 1.4-2, the analysis fails to include any analysis of how much oil has been exported from the Gulf Coast historically and currently.	PN 13
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	With the large dataset that is available on oil pipeline spills in the United States, construction of oil release scenarios and conducting corresponding impact analyses must be conducted to provide our Tribe and the general public an opportunity for a real evaluation and challenge of the FEIS and SEIS.	PRO 03
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	An agreement between TransCanada and the Federal government that would delineate TransCanada's total responsibility in any oil releases from the Project must be included as part of this NEPA document and permit terms and conditions.	RISK 03
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	...the SEIS provides about 30 pages of background on data sources, regulations, responses, and methodology background, it fails to provide scenarios from which assessments of environmental impacts would be based.	RISK 14
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	Advanced design features must be included in the Alternatives section or required by the Department in order for the Project to proceed.	RISK 14
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	No alternatives address design features of the pipeline that would further decrease or eliminate altogether potential oil spills. No alternatives address design features of the pipeline right of way that would completely contain oil from any leaks and spills. With the large number of oil pipeline spills/leaks each year in the US, it stands to reason that pipeline design and spill catchments need to be addressed. Alternatives that address design improvements that would eliminate or greatly reduce spills must be included.	RISK 14
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	Real and effective mitigation must first and foremost be mitigation that avoids potential releases altogether, and with the extensive dataset available on past releases, this Project must use existing pipeline release data in designing pipeline and associated facilities and equipment that will not be subject to oil releases.	RISK 14
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	The SEIS must illustrate the high and low risk areas on maps so that the reader can readily understand the risk areas.	RISK 27
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	The plants listed under this section are few, not even close to a complete list and description of those traditionally important plants. This limited section fails to take a hard look at this resource paramete....	VEG 08
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	There is no subsection in Wildlife Resources or Fisheries Resources that addresses Native American traditional uses of fish and wildlife such as hunting, fishing and spiritual purposes.	WI 20
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	the SEIS fails to evaluate pristine waters, protected waters, or wild and scenic rivers or other protected designations.	WRS 10

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Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	April 22, 2013	...the SEIS evaluates "Impaired or Contaminated Waterbodies" and attempts to establish a misleading baseline condition for water resources by selectively including this water parameter while excluding other important water parameters.	WRS 11
Dufficy	April 18, 2013	If you allow the pipeline to be built here, you are committing the United States to a future of renewed reliance on fossil fuels	PN 03
Dulce Twist	March 15, 2013	No, on the pipeline. It is far too dirty, polluting and dangerous. And the jobs that it creates are tempory. And how much of the refined stutt will be shipped out of the country?	PN 05
Dulin Lancaster	April 13, 2013	Has no one thought to considered the potential hazards of piping a substance that has the potential to bring widespread infertility to the soil of the United States' agracutural heartland?	SOIL 01
Dunavan	April 18, 2013	I have been bullied and threatened by TransCanada. I have been told by TransCanada this pipeline is coming through our property, whether I like it or not, because they can and nothing will stop them.	LEG 02
Dunavan	April 18, 2013	Twice I have been sent letters threatening eminent domain condemnation within 30 days if I do not sign their easement. There is -- if -- is there anything in the Department of State documents that mentions anything about what happens if TransCanada fails to comply with the EIS, SEIS? Or is there any mention of penalties or fines?	PD 01, LEG 06
Dunavan	April 18, 2013	Native prairie pastures, according to the Department of State documents, are among the most threatened native vegetation communities in the United States. It is of little consolation to me to know that according to the reclamation plan, my native prairie will not be restored. The 100 varieties of plants growing on the proposed pipeline right-of-way will not be replaced. According to my easement offer, the pipeline right-of-way will only be reseeded. Looking at the construction and reclamation plan for tall grasslands, only six varieties of grass would be used. What about the other 12 varieties of grass we have growing on our pasture and the other 81 varieties of flowers, flowers and herbs that are growing on our prairie?	VEG 09
DunavanB	April 18, 2013	Look at the property rights we once had. Eminent domain procedures are a shambles nationwide. The 5th and 14th amendments to the constitution grant eminent domain powers to the government but surely do not give these rights to foreign companies, to foreign deals with other foreign governments. This is blatantly seen with the TransCanada Keystone XL project.	LEG 02

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DunavanT	April 18, 2013	Yet when a foreign company comes with forms and lease and papers and no permit yet and still the threat of excavators and scrapers, perhaps it's been a living purgatory for those with rights beholden in a country vast and just as wide and laws that can be broken. A governor takes power in his hands and wields an iron sickle and landowners cry foul with voice raised high, we are in quite a pickle.	LEG 02
Duncan Cottrell	April 22, 2013	Let's put that amount of money into renewable energy, clean energy, and energy efficiency.	PN 02
Duncan Temple	March 19, 2013	We encourage you to stop the excessive dependency on oil and the build-up of infrastructure therefor to support distribution.  Please make your decision based on what is best for all concerned not for selfish reasons for a powerful few. Let them use their intelligence to make profits that move us into the future using advanced technologies and natural energy not the old, expensive to harvest oil.  We do not need to disturb the environment and take environmental risks now that we have other more natural friendly choices: wind/solar.	PN 02
Dusty Collings	April 2, 2013	It is time to turn from our dirty energy past and as quickly as possible get out energy from non polluting renewable sources. The crisis of global warming looms, no longer in future but in present tense.	CLIM 12, ALT 01
Dusty Muckinhaupt	March 21, 2013	It will transport this dirty fuel to be burned by other nations further contributing to global warming and climate change.	CLIM 14
Dvora Jonas	April 22, 2013	f there is no simple, inexpensive way to get the tar sands oil to market, then the producers will have to think again about how much of it to exploit. By refusing the pipeline, we can reduce the amount of oil extracted.	PN 11
Dyani Bingham	April 4, 2013	The State Department's review is flawed and biased.	ACK
Dyani Bingham	April 4, 2013	Recently, there has been reports of deformed fish downstream from the oil sands. These fish have the same deformities as fish affected by the Exxon and BP oil spills.	CU 01
Dylan	April 10, 2013	Please say No to the Keystone Pipeline. Just not the way it is being proposed now. Make it more environmentally friendly, not just strictly profits and jobs.	PN 09
Dylan Hurwitz	April 11, 2013	After the tragic tar sands oil spills in Mayflower, Arkansas and Otter Tail County, Minnesota, it's clear that tar sands oil is not safe and not worth the risk.	RISK 14
Dylan Standish	April 22, 2013	Pollutants from the filthy tar sands oil deposit will contaminate aquifers and create unhealthy drinking water both for creatures in the wild and good, hard working Americans at home.	RISK 07

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E Neiman	April 11, 2013	In Mayflower, Arkansas, we can watch as the calamity of a tar sands spill in a thinly populated area unfolds. Imagine all the other places those pipelines run, and how much more of a disaster it could have been: the Mississippi river? A major Midwestern city? How can either of you take on such a risk, knowing the abysmal record of the oil companies in terms of safety, pipeline maintenance etc?	RISK 14, RISK 06
E Packard	March 28, 2013	I am especially concerned about potential harm to the Ogallala Aquifer. This aquifer is critical to the entire agricultural production in 4-5 states.	WRG 01
E. Grace González	April 3, 2013	As well, any review should acknowledge that financial analysts and oil executives agree that the Keystone XL decision will make or break tar sands development in Canada.	ACK
E. Williams	April 22, 2013	I have lived my whole life here and don't want to risk the safety of my groundwater just to provide profits for big oil companies.	ACK
E. Williams	April 22, 2013	With all the wind energy potential in Nebraska and across the midwest it is time we move away from fossil fuels and toward a clean energy economy.	ALT 01
Eader	April 18, 2013	This will be an export pipeline for the Asian markets, not for US energy independence.	PN 02
Earl Eubanks	March 11, 2013	Running a slurry of chemicals and sand through a pipe will be like sanding the inside of the pipe. It is just a matter of time till there will be leaks and weak places in the pipeline.	RISK 11
Earl Swanson	April 22, 2013	[Some] land owners have been threatened with eminent domain. I did not know that a foreign company was even capable taking private property away from an American land owner.	LEG 02
Earl Swanson	April 22, 2013	At least put the pipeline somewhere further from our water sources.	WRG 04
Easter	April 18, 2013	We must and can find better fuels - we must find better-cleaner fuels....we cannot afford to burn fossil fuels any longer.	PN 02
Easter	April 18, 2013	Jobs are important and we need to fix our infrastructure, and not allow new infrastructure that will cause damage to our land, water, air, and climate.	PN 05

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Eberle	April 18, 2013	<p>I come to you with two proposals to solve this safety issue. One is to relocate the line to an area with less well concentration. The wells near the pipeline can be an access for the crude to pollute our underground water in case of a spill.</p> <p>Another option would be to move and drill a new well a safe distance from the pipeline at the expense of the Keystone Pipeline. The new well would be drilled with today's technology to prevent contamination in case of a spill. The old well would be sealed. Relocation of the well and utilities could cost \$35,000 to \$40,000. The pivot dealer will convert the corner guidance system of the pivot to GPS.</p> <p>They will not chisel in a new guidance wire because of liability. This will cost \$20,000 plus. All costs need to be borne by the Keystone Pipeline. This is a small cost to protect our underground water.</p> <p>The problem with the line is not unique to our quarter section. This will exist on other areas of the proposed pipeline. We need to address safety issues if this is to be the "safest pipeline ever constructed" as they have stated numerous times.</p>	WRG 04
Eberle	April 18, 2013	<p>I am representing my mother who owns two quarter sections of land affected by the newest proposed Keystone Pipeline route...The proposed route goes on the west boundary of both sections. The proposed pipeline runs through a heavily irrigated area with many wells dug in the late 50's...The Ogallala Aquifer is at 85' with the water table at 65'...My concern is that if a break and spill would occur, the tar sand crude will enter our underground water at this well. Our drinking water would be contaminated with unknown chemicals. Our irrigated waters would be affected. Our health and livelihood are at risk.</p>	WRG 05
ECO Science Resource Group	April 22, 2013	<p>Canadian oil sands development contributes to jobs and economic prosperity for our business, and there are many other U.S. businesses that benefit from the Canada-U.S. energy relationship. Canadian oil through Keystone XL will also replace the declining foreign oil that currently feed Gulf coast refineries. This will help ensure ready access to secure, reliable crude oil from a friendly and policy-aligned partner in Canada.</p>	PN 10
EcoScience	April 22, 2013	<p>Canadian oil sands development contributes to jobs including: construction and engineering, advanced technology, environmental, and health and safety services.</p>	SO 02
Ed	April 4, 2013	<p>Other transportation methods, such as truck, rail and barge, are less efficient and safe and have a greater potential for adverse environmental impacts.</p>	ACK
Ed	April 4, 2013	<p>the recent Exxon Pegasus pipeline incident should not be an impediment to the approval of the Keystone XL pipeline. In fact, the incident only underscores the urgent need to invest in cutting-edge modern infrastructure that is safe and reliable. When constructed, Keystone XL will be the safest pipeline in US history and set a precedent for future pipeline engineering and design.</p>	RISK 14

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Ed	April 4, 2013	[The Project] would also be a boon for American motorists. The pipeline would take, at a minimum, hundreds of petroleum tanker trucks off the road per day.	SO 19
Ed Clement	April 4, 2013	A friend has a business repairing(and runing) xray equipment that is used to inspect oil pipe lines for internal wear and damage. he reports that--[1] this oil(tar sandsoil) wears out the pipe in ways that normal [oil] does not, thru abrasive action of the sands; [2] the pipe lines could be redesigned to minimize this wear, but are not! --- [3] the Xray equipment being used is old, dating from 1980's- not state of the art -or reliable.	RISK 14
ed czech	March 4, 2013	Global warming and climate change is undeniable a t this time and we cannot continue to encourage projects that are to the detriment of future generations.	ACK
ed czech	March 4, 2013	Please do not let Keystone XL to be permitted for construction.	ACK
ed czech	March 4, 2013	Also it is not right for a foreign company to use eminent domain to take away the land of red blooded Americans to fund this project.	LEG 02
ed czech	March 4, 2013	As Americans we will face the ecological dangers of such a pipeline but will recieve no direct monetary benefits as an average American.	PN 07
Ed Fikani	April 3, 2013	What do we tell those impacted by the spills? Yes there will be and we all know it. Are they just collateral damage to the oil industry and the administration.	ACK
Ed Golembeski	April 17, 2013	HOLES IN THE PIPES TO BE LAID HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED BY AMERICANS AND THE PIPE LAYING COMPANY IS THE ONE WHO INSPECTED AND APPROVED THE PIPES FOR LAYING.SMELLS BAD TO HAVE THE COMPANY LAYING PIPES WITH HOLES IN THEM WHILE APPROVING THE PIPES AND LAYING THEM WITH HOLES IN THEM ANYWAY.	ACK
Ed Kissinger	April 21, 2013	There is NO way that our economy can totally function on renewable energy in the foreseeable future. Although I strongly support renewables, they will not fill the bill for many years to come. We must support projects like this one. It is much better to send our energy dollars to Canada than to the middle east	PN 10
Ed Laurson	April 4, 2013	We knew Tar Sands oil would be harmful for several reasons yet the spill in Arkansas this week proves that it could be worse. 84,000 gallons is a major spill and if this gooey tar substance enters the waterways it sinks to the botton. That makes it hard to retrieve because it can't be skimmed off or burnt off like lighter oil. The main Keystone Pipeline will be larger and will carry even more trouble!	RISK 13, RISK 08, WRS 04
Ed Naranjo	April 22, 2013	[The SEIS fails on the following], Market Analysis Provides Flawed Justification for the Keystone Pipeline. Inadequate Analysis and Range of Alternatives. Failure to Consider Major Aspects of the Affected Environment. Inadequate Evaluation, Disclosure, & Mitigation of Environmental Impacts. Inadequate Evaluation, Disclosure, & Mitigation of Cumulative Impacts.	LEG 04

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Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	Because of the demand to transport oil to coastal refineries, oil-by-rail projects are increasing dramatically in part because of limited options for transport via pipeline. The Keystone Pipeline is expected to pipe 830,000 barrels per day, which could be absorbed by current and additional rail projects but without the environmental impacts and risks that oil pipelines can have.	ALT 04
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	While the market analysis builds a case to suggest that alternative transportation of crude oil from WCSB and Bakken are not economically feasible, the alternatives assessment actually shows that transportation by rail is economically feasible and is booming. For example, oil exports by rail from the Bakken reserves in North Dakota have quadrupled within a single year (2011-2012) and is expected to exceed 800,000 bpd of exported oil by rail just from Bakken reserves by the end of 2013.	ALT 04
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	The Air Quality and Noise Resource sections of Affected Environment address federal and state air quality regulations, but does not examine tribal regulations. Because air quality will be impacted and transported across administrative boundaries, the SEIS must review any and all tribal air and noise quality regulations/standards and address how tribal air quality would be impacted later in Environmental Consequences section 4.12.	AQN 06
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	Members [of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation] use lands well beyond our Reservation including lands that will be impacted from the Keystone XL Pipeline Project ("Project")....for many traditional purposes (e.g, including but not limited to festival events, religious ceremonies, sacred uses, hunting, gathering, fishing, and visiting cultural sites)...also we have historical ties to those lands.	CR 01
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	The PA [Programmatic Agreement for the Project] is problematic because it establish an agreement and included and excluded Tribes from fair and reasonable participation in the NHPA process...Our Tribe was never provided an opportunity to participate at any level in the NHP A process of this Project.	CR 01
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	The SEIS fails to consider tribal land uses under Section 3.9 of the SEIS. Our Tribal members use affected lands for cultural purposes. There are culturally significant sites in the affected area and sites that protected under state, federal and tribal laws that are likely to be impacted from the Keystone Pipeline.	CR 01
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	Tribal consultation was insufficient. Consultation did not occur with our Tribe....Our Tribe has historical and current cultural ties to areas that may be impacted by the Project and therefore should have been consulted.	CR 01

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Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	Cultural resource inventories often identify prehistoric artifacts that third party consultants determine as "isolates"; whereas our Tribe upon review of those cultural resource data typically find that those determinations are incorrect and are actually part of a large prehistoric site and eligible under NRHP. Because our Tribe and many other Tribes were precluded from having a fair and reasonable opportunity to participate in cultural resources inventories and final determinations, we are concerned about misclassifications of our prehistoric resources, which greatly reduces the number of NRHP eligible sites.	CR 02
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	the lists of cultural resources under Table 3.11-2, Table 3.11-3, and Table 3.11-4 seem incredibly few for the length of pipeline and this greatly concerns our Tribe not only of because of misclassified cultural resources, but also that cultural resource rich area seem to have been missed or unreported resources.	CR 02
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	Cultural resource inventories must include tribal members and their resource specialists in both field surveys and final determinations of NRHP eligibility. Moreover, the evaluation of properties of Religious and Cultural Significance never included our Tribe and our connection to the affected area.	CR 02, CR 01
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	Our Tribe was precluded from having any opportunity in the cultural resource assessments and final determinations of NRHP eligibility for historic and prehistoric sites, including lithic deposits, stone circles, and other prehistoric cultural resources important to our Tribe and other tribes.	CR 02, CR 01
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	The CEA does not accurately depict impacts from refinery expansions as may occur once Keystone Pipeline is in place.	CU 08
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	With the large number of oil releases from oil pipelines and other oil storage and transport facilities, this CEA must also address how Keystone Pipeline would add an increment of impacts from potential oil releases. The CEA fails to assess whether future actions would add an increment to the cumulative. The increments must be illustrated individually and shown how they add to the cumulative effect.	CU 09
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	The Cumulative Effects Analysis (CEA) uses a CEA matrix to illustrate subjective connected and cumulative impacts on certain subjective resource parameters. The determinations of those resource parameters that are included in the CEA matrices are incomplete and not fully representative of potential effects.	CU 11

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Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	Our Tribe is also concerned about the insufficient disclosure of environmental justice parameters of Native America people. Many areas along the proposed pipeline will disproportionately impact Native Americans, with much greater risk of adverse health and environmental impacts on adjacent tribal lands and/or culturally significant lands and sites.	EJ 01
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	The FEIS and SEIS fail to consider major historic earthquake/seismic activity. The SEIS limits the data on seismic activity to the USGS's National Earthquake Information Center database. No effort was made to include seismic activity before 1973. Geological data exists that would provide a time series of seismic events before 1973 and many centuries if not millennia into the past.	GEO 02
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	domestic oil exports have tripled in the last decade and oil imports have only slightly decreased in the last decade. No data in the market analysis indicates that exporting domestic oil supplies will change, especially in light of the fact that imports and exports are determined on market forces...The oil imports vs. oil exports data (in the SEIS) do not support the contention that oil is being secured for domestic users nor that the US is weaning themselves off foreign supplies.	PN 04
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	The [transportation cost] analysis [in Table 1.4-2] fails to include any analysis of how much oil has been exported from the Gulf Coast historically and currently. If transportation costs of exporting oil from the Gulf Coast were sufficiently high to preclude selling and exporting to foreign buyers, then the SEIS must include an analysis of how much oil is actually exported	PN 04
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	On one hand, the SEIS identifies that refined oil products from the Gulf Coast will not be exported because transportation costs are too high, but then on the other hand claims that regardless of domestic markets there will be a demand for refined oil products from Gulf Coast refineries. This would mean that even if domestic oil demand were truncated altogether, demand for additional oil would still exist. If the demand is not foreign demand and if it is not domestic, then where is that demand? The SEIS is unclear on this point and switches between demands from foreign vs. domestic to justify different components of the SEIS.	PN 13
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	The market analysis also errs in extrapolating and predicting future markets based on market fluctuations just within the last two years since the FEIS was released in 2011. No doubt there will also be market fluctuations. Predicting future markets based on a two-year interval snapshot not only is ripe with technical flaws, but it provides a misleading market baseline.	PN 13

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Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	An agreement between TransCanada and the Federal government that would delineate TransCanada's total responsibility in any oil releases from the Project must be included as part of this NEP A document and permit terms and conditions.	RISK 03
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	Real and effective mitigation must first and foremost be mitigation that avoids potential releases altogether, and with the extensive dataset available on past releases, this Project must use existing pipeline release data in designing pipeline and associated facilities and equipment that will not be subject to oil releases.	RISK 05
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	While the SEIS provides about 30 pages of background on data sources, regulations, responses, and methodology background, it fails to provide scenarios from which assessments of environmental impacts would be based...The SEIS must illustrate the high and low risk areas on maps so that the reader can readily understand the risk areas.	RISK 07
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	No alternatives address design features of the pipeline that would further decrease or eliminate altogether potential oil spills. No alternatives address design features of the pipeline right of way that would completely contain oil from any leaks and spills. With the large number of oil pipeline spills/leaks each year in the US, it stands to reason that pipeline design and spill catchments need to be addressed. Alternatives that address design improvements that would eliminate or greatly reduce spills must be included.	RISK 14, ALT 10, RISK 19
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	Our Tribe is also concerned about impacts on sensitive, threatened and endangered species (TES). These TES species are culturally significant and there is no description of that importance in the SEIS.	TES 14
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	Section 3.5.4.6 fails to provide a sufficient synopsis of native plants used for traditional purposes. The plants listed under this section are few, not even close to a complete list and description of those traditionally important plants.	VEG 08
Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	There is no subsection in Wildlife Resources or Fisheries Resources that addresses Native American traditional uses of fish and wildlife such as hunting, fishing and spiritual purposes. The SEIS provided no mention of bison in the areas potentially impacted by the Project. Bison are important animals to many tribes, including our Tribe historically and presently.	WI 20

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Ed Naranjo, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	April 22, 2013	In the Water Resources section, the SEIS fails to evaluate pristine waters, protected waters, or wild and scenic rivers or other protected designations. Instead, the SEIS evaluates "Impaired or Contaminated Waterbodies" and attempts to establish a misleading baseline condition for water resources by selectively including this waterparameter while excluding other important water parameters.	WRS 10
Ed Or Harriet Griffith	March 12, 2013	Also unaddressed are the more immediate environmental effects. These oil sands lie under approximately 140,000 square kilometers of the boreal forest in northern Alberta, which is being destroyed for its extraction. The development is the largest source of GHG emissions in Canada, and is sickening the peoples and ecology around it.	CU 01
Ed Or Harriet Griffith	March 12, 2013	•Safety considerations have not been addressed at all, especially the demonstrated higher risk of pipeline failure due to external corrosion in high temperature pipelines like Keystone XL. The 2010 spill of 1.2 million gallons of oil-sands into the Kalamazoo River demonstrates the expense (\$800 million) and unprecedented difficulty in cleaning up this kind of oil.	RISK 14
Ed Or Harriet Griffith	March 12, 2013	Job claims are simply false. The SEIS - based on TransCanada's own numbers - shows that most jobs are temporary, only 35 permanent jobs will be created by the pipeline, and that only 10% of the total workforce will be hired locally.	SO 02
Ed Or Harriet Griffith	March 12, 2013	•Standing out as a danger is the complete failure to protect our county's aquifers which endangers our water supply. There is also a real question if there will be enough water left for drinking and farming after the fossil fuel and nuclear energy get top priority.	WRG 01
Eddie Griffiths	April 12, 2013	REMEDICATION WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE for hundreds of millions of acres of prime topsoil and evacuation and relocation of millions lacking drinkable water would be mandated--at taxpayer expense.	RISK 08, RISK 03
Eddie Griffiths	April 13, 2013	None of the refined tar sands are even intended for consumption at home, all is for export, deferring attention away from legitimate, proven green technologies. Hence there is ZERO BENEFIT to our national energy security.	PN 07
Eddie Griffiths	April 13, 2013	It is notable that Enbridge would assume no liability--only profits--for this vile behavior: It is a lie that KXL would assure jobs, other than temporary ones for pipeline construction.	RISK 03
Eddie Griffiths	April 13, 2013	The clear evidence is that our ecosystems of soil, air and waterways would be in PERPETUAL, INTOLERABLE RISK of inevitable spills.	RISK 07
Eddie Griffiths	April 13, 2013	The extraordinary toxicity and density of bitumen is such that effective mitigation is essentially cost prohibitive and environmentally unattainable.	RISK 08
Eddie Griffiths	April 13, 2013	When critical aquifers such as the Oglala are compromised the stakes become quantum for this is irrigation for the nations' bread basket as well as drinking water for hundreds of millions.	WRG 01

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Eddis Harrison	March 11, 2013	We need to focus on finding more and more ways to reduce, reuse and recycle what we have instead of digging up fossil fuels. We also need to revisit the issue of solar power in a very energetic way! Find ways for me to be able to have solar on my roof, which I can not as a retired teacher afford!	PN 02
Edgar Arce	April 13, 2013	That XL line would risk our lands and wildlife, for oil that is not destined to be used in the USA, It's going to China.	PN 07
Edgar Gehlert	March 14, 2013	Move stuff by Rail.	ALT 04
Edgar Gehlert	March 14, 2013	Make sure that Trans Canada is paying into the cleanup fund-At present this dirty stuff is exempt-why???	SO 15
Edgar Gehlert	April 4, 2013	None of this TAR SANDS is paying into the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund" we as taxpayers can't pay for these SPILLS> Make them pay into fund & demand they use the PIG to pry and prevent leaks.	SO 15
Edgar Gehlert	April 5, 2013	Also demand that they use the costly PIG to prevent leaks::	RISK 14
Edgar Gehlert	April 5, 2013	TAR SANDS OIL does not pay into the 'Oil Spill Liability Fund" EXEMPT- Get Congress to change that: We the people can't afford to clean up all the spills from XL::	SO 15
Ediger	April 18, 2013	Unless we set as a baseline for purposes of environmental impact the 80 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions that are needed by 2045 in order to avoid irreversible catastrophic harm from climate change, our system -- our -- excuse me, our situation is like being on a train headed for a known bridge out and letting the drunken engineer put the throttle all the way and not his hand on the brakes.	CLIM 14
Ediger	April 18, 2013	Third, we need to form and rapidly implement a survivable energy policy and survivable energy practices, including conservation and conversion to renewable energy production.	PN 02
Edith Agnes Allen	March 10, 2013	An important reason to oppose the Keystone XL pipeline is the use of energy to extract the oil from the sands: the oil that enters the pipeline has used at least as much carbon to get to that stage as carbon energy it makes available in the oil for subsequent use. The carbon required for this extraction process has injected a lot of atmospheric carbon dioxide that increases the rate of climate change. The climate change to date is already costing tens and even hundreds of billions of dollars per year, just in disaster relief. Increasing the rate of carbon dioxide injection above current levels increases disasters geometrically for arithmetic increases in the CO2 injection rate. Tar sand oil competes with coal as most increasing climate change.	CLIM 05

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Edith Agnes Allen	March 10, 2013	Another reason to oppose the Keystone XL pipeline is the amount of fresh water required to extract oil from the tar sands. Already fresh water has become a valuable resource in perhaps half the contiguous United States of America, let alone the places of human occupation on earth. The water may soon be more valuable for residential and agricultural uses, even with high transport costs.	CU 07
Edith Agnes Allen	March 10, 2013	One reason is economic in that increased extraction will reduce the price of oil below a sustainable level over a medium horizon and decrease the total revenue (and the socially realized value) from the flow of oil from these tar sands.	PN 05
Edith Griffin	April 22, 2013	The number of added jobs it could potentially create is a minor consideration compared to the disastrous consequences of (a) mining it, (b) transporting it, and (c) using it.  RENEWABLE energies are what we need more of, not oil, and especially not tar sands oil. Renewables create jobs, do far less damage to the environment, and can slow or maybe even begin to reverse climate change. For a wealthy nation we are remarkable backward in our energy technologies -- it's time to get on the stick.	PN 02
Edith Lawrence Baker	March 16, 2013	It is insane to think that this pipeline will not do our environment irreparable harm at some point in time, whether it be sooner or later.	ACK
Edith Meints	April 22, 2013	Water is our most important treasure. Do not allow the Keystone XL Pipeline to be permitted.	ACK
Edith Wiethorn	April 22, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline is one global decision where the time-honored skill of a human-crafted compromise has no chance whatsoever of being a win. The laws of physics do not recognize the craft of human compromise. But the universal laws of physics remain ready to reward the scientific development of solar, wind & new energy sources.	PN 02
Edward Arnold	April 2, 2013	As proposed, the pipeline would cross five U.S. states (Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas), several major rivers (including the Missouri, Yellowstone, and Red Rivers), and aquifers that supply millions of Americans with drinking water and irrigated farmland.	ACK
Edward Arnold	April 2, 2013	In the meantime, the highly carbon-intensive tar sands oil will result in CO2 emissions that are about 3 times larger than crude oil, further degrading the substantial climate problems we've seen here in Colorado.	CLIM 05
Edward Arnold	April 2, 2013	I understand the pipeline carries highly corrosive material, pressurized to about 1400 psi. The recent "accident" in Arkansas pretty well says it all: at some point, Keystone XL WILL spring a leak, and fast environmental devastation will occur.	RISK 14

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Edward Ballantyne	March 30, 2013	XL will not help the American economy, will not bring cheap energy to Americans, but will instead put Americans at risk of potentially catastrophic spills for the profit of already wealthy corporations.	PN 05
Edward Bancroft	March 10, 2013	Letting TransCanada write the report, or at least help write it, is exactly like the Fox running security for the Hen house. There seems to be a conflict of interest or at least the appearance of that conflict.	PRO 01
Edward Barisano	April 20, 2013	Keystone XL, with extremely limited job growth potential...	SO 02
Edward Craig	March 6, 2013	In these days of worsening weather and deteriorating climates neither we nor Canada can afford to load the atmosphere with mor carbon.	CLIM 14
Edward Craig	March 6, 2013	This pipeline is sure to increase our carbon dioxide load on the atmosphere.	CLIM 14
Edward Dijeau	April 2, 2013	We could use the Pickens Plan and use Natural Gas, Wind and Solar to achieve energy independence and keep the Tar Sand oil in America as Gasoline and Diesl for the Farmers to keep food prices down.	PN 04
Edward Dingilian	April 2, 2013	Moreover, it is false to say that the country needs more oil to keep prices low, when the market is already saturated. In fact, prices have been skewed by investors who have perverted the energy futures market and the price of fuel has been kept artificially high because the U.S. has insufficient refining capacity.	PN 04
Edward Gulick	April 17, 2013	There is no Emergency Response Plan for how the inevitable spills will be addressed rapidly to minimize damage,...	RISK 05
Edward Harms	April 22, 2013	Dependence on foreign oil will not be fixed or solved by the implementation of a trans-U.S. pipeline when the oil could be refined much closer to home within the northern Midwest and Western states. We need to promote domestic oil production and refinement as a temporary solution in the necessary transition to renewable fuels. The Keystone XL project has the capability and likelihood to fail and catastrophically interrupt natural and economic processes across its expanse.	PN 02
Edward Harms	April 22, 2013	If the pipeline has the capability to ruin the livelihood of hundreds of thousands of agricultural workers and thousands of family and commercial farms in case of a rupture, how could it be logically supported?	RISK 09, LU 01, SO 12
Edward J Dietrich	April 22, 2013	I still dont get what it is the USA gets out of this. Were just a flow through from Canada to a shipping port, moving it to other countries. Makes no legitimate sense to me.	PN 07
Edward Katz	March 13, 2013	Approving the Keystone XL pipeline would directly enhance America's security, diminishing our dependence on unfriendly foreign oil states and strengthening our relationship with our next-door neighbor and longtime ally, Canada. With Keystone XL, our crude imports from Canada could reach 4 million barrels per day by 2020, twice the amount we now import from the Persian Gulf.	PN 10
Edward Lee	March 6, 2013	This Keystone Pipeline is the opposite direction of President Obama's calling for renewable energy sources.	PN 02

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Edward Mainland	April 17, 2013	Please note for the record that the EIS's assertion that "global warming is manageable" is absurd and laughable. According to scientists, we are on the verge of serious global climate disruption, the rapidity of which is virtually unprecedented in geological history. If we don't take action now, the prospect of a runaway global heat surge and irreversible climate change are very real. This one statement takes the Department's EIS it out of the area of reasonable discourse and into the area of irresponsible, venal and absurd denial of reality.	CLIM 14
Edward Matthews	April 10, 2013	[I urge you to put our health and climate above oil industry profits and give the Keystone XL an in-depth environmental review] (part of the form letter, however the following wouldn't make sense without the bracketted text), including how it will affect our ability to continue to use the Ogallala Aquifer for irrigating extensive and otherwise arid areas of several states in the southwest.	WRG 01
Edward R Williams	April 22, 2013	Also almost all the people who will get jobs from the pipeline will not be Nebraskans they will be people from ststes where they actually have a oil industry.	SO 03
Edward Schreiber	March 6, 2013	the Keystone XL Pipeline would be an environmental disaster, not just for endangered species who would be more endangered due to the pipeline	ACK
Edward Schreiber	April 18, 2013	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/18/opinion/the-keystone-pipeline-fight-is-not-over.html?_r=0">http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/18/opinion/the-keystone-pipeline-fight-is-not-over.html?_r=0</a> I would call your attention to the New York Times editorial in today's edition written by Mary Pipher entitled "Lighting a Spark On the High Plains."	REF
Edward Vaughn	April 13, 2013	The destruction to the environment when it is extracted.	ACK
Edward Vaughn	April 13, 2013	We need solar, wind and tidal power, not more poisonous and ecologically destructive oil, especially not tar sands oil from Canada.	PN 02
Edward Vaughn	April 13, 2013	The lack of any functioning clean-up mechanisms.	RISK 08
Edward Wolf	April 22, 2013	Climate: There is no longer any doubt that greenhouse gas emissions contribute to warming of the global atmosphere, warming of the oceans, ocean acidiciation, and the unmistakable evidence of weather destabilization from around the world. From megadrought to superstorms, we are living the reality of a destabilized climate. Facing this reality, every decision we make must contribute less carbon per unit of energy produced. Tar sands oil fails this test, and is an inappropriate fuel choice.	CLIM 14
Edward Wolf	April 22, 2013	Jobs: The construction jobs associated with building Keystone XL are short-lived. The permanent jobs associated with operating Keystone XL may be as few as 20 (according to a State Department estimate). The short-term benefit to U.S. job growth will be ephemeral; the long-term benefit to U.S. employment will be negligible. The Keystone XL pipeline is unnecessary to the recovery of the U.S. economy.	SO 02

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Edwin Dennis	March 11, 2013	Please stop this nightmare before it's too late. The benefits of this project are negligible. Gas prices won't come down as a result of this pipeline, and few long-term jobs will be created.	PN 05
Edwin Kessler	March 10, 2013	I surely don't understand your State Dept. Why does its latest report on the Keystone XL pipeline completely overlook the effects of tar sand extraction on climate? And there is the problem represented by the obliteration of boreal forest!	CLIM 06
Edwin L Barber Iii	April 15, 2013	I am reluctantly concluding that current technology is not adequate to control the risks from the tar sands pipeline, and that the benefits aren't worth it. The consequences of non-approval may also have been oversold, since the Canadians are reported to have admitted that a US rejection will slow the project -- rather than simply diverting output to other export markets. At a minimum, this thing needs to be delayed until the evidence of controllable risk is much more convincing.	RISK 05, PN 06
Eihway Su	March 15, 2013	health hazards of gas are well known that are contributing to the deaths and suffering by our use of oil.	ACK
Eileen Bill	April 3, 2013	It is hard to believe that we are knowingly spreading a pipe across this country - pipes that have been shown to leak - (see the latest in Arkansas!!!) and crossing near our last reserve of clean water.	RISK 23
Eileen Brennan-porter	March 11, 2013	The devastation to the Canadian landscape is tremendous, destroying thousands of acres of critical habitat for migratory birds, caribou, wolves and too many other species we share this land with to mention.	CU 02
Eileen Drenikowski	April 9, 2013	Please continue to use the oil sources that currently exist until clean energy technology and its sources are developed.	ALT 01
Eileen Gayder	April 13, 2013	Again we are reminded that tar sands will not help our energy security. Keystone XL is almost assuredly an export pipeline that would send oil through America, not to America -- its destination refineries export 60% of their products. Furthermore, top scientists say the tar sands are "game over" for the climate -- and the Pentagon has routinely identified climate change as a threat to our national security. Right	PN 05
Eileen Goldman	March 20, 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. To be able to ship oil with the consistency of peanut butter, you have to add some very toxic chemicals like benzene just to get it to flow.</li> <li>3. The added chemicals are very toxic- they are known carcinogens and hormone disrupters</li> <li>4. There have already been a number of spills in other pipelines carrying this type of oil</li> <li>5. This dense tar-like oil does not float, making cleanup of any spill near to impossible</li> </ol>	RISK 12
Eileen Goldman	March 20, 2013	Despite TransCanada's assertion that more than half a million jobs will be created, the State Department concludes that only 42,100 temporary jobs will occur, and only 35 permanent jobs	SO 02

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Eileen Goldman	March 20, 2013	The area potentially affected by a spill in the Keystone XL includes the Ogallala Aquifer. The regions overlying this aquifer are some of the most productive for ranching cattle and for growing corn, wheat and soybeans	WRG 01
Eileen Isham	April 2, 2013	THIS IS 2013. Perhaps you have not noticed a bit of CLIMATE CHANGE, obscene climate change. PLEASE, we all need to take care of this Planet Earth before it is too late. I know cancer rings a bell in your family as it does in mine, only one obscenity that is a result of filthy air and water. PLEASE STOP THE PIPELINE.	ACK
Eileen Osmond	April 3, 2013	Beyond the effects on our climate, this dangerous pipeline could also poison the water supply of millions of Americans.	WRG 01, CLIM 14
Eileen Wernsdorfer	April 17, 2013	For the National Interest and the future of our country and our planet, I urge you to reject this pipeline.	PN 08
Eisberg, John F.	April 22, 2013	Our country gains little in return for the huge negatives and the risk of damage from this pipeline. Few long-term jobs will be created for Americans, and there is no guarantee that the oil will increase American energy independence, as it will likely be shipped from Texas to the world market, and possibly even to our competitors.	PN 05
Eisberg, John F.	April 22, 2013	Full development of the Canadian tar sands and the carbon that will be released by the burning of that oil will doom our planet to a climate unsustainable to human life. The EIS disregards the oil industry consensus that this pipeline would make the difference in allowing the tar sands to be fully exploited, and the extent to which shipment of that oil to a seaport is presently limited by the lack of cost-effective transportation. The EIS ignores the effect on climate change and ocean acidification that will result from the burning of the significant quantities of additional tar sands oil that the pipeline would carry, the very dirty extraction process, and the removal of native forests to access the oil.	PN 06
Eisberg, John F.	April 22, 2013	The EIS also downplays the potential for a spill along the pipeline. TransCanada's first Keystone pipeline spilled 14 times in the first year of operation, and now there is the spill in Arkansas. The spill of tar sands oil into the Kalamazoo River in Michigan illustrates how devastating a spill might be as, several years later, it has not been possible to clean the river, due to the unique properties of this oil. The new pipeline route still crosses vital aquifers and hundreds of waterways.	RISK 13, RISK 08, RISK 26, WRS 04
Elaine	April 10, 2013	Why do you not use the EPA to find conclusive evidence that there will be no harm done to this earth and life effected by this pipeline?	ACK
Elaine Barlow	April 22, 2013	Members of congress who won their election with campaign funding from pro oil, Coal or natural gas fracking corporations, should not be deciding the future well being of our environment. This is clearly a conflict of interest.	PRO 01

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Elaine Barton	March 14, 2013	Tar sands are dirty and it's all going to be exported to China, who has terrible, terrible air quality. This will only add to a devastating health crisis. Beijing is frequently in the 300 range in pollution and has been as high as 700. No one can go outside without \$70 filtering masks. Over 100 cities in China rate in the 300 range. California, Oregon and Washington State are all having difficulty meeting air quality standards because the pollution is drifting across the Pacific.	ACK
Elaine Barton	March 26, 2013	There are over 100 cities in China whose air quality is in the 300 range. Shanghai has been as high as in the 700's. Los Angeles, on a bad day, is in the 20's. The states of California, Oregon and Washington have some difficulty meeting EPA standards under the clean air act because China's air drifts across the Pacific.	ACK
Elaine Barton	March 26, 2013	The environmental degradation to the land, the potential of leaks and contamination of potable water, it is all too high a price to pay	RISK 07
Elaine Becker	April 4, 2013	As the Arkansas spill shows, NO PIPELINE EVER BUILT IS LEAK PROOF! You can NOT trust Big Oil to protect the environment or worker safety. This is simply not worth the risk to farmlands, drinking water and people's health.	PN 05
Elaine Becker	April 5, 2013	Time and again, Big Oil has proven that you can NOT trust them to protect the environment or worker safety! It's not worth the risks to drinking water, farmlands or public health.	RISK 07
Elaine Becker	April 11, 2013	The current spill in Arkansas shows how inadequate the response is to spills.	RISK 08
Elaine Bernarding	March 18, 2013	The pipeline does not qualify for eminent domain	LEG 02
Elaine Bernhardt	April 22, 2013	It is far better to use the Sandhills to an energy advantage like they are doing near Ainsworth with the wind farm.	PN 02
Elaine Betoncourt	April 4, 2013	In addition to that, the probable harm (based on previous pipeline construction) will poison water sources and destroy arable lands.	ACK
Elaine Betoncourt	April 4, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline has the potential for dooming the planet to levels of carbon emissions that will be irreversible.	CLIM 14
Elaine Betoncourt	April 4, 2013	Furthermore, jobs will be in the hands of those who already have ample work, and the pipeline will potentially create very few new jobs for local folks.	SO 03
Elaine Cummings	April 4, 2013	We all need to go to the source, in Canada, to view the ungodly destruction of original lands now being destroyed. Unreal! I have relatives up there who are dead-set against this project, as well. They are shocked by the terrible damage being inflicted in their country as these "sands" are dug up and processed.	ACK
Elaine Hultegren	April 7, 2013	The State Department's report lies about its environmental impact and there are rumors that this sham document will be used to approve this climate killing pipeline.	ACK

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Elaine Irwin	March 14, 2013	We own a small environmental management company which 50% of our business comes from the oil & gas industry and we have been hanging by a thread to stay in existence since 2009- Approving the Pipeline would give ourselves and many many others the opportun	SO 07
Elaine Kelly	April 15, 2013	Oil can be shipped via train in double walled rail cars. Millions of barrels have already been shipped via train. It is safer and provides permanent jobs. It's impossible to fight climate change while simultaneously investing in the dirtiest, most carbon-intensive fossil fuels on the planet.	ALT 04
Elaine Kruse	April 22, 2013	It is irresponsible to allow this pipeline through the United States, only to have the oil shipped elsewhere.	PN 07
Elaine Oehmich	March 28, 2013	INVEST IN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES, SUCH AS DO MANY OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.	ALT 01
Elaine Perkins	April 11, 2013	Our dependency on oil, whether by internal or external measures, continues to limit our practical use of natural resources such as wind and solar....	PN 03
Elaine Webster	March 19, 2013	As a citizen who has invested many thousands of personal dollars in solar roof panels in an effort to combat global warming and reduce carbon and fossil fuel emissions, it is overwhelmingly discouraging to see how big business can squash the efforts of regular people like me who recycle, use public transportation and change every day activities to be climate friendly.	CLIM 12
		The efforts of these big companies serve those who want the status quo to remain so they do not have to take responsibility for the earth's future health.	
Elaine Whittlesy	April 20, 2013	At least make Trans Canada prove that they have the technology developed to handle spills of tar sands crude.	RISK 08
Elaine Whittlesy	April 20, 2013	Beyond the effects on our climate, this dangerous pipeline would also put the water supply of millions of Americans at risk.	WRG 01
Elaisa Sanchez Gosnell	March 23, 2013	the SEIS fails to: ... account for the full life-cycle carbon pollution impacts of developing, transporting, refining and burning tar sands oil;	CLIM 05
Elaisa Sanchez Gosnell	March 23, 2013	the SEIS fails to: ... adequately address safety concerns, including the increased corrosion and clean-up risks posed by tar sands	RISK 11
Elaisa Sanchez Gosnell	March 23, 2013	... the SEIS fails to: examine the massive impacts to the boreal forest, its habitat and its wildlife that will result by enabling further tar sands development in Canada; ... protect sensitive wildlife habitat and natural resources along the pipeline route, in particular the Ogallala Aquifer and Sandhills region	WRG 01, CU 01

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Eleanor Hare	March 20, 2013	This pipeline would carry a very corrosive viscous material under pressure. As with all pipelines, there will be accidents. Accidents are more likely to happen because the material is under pressure. Accidents will be more damaging because of the corrosive material. Cleanup from accidents will be neither cheap nor complete.	RISK 11
Eleanor Kirby	April 16, 2013	It is the recent report [the SEIS] that gives an o.k. to the proposed Keystone pipeline, saying it's safe and don't worry about it --but then, guess what happened--the event in Mayflower Arkansas. The coincidence of these two events tells me that the state department is not looking out for the welfare of people and the future of the planet but is beholden to special interests.	PN 05
Eleanor Kraft	April 4, 2013	I am tired of watching my country become a third world country for most of the people and seeing the wealthy rule over all. This pipeline will make money for big oil and destroy life for the average person.	ACK
Eleanor R. Wagner	April 10, 2013	I urge you to consider that the report released by the State Department was prepared by contractors who have an interest in seeing the XL pipeline built. We need a truly objective voice speaking for the State Department on this matter.	PRO 01
Eleanor Saunders	April 16, 2013	the carbon footprint of the Keystone XL pipeline and finds that it will carry at least 181 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) each year, comparable to the tailpipe emissions from more than 37.7 million cars or 51 coal-fired power plants. That means that the pipeline is not in our national interest, nor in the planet's interest	PN 08
Eleanor Wynn	March 11, 2013	Vast tracts of virgin boreal forest are being destroyed to extract relatively small amounts of low grade crude oil ... The oil sands tailings are leaking into ground water in Canada, and the pipeline materials and construction are faulty	CU 02
Eleanor Wynn	March 11, 2013	This is just too big of a construction to run the whole length of the country and too subject to failure all along its route. ... We know that the pipeline leaks. It has already leaked. What is considered a "major" spill by the companies is very very large, whereas even a minor spill can be a disaster to a local area. ...	CU 17
Eleanor Wynn	March 11, 2013	This is just too big of a construction to run the whole length of the country and too subject to failure all along its route. We know that the pipeline leaks. It has already leaked. What is considered a "major" spill by the companies is very very large, whereas even a minor spill can be a disaster to a local area.	CU 17
Eleanor Wynn	March 11, 2013	People's properties are being seized by eminent domain; natural areas and personal rural homes are being ruined by passing this huge pipeline through them	LEG 02

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Eleanor Wynn	March 11, 2013	The oil is then to be sent via the pipeline out of the United States through the Gulf of Mexico. The United States will pay all of the environmental costs and receive no benefit. Therefore from a purely economic perspective it makes no sense. It does nothing for energy security and everything for oil company profits.	PN 05, PN 01
Eleanor Wynn	March 11, 2013	The recent environmental impact statement from the State Department was written by a contractor to TransCanada. This is not credible.	PRO 01
Eleanor Wynn	March 11, 2013	This is just too big of a construction to run the whole length of the country and too subject to failure all along its route.  We know that the pipeline leaks. It has already leaked. What is considered a "major" spill by the companies is very very large, whereas even a minor spill can be a disaster to a local area.	RISK 14
Eleanor Zue	April 22, 2013	Alberta tar sands oil is inherently dirty, and all the processes used to extract and prepare and transport and refine it add unconscionable toxic pollutants to air and groundwater which can not be adequately mitigated, and which are already destroying human and environmental health in a large area of northern Alberta.	CU 02
Eleanore Despina	March 7, 2013	The [EIS] is...inadequate...because it does not consider the entire life cycle of the oil that will be transported from Alberta to Galveston. It is not the carbon emissions from construction and operation of the pipeline itself that will be the death knell for large regions of our planet, but the extraction, transportation, refining and burning of the huge quantity of filthy tar sands "fuel". An analysis of this entire process, the life cycle of this material, must be done.	CLIM 05
Eleanore Raven-hamilton	April 13, 2013	We need to understand better the consequences of transporting this oil by pipeline or other means and the real costs of extracting the oil in the first place.	PN 06
Elias Acosta	April 2, 2013	Given that reality, the alternatives to Keystone XL do not offer the same environmental and economic benefits as the proposal. The alternatives to the project make the United States less secure, worse off economically, and more exposed to environmental and public safety risks.	ALT 09
Elias Acosta	April 2, 2013	With TransCanada's voluntary commitment to 57 special conditions for Keystone XL, conditions usually associated with a pipeline crossing a sensitive area, it is no exaggeration to say that the project will be the safest pipeline in the world. The extensive environmental review conducted by the State Department demonstrates that the Keystone XL project should be the preferred alternative in the Final EIS.	PD 05
Elias Acosta	April 2, 2013	If we fail to build this pipeline, the United States will miss tremendous job opportunities for construction workers at a time when the unemployment rate in construction industry is hovering around 16%.	SO 01

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Elisabeth Wheeler	April 8, 2013	The spills in the last couple of weeks show that this pipe line is a disaster waiting to happen, and that it isn't a matter if there will be leakage, but when will it happen.	RISK 14
Elise Ehrheart	March 3, 2013	At a time when the President and the nation have worked so hard in partnership to reduce these climate changing emissions over the last four years, why would you now erase those efforts with this extra dirty source of fuel?	CLIM 18
Elise Newman	April 17, 2013	...the latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete. It ... ignores the clear consensus among financial analysts and oil executives who agree Keystone XL will make the difference in tar sands development.	ACK
Elise Newman	April 17, 2013	...the latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete. It ... ignores its catastrophic impacts on our climate, ...	CLIM 12
Elise Newman	April 17, 2013	... the latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete. It ignores the pipeline's significant risk for toxic spills,...	RISK 07
Elise Rothman D'hauthuille	April 16, 2013	Help us decrease the US's dependence on oil by decreasing use.	ALT 02
Elise S	April 21, 2013	It will result in 35 permanent jobs? That's a joke. This isn't even going to bring down gas prices. The oil will be exported to foreign countries. We literally get no benefit and yet we're expected to take all the risk.	PN 05
Elissa Ellis	April 17, 2013	I...have to drive past this disaster [Mayflower] every single day on my way to work. I am disgusted by it. The smell is horrific. Children are getting sick from the toxic fumes. Is this the legacy you want to leave America? The dirtiest form of oil rushing through a massive pipeline that runs past aquifers that supply drinking water to millions of people? This simply cannot happen. It is NOT worth the risk!	RISK 07
Elizabeth & Stephen Carroll	April 5, 2013	the oil spill in Arkansas demonstrates the potential for severe damage to our water from this type of piped oil.	WRS 04, RISK 13
Elizabeth Adams	April 13, 2013	I want my representatives in government to support clean, safe energy solutions for our country's future, and to divest from unsafe carbon-intensive fossil fuels.	ALT 01
Elizabeth Bagdovitz	March 30, 2013	The Keystone XL tar sands pipeline has too many potential dangers to wildlife and the environment to be allowed to be built inside the United States.	PN 08
Elizabeth Barnum	April 2, 2013	There is no safe pipeline for the exceptionally corrosive nature of the bitumen from the Canadian tar sands, and despite what they may say, the corporations pushing for more of these pipelines for this substance do not know how to build pipelines that will not rupture, and they do not know how clean it up. There are already examples of this, such as the Kalamazoo River in Michigan.	RISK 14

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Elizabeth Bastian	April 13, 2013	As a physician I see not nearly enough publicity surrounding the health effects of the bitumen/diluent. These are both acute and long term after exposures. Until we have the technology to sense these spills and deal with them in an IMMEDIATE manner, we have no business allowing these huge pipelines. yes, the pipelines that are spilling are older, and I suspect newer ones may spill less frequently. But the volume would be much larger, and the response is more what I worry about. THis has been dismal so and I do not see anything improving, either in the ability to respond, nor the company attitudes towards their responsibility for public health.	RISK 30, RISK 18
Elizabeth Bradley	April 2, 2013	TransCanada has tried to downplay the risks of an oil spill, but they said the same thing about their last pipeline, which spilled 12 times in its first year of operation. Since this pipeline would run through America, a spill could contaminate important sources of drinking water, displace families from their homes, and jeopardize farmers and ranchers' way of life.	RISK 07
Elizabeth Breedlove	March 12, 2013	Promises to slow climate change are not being kept when the report on Keystone XL tar sands pipeline was prepared by industry consultants.	PRO 01
Elizabeth Catenacci	March 28, 2013	This project will provide few jobs after completion.....and we will be putting this country at risk simply to sell oil to other countries.	PN 07
Elizabeth Champagne	April 17, 2013	A new report that fully assesses the carbon footprint of the Keystone XL notes that its pipeline will carry at least 181 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) each year. This works out to adding more than 37.7 million cars—or 51 coal-fired power plants—annually.	ACK
Elizabeth Champagne	April 17, 2013	The State Department has issued an initial report on the Keystone XL pipeline project which meets the classic definition of a cover-up. The only "negligible" impact here is that of this report, which barely grazes the surface of the truth about the Keystone XL project's carbon emissions.	LEG 04
Elizabeth Cole	March 17, 2013	If you sign authorization for this pipeline, you will be adding drastically to the momentum climate change is gaining. PLEASE be the honorable person you are and say 'no'. (.....)	CLIM 18
Elizabeth Doxtator-Morenberg	April 22, 2013	Creating the Keystone XL pipeline will destroy what is left of the Ogallala aquifer. This aquifer is the bloodline for our farming and ranching industries. Destroy the aquifer, destroy the livelihood of your constituents.	WRG 01
Elizabeth F. Winborn	April 22, 2013	We have the technology and capability as Americans NOW to mass-develop alternative renewable forms of energy and improve our means of transportation. Create jobs by tapping into the alternative energy sector NOT DIRTY OIL from anywhere!	ALT 01

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Elizabeth Fine	April 21, 2013	Climate change is a serious problem that will be made exponentially worse by approving the Keystone Pipeline. Tar Sands oil produces far more carbon than conventionally drilled oil. The U.S. should be moving away from a fossil fuel economy as quickly as possible	CLIM 14, CLIM 05
Elizabeth Gallagher	April 22, 2013	Did you hear Broolyn News Team Wins Pulitzer, a non profit InsideClimate News, for their work on "The Dibit Disaste" Inside the Biggest Oil Spill you've NEVER HEARD OF, they investiated the million gallon spill of Canadian Tasr Sand oil into the Kalamazzo River in 2010. It broadened into the examination of national pipeline safety issues, and how unprepared the nation is for the impeding flood of Tar Sand oil. Recently we had the rupture of a pipe line in Arkansas possibly contaminating the Columbia River, with that information can we as a country afford to build the Keystone Pipeline?	RISK 14
Elizabeth Gonzalez	April 22, 2013	I believe [the DSEIS] to be incomplete until another scenario is added to the alternatives section which considers not building the Keystone Pipeline and no further development of the Canadian tar sands. I know that the United States has no control over Canadian companies, but the analysis is not complete without consideration of this scenario.	ALT 09
Elizabeth Gonzalez	April 22, 2013	The draft Environmental Impact Statement states that the impact on the climate will be negligible because the no action alternative assumes that the production and consumption of tar sands oil would remain unchanged. This is quite a large assumption to make considering the amount of greenhouse gas pollution that would be emitted from burning the tar sands and is resulting effect on our climate. It is my understanding that the no action alternative is meant to serve as a baseline/control measure, not as conjecture. Therefore I find it not only tremendously irresponsible to make this assumption but highly disingenuous.	ALT 09
Elizabeth Gonzalez	April 22, 2013	The dEIS states that measures would be put in place to prevent such a spill and that if one were to occur, procedures are in place to respond . However, the current spill of tar sands oil in Mayflower, Arkansas makes this plan highly suspect. It seems that the technology does not yet exist to adequately respond to a spill of tar sands oil.	RISK 08
Elizabeth Graser-lindsey	March 7, 2013	It is not in the national interest to allow environmental degradation[ to also destrroy]... cultural values of people associated with this area. Our deep values toward the earth are reflected in our actions and it has deep devastating impacts on our culture to disregard the earth just as crime is a disregard of people.	ACK
Elizabeth Graser-lindsey	March 7, 2013	It is NOT in the national interest to allow the Tar Sands pipeline, because [ it will increase greenhouse gas emissions and accelerate ecological disaster including drought, crop loss, water supplies loss, sea level rise etc.]	CLIM 17

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Elizabeth Graser-lindsey	March 7, 2013	It is not in the national interest for energy security to ignore the energy problems that the US faces with increasing gas prices and insufficient supplies to last beyond the coming decades. A short-sighted continuation of fossil fuel dependence works against the national interest in turning whole heartedly to alternative energy.	PN 04, PN 02
Elizabeth Ladd	March 6, 2013	This is the dirtiest oil of all with the biggest carbon footprint. We are already seeing the results of climate change. Let's not contribute to more for short term gain at the expense of viability of the planet and our productive country.	CLIM 05
Elizabeth Lamers	April 17, 2013	The aquifers that the pipeline will cross are too precious. With the droughts that have already happened in the Midwest the water supply will become increasingly more critical. Protecting water supplies is the most important thing. These supplies can not be replaced.	WRG 03
Elizabeth Lappo	March 28, 2013	Your actions must be consistent with the pledges you have made to support our breathing clean air for which will greatly reduce health costs and improve our economy	ACK
Elizabeth Marcus	March 29, 2013	The short and long term detrimental environmental impacts that will follow, if the US enables the mining of the Alberta Tar Sands by allowing the Keystone XL Pipeline to transverse our country, with little or no short or long term benefit to the people of the United States, should be enough reason to reject the pipeline. What long term interests of the citizens of the United States are served by allowing this toxic gash across our country?	PN 07
Elizabeth Mccloskey	April 5, 2013	Remember the even more destructive spill of tar sands "crude" in Michigan in 2010 - the one that destroyed Tallmadge Creek and significantly degraded (and maybe destroyed in the long run) the Kalamazoo River? That still has not been cleaned up enough, and the USEPA recently ordered Enbrige Energy (another Canadian tar sands oil exporter) to do additional cleaning. Millions have already been spent on the Michigan spill and clean-up, and millions more will be necessary to half-way return the area to pre-spill conditions.	RISK 13
Elizabeth Nachman	April 22, 2013	The pipeline's risk to water has not changed at all with the new route. It still crosses the Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer, and this was the reason that Gov. Heineman, Sen. Johanns and President Obama rejected the route the first time around.	WRG 06
Elizabeth Novich	April 22, 2013	The tar sands in the pipeline emit 2 to 3 times more carbon than refined oil, which would increase the rate of global climate change.	CLIM 05
Elizabeth Novich	April 22, 2013	TransCanada does not have to sell this oil to us, they can sell it to the highest bidder on the market.	PN 07
Elizabeth Novich	April 22, 2013	If they had American companies manufacture the pipeline parts, it would be economically beneficial for the U.S.; however, they plan on having the parts shipped from China.	SO 11

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ELIZABETH OHALLORAN	March 2, 2013	This pipeline, if continued [for work on it has already been done despite the fact it is no yet approved], will be a disaster, pure disaster, to this country, its people, and to the world.	PRO 01
Elizabeth Oliver	March 2, 2013	Not only does the project risk polluting the Ogalalla Reservoir (a risk we can not afford),	ACK
Elizabeth Oliver	March 2, 2013	The state department's draft assessment of the environmental consequences of the pipeline said any negative effects would be negligible? This is shocking! Anyone can see that's downright untrue.	ACK
Elizabeth Oliver	March 2, 2013	I sincerely hope you will stop this project immediately, and publicly state that the US government is making a move away from oil and private interests, and onto more sustainable solutions that benefit the public.	CLIM 18
Elizabeth Oliver	March 2, 2013	... it [Keystone pipeline] is also totally contrary to the development of much-needed alternative energy sources and more environmentally friendly policies at the national level.	PN 02
Elizabeth Owen	April 19, 2013	the oil produced will not actually alleviate our energy problems in the United States, as the oil processed in Houston will be sold to the highest bidder.	PN 07
Elizabeth Owen	April 19, 2013	given its repeated, recent history in handling tar sands spills in the United States, it seems obvious that Enbridge has not been able to manage its pipelines to prevent spills, but when spills occur, Enbridge's response has been totally inadequate, resulting in the continuing pollution of our most valuable resource: water!	RISK 14
Elizabeth Owen	April 19, 2013	-- it appears that Enbridge has misled Americans as to the number of U.S. citizens who would be hired to work on the pipeline and, once built, most of those jobs would be terminated.	SO 04
Elizabeth Peterson	March 21, 2013	We need the boreal forest to remain in tact!!!	CU 01
Elizabeth Phillips	March 10, 2013	The oil companies do not care what kind of environmental problems result from this pipeline- nor can we predict what environmental disasters will come in the future to our precious water and farming areas this pipeline will go through. It is not worth a few jobs for a year or two. Let Canada send the dirty oil across it's own land-not ours!	PN 05
Elizabeth Phillips	March 28, 2013	This oil is not ours-it belongs to Canada. And they do not care about the ecological damage putting in a pipeline will do to our country, our air and water. It is the dirtiest of oils. We do not need this pipeline that will only provide a few jobs for a few years. Please do no allow this to go through my state where it can cause irreparable harm to our water supply.	WRG 01, PN 05
Elizabeth Pitts	March 11, 2013	Climate change is among the most important issues of our time, and it is perhaps the most potentially devastating.	CLIM 14
Elizabeth Poole	March 11, 2013	We need to keep our focus on alternative energy solutions that do not destroy the environment or the soul of the people who inhabit the earth.	ALT 01

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Elizabeth Shope	April 9, 2013	How can we possibly even be considering the idea of approving a pipeline that would encourage the extraction of tar sands, which is polluting Alberta and where communities downstream for the tar sands are experiencing high rates of rare cancers?	CU 02
Elizabeth Skirving	April 13, 2013	The small number of potential jobs gained is not worth the ecological damage which, no matter all of the protestations, WILL happen.	PN 05
Elizabeth Spago	March 17, 2013	The pipeline renews our reliance on fossil fuels by supporting infrastructure that will depend on it	ACK
Elizabeth Surles	April 2, 2013	This project creates very few jobs in the long-term, does very little for increasing US oil supplies, and will create an unacceptable environmental risk.	PN 08
Elizabeth Watson	April 11, 2013	A clean energy future will create the jobs we need, and help restore the soul of our nation.	SO 05
Elizabeth Woodford	March 10, 2013	The jobs that would be created are only temporary...All of this oil which takes so very much energy to extract and purify would be shipped overseas.	SO 04, PN 07
Elizabeth Woodworth	April 9, 2013	For the economy to work, people need the truth so alternatives to oil can generate jobs.	SO 05
Elizabeth Zimmerli	April 22, 2013	The United States government has spent \$8 billion dollars over the last four years to support climate research across 13 federal agencies (including the State Department). This research has been compiled into The National Climate Assessment. This assessment warns that staying on our current fossil fuel energy course will result in the worst-case scenario predicted. It says, "... climate change threatens human health and well-being in many ways, including impacts from increased extreme weather events, wildfire, decreased air quality, diseases transmitted by insects, and threats to food and water security. Some of these health impacts are already underway in the U.S." Knowing this, approval of the Keystone XL pipeline would not only disregard our government's own science, it would be wrong.	CLIM 14
Ellen Barfield	April 12, 2013	The pipeline will cross more than 1,000 water bodies across 3 states and 875 miles, threatening drinking water for people, farms, and ranches with a devastating tar sands spill.	ACK
Ellen Bell	April 22, 2013	TransCanada has tried to downplay the risks of an oil spill, but they said the same thing about their last pipeline, which spilled 12 times in its first year of operation.	RISK 26
Ellen Campbell	April 22, 2013	I am totally against permitting a Canada company to carry toxic tar sands above our Nebraska aquifer.	ACK
Ellen Campbell	April 22, 2013	I see no benefit to Nebraska or the U.S. other than some temporary jobs. Once the pipeline is completed, those jobs will be gone. And the final product is not planned for cheap sale in the U.S. It will be sold to the highest bidder, likely a foreign country.	PN 07

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Ellen Davidson	April 15, 2013	Sometimes simpler measures, like conservation of energy and developing a more sustainable lifestyle, are the ones that will actually work. I believe we should be investing in those, and cleaning up the messes we've already made -- not adding to our potential future environmental disasters.	PN 02
Ellen Eames	March 12, 2013	The Draft Supplemental Impact Statement for the Keystone Pipeline is deficient, because it fails to account for the cradle to grave needs of a transport system involving hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as well as CERCLA.	LEG 05
Ellen Eames	March 12, 2013	When (not if) the Keystone Pipeline degrades sufficiently so that it is no longer serviceable, what is the plan? What mitigation efforts will be made at the end of keystone pipeline's expected lifespan?	PD 02
Ellen Eames	March 12, 2013	When the Draft SEIS says that the risk of oil spill is low or extremely improbable, they rely upon data which is not representative of the pipeline's entire lifespan. It is quite probable that the statistics fail to include sufficient numbers of aged pipeline infrastructure, and only include newer pipelines which have yet to exceed their expected lifespan.	RISK 13
Ellen F Heath	March 7, 2013	The jobs that it will create appear to be temporary ones that will not impact our unemployment problem.	SO 01
Ellen Goldin	April 15, 2013	We do not have any real safeguards against the damage...	RISK 21
Ellen Hansen	April 15, 2013	I need to add that the public hearing held in Austin, TX on this issue in prior years was the most blatant sham of a hearing I have ever seen, and I worked in government for more than 30 years as well as having attended a few public hearings in Texas's state government. I think there is some corruption in the State Department on Tar Sands. That is relevant too, to what some people are saying...which is that the President is listening to poor advice on Tar Sands.	PRO 06
Ellen Kenney	April 16, 2013	Precious water is wasted and contaminated when used to extract the bitumen from the soil.	CU 07
Ellen Malone	March 10, 2013	Let's invest in solar, wind energy and natural gas.	PN 02
Ellen Malone	March 10, 2013	Why take a chance on leakage into the aquifer and land beneath the surface from leakage that will inevitably occur	WRG 01, RISK 24
Ellen Mass	April 9, 2013	We need alternative energy as you have so eloquently stated in your books and speeches.	PN 02
Ellen Maxfield	March 30, 2013	The impacts of future energy development without the benefit of meaningful research - true hard science - is reckless and unwise.	LEG 04

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Ellen Mork	April 2, 2013	Beyond this, recent stock reports tell us the project is no longer economically feasible because the profit margins have narrowed too much.  No jobs for Americans, no oil either, it all goes to China because it is too toxic for us. A bad deal all around.	PN 05
Ellen Oltman Kellner	April 14, 2013	The pipeline will run straight down the heart of the country, over the Oglalla aquifer, which provides drinking water for 2 million people and 30% of irrigation water used in the entire US (imagine an oil spill like the one in Arkansas )	WRG 01
Ellen Sandbeck	April 1, 2013	And as far as the sulfuric acid rain goes, I guess we will just have to learn to make do without fish, frogs, salamanders, and trees, but as long as the oil companies are making a profit, we're happy, right?	ACK
Ellen Sandbeck	April 1, 2013	How do I explain to my children and future grandchildren why our country, the most powerful country in the world, couldn't manage to think and plan for our energy future in an innovative, sustainable way, as are ALL OTHER FIRST WORLD COUNTRIES?	PN 03
Ellen Sandbeck	April 1, 2013	Your report states that this pipeline would not be more "prone to failure than pipeline systems carrying conventional crude oils." Well! I'm sure that we are all breathing a great sigh of relief about the integrity of crude oil pipelines as we idly peruse media reports about crude oil flowing down the streets and across the yards of residents of Mayflower, Arkansas.	RISK 14
Ellen Valentine	April 11, 2013	It doesn't matter who we are, how much money we earn, borrow or steal; every single person needs a clean environment to live healthy lives. Please consider investing your political sway in SOLAR ENERGY. I know it's fraught with problems now in its early stages, but so was every other conventional form of energy when it first started out. Please be a leader in sending the message to big oil that there IS another way and we don't want harmful oil spills spoiling our dwindling natural places.	PN 02
Ellenaugustine	April 21, 2013	Keystone would run 7 times more corrosive oil through the pipeline than the pipe which burst in Mayflower, Arkansas. Keystone One has had over 30 spills in several states since it went online in 2010.	RISK 14
Ellery Akers	April 1, 2013	Top scientists have estimated greenhouse gas emissions from this type of project are almost 20 percent higher than from other oil sources.	CLIM 05
Ellery Akers	April 1, 2013	This XL pipeline is "going backwards" on climate change, will endanger our clean water, and will cut down forests, kill wildlife and ruin wilderness.	CLIM 14
Ellery Akers	April 1, 2013	I would call for an unbiased report that would be drafted by water and soil scientists as well as experts on global warming.	PRO 01

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Ellery Akers	April 1, 2013	In my opinion, the environmental impact report for the XL pipeline is flawed and misleading and undermined by a conflict of interest, since experts who helped draft it have ties to TransCanada and the Keystone pipeline.	PRO 01
Ellery Akers	April 1, 2013	The current pipeline has leaked 14 times, and I believe it's just too risky: leaks would endanger our drinking water and soils.	RISK 26
Ellery Akers	April 1, 2013	I'm writing to ask you to reject the Keystone Pipeline, which will provide almost no benefits and endanger the drinking water of millions of Americans who rely on the Ogallala Aquifer.	WRG 01
Ellery Akers	April 1, 2013	The toll on agricultural irrigation--about 20 percent of which comes from the Ogallala Aquifer area--would be enormous in case of a leak.	WRG 01
Elmer Forbath	April 5, 2013	We should use wind, solar and tidal power to create electricity, as well as fuel our cars and heat our homes:  One wind turbine can power 200 homes. Its electricity can separate lake or ocean water into hydrogen and oxygen; Hydrogen can heat our homes, fuel our cars and planes. Since burning hydrogen produces only WATER as a byproduct, it will NOT add to global warming.	ALT 01
Elmer Forbath	April 5, 2013	If humans continue to add carbon, in all its forms, to our air and water, we may quickly pass a point of no return. Runaway global warming could soon become irreversible. We risk the very survival of all life on this planet!	CLIM 14
Elmyra Lewiski	March 10, 2013	Without this rejection of Keystone XL, our civilization is at risk. If you care about your descendents, then for God's sake, reject Keystone XL regardless of the many pressures from the greedy, inhuman Big businesses pushing you to destroy our Earth. Think of the consequences, not what the greedy businesses are trying to push down our throats. This is the moment in time that is critical.	ACK
Elna Otter	March 27, 2013	My issue... is climate change. I believe the scientists who tell us that Keystone XL and the Alberta tar sands development mean game over for the climate. We need to get rid of coal and other fossil fuels.	CLIM 14
Elsa Ashelford	April 22, 2013	We dont know that a leak will never happen and if or when it does it will be devastating.	RISK 09
Elsa Culler	April 21, 2013	Furthermore, they have not made a convincing argument that the pipeline will have significant economic benefits to the United States. Even if the Keystone XL pipeline could be operated safely and provide economic benefits, its goal of making the transport and sale of fossil fuels easier is unconscionably reckless in light of the accelerated occurrence of disasters related climate change.	PN 05, CLIM 14

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Elsa Culler	April 21, 2013	TransCanada has not sufficiently demonstrated their ability to build a pipeline that can safely transport the extremely crude and hazardous tar sands oil without spills, nor have they demonstrated an ability to promptly detect spills and restore the surrounding environment.	RISK 14
Elsie Pettit	April 9, 2013	I just read this morning that there were serious falsifications in the so-called "environmental review" conducted by Environmental Resources Management.	PRO 01
Elsie Vail	April 11, 2013	It is my understanding that there would be little benefit from the pipeline for the U S and lots of potential for serious problems.	PN 05
Ely Konen	April 22, 2013	Energy independence is important, lets invest on the future, lets invest in renewable energy.	PN 02
Elysabeth Williamson	April 15, 2013	Please put our tax money, time and effort into exploring new and sustainable renewable energy resources.	ALT 01
Elyse Towey	April 22, 2013	It is utter insanity to think that allowing the Keystone XL pipeline to be built across the middle of our country is a good idea. How can we take the chance of polluting our water tables and subjecting our rivers and land to ruin in order to benefit the pockets of a few?	WRS 02
Elyzabeth Silvah	April 4, 2013	Hydrogen Fuel Cells, electric motors, Solar pyramids of electrolyzers ionizing H2O. We must purify Earth's water instead of continuing to destroy our biosphere. HFC pyramids could replace nuclear & coal power plants... along the global pyramid grid dimensions, pyramids the size 1/60th of the distance from north pole to south.	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 1, 2013	The tar sands oils are the dirtiest on earth and extraction will have a tremendous effect on global warming because of denuding the Canadian tundra, the energy required to extract this oil, waste energy released into the environment, energy required to dispose of the waste and the toxic nature of the waste itself.	CLIM 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 1, 2013	It's hard for me to see how an objective group of people looked into this matter. Seems like you found "see no evil" and "hear no evil." I think your assessment of the KXL pipeline is myopic and influenced by assumptions whispered (and repeated endlessly) by cheerleaders of this program.	LEG 04
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 1, 2013	this oil is not going to help our economy but will use our refinery capacity, pollute our environment, leave us the waste extracted to deal with and is already sold to China and other foreign interests.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 1, 2013	It isn't economically feasible for Canada to dig to the water's edge to take the tar sands east or west if it can't take them south to the US. I think your assumption that tar sands would leave the ground no matter what is erroneous.	PN 11
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 1, 2013	Piping highly abrasive tar sands oil through our heartland is insanity because it is not if a leak occurs but when a leak is caused by the high metal erosion of this product.	RISK 14

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 2, 2013	For the United States to allow a foreign country to use our land for something that will only benefit their country, investors, banks, and then not benefit from the end product is totally unthinkable.	PN 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 2, 2013	[Keystone pipeline will] end dependence on conflict oil...	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 2, 2013	We should give the go ahead for the Keystone pipeline because it will lower energy prices	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 2, 2013	...[Keystone pipeline will] generate jobs and cash for the American and Canadian economies.	SO 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 4, 2013	For the benefit of safe air, water and earth please do not allow this pipeline to continue.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	5. It betrays our future, and the future of the planet, for the proverbial thirty pieces of silver.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	3. It will encourage global warming and promote negative environmental values, those on which the future of our children depend, both by the final use of the oil (its burning) and by its destruction of boreal forests in Canada.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	Climate effects will be much less than any oil transport overland.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	Our son and his family live in Canada. For years, they have informed us about the destruction that has been caused by the extraction of oil from the sands of Northern Alberta. We've seen accounts of this ourselves when visiting with our son.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	The long term environmental impact will be terrible!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Please protect us and think of our grandchildren.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	What about Air quality... protection do we have	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	, we need to ramp up our investments in environmentally positive, alternative energy sources like wind and solar	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	The XL Pipeline is unnecessary. We should be phasing out fossil fuel and encouraging alternative fuels.	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	I do not agree that the Keystone XL pipeline is "unlikely to have a substantial impact" on the tar sands or climate change.	CLIM 13
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	The land is burial grounds for the native Americans	CR 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	This Pipe is to be constructed through the most ugly beautiful and beguiling land	LU 02

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	1. The jobs it will provide are neither substantial in number nor long-term in length. 2. The cost of extracting the oil from the Alberta tar sands and then of refining it is greater than the economic benefit the additional oil offers.	PN 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	Reports say that the tarsands oil to be transported by the XL pipeline will be shipped from the Gulf of Mexico to China.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	Even though a recent State Department report states the pipeline is "unlikely to have substantial impact," this does not mean that: a.) a substantial impact is not impossible; and, b.) there will be no impact.	PN 09
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	It is bad environmentally. Spills happen. Pipelines leak or burst.	RISK 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	It will have a significantly great ecologically destructive impact if there is a spill!	RISK 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	There are things in life that cannot be cleaned up or undone. Among these are the real dangers and damages to land, the ecology and successive generations.	RISK 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	This pipeline will cause more economic damage when it breaks than benefits.	RISK 09, PN 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	variation in temperature from -30 below zero to 130 fe, rough terrain there is including mountains....Also two important items no body wants to discuss are the Earthquakes that are prone in this country and making repairs if the pipe ruptures. How do you make repairs at -30 below at 12,000 ft up -	RISK 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	migration paths for numerous species	WI 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	What about the water what protection do we have	WRG 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 6, 2013	This pipeline will substantially reduce water from the environment on its way south. Kansas, Oklahoma, and other plains states are already suffering from drought.	WRG 03
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 7, 2013	There is NO GOOD outcome to letting this pipeline go through. And all the propaganda about jobs, no spills, no harm to our water in the future is just that propaganda..	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 7, 2013	Construction of the Keystone Pipeline will facilitate the use of tar sands to supplement the energy supply of the world. That would add to the pollution of our atmosphere and further hinder our efforts to halt Climate Change	CLIM 13
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 7, 2013	building a pipeline often with imported pipe and materials for the purpose of enabling export of this oil to world markets offers no justification whatsoever for approval.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 7, 2013	Why was the report written by companies with a conflict of interest?? No lessons learned from the previous study by a company that works with Transcanada?	PRO 01

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 8, 2013	I am very concerned about climate change. If the United States allows the KXL pipeline to cross our land, we are encouraging the further development of fossil fuels and destruction of an extremely important carbon sink, the Alberta Boreal Forests.	CLIM 06
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 8, 2013	Mining the Alberta tar sands is also destroying the air, water and soil that provide the Native Canadian people with their sustenance.	CU 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 11, 2013	The oil extracted from tar sands is more carbon intensive and toxic than that obtained by other methods.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 11, 2013	The US is already using less oil. Going now with tar sands oil would undermine its commitment to confronting climate change.	CLIM 18
		<p>The Keystone XL Pipeline Environmental Impact Statement is an inadequate basis on which to base approval of the pipeline because it does not consider the entire life cycle of the oil that will be transported from Alberta to Galveston. It is not the carbon emissions from construction and operation of the pipeline itself that will be the death knell for large regions of our planet, but the extraction, transportation, refining and burning of the huge quantity of filthy tar sands “fuel”. An analysis of this entire process, the life cycle of this material, must be done.</p> <p>It is ridiculous to review just a small part of the process – the building and operation of the pipeline - and declare that there is no impact on climate change. Though the 3.19 million metric tons per year of CO2 to be emitted in operating the pipeline, annually, is not an insignificant amount, it is only a small part of the total emissions of the extraction, transportation, refining and burning process.</p> <p>Right now, Alberta Tar Sands exploration is limited by its inability to get this dirty material out of Canada. This is for the best. The State Department is not doing its job of protecting Americans if allows this dirty material to be disseminated through the world, causing us to reach 450 parts per million of carbon in the atmosphere, an irreversible tipping point for our climate.</p> <p>Research has shown that the global average temperature will rise eleven degrees Fahrenheit, causing huge increased population pressure on Northern regions, greatly increased violent weather patterns that will destroy U.S. businesses along all the coasts, and massive poverty as a result of these changes. The petty mitigation measures encouraged by the EIS will do nothing to stop the damage that the life cycle of the Tar Sands oil will create.</p>	
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 11, 2013		LEG 04, CLIM 05

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 11, 2013	The security of the nation depends on protecting and conserving our natural resources, which run the risk of damage from pipeline leaks and savaging of the natural environment to extract the oil and build the line.	RISK 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 11, 2013	The bulk of the oil would be shipped overseas. The number of jobs that would be generated are modest and of short duration, but 1 or 2 years.	SO 04
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 12, 2013	construction of the pipeline could create tens of thousands of jobs and contribute billions of dollars to the U.S. economy in the form of salaries, materials, services, and other local economic activity. At a time of high unemployment, U.S. economic instability and global unrest, the Keystone XL pipeline would bring the economic activity and energy security the United States desperately needs...	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 12, 2013	This is a very vital part of making our nation energy independent and free from any of the Middle East oil imports. Canada is and always has been a very dependable ally. We need to have this pipeline for the benefit of both countries.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 13, 2013	I believe that this oil will reduce our fuel prices. I recommend to everyone, so everyone can be happy that a pipeline from Canada to an existing refinery on our Northern boarder be put in. If these refineries are too small, we must build another refinery at the northern boarder away from any coastal areas just in case of any flooding. By building another refinery, this will produce more jobs for the american people and create more taxable revenue for the IRS.	ALT 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 13, 2013	The northern leg of TransCanada's proposed pipeline must be thoroughly reviewed for all its impacts, especially the accelerating effect it would have on climate change.	CLIM 12
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 13, 2013	This pipeline will not: make us energy independent, This pipeline will not let the market move to efficiency. This pipeline will not bring us clean longterm jobs.	PN 09
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 13, 2013	More importantly approval would strengthen our energy security and deepen our partnership with Canada, creating tens of thousands of jobs and billions of dollars to our depressed economy which we now desperately need	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 14, 2013	The tar sands oil has been found to produce more co2 than conventional oil. The levels of co2 are rising, the ice loss in both the Arctic and Antarctic is proved to be beyond levels predicted by leading climatologist's former studies.	CLIM 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 15, 2013	the State Department denied a border crossing permit for reasons that had nothing to do with the border crossing itself.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 15, 2013	I urge you to not allow the Keystone pipeline to be built. We have to do everything possible to head off climate change for the sake of our children, grandchildren and the earth and its inhabitants. We need to use and develop alternative energy sources and get off of fossil fuels.	PN 02

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 15, 2013	We do not need this pipe line stretching across our Prairie and heartland. Please cease any further construction or plans to move crude oil in this way . This Nation needs to spend money rebuilding our infastructure	PN 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 15, 2013	Approving Keystone XL will also result in an immidiate increase in jobs due to pipeline consturction plus addtional increase in income to American companies from sales/rentals of construction supplies and equipment.	SO 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 16, 2013	If we cannot trust the air we breathe, get sickened from the water we drink and the food we eat, then what is the use of cheap oil?	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 16, 2013	hanging to a cleaner and more efficient energy today would simply create more jobs and a healthier environment	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 16, 2013	The refining of this petroleum will contribute to lessening the air quality in the Gulf area.	CU 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 16, 2013	Its source - who was paid to write the report - is suspect	PRO 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 16, 2013	Tar sands are very dirty and any spills from the pipeline with be exceedingly damaging.	RISK 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 17, 2013	The U.S. needs to depend on renewable energy, not the same old expensive dirty pollutants.	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 17, 2013	The Keystone XL ('KXL') Tar Sands Pipeline is a "CLIMATE CATASTROPHE!" The 'KXL' is critical to enabling a rapid expansion of tar sands syncrude production in the Canadian province of Alberta, and that will SEVERELY UNDERMINE our efforts to cut carbon pollution	CLIM 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 17, 2013	[Also, according to the U.S. Department of State, the 'KXL' will directly create only around "3,900" temporary construction jobs. After completion, the pipeline's operation will only support roughly 35 permanent and 15 temporary jobs, with "negligible socioeconomic impacts.	SO 04
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 17, 2013	FOSTER GREATER ENERGY INDEPENDENCE; CREATE MEANINGFUL, PERMANENT, AND WELL-PAYING "'GREEN-COLLAR' EMPLOYMENT" (already discussed); SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE OUR OVERALL "CARBON FOOTPRINT"	SO 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 18, 2013	A thorough environmental review has been done and is now completed, that removes doubt about the viability and environmental protection standards built into the pipeline process.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 18, 2013	Even tho the SEIS report says go ahead, it contains important info about the huge damage to the environment and the negative impact to climate change.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 18, 2013	Get rid of all the bureaucratic BS and let's get going.	ACK

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 18, 2013	SAY NO to further oil development and YES to Alternative and Renewable Energy Development and make US free of fossil fuel use!	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 18, 2013	uilding the KXL pipeline would result in perhaps a short-term gain, but will surely cause environmental devastation that will affect our children and grandchildren. ...the danger during the extensive treatment of this dirty type of crude sludge released by the 'sands' to the Louisiana coast only to ship this product overseas...it it a foul prospect that is of value ONLY to the moneyed oil corporations that will not shoulder the burden of the damage that is inevitable in a project of this nature and size.	CLIM 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 18, 2013	A spill from this pipeline could very well make the Gulf Coast spill look like a drop in the bucket.	RISK 18
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 18, 2013	From the massive quantities needed to extract the crude from the 'sands' to the possible desecration of the Ogallala, Salt Fork, Garber-Wellington, Vamoosa-Ada, Rush Springs and Antlers Aquifers to name just the largest in Oklahoma ( <a href="http://www.owrb.ok.gov">http://www.owrb.ok.gov</a> ) and the rivers and creeks this pipeline endangers during construction and the leaks (not if but when) that happen during the lifetime of this structure the danger to the water that sustains the breadbasket of our country is unimagineable.	RISK 24, CU 07, WRG 01, WRS 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 19, 2013	Destroying thousands of acres of forest area in Alberta, with the potential of devastating spills as it traverses the pipeline, it is imperative the Keystone Pipeline not be approved and we put our energies and resources into further developing renewable sources of energy.	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 19, 2013	The Life Cycle Analysis of GHG emissions (discussed in Executive Summary Section ES.5.5.2) is entirely inadequate. If hypothetical possibilities- such as “approval or denial of the proposed Project is unlikely to have a substantial impact on the rate of development in the oil sands” are to be included in the SEIS, then the likely positive impact of this precedent setting tar sands project on other fossil fuel extraction proposals must be included in the GHG impact of the approval of the tar sands project. Development of the tar sands will encourage the development of other environmentally damaging fossil fuel project. The “life cycle analysis” of those projects should be considere.	CLIM 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 19, 2013	the extraction and transport promises to be the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in Canada	CLIM 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 19, 2013	The tar sands extraction process will do permanent damage to thousand of acres in Canada.	CU 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 19, 2013	No savings to the American people, just a few temporary jobs. How dare you destroy our land to give the oil elsewhere.	PN 05

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 19, 2013	The “No Action Alternative” (discussed in the Executive Summary Section ES.6.3) is fundamentally flawed and should include the option of no, or significantly reduced exploitation of the tar sands resource. The assumption that the “tar sands will be extracted in any case” is an unjustified hypothesis, and beyond the scope of the report. The report must address the environmental impact of greenhouse gases emissions if the project is approved to pass over the US, regardless of what might happen if the project is rejected or it is developed in Canada.	PN 06
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 19, 2013	<b>DO NOT ALLOW THE BUILDING OF THE PIPELINE!</b> We are not getting this oil for our own use	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 19, 2013	It is unclear how much the U.S. will actually benefit from this crude, as much of it will go to exports.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 19, 2013	he only permanent jobs that this environmentally ignorant scheme will create will be for those who attempt to unsuccessfully to cleanup the filth it creates.	SO 04
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 19, 2013	This pipeline will poison the Oglala Aquifer.	WRG 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 19, 2013	The Keystone Pipeline needs millions of gallons of water to function properly. Where will that water come from in a group of states that struggle with their water supply now? Where will that waste water be discharged when the pipeline and its cargo reach the Gulf?	WRS 03
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 20, 2013	With high unemployment and economic instability, the Keystone XL pipeline brings us what we need	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 20, 2013	We all know the this pipeline will fail at some points foiling our water system.	RISK 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 20, 2013	construction of the pipeline could create tens of thousands of jobs and contribute billions of dollars to the U.S. economy in the form of salaries, materials, services, and other local economic activity.	SO 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 20, 2013	the pipeline would...strengthen U.S. energy security and stability and deepen our important trade partnership with Canada. If the U.S. does not take advantage of this situation, the Chinese certainly will.	SO 09
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	As a person whose livelihood (both my income and my husband's) depends on a strong oil and natural gas industry...	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	Please stop supporting the Middle East oil cartel and in fact supporting terrorism. If we don't buy oil from Arab countries they won't have money to kill Americans.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	Study after study -- including this draft supplemental environmental impact statement -- has shown that Keystone XL would be a safe, technologically advanced pipeline project, and that it will create no significant environmental impact.	ACK

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	The people of British Columbia are opposed to the pipeline going through pristine areas of the Canadian Rockies	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	The primary issue being overlooked regarding the Keystone pipeline is that it will enable the further destruction in Alberta of an area the size of Florida. Extracting tar sands is tantamount to mountain top removal. It is a mining operation that requires the removal of forests, wetlands and wildlife refuges. Also the industrial process destroys rivers and the fish in them through pollution.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	too high a price to have our aquifers and farm lands that this pipeline will cross at risk.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	WHEN, not if, you stop granting permits for dirty fuel projects, it will force the industrial energy money to invest in clean energy, hastening the day we reverse global warming.	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	how does one pump this goop over high mountains [in Canada]? It would take humongous amounts of energy to do so.	ALT 09
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	tar sands emit THREE times as much carbon as Saudi oil. Burning the Alberta tar sands would make global warming TWENTY ONE TIMES WORSE than burning all of the oil under all of Saudi Arabia!	CLIM 10, CLIM 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) is inadequate in that it investigated the regional climate change impacts of the pipeline itself and not how the increased use of carbon-intensive oil would impact global climate change.	CLIM 12
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	As a person of faith, I am utterly outraged and disgusted that the State Department released a shameful, anti-science report falsely claiming that the Keystone XL Pipeline would be irrelevant to climate change.	CLIM 13
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	Causing worldwide droughts and famines, flooding coastal cities around the world, sending millions or billions of climate refugees flooding into the remaining nations desperate for land and food and potable water, could ignite World War Three, this time with nuclear bombs. Climate change is a far greater threat to the United States and to all of humanity than terrorism.	CLIM 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	Climate change is the greatest moral crisis of our generation and it utterly sickens me to my core that anyone could want to deliberately destroy the fragile habitable planet, our Mother Earth, our ONLY home in the entire universe, for short-term greed.	CLIM 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	The SEIS' conclusion that the Keystone XL will have no impact on climate — because there will be continued demand for oil with or without it — is a dubious argument. The SEIS does not consider the fact that tar sands oil is three times as carbon intensive, and the pipeline would hasten its extraction.	PN 06

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	There is a clear consensus among financial analysts and oil executives that blocking the Keystone XL pipeline will have negative impact on further development of the Tar Sands in Canada	PN 06
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	The SEIS' conclusion that the Keystone XL will have no impact on climate — because there will be continued demand for oil with or without it — is a dubious argument. The SEIS does not consider the fact that tar sands oil is three times as carbon intensive, and the pipeline would hasten its extraction.	PN 06, ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	The Keystone pipeline is the only viable outlet for the tar sands oil to be shipped to world markets. It has little to with domestic consumption in the U.S. It will not make us energy independent and will not lower gasoline prices	PN 06, PN 04
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	please be honest with the American people about who will get the use of this oil. It is NOT for American use. It is for shipping to Japan and the Far East and maybe parts of Europe. Stop the lie that it is for our use and will lower our oil prices.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	At a time of high unemployment, U.S. economic instability and global unrest, the Keystone XL pipeline would bring the economic activity and energy security the United States desperately needs -- which is why poll after poll has shown overwhelming public support for the project.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	pipelines are safe and protect the environment. Canada will develop their oil reserves regardless of your decision about Keystone XL, and the oil will find its way to dirtier refineries in China via less efficient tankers.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	The Keystone Pipeline will create thousands of jobs, lower the price of diesel, gasoline, and other petroleum products, and reduce or eliminate our dependence on foreign countries that hate us.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline would increase America's energy security and strengthen our relationship with Canada	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	There is no doubt that the Keystone XL pipeline is in the national interest. Please approve it as quickly as possible.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. To be able to ship oil with the consistency of peanut butter, you have to add some very toxic chemicals like benzene just to get it to flow.</li> <li>3. The added chemicals are very toxic- they are known carcinogens and hormone disrupters</li> <li>4. There have already been a number of spills in other pipelines carrying this type of oil</li> <li>5. This dense tar-like oil does not float, making cleanup of any spill near to impossible</li> <li>6. The area potentially affected by a spill in the Keystone XL includes the Ogallala Aquifer. The regions overlying this aquifer are some of the most productive for ranching cattle and for growing corn, wheat and soybeans</li> </ol>	RISK 07

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	Despite TransCanada's assertion that more than half a million jobs will be created, the State Department concludes that only 42,100 temporary jobs will occur, and only 35 permanent jobs	SO 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	Not to mention the fact that Keystone XL will create thousands of jobs here at home and serve as a long-term investment in communities where our energy manufacturers and refineries will be benefit from this vital supply of reliable energy.	SO 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	the number of jobs that this pipeline will create will be much smaller than the 25,000 predicted, probably only 5,000 jobs.	SO 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	[...]Keystone XL will create thousands of jobs here at home and serve as a long-term investment in communities where our energy manufacturers and refineries will be benefit from this vital supply of reliable energy.	SO 02, PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	As an employee of the Pipeline Construction of this Keystone XL Pipeline I support this building and YES it does bring American Jobs to each of the states in which it operates. Removes people from the unemployment lists/Union Lists that have been unemployed for months or years.	SO 06
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 21, 2013	We need more jobs and the Keystone promises to add thousands of jobs to the economy. What we need now is economic growth.	SO 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 22, 2013	The argument that if we don't exploit the tar sands oil some other nation will is like saying that we might as well steal money because if we don't someone else will. What a shameful example for our own children and for the rest of the world. Please consider the legacies you will leave and demonstrate some moral leadership at the highest levels.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 22, 2013	Please show the world that we could actually lead in the pursuit of a clean, sustainable future. The future depends on it!	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 22, 2013	President Obama and Secretary Kerry, on behalf of a safe environment for future generations and God's Earth, please reject the Keystone XL permit, and instead help us pursue a clean, sustainable energy future.	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 22, 2013	Shouldn't the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) have investigated the regional climate change impacts of increased use of carbon-intensive oil (on climate change) that the pipeline will carry?	CLIM 12
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 22, 2013	The SEIS does not consider the fact that tar sands oil is three times as carbon intensive...	CLIM 12

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 22, 2013	The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) is woefully inadequate in that it only seriously investigated the regional climate change impacts of the pipeline itself and not how the increased use of carbon-intensive oil would impact global climate change. The SEIS' conclusion that the Keystone XL will have no impact on climate — because there will be continued demand for oil with or without it — is a dubious argument. The SEIS does not consider the fact that tar sands oil is three times as carbon intensive, and the pipeline would hasten its extraction.	CLIM 12
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 22, 2013	The Keystone XL Draft EIS is a farce! As an informed citizen, I require that the US Govt must answer to the science questions... To purport to have addressed the climate issue by claiming that climate change will not impact the building of the pipeline does violence to the discussion, insults the good-faith nature of the review process, goes grotesquely outside the bounds in its bald contempt for the environmental considerations we, as a People, have chosen to give so great a priority.	CLIM 13
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 22, 2013	Their Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) is comically inadequate because it investigated the regional climate change impacts of the pipeline itself and not how the increased use of carbon-intensive oil would impact global climate change. The SEIS' conclusion that the Keystone XL will have no impact on climate — because there will be continued demand for oil with or without it — is dubious at best.	CLIM 13
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 22, 2013	Scientists, other government agencies, businesses like Pepsi and insurance companies, people of faith, and President Obama all agree that -- climate change requires action NOW -- to limit the destruction and displacement that climate changes are causing and -- to hasten the shift from unsustainable and climate change causing carbon-based energy. PLEASE. Take a stand now!	CLIM 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 22, 2013	The U.S. should be a leader in researching and using renewable fuels and taking steps to wean us from the use of carbon-based fuels that impact global climate change.	PN 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 22, 2013	The State Department has addressed the environmental concerns for the Keystone XL pipeline and has conducted many thorough analyses of this project. It is time to move forward and approve the pipeline so that America can reap the benefits of more jobs and greater security through stronger energy integration with Canada.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 22, 2013	Rapid growth in production from the Bakken has outpaced existing pipeline capacity and created a situation whereby oil must be transported by rail. Capacity on the Keystone XL pipeline for American producers would ease this bottleneck.	PN 12

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 22, 2013	During our nation`s slow economic recovery, the US energy industry has been one of the bright spots, providing jobs and economic activity at an impressive rate. According to TransCanada, the Keystone XL pipeline itself would create 20,000 jobs, and according to the Canadian Energy Research Institute, the pipeline could support 117,000 new American jobs by 2035.	SO 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 23, 2013	The SEIS' conclusion that the Keystone XL will have no impact on climate — because there will be continued demand for oil with or without it — is a dubious argument. The SEIS does not consider the fact that tar sands oil is three times as carbon intensive, and the pipeline would hasten its extraction.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 23, 2013	The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) is woefully inadequate in that it only seriously investigated the regional climate change impacts of the pipeline itself and not how the increased use of carbon-intensive oil would impact global climate change.	CLIM 12
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 24, 2013	The SEIS' conclusion that the Keystone XL will have no impact on climate — because there will be continued demand for oil with or without it — is irresponsible in light of what is known about climate change. The SEIS does not consider the fact that tar sands oil is three times as carbon intensive, and the pipeline would hasten its extraction.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 24, 2013	The United States government has spent \$8 billion dollars over the last four years to support climate research across 13 federal agencies (including the State Department). This research has been compiled into The National Climate Assessment. This assessment warns that staying on our current fossil fuel energy course will result in the worst-case scenario predicted. It says, "... climate change threatens human health and well-being in many ways, including impacts from increased extreme weather events, wildfire, decreased air quality, diseases transmitted by insects, and threats to food and water security. Some of these health impacts are already underway in the U.S."	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 24, 2013	We as a nation have authorized our federal agencies to find \$8 billion dollars worth of climate research over the past four years. The National Climate Assessment warns that we cannot stay on this fossil-fuel energy path course, saying "... climate change threatens human health and well-being in many ways, including impacts from increased extreme weather events, wildfire, decreased air quality, diseases transmitted by insects, and threats to food and water security.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 24, 2013	The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) is so narrowly construed that it does not consider that increased use of carbon-intensive oil will indeed impact global climate change, not merely having a small, manageable local environmental impact.	CLIM 12

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 24, 2013	The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) seems woefully inadequate in that it only seriously investigated the regional climate change impacts of the pipeline itself and not how the increased use of carbon-intensive oil would impact global climate change.	CLIM 12
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 24, 2013	Decreasing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere is what is in people's interest and future generation's interest.	CLIM 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 24, 2013	The next step in the government's commitment to limiting climate change must be to stop development of fossil fuel reserves -- they need to stay in the ground. Our energy use has to decrease with the depletion rate of existing production	CLIM 18
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 24, 2013	health impacts will occur that will impact American people.	CU 04
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 24, 2013	The less than 4,000 temporary jobs for a pipeline that will be used to export corporate-owned Canadian oil to foreign governments, both of which take zero risk and are the only ones to reap the benefits or profits.	PN 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 24, 2013	The United States government has spent \$8 billion dollars over the last four years to support climate research across 13 federal agencies (including the State Department). This research has been compiled into The National Climate Assessment. This assessment warns that staying on our current fossil fuel energy course will result in the worst-case scenario predicted. It says, "... climate change threatens human health and well-being in many ways, including impacts from increased extreme weather events, wildfire, decreased air quality, diseases transmitted by insects, and threats to food and water security. Some of these health impacts are already underway in the U.S."	PN 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 24, 2013	The SEIS' conclusion that the Keystone XL would have no impact on climate, because there will be continued demand for oil, is not convincing. The SEIS does not consider the fact that tar sands oil is three times as carbon intensive, and the pipeline would hasten its extraction.	PN 06
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 24, 2013	I [disagree with the] non-independent "scientific" cartoon study conducted by the industry itself.	PRO 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 24, 2013	The State Department Draft Report on Tarsands is inconclusive and should not be treated as definitive. The Senate should refrain from any vote that appears to be definitive until there is certainty in the entire Keystone XL enterprise.	PRO 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 24, 2013	Risks - environmental disasters such as inevitable pipeline leaks that will pollute the aquifers, lakes, rivers and streams along the route, and which will impact American water and food security. More risks - soil contamination of farmland that will impact American food security.	RISK 07

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	Concern about the environment is shared by all of us and you know that facts have proven this pipeline project will have only minor---insignificant impact on the environment.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline would traverse six U.S. states and cross major rivers, including the Missouri River, Yellowstone, and Red Rivers, as well as key sources of drinking and agricultural water, such as the Ogallala Aquifer which supplies two million Americans.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	We should be concentrating on developing renewable energy, not encouraging and enabling Canada to continue laying waste to huge areas of wilderness in the name of profit.	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) is woefully inadequate in that it only seriously investigated the regional climate change impacts of the pipeline itself and not how the increased use of carbon-intensive oil would impact global climate change.	CLIM 12
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	Forcing landowners to either sell or die from the results for TransCanada's profit, well, I cannot even begin to think of how that could be in US interest, or how it is legal.	LEG 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	These facts reveal the important truth that the Keystone XL pipeline would not in fact enhance U.S. energy security at all. The construction of Keystone XL will not lessen U.S. dependence on foreign oil—rather, it will feed the growing trend of exporting refined products out of the United States, thereby doing nothing to enhance energy security or to stabilize oil prices or gasoline prices at the pump.	PN 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	The comparatively few jobs that would be created are not worth the potential pollution and contamination of ground water.	PN 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	Your own preliminary report (however flawed due to being written by the oil industry itself) even shows that only about 35 long term jobs would be created. Is that good reason to permanently poison the American heartland and the planet? There are many more jobs to be found in development and creation of clean energy resources.	PN 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	An honest assessment of the Keystone XL project will show that the oil will be exported and will not benefit U.S. consumers or any reasonable definition of the nation's interest.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	3. The oil market has changed, with U.S. demand decreasing, and U.S. production increasing for the first time in 40 years. Higher fuel economy standards and slow economic growth have led to a decline in U.S. gasoline demand, while technological advances have opened up new sources in the United States. Increasingly, U.S. refiners are turning to export.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	We do not need an unsafe, guaranteed to leak pipeline running through the middle of our country carrying the most toxic form of crude oil produced.	PN 08

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	In fact, the pipeline has performed well on every analysis and review over the last four years, proving that the Keystone XL Pipeline is a safe project that is in the interest of the United States.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	Keystone XL pipeline would bring the economic activity and energy security the United States desperately needs and give us the relief our contry needs to be released of the need for foreign oil business.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	The pipeline would carry over 800,000 barrels per day, which will greatly increase US energy security by providing access to Canadian oil and by carrying oil from the Bakken formation in North Dakota and Montana. Rapid growth in production from the Bakken has outpaced existing pipeline capacity and created a situation whereby oil must be transported by rail. Capacity on the Keystone XL pipeline for American producers would ease this bottleneck.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	The State Department has addressed the environmental concerns for the Keystone XL pipeline and has conducted many thorough analyses of this project. It is time to move forward and approve the pipeline so that America can reap the benefits of more jobs and greater security through stronger energy integration with Canada.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	1. Extend the comment period. 2. Make the State Dept. Report accessible to the public. Lack of transparency is an abomination.	PRO 04, PRO 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	Hazardous spills already occur regularly from Canadian pipelines. In summer 2010, a million gallons of tar sands oil poured into the Kalamazoo River in Michigan from a pipeline run by another Canadian company, Enbridge. The spill exposed residents to toxic chemicals, coated wildlife and has caused long-term damage to the local economy and ecosystem. Heightening concerns, TransCanada's Keystone I pipeline has spilled a dozen times in less than a year of operation, prompting a corrective action order from the Department of Transportation.	RISK 26
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 25, 2013	Please help do the right thing and keep us going in a progressive way. A way that thousands and thousands of jobs will be available and contribute to the U.S. economy in the form of salaries, materials, services, and other local economic activity.	SO 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 26, 2013	What I propose is that the arrangement with the Govt. be re-drawn as a real contract, with the operating company promising in law that certain returns will be delivered ("deliverables") to the Govt., such as a guaranteed volume of product that will be made available to the U.S. market ONLY, some for gasoline, some for diesel, at guaranteed prices. Further, the operating company and company receiving and processing the product (Valero?) should guarantee that they will build and operate some refineries that will deliver consumer-ready product directly to the US market.	PN 04

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 26, 2013	The oil is not for U S	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 26, 2013	I am AGAINST the project for the simple reason that we, the people, are getting almost nothing in the bargain	PN 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 26, 2013	Construction of the pipeline could create tens of thousands of jobs and contribute billions of dollars to the U.S. economy in the form of salaries, materials, services, and other local economic activity.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 26, 2013	My point being that once this pipeline is constructed the U.S. will cut its daily oil imports by one half from not so friendly countries from the Mid East and South America. What a no brainer, cut our daily imports by 750,000 barrels a day from countries we have problems with to our friendly neighbor Canada.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 26, 2013	The pipelines are not secure	RISK 04
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 26, 2013	the oil will pollute our water tables.	WRG 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 28, 2013	Poll after poll has shown overwhelming public support for investment in renewal energy	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 28, 2013	We need clean energy, not fossil fuel pollution. Get with it for a clean renewable energy future for America. This project will do nothing positive for us on any level.	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 28, 2013	on behalf of a safe environment for future generations and God's Earth, please reject the Keystone XL permit, and instead help us pursue a clean, sustainable energy future.	PN 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 28, 2013	As uncertainty in other oil-exporting countries continues to grow, the 830,000 barrels of oil per day the pipeline would carry from Canada and America's upper plains states would not even lead to energy independence, as the oil would be sold on the open market to the highest bidder	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 28, 2013	This draft supplemental environmental impact statement that says it will create no significant environmental impact was written by consultants who were employed by the industry and will most likely be employed by the industry again. Therefore their report is not to be trusted.	PRO 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 28, 2013	Please let me know when the public may be heard on the Keystone XL pipe line. I would like to make some supporting statements.	PRO 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 28, 2013	The money it would contribute to the U.S. economy in the form of salaries, materials, services, and other local economic activity would be far outweighed by the costs of the health care needed by all the people who would get sick by the spills and the loss of the livelihoods of the farmers and the ranchers whose animals would get sick and die.	RISK 30, PN 05

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 28, 2013	Furthermore, construction of the pipeline would only create a few thousand temporary jobs and a handful of permanent jobs.	SO 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 29, 2013	As uncertainty in other oil-exporting countries continues to grow, the 830,000 barrels of oil per day the pipeline would carry from Canada and America's upper plains states would strengthen U.S. energy security and stability and deepen our important trade partnership with Canada.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 29, 2013	At a time of high unemployment, U.S. economic instability and global unrest, the Keystone XL pipeline would bring the economic activity and energy security the United States desperately needs -- which is why poll after poll has shown overwhelming public support for the project.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 29, 2013	Furthermore, construction of the pipeline could create tens of thousands of jobs and contribute billions of dollars to the U.S. economy in the form of salaries, materials, services, and other local economic activity.	SO 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 30, 2013	Please stop this pipeline from happening, and instead work at helping our country invest in more renewable energy sources.	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 30, 2013	The State Department is not staffed with people who are knowledgeable about environmental matters, so it is not surprising that they have not adequately researched the global climate change impact of the Keystone XL pipeline beyond their area of expertise, the impact on our relations with Canada.	CLIM 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 30, 2013	I urge you to listen to the numerous federal agencies staffed with respected scientists that have done substantial amounts of climate research. Climate change looms as such a threat to human health and well-being in many ways, including impacts from increased extreme weather events, wildfire, decreased air quality, diseases transmitted by insects, and threats to food and water security.	CLIM 18
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 30, 2013	Pipelines leak and ruin the natural resources around them.	RISK 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 30, 2013	We should be focusing on creating green energy and green energy jobs that are permanent.	SO 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 31, 2013	YOU KNOW ALREADY, WHAT THIS PIPELINE HAS DONE TO THE ENVIRONMENT IN CANADA, THE WORKERS ARE RIGHT NOW, SHOOTING THE WOLVES WHO ARE TRYING TO EAT THE DEAD CARCUS OF THE DEER. BECAUSE THESE ANIMALS COME TO GET A DRINK OF WATER AND THE WATER IS POISON.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 31, 2013	I support a comprehensive energy plan that cleans up new and existing power plants, accelerates deployment of renewables and ensures that--on the balance--new energy policies are avoiding more carbon pollution than they're causing.	ALT 01

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 31, 2013	Its [Pipeline] only benefit is private profit, at the expense of both private and public lands, air, and waters. It will in no way benefit America and its future energy independence, nor mitigate its too rapidly changing climate and all ensuing consequences, felt all across America and the world.	PN 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 31, 2013	... the US will not benefit from the oil which will be transported outside the US. Why would you allow another Country to use an abuse our Country this way???	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 31, 2013	CANADA HAS ALREADY SAID IT'S SHORTER TO SHIP FROM GALVESTON TEXAS THEN ACROSS THERE CONTENT.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 31, 2013	THE USA WILL NOT SEE ONE DROP OF THIS OIL	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 31, 2013	This pipe line would add thousands of jobs allow us to build more refineries and sell Canada back their oil at a profit. This is exactly what Saudi Arabia is doing to us now... refining our oil and shipping it back to us at a profit for them. We would, if this was allowed, become the next oil rich country.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 31, 2013	"http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/03/31/arkansas-oil-spill-2013-exxon_n_2986754.html"Arkansas Oil Spill: Exxon Shuts Pegasus Pipeline After Rupture	REF
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 31, 2013	The Keystone Pipeline will turn the US into a third world Country...destroying our waterways and throughout the center States which depend on water for Agriculture and tourism.	RISK 07, LU 01, WRS 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 31, 2013	There is no proven way to use Tar Sands safely and the Pipelines are not adequately build to deal with the chemicals over time.	RISK 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 31, 2013	ONCE AS THE PIPELINE IS COMPLETED, THE WORKERS FROM CANADA WILL TAKE OVER AND WE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL BE WITHOUT JOBS AGAIN.	SO 09
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	March 31, 2013	What will happen to the revenues and livelihood of US Farmers?	SO 12
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 1, 2013	I do not wish for our country to continue to support the Oil industry in any way.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 1, 2013	We do NOT need the keystone pipeline and the inherent risks associated with it on a ecological as well as nation security level.	PN 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 1, 2013	This project will only benefit the producers in Canada, the pipeline operators, and refiners. It will not benefit any other Americans, as the effects of extracting and shipping this oil will only exacerbate an extremely problematic climate.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 1, 2013	Ensuring markets for the growing source of domestic crude oil is critical.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 1, 2013	Anything less [than rejecting the project or tying to a large carbon tax] is just cruel, and invites a huge climate refugee problem.	SO 04

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 1, 2013	I beg you to reject this folly, or at least tie it to a large and growing carbon tax.	SO 16
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 2, 2013	That means we act responsibly on items related to our health and to community-living worldwide.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 2, 2013	We must keep tar sands oil out of the U.S. and divest to more environmentally friendly green energy sources.	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 2, 2013	Climate change cannot support any action that promotes the tar sands development.	CLIM 12
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 2, 2013	It will not provide one drop of oil for the homeland. It will allow oil companies an easy way to transport Canadian oil to foreign countries. None of it is planned to go to Americans.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 2, 2013	It is prudent to buy oil from environmentally responsible Canada rather than from unfriendly nations that do not meet basic environmental standards.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 2, 2013	It is time to move forward and approve the pipeline so that America can reap the benefits of more jobs and greater security through stronger energy integration with Canada.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 2, 2013	Our economy needs this boost and the infrastructure improvements that will come along with the actual pipeline.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 2, 2013	According to TransCanada, the Keystone XL pipeline itself would create 20,000 jobs, and according to the Canadian Energy Research Institute, the pipeline could support 117,000 new American jobs by 2035.	SO 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 2, 2013	The numbers of supposed jobs that will be created has been grossly overstated. At best it will be a few thousand in spite of the deceptive claims that it would bring in anywhere from 20,000 to a million jobs.	SO 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 3, 2013	Please know that environmental disasters affect the middle class, the impoverished, and people of color the hardest. ... But the fact is the disasters of climate change will hit the unaware, those without the time to dig deep for science articles	EJ 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 3, 2013	A significant number of property owners have rejected the Keystone XL pipeline from crossing their land only to have their property taken away from them via the process of eminent domain. I find it offensive that a foreign corporation can use the U.S. court system to usurp private property rights.	LEG 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 3, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline will help to eliminate the need to import oil from [overseas] by utilizing North American resources from our friends in Canada.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 3, 2013	There were 2 large oil spills of tar sands "oil" during the last week of March. This does not inspire confidence in the oil industry's assertions that the pipeline will be safe and spills unlikely. ... And the KXL will be carrying 9 times the volume of the pipeline involved in the Mayflower, AR spill.	RISK 14

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 4, 2013	{Project good for the U.S. economy }	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 4, 2013	Due to the irreparable, detrimental long term effects on climate, air quality, water quality and earthquakes of fracking and transporting oil long distances, for the short term financial benefits of few people, I and my family are totally opposed to the Keystone XL pipeline.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 4, 2013	The United States government has spent \$8 billion dollars over the last four years to support climate research across 13 federal agencies (including the State Department). This research has been compiled into The National Climate Assessment. This assessment warns that staying on our current fossil fuel energy course will result in the worst-case scenario predicted. It says, "... climate change threatens human health and well-being in many ways, including impacts from increased extreme weather events, wildfire, decreased air quality, diseases transmitted by insects, and threats to food and water security. Some of these health impacts are already underway in the U.S."	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 4, 2013	We had an oil spill, (I know you don't call it oil) here in Kalamazoo MO in 2010. It is still an environmental mess. Please stop the Keystone Pipeline.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 4, 2013	The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) is woefully inadequate in that it only seriously investigated the regional climate change impacts of the pipeline itself and not how the increased use of carbon-intensive oil would impact global climate change.	CLIM 12
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 4, 2013	Due to the irreparable, detrimental long term effects on climate, air quality, water quality and earthquakes of fracking and transporting oil long distances, for the short term financial benefits of few people, I and my family are totally opposed to the Keystone XL pipeline.	CLIM 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 4, 2013	Due to the irreparable, detrimental long term effects on climate, air quality, water quality and earthquakes of fracking and transporting oil long distances, for the short term financial benefits of few people, I and my family are totally opposed to the Keystone XL pipeline.	CLIM 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 4, 2013	They [children] will be the primary victims of accelerated climate change resulting from this more carbon-laden oil.	CLIM 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 4, 2013	... would strengthen U.S. energy security and stability, and would deepen our trade with Canada.	PN 01

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 4, 2013	We need to phase out oil use, not build more infrastructure for it. Fossil fuel burning is the primary driver of climate change, and we must stop encouraging fossil fuel use. Climate change is the most severe long term danger we face, far more dangerous than budget deficits or foreign terrorists, even though it is gradual and doesn't make for spectacular TV pictures. Importing more energy from abroad will increase our already swollen trade deficit. Instead of creating jobs to build a destructive project, create jobs to upgrade our electric grid to transport clean domestic energy. Fossil fuels are more expensive than renewable energy when the costs of added sickness and climate change are included, as they must be. The proposed pipeline would endanger crucial water resources, and clean water is more vital to our economy than dirty energy. Disapproving the pipeline is not a slap at our Canadian friends, who might really look forward to global warming, but a statement that we want to increase value for the many, not just increase money for the few.(.....)	PN 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 4, 2013	The pipeline could create thousands of jobs and provide billions of dollars to the U.S. economy at a time of high unemployment, U.S. economic instability, and global unrest.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 4, 2013	Your recent draft supplemental environmental impact statement has shown that KXL would create no significant environmental impact,	RISK 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 4, 2013	the recent Exxon Pegasus pipeline incident should not be an impediment to the approval of the Keystone XL pipeline. In fact, the incident only underscores the urgent need to invest in cutting-edge modern infrastructure that is safe and reliable. When constructed, Keystone XL will be the safest pipeline in US history and set a precedent for future pipeline engineering and design.	RISK 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 4, 2013	There will be no significant long-term job growth from the project and the spill in Arkansas shows what horrible risks are involved with this type of pipeline.	SO 04
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 4, 2013	Other transportation methods, such as truck, rail and barge, are less efficient and safe and have a greater potential for adverse environmental impacts. It would also be a boon for American motorists. The pipeline would take, at a minimum, hundreds of petroleum tanker trucks off the road per day.	SO 19
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 5, 2013	the Keystone pipeline offers the most efficient, safest and least intrusive method for transporting US and Canadian crude oil. Other transportation methods, such as truck, rail and barge, are less efficient and safe and have a greater potential for adverse environmental impacts	ACK

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 5, 2013	<p>I would like to commend the US State Department for executing a thorough and transparent Draft Supplemental Impact Statement or SEIS for the TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline project. I also write to urge the administration to be swift in its final consideration and approval of the permit request.</p> <p>In the recent SEIS, the State Department again concludes that the Keystone XL project will have minimal environmental impact due to extensive mitigation efforts to be undertaken by TransCanada. Also, the recent Exxon Pegasus pipeline incident should not be an impediment to the approval of the Keystone XL pipeline. In fact, the incident only underscores the urgent need to invest in cutting-edge modern infrastructure that is safe and reliable. When constructed, Keystone XL will be the safest pipeline in US history and set a precedent for future pipeline engineering and design.</p> <p>Keystone XL will also be critical to improving American energy security and boosting our economy. According to the draft SEIS, the project will create over 42,100 jobs during the construction phase alone and generate over \$5 billion in economic activity including \$2.05 billion in worker salaries. It will generate \$65 million in tax revenue to pipeline corridor states. This is of course in addition to the 830,000 barrels per day of affordable North American-produced crude oil it will transport to US refineries and on to consumers. It is no wonder that public support is at an all-time high. A recent poll found that 66 percent of Americans support building the pipeline, while only 23 percent oppose (Pew Research, 4/3/13).</p> <p>As noted by the SEIS, the Keystone pipeline offers the most efficient, safest and least intrusive method for transporting US and Canadian crude oil. Other transportation methods, such as truck, rail and barge, are less efficient and safe and have a greater potential for adverse environmental impacts. It would also be a boon for American motorists. The pipeline would take, at a minimum, hundreds of petroleum tanker trucks off the road per day.</p> <p>I respectfully request that the State Department swiftly finalize the SEIS and grant TransCanada the Presidential Permit necessary to begin building the pipeline. American businesses, consumers and laborers and, importantly, the broader economy will benefit. North American energy independence is now within reach and the Keystone XL pipeline will be a huge leap towards this noble goal.</p>	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 5, 2013	<p>According to the draft SEIS, the project will create over 42,100 jobs during the construction phase alone and generate over \$5 billion in economic activity including \$2.05 billion in worker salaries. It will generate \$65 million in tax revenue to pipeline corridor states.</p>	SO 08

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 5, 2013	Other transportation methods, such as truck, rail and barge, are less efficient and safe and have a greater potential for adverse environmental impacts. It would also be a boon for American motorists. The pipeline would take, at a minimum, hundreds of petroleum tanker trucks off the road per day.	SO 19, CLIM 02
E-mail provided in name field, redacted	April 6, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline would only bring temporary economic activity and energy security for the United States.	PN 01
E-mail provided in name field, redacted	April 6, 2013	A large majority (77%) says the United States should use more renewable energy sources (solar, wind & geothermal) in the future. Among those who support expanded use of renewable energy, nearly 7 out of 10 think the U.S. should increase the use of renewable energy "immediately".	PN 02
E-mail provided in name field, redacted	April 6, 2013	As uncertainty in other oil-exporting countries continues to grow, the US should be spending money on safe, alternative sources of energy rather than perpetuate our reliance on unsafe and unreliable sources such as this.	PN 02
E-mail provided in name field, redacted	April 6, 2013	There is no way to guarantee that Keystone XL would be a safe, technologically advanced pipeline that would not malfunction at some point in time.	RISK 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 6, 2013	The recent Exxon Pegasus pipeline incident ... underscores the urgent need to invest in cutting-edge modern infrastructure that is safe and reliable. When constructed, Keystone XL will be the safest pipeline in US history and set a precedent for future pipeline engineering and design.	RISK 19
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 6, 2013	Cornell University has already studied the economic benefits to our country and concluded that the Keystone XL would NOT provide America with many good, well-paying and permanent jobs.	SO 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 6, 2013	American businesses, consumers and laborers and, importantly, the broader economy will benefit [from the Keystone XL Pipeline].	SO 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 6, 2013	It would also be a boon for American motorists [because] the pipeline would take, at a minimum, hundreds of petroleum tanker trucks off the road per day.	SO 19
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 6, 2013	Pipeline puts nearly 1800 bodies of our precious water at risk .	WRS 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 7, 2013	Don't say that acting on climate change isn't in the best interest of the working poor when not acting provides them with dirty air.	CLIM 18
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 7, 2013	We do not need this pipeline, certainly not to export tar oil to foreign nations on the behalf of multi-national corporations.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 7, 2013	In noting the oil spills in Michigan and Arkansas involving tar sand oil it has come to light that this type of oil is extremely difficult to clean up due to its specific gravity among other things.	RISK 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 7, 2013	If the pipeline is built on/in/under American soil, water, air, please at the very least make sure this Bitumen/Oil loophole gets closed.	SO 15

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 8, 2013	Now that a new route has been plotted through Nebraska, and the State Department has asserted that the project will be safe for the environment, I believe it is time to finally approve Keystone XL.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 9, 2013	In addition, there is no benefit for the global environment. The extraction process itself creates considerably more toxic emissions which will increase global warming.	CLIM 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 9, 2013	There is no benefit to our country. The oil is intended to go to the world market and will not in any way benefit the USA. It isn't worth the 50 longer term jobs it will create. The cost benefit analysis clearly points to a major loss for the USA.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 9, 2013	Construction of the pipeline could create tens of thousands of jobs and contribute billions of dollars to the U.S. economy in the form of salaries, materials, services, and other local economic activity.  At a time of high unemployment, U.S. economic instability and global unrest, the Keystone XL pipeline would bring the economic activity and energy security the United States desperately needs -- which is why poll after poll has shown overwhelming public support for the project.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 9, 2013	Now that a new route has been plotted through Nebraska, and the State Department has asserted that the project will be safe for the environment, I believe it is time to finally approve Keystone XL. The project will bring good jobs to Nebraska and other midwestern states.	SO 02, PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 10, 2013	Now that a new route has been plotted through Nebraska, and the State Department has asserted that the project will be safe for the environment, I believe it is time to finally approve Keystone XL. This pipeline will move oil to our consumers much more safely than can thousands of semi trucks.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 10, 2013	We are in dire need of energy that is renewable and sustainable, and in the long run, the pipeline would become a money pit for the American taxpayer.	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 10, 2013	Reuters, 4/9/13: "More Air Pollution Deaths Per Year Than From AIDS, Malaria: UN"	REF
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 11, 2013	Possible Solution: Why don't the oil companies just build another Refinery up North to process the oil?? Why must it be piped across the Country? If the Government would make it easier on the regulations, I'm sure a new refinery would be the BEST solution - LONG TERM!	ALT 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 11, 2013	I also believe its construction will lead to more burning of fossil fuels and consequential increase in global warming/climate change.	CLIM 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 11, 2013	We have other alternatives for energy and once we commit to this pipeline, there will be no turning back...think of our real country....the land, the animals, the water!!	PN 03

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 11, 2013	I understand that this pipeline would create a lot of jobs but really ! Are the jobs long term, I'm sure MOST are NOT.	PN 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 11, 2013	in a perfect world we would say no, no more pipelines, no more spills, no more chance to harm the environment, but if you haven't noticed it's NOT a perfect world.	PN 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 11, 2013	I do not believe construction of the Keystone Pipeline is in the best interests of the United States because of its potential rupture and subsequent contamination of water supplies, farmland and homes.	PN 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 11, 2013	It is essential to national security when one bears in mind the continued political instability in the Mideast. Let's face it; Americans like to drive their full sized SUVs, so the oil is all important to our fragile economy as well.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 11, 2013	We desperately need the Keystone pipeline. It would cut in half the amount of oil we get from the Middle East. Isn't that a good thing?	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 11, 2013	If you don't have advanced safeguards and advanced methodology for accident recovery, then you do not truly have the technology to do this right.	RISK 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 11, 2013	In our area we have had a disastrous pipeline rupture two years ago that is still not completely cleaned up..all due to an old, poorly maintained pipeline system that no one checked until it was too late...I have very little faith in the cleanup and apologies after the fact..in many cases it is too little too late	RISK 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 11, 2013	If more jobs, less imports and cheaper gasoline is important then the pipeline should be approved with perhaps a few more safeguards every 50 miles or so.... I only believe that more jobs and less imports from our enemies seems like a good idea to me.	RISK 14, PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 12, 2013	My biggest fear is the tar sands project as a whole. There are several people on this planet that will benefit from tar sands extraction and refining, but there are millions already suffering from it with I suspect billions more to come	PN 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 12, 2013	no direct benefit to US citizens, as all refined products will be exported.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 12, 2013	the 830,000 barrels of oil per day the pipeline would carry from Canada and America's upper plains states would strengthen U.S. energy security and stability and deepen our important trade partnership with Canada	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 12, 2013	Risk to our water supplies and environment due to inevitable spills.Lack of effectively thorough clean-up technology when spills inevitably occur. Exclusion of tar sands products from requirement to pay into clean-up fund.	SO 15, RISK 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 13, 2013	We need to use less fossil fuels not more.	ALT 02

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 13, 2013	With 13 separate oil spills in the last 30 days oil spills are clearly not the exception to the rule but the rule itself.	RISK 13
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 14, 2013	Fresh water is becoming a very precious commodity - why risk our supply[for this project]?	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 14, 2013	Leaks along this pipeline would not only sicken and/or kill plants and animals that came into contact with the oil, but could also contaminate the groundwater from this area.	WRG 01, RISK 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	The initial State Department report on the possible impact of Keystone XL on climate change was not even close. The newest report shows that the carbon footprint of the pipeline will carry at least 181 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) each year, with a huge impact on global scorching.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	The State Department's own Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement accurately finds: - The pipeline running from the Canadian border to Steele City, Nebraska would have no significant impacts on the environmental resources along the pipeline route. - The project is unlikely to have substantial impact on the rate of Canadian oil sands development or the amount of heavy crude oil refined at Gulf Coast refineries. - The life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions impact of denying the project will also be small. - The evaluation of alternate pipeline options and designs did not identify any preferred options to the proposed project.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	TransCanada reports paying Ducks Unlimited \$1,000,000 to quiet their opposition to the pipeline. The money went toward a conservation program important to Ducks Unlimited.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	This pipeline will carry 181,000,000 metric tons of carbon equivalents per year - an absolutely huge amount. ALL of the carbon in that pipeline will be emitted into the atmosphere as it is being burned for energy. We cannot continue to pour CO2 into the atmosphere - we are already warming the earth to an unacceptable degree - if we continue on this road, we may not be able to turn this climate change around	CLIM 11
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	Do not break treaties with the Great Sioux Nation by allowing the Keystone Pipeline to run over their land. Prohibit the Keystone XL pipeline.	CR 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	impacts include damage or destruction of historic properties that can't be avoided, invasion of the integrity of historic properties significant historic features, change of character of property's use, changes to physical appearances.	CR 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	Environmental Justice - environmental justice analysis area based on a 4 mile width of pipeline indicates additional demands on medical services in areas that are currently underserved.	EJ 04

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	The proposed route includes over 25 areas where existing or proposed natural gas or oil pipelines come within 2 miles of each other.	PD 03
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	Virtually every manufacturing process uses petroleum products as lubricants, parts, molds or finished products. The Indiana Chamber has many members that are involved in the development of new and innovative energy processes and exciting technologies. Yet, we will continue to need new sources of petroleum	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	Pipeline temperatures in arid lands are likely to increase wildfires.	RISK 11
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	Keystone states the high temperatures needed to operate the pipeline will mean negative impacts on aquatic ecosystems and water quality.	RISK 11, FISH02, WRS 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	Canadian Energy Research Institute study projects that employment in the U.S. (direct, indirect or 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. This type of employment includes new and preserved jobs, and also consists of full- and part-time jobs. For Indiana alone, this is projected to translate to \$575 million and 6,500 jobs.	SO 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	Soil erosion and loss of topsoil during construction and operation could create short or long term soil compaction and permanent increases in proportion of large rocks in soil. Permanent soil contamination from spills could also be expected.	SOIL 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	Species likely to be disturbed or altered include the black-tailed prairie dog colonies, black-tailed ferret, greater sage-grouse, and Sprague's pipit, and American burying beetle.	TES 10, TES 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	Construction would result in some permanent loss of forested and scrub-shrub vegetation, some increase in native grassland sagebrush and fragmentation.	VEG 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	Sagebrush vegetation removal could require 20 - 50 years to become reestablished leading to long term cumulative impacts.	VEG 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	Wet Lands could need regeneration periods of 20 to 50 years or more to accommodate tree species, permanent conversion of forested wet land vegetation types. A few wetlands would be permanently filled or drained and would require compensatory mitigation.	WET 12
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	Keystone reports that wildlife and wildlife habitats have been seriously impacted by past projects leading to mortality and reduced breeding from stress, reduced feeding do to noise and human activity, reduced survival, changes in habit, prey, or forage. They expect their operations to contribute to those.	WI 24
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 16, 2013	Decreased stream flow, increased water removal and competition from non-native species are likely to affect river ecosystems in arid lands.	WRS 03, RISK 07

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E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 17, 2013	Keystone believes that none of the pipeline construction or operation is subject to USEPA regulations under the Clean Water Act and Oil Pollution ACT, but plans to do their best anyway.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 17, 2013	Renewable energy is definitely the type of energy that the world will use in the future. There is just not enough carbon-based fuels to supply the world's population with it's energy needs...We can become the leader in the fuel sources of the future if we stop building infrastructure to increase the use of carbon-based fuels and instead use our money and brain power to develop renewable energy sources.	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 17, 2013	We are obviously running out of easy clean oil and we need to switch over to renewable energy solutions such as solar and wind immediately. I want you to work to fund research on renewables, and work for tax breaks for retrofitting and conservation which would put people back to work.	PN 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 17, 2013	This is clearly a scam from the oil companies, generating 20,000 jobs & \$585 million in taxes to the states and federal government is a falsehood.	PN 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 17, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline is a direct route to the fastest way of exploiting the tar sands	PN 06
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 17, 2013	Your department has taken the position that Keystone XL will have a negligible climate impact because the Alberta tar sands will be extracted and burned in any event. Frankly, such complacency...[is] unfathomable.	PN 06
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 17, 2013	Keystone lists over 30 kinds of equipment used to respond to spills, everything from one-ton trucks, rubber gloves. Keystone is not required to purchase the equipment for local use. Keystone should be required to provide all equipment needed to respond fully to any kind of spill.	RISK 05

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		Detection of spills and leaks are computerized from a central point in Canada and is capable of getting a response to a spill of high volume within 6 hours, and lesser spills within 12 hours. Their first action would be to send someone out to check and see if there really is a spill, or computer malfunction and whether emergency shut down is indicated. Keystone believes it has a 2 year grace period under which they can continue to operate the pipeline while an investigation proceeds about the integrity of the pipeline system.	
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 17, 2013	The spill at the Kalamazoo was initially detected through a computerized system but the workers thought the alarm was false and sent no one to inspect based on information that an inspection had recently taken place. The spill was detected by a citizen who discovered leakage on the ground.  Keystone has an on-call response designate for each segment of the pipeline.  The pipeline passes through or near tribal lands, water resources, delicate eco-systems, and historically important lands. These rural lands will be required to carry the responsibility for responding to spill emergencies.	RISK 08, RISK 05, RISK 13
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 17, 2013	Keystone says they will have an Environmental Inspector to review the daily impacts of construction and has the ability to shut down construction. There is no information about who employs these inspectors or what kind of training they receive, leading to the conclusion that the Environmental Inspector is a Keystone employee.	RISK 23
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	We just need the political will to invest in solar and wind [rather than oil]. Let's be the more evolved society and use intellect to harness energy right at our fingertips rather than using brawn to tear up the planet for fossil fuels	ALT 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	Overall transportation via pipeline has less environmental impact and less risk of major mishap.	ALT 09
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	It has been estimated that the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline would, if approved, be responsible for at least 181 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent each year...[including] the extraction, processing and pipeline transportation emissions as well as the combustion of all the products refined from the oil that will be delivered, including petroleum coke, a high-carbon byproduct which has been ignored in most analyses.	CLIM 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) is woefully inadequate in that it only seriously investigated the regional climate change impacts of the pipeline itself and not how the increased use of carbon-intensive oil would impact global climate change.	CLIM 12

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	Keystone XL will contribute dramatically to climate change.	CLIM 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	Pouring more greenhouse gases into an already overheating atmosphere should not be allowed to happen.	CLIM 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	Building this pipeline will only continue our huge outpouring of CO2 into the atmosphere which will increase the warming of our planet which will cause more droughts, floods, severe weather and economic cost to our country.	CLIM 17
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The KXL route also passes through a number of sacred tribal grounds, including the Ponca's Trail of Tears. Native tribes are concerned about health and cultural impacts of the pipeline, concerns that the State Department has not addressed adequately.	CR 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	Processing heavier, dirtier tar sands oil will increase the amount of toxic pollutants in communities near refineries that are already suffering from disproportionate rates of asthma and cancer.	CU 04
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	Using 3 barrels of water for every barrel of tar sands uses precious resources and leaves toxic pools of sludge.	CU 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The pipeline would carry 830,000 barrels of oil per day from Canada and America's upper plains states --strengthening U.S. energy security and stability and deepening our important trade partnership with Canada.	PN 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	It is of the first order of importance that we reduce our wasteful and unnecessary consumption, commit to passive solar construction, insulation, public transit, high-quality trains, produce triple-pane windows with argon between the panes, and take other steps to boost our SUSTAINABLE economy so that we have a future which lives within the carrying capacity of the Earth.	PN 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The State Department's own Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement accurately finds: - The project is unlikely to have substantial impact on the rate of Canadian oil sands development or the amount of heavy crude oil refined at Gulf Coast refineries. - The life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions impact of denying the project will also be small.	PN 05, CLIM 15
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	A major flaw in the SEIS is the underlying assumption of the inevitability of the extraction and use of tar sands. In fact the report references ExxonMobil's assertion that the oil "industry will not leave 55 percent of the World's proven reserves in the ground." [F]or the U.S. Government to accept [ExxonMobil's assertion] as the basis for public policy and determination of the national interest is disastrously irresponsible to our environment and our democracy.	PN 06

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E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	Finally, the Canadian government has made very clear their intentions to develop and produce the oil from their oil sands. Therefore environmental impacts will be essentially static with the XL Pipeline permit. Without this Pipeline, the product will likely be shipped from the Canadian West Coast ports to Asia.	PN 06
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The SEIS' conclusion that the Keystone XL will have no impact on climate — because there will be continued demand for oil with or without it — is a dubious argument.	PN 06
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	(KXL) helps support North American energy Independence	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	Our country needs to be independent of Middle East oil as soon as possible.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	There is no long term benefit to the American people but for greater profits to the oil industry.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	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 construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline. A permit would clearly be in our nation's best interests.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	I am mainly concerned about energy dependence and I strongly support bringing North American energy resources to market with the appropriate checks and balances. Delays appear to impact our reliance on foreign sources which do not seem to have the same reliability and impacts our national security.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	Increasing our supply of crude oil from our strongest ally and reducing oil being shipped by tanker from distant unstable countries is good for the environment, the economy, and for the peace and stability of our nation.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	Our economy sorely needs the impetus the Keystone Pipeline would give it!	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The keystone not only will provide work for the area but also push us closer to oil independence.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline will help ensure that Canadian oil will continue to play a significant and growing role in meeting U.S. energy demand for the foreseeable future.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The pipeline will also assist in the demand for oil here in the U.S. and hopefully, help to keep gasoline prices low.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The Pipeline will facilitate the movement of petroleum products to market, and thus will apply a downward bias to petroleum prices. This will benefit industry and individuals.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The pipeline would carry 830,000 barrels of oil per day from Canada and America's upper plains states --strengthening U.S. energy security and stability and deepening our important trade partnership with Canada.	PN 10

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E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	This will help the economy and cost the government nothing and indeed will bring revenue into the government. The oil will be produced and shipped by less environmentally secure methods if the pipeline is not approved.	PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The KXL will carry diluted bitumen (dilbit), which is not oil and is far more dangerous to the public. Dilbit is a toxic sludge of chemicals and peanut-butter thick tar sands oil, which sinks in water, is proving to be impossible to clean up, and has long-lasting environmental impacts	RISK 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The construction of the Pipeline will generate long term and short term employment for many individuals.	SO 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	This pipeline will create thousands of jobs for blue collar hard working Americans, the backbone of our country.	SO 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	Without the pipeline, thousands of jobs were lost, not just in Texas, but across the United States.	SO 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	Building the pipeline will greatly assist in this task [re-build infrastructure] and provide lots of work.	SO 02, PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	Only 10% of the created jobs would be filled by local people living in communities along the route.	SO 03
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The go ahead on the pipeline would give our local economy a big boost ,by providing jobs for our local union area.	SO 06
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The income these jobs create, will filter throughout the entire economy, touching far more Americans than just those employed by the line itself.	SO 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	Plus, construction of the pipeline could create tens of thousands of jobs and contribute billions of dollars to the U.S. economy in the form of salaries, materials, services, and other local economic activity. Now more than ever, our nation faces high unemployment, economic instability and global unrest, the Keystone XL pipeline would bring the economic activity and energy security the United States desperately needs.	SO 08, PN 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	(KXL)'s good for both our economy and the Canadian economy.	SO 09
E-mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	Other transportation methods, such as truck, rail and barge, are less efficient and safe and have a greater potential for adverse environmental impacts. It would also be a boon for American motorists. The pipeline would take, at a minimum, hundreds of petroleum tanker trucks off the road per day.	SO 19
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The Ogallala aquifer is the largest source of clean water in the entire nation and the pipeline crosses right over the top of it.	WRG 01

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 18, 2013	The pipeline's unacceptable risk to water has not changed with the new route. It still crosses the Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer	WRG 06
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	Comments on...Appendix G, Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan: There is no mention of the atmospheric pollution and warming that would be caused by the extraction, processing, and consumption of the conveyed tar sands oil. No control measure for the produced greenhouse gas emissions is proposed, as there is none; carbon dioxide sequestration remains undeveloped and undemonstrated.	CLIM 03
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	Section ES.5.5.2 Life Cycle Analysis:The SEIS draft acknowledges that tar sands oils are more greenhouse gas-intensive than other heavy crudes and claims that they emit an estimated 17 percent more on a life-cycle basis than the average crude oil refined in the U.S. in 2005. No basis for this estimate is provided	CLIM 04
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	Neither the SEIS nor the Application provides any estimate of the inflated tonnage of greenhouse gases that would be released by the extraction, transport, refinement, and combustion life cycle of the piped tar sands oil at the proposed flow rate. Nor are the consequences of this release identified.	CLIM 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	The SEIS draft carefully assesses the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) that the proposed project ...concluding that emissions during operation would be approximately 3.19 million metric tons of CO2e per year, due to electrical generation needed to power the proposed Project's pump stations. Because it does not account for much larger components of the life-cycle emissions, this figure is dwarfed by an estimated 27 million metric tons of CO2e per year additional GHG emissions for processing at the rated pipeline flow rate, compared to conventional crude processing.	CLIM 12
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	Construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline would create further climate disturbances and the likelihood of hazardous leaks and spills, and therefore I strongly urge that President Obama and/or the U.S. State Department disapprove the SEIS and reject the TransCanada Application. America has taken very few positive steps to minimize its greenhouse gas emissions to this point.	CLIM 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	The environmental risks of proceeding with Keystone must be assessed in their full global context, against real-world alternatives that include dramatically increased oil deliveries by rail, the potential export of Canadian crude by tanker to countries with much more lenient environmental standards, and our continued importation from other sources of heavy oil quite similar in both quality and lifecycle emissions to Canada's oilsands crude.	CLIM 15, CLIM 08, PN 11, PN 12
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	A negative benefit is assessed for burning remaining fossil fuel reserves, since this causes a continued degradation of air, soil, and water quality and speeds the effects of man-made climate change.	CLIM 17

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	Longer term negative benefits are expected from employee exposure to hydrocarbons and a degraded natural environment in the vicinity of the pipeline and at the mining sites and refineries at either end (assuming no oilspills occur)	CU 04, CU 02, RISK 30
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	In the Application, TransCanada goes on to declare their intent to design to specifications that are "...sufficient to support a potential future application for a special permit from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) to operate at a higher pressure and greater throughput than would otherwise obtain under the current PHMSA regulations."  So what exactly would be used as the actual design requirements? The 57 Special Conditions or something more stringent? What would they use as a source for a set of more stringent standards? Or would they stay with the 57 Conditions and later attempt to claim that they actually met tighter standards? What would be the actual design pressure value for the pipeline?	PD 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	It may in the end, cause prices to go up.	PN 04
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	It doesn't create enough jobs for the amount of hazard it creates.	PN 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	I am opposed to this project for several reasons including the environmental damage. The other is economic reasons as the purpose of this pipeline is to EXPORT the refined gas to other countries. Let Canada build the pipeline either east or west to their coast and do not destroy our environment.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	Plus, the dirty tar sands are only being shipped through our country and then refined and shipped overseas.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	The pipeline would secure additional supplies of oil from our most reliable non-US supplier, displacing imports from Venezuela and other unstable regimes.	PN 10

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	<p>VI. References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. United States Environmental Protection Agency, Letter to Dr. Kerri-Ann Jones and Mr. Jose W. Fernandez, United States Department of State, June 6, 2011, as reported in “The Climate Implications Of The Proposed Keystone XL Oil Sands Pipeline,” by Nathan Lemphers, Pembina Institute Backgrounder, January 2013, <a href="http://www.pembina.org/pub/2407">http://www.pembina.org/pub/2407</a></li> <li>2. David Biello, “Keystone XL Oil Pipeline Exacerbates Climate Change,” Scientific American, April 17, 2013</li> <li>3. “Draft Third National Climate Assessment,” a report of the U.S.Global Change Research Program, January 14, 2013, <a href="http://www.globalchange.gov/what-we-do/assessment/nca-overview">http://www.globalchange.gov/what-we-do/assessment/nca-overview</a></li> <li>4. Environment Canada, Emergencies Science &amp; Technology Division, “Oil Properties,” Athabasca Bitumen, <a href="http://www.etc-cte.ec.gc.ca/databases/oilproperties/Default.aspx">http://www.etc-cte.ec.gc.ca/databases/oilproperties/Default.aspx</a></li> <li>5. Natural Resources Defense Council, “Tar Sands Pipelines Safety Risks,” February 2011, <a href="http://www.nrdc.org/energy/files/tarsandssafetyrisks.pdf">http://www.nrdc.org/energy/files/tarsandssafetyrisks.pdf</a></li> <li>6. Zou, X-Y, Shaw, J.M., “Challenges Inherent in the Development of Predictive Deposition Tools for Asphaltene Containing Hydrocarbon Fluids,” Petroleum Science and Technology, 22(7&amp;8), 2004, 773-786</li> <li>7. Dan Frosch and Janet Roberts, “Pipeline Spills Put Safeguards Under Scrutiny,” New York Times, September 9, 2011, <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2011/09/10/business/energy-environment/agency-struggles-to-safeguard-pipeline-system.html?emc=eta1&amp;_r=0">http://www.nytimes.com/2011/09/10/business/energy-environment/agency-struggles-to-safeguard-pipeline-system.html?emc=eta1&amp;_r=0</a></li> </ol>	REF
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	There will be spills, communities adversely affected	RISK 06
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	<p>Transporting dilbit via pipeline carries heightened risks relative to conventional crude in the following significant ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Dilbit is 5 to 10 times higher in sulfur content (2.5 to 4.5% vs 0.3 to 1.3 %) and has higher total acid concentrations (0.8 to 4.3 vs 0 to 0.3 total acid number) that raise the rate of pipeline internal corrosion. Diluted bitumen also has high concentrations of chloride salts that can lead to chloride stress corrosion in pipelines at high temperatures. Combined with higher abrasion (hundreds of pounds of sediment per 1,000 barrels vs nil for conventional crude), this corrosion significantly increases the rate of pipeline deterioration.</li> </ul>	RISK 14

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	Transporting dilbit via pipeline carries heightened risks relative to conventional crude in the following significant ways: · Dilbit is twice as dense and 40 times as viscous as conventional crude oil, creating the need for much higher stress-producing pumping pressures to convey it (pressure levels that can exceed 2,000 psi, vs levels at approximately 800 psi for conventional crude).	RISK 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	Transporting dilbit via pipeline carries heightened risks relative to conventional crude in the following significant ways: · Variations in pipeline pressure can cause changes from liquid to gaseous state. This creates cavitation; the gas bubbles collapse within the pipeline, releasing localized bursts of high dynamic pressure. These bursts produce bending stresses within the pipe walls, increasing susceptibility to rupture.	RISK 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	Transporting dilbit via pipeline carries heightened risks relative to conventional crude in the following significant ways: · Dilbit is conveyed at temperatures that can exceed 150°F. There is a strong correlation of normalized failure rate history (incidents per mile-year) with temperature of operation. Rates of corrosion rise with temperature.	RISK 14, RISK 11
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	Transporting dilbit via pipeline carries heightened risks relative to conventional crude in the following significant ways: · There are larger pressure fluctuations in high-viscosity diluted bitumen pipelines due to temperature-induced viscosity variations. These pressure fluctuations disturb leak-detection systems that operate by monitoring pressure and flow.	RISK 14, RISK 11
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	the SEIS and the Application leave unanswered questions regarding the likelihood that TransCanada would even fulfill the requirements of the 57 Special Conditions. Thus, neither the SEIS nor the Application provides assurance that the pipeline, if constructed, would operate with freedom from ruptures, leaks, and spills.	RISK 23
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	Secondary benefits are to employees of oil companies, where a surge in employment is expected for 3 to 5 years during construction and a much lower employment benefit during operation.	SO 04
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 19, 2013	The jobs that would be added during construction and as a result of the long-term economic benefits these supplies would bring would also be significant,	SO 08

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 20, 2013	the DEIS conclusion that the pipeline is unlikely to have a substantial impact due to proven ability of rail and infrastructure to alternatively transport the crude oil is factually wrong. First, some industry officials say that train transport is so expensive it isn't likely to reach Texas and Louisiana in Keystone-like quantities. And using rail will greatly exacerbate GHG emissions and is not addressed in the DEIS.	ALT 04
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 20, 2013	Even at the DEIS estimated 17% GHG excess above, there is no satisfactory way to mitigate the increased emissions. Although the report does cite three GHG reduction activities by the government of Alberta (P 4.15-108), there is no progress to date on any these measures (at least that can be found on-line). This is especially distressing because the cited techniques are marginal activities at best, to wit: (a) The (un)cited Alberta carbon tax is \$15 per equivalent metric ton of CO <sub>2</sub> , but its effective rate of this tax collection is about 25 cents per EMTC, ie, versus an effective collection rate in adjacent British Columbia of \$21 per EMTC, [3] (b) The cited, future \$1.55 billion mitigation project is a carbon capture experiment that is still an unproven technology, more specifically in accomplishing its required huge scale of operation and overcoming its hugely uneconomical expense,[4] and © The EIS evaluation of a 17% increase in GHG emissions is flawed in that its survey of life-cycle studies (Table 4.15-20) did not include and made no effort to reconcile other studies, namely the European Commission estimate of an average 22% increase in GHG emissions[5] and the bitumen and biocarbon study by Global Forest Watch Canada.[6] The latter being especially important as it is estimated that two tons of topsoil have to be removed to produce each barrel of bitumen. Extracting deposits in this fashion is estimated to be three times more carbon intensive than conventional oil sources. Though well known, credible studies, neither study is addressed nor listed in the referenced studies in DEIS Appendix W.	CLIM 03
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 20, 2013	Further, the increased introduction of carbon into the atmosphere needed to extract these final reserves over a short period of time to sustain an essentially extinct economy will exponentially exacerbate the problem of global warming, per an overwhelming consensus of the scientific community.	CLIM 14

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E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 20, 2013	<p>1) The Fundamental Flaw in the DEIS is that it fails to address the core policy of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), particularly the threat of global warming and to balance that concern with social, economic, and other requirements; more particularly the G8+5 Academies Joint Statement: Climate Change and the Transformation of Energy Technologies for a Low Carbon Future (signed by both the US and Canadian Academies of Science). Quite the opposite and by the report's own admission, the pipeline emits a significant excess of greenhouse gases compared with traditional crude production and fails to address the adverse impacts of the chill of expanded fossil fuel availability on clean energy investment and the approval's symbolic message to the world that the US only pays lip service about genuine climate stabilization and its responsibility as the largest emitter of greenhouse (GHG) gases per capita.</p>	PN 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 20, 2013	<p>The Energy Return on Investment (EROI) per Scientific American for tar sands exploitation is not sufficient to meet the energy needs of a modern industrial society.</p> <p>Economies based upon fossil fuels, like current economies around the world. will be increasingly depressed as the depletion curve for fossil fuels becomes more severe. It is time to rapidly move away from fossil fuels toward an economy based upon renewable energy in a manner that is based upon logic and an increasing concern for the people of the future.</p>	PN 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 20, 2013	<p>It will do nothing to improve our energy independence because the oil it transports is intended for sale on the open world market. If we want it we will have to compete with the likes of the Chinese to get it.</p> <p>It will do nothing for Wisconsin jobs. It will create very few jobs overall (perhaps 9000) and none of them are in Wisconsin. These few jobs are temporary, lasting about 2 years.</p>	PN 04
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 20, 2013	<p>The Keystone Pipeline is ecologically safe and serves the mission of the Federal government by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Insuring domestic tranquility - Lower prices and affordable comfort</li> <li>-Providing for the common defense - No Saudi oil dependence promoting Middle East instability, war</li> <li>-Promote the general welfare - JOBS</li> </ul> <p>The rising cost of energy hurts middle and lower income families and elders on fixed incomes the most. Energy deprivation is economic disparity.</p>	PN 10

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 20, 2013	(2) Poor Author Qualifications: While the EnSys and ICF consultants are highly qualified fossil fuels development experts, they have little or no expertise in global warming or its consequences. Furthermore, their deep ties to the fossil fuel industry makes them an odd choice to evaluate climate change consequences of oil sands production; one could even conclude that they have an inherent conflict of interest.	PRO 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 20, 2013	the study is not objective and is against the definition of scientific analysis. It is yet a further source of dismay and disgust regarding the loss of purpose of the elected representatives of the United States government which has become openly and unethically beholden to shareholders rather than voters.	PRO 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 20, 2013	Postpone the pipeline until better technology is available	RISK 19
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	The SEIS' conclusion is that the Keystone XL will have no impact on climate should make this decision a "no-brainer".	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	Additionally, existing analyses don't even include petroleum coke, a byproduct of the process that is a major source of climate change. This petcoke would fuel 5 coal plants and produce 16.6 million metric tons of carbon dioxide each year, roughly 13% more carbon dioxide than previously considered.	CLIM 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	Having been involved in preparing a number environmental impact assessments in the past, I am aware of the fact that the scope of these analyses does not typically include the environmental impact of using the product that is enabled by the project. In the case of the Keystone XL Pipeline, that limited scope is outdated and inappropriate because the US is in the midst of a slow-moving, yet potentially deadly climate crisis that will only be made significantly worse by the burning of the Canadian tar sands that will be refined and marketed as a result of building the pipeline. This should not be ignored.	CLIM 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	We should not be enabling development of tar sands oil as it is extremely detrimental to the planet in regards to climate change. This is the nail in the planet's coffin. Scientific American Article 4-17-13: Keystone XL Oil Pipeline Exacerbates Climate Change A new study suggests that permitting more tar sands oil to flow would raise greenhouse gas pollution by the equivalent of nearly 40 million cars and trucks <a href="http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=keystone-xl-oil-pipeline-exacerbates-climate-change">http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=keystone-xl-oil-pipeline-exacerbates-climate-change</a>	CLIM 11
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) is woefully inadequate in that it only seriously investigated the regional climate change impacts of the pipeline itself and not how the increased use of carbon-intensive oil would impact global climate change	CLIM 12

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	Why would a foreign company be allowed the privilege of eminent domain in the United States	LEG 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	We must be able to come up with an alternative to this [oil-based] approach to energy.	PN 02
E-mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	We need to reduce our dependency on petroleum products not continue to promote them. If the price of petroleum based fuels increases, economically we will have to use it more judiciously. As a retiree, I am aware of the cost of fuel and plan my usage accordingly.	PN 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	Apart from the environmental aspects of this, I am also opposed to allowing a corporation such as TransCanada to get eminent domain declared so that they can run pipeline through the property of Americans who do not want that pipeline there. It is blatantly wrong to allow such a thing. This pipeline is of no benefit to the US. We know the bulk of this oil is just going to be shipped overseas. Yet we are being asked to take on all this risk and misery.	PN 05
E-mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	The primary purpose of this pipeline is to export tar sands oil overseas. It does nothing to reduce our dependence on foreign oil, and will actually increase the price of gasoline in the U.S. And in exchange for allowing a foreign oil company to use our nation as it's oil spill pad, this pipeline will produce only 35 permanent jobs.	PN 07
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	As a person of faith, I am writing to ask that the U.S. State Department approve the Keystone XL pipeline permit. The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) clearly shows that it will be a safe way to convey the product and will create thousands of jobs. Likewise, that we may be free of foreign oil dependance, it is imperative that approval be given. ... President Obama and Secretary Kerry, to insure a growing economy, national security and without fear for the environment for future generations	PN 10
E-mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	Probability and expected volume of leaks and spills, and of oil traveling through soil, surface water, and groundwater. This affects many of the reports determinations, including the pipeline's potential impacts on numerous federally-imperiled species.	RISK 10
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	We all know this oil is far more corrosive and toxic than regular oil. Just ask the people in Kalamazoo, Michigan and Mayflower, Arkansas. They have no proven, effective method of cleaning up any spill. It's been almost 3 years since the Michigan spill and they are still trying to clean it up. You see, this oil can't be skimmed off of water like regular oil. It sinks. It has to be dredged. If this gets into any body of water as in Michigan, it's going to be one whale of a job to clean up as we have already seen.	RISK 10

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E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	when a study of the corrosive effects of heavy tar sands bitumen and volatile petrochemical diluents is currently underway by the National Academy of Sciences is a decision going to be made before the results are published and reviewed by experts and the public	RISK 14
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	The [tar sands oil] is not so easy to clean up when a pipeline leak occurs. The tar sands oil that will be carried through this pipeline is heavy - it will sink and contaminate the aquifer below. Because of it's heaviness, it will be virtually impossible to clean up if there is a pipeline break. The aquifer that the pipeline's proposed route goes through provides the drinking water for the 2 million people living above it, and also the irrigation water for the huge agricultural area of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas - the "breadbasket" of America.	RISK 24, RISK 08, WRG 01
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	The number of bursts in the first keystone pipeline has exceeded their own projections for the first seven years of operation. The KXL pipeline is larger and would be transporting more toxic bitumen through our state's water supply.	RISK 26
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	The number of bursts in the first keystone pipeline has exceeded their own projections for the first seven years of operation. The KXL pipeline is larger and would be transporting more toxic bitumen through our state's water supply. The aquifer provides water to our farmland that supplies grains through cattle feed and direct-to-table products like popcorn, field greens, and sweet corn. Benzene, a known ingredient, in bitumen will leak at some point through the pipeline into the aquifer. It's a solvent that is linked to several cancers such as leukemia. Benzene cannot be entirely cleaned up --ever. The aquifer and soil cannot be cleaned up with paper towels.	RISK 26
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	Economically, the argument for job creation is bogus. Any job created is only temporary. Generally pipeline crews lay pipe and move on to the next area. There will not be a large number of jobs created out of this.	SO 04
E-mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	[The KXL pipeline will] Damage 4715 acres of prime farmland, though the soil would be replaced after construction.	SOIL 01
E-mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	[The KXL pipeline will] Pass through "highly erodible" soil for nearly half its length; only minor steps would be taken to control erosion	SOIL 02
E-mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	[The KXL pipeline will] Damage 190 miles of greater sage-grouse habitat, which would take 20 years to re-grow. · Pass through the ranges and habitats of seven other species federally recognized as Endangered or Threatened.	TES 08

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E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	We cannot risk the potential damage to our country's aquifers and agricultural lands. Water is a precious resource - more precious than oil. We, and all plants and animals need it to live. Fresh water is being used up at an alarming rate for irrigation and drinking worldwide. Don't risk our water.	WRG 01
E-mail provided in name field, redacted	April 21, 2013	Floods are of particular concern, as they occur ever more frequently and wind spread spilled oil over long distances.	WRS 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 22, 2013	Reject the Keystone XL pipeline permit. Support climate research.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 22, 2013	The analysis behind DSEIS must take on a holistic approach that considers the environmental impacts on the earth and its people for at least the next 300 years. It is rampant irresponsibility for this generation to move unchecked into unknown areas of endeavor. This project has not performed the necessary tests and steps to ensure safety for the current generations let alone those of the future. Our own EPA, according to a recent article in the Los Angeles times ( <a href="http://www.latimes.com/news/politics/la-pn-epa-keystone-xl-environmental-report-20130422,0,5823509.story">http://www.latimes.com/news/politics/la-pn-epa-keystone-xl-environmental-report-20130422,0,5823509.story</a> ), is concerned that the State Department has not been thorough enough.	ACK
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 22, 2013	No liability for oil industry when the pipeline breaks because tar sands oil isn't categorized as oil.	LEG 08
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 22, 2013	First of all energy independence is a joke when the large oil companies send as much fuel overseas as we purchase from overseas. If we wanted to be energy independence wouldn't we keep all of our oil that is drilled in the U.S. in the U. S. with out worrying about the world market. The U.S. does not need the Canadian oil, we have more than enough right at home if we would invest more into, non-corn ethanol and clean energy fuels ie. sun, wind, water and move to other types of fuel besides dirty oil.	PN 01, ALT 01, PN 07
E-mail provided in name field, redacted	April 22, 2013	We need strategies/research/jobs for renewable energy – not more devastation, risk and degradation to our environment.	PN 02
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 22, 2013	who pays in the event of an all too likely disaster? as with nuclear energy, shale oil spills will be underwritten by taxpayers. no company was willing to be on the hook for a possible nuclear calamity, and not until the price anderson act passed in 1954, did the industry spring to life. now shale oil spills are to be underwritten by the same taxpayer.	RISK 03, PN 05
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 22, 2013	This pipeline also goes over the Ogallala aquifer one of the largest bodies of underground fresh water. Who do you think really cleans up oil spills....the tax payer	RISK 10

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E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 22, 2013	There is no effective cleanup process for bitumen. Conventional oil cleanup does not work, as evidenced by the ongoing process in Kalamazoo, Michigan more than 2 1/2 years later and the ongoing process in Mayflower, Arkansas.	RISK 29
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 22, 2013	The corrosive solvents exposed by the bitumen rupture in Mayflower, Arkansas rendered the air toxic to the residents requiring evacuations.	RISK 30, RISK 11
E-Mail provided in name field, redacted	April 24, 2013	Please push the pipeline through. We need jobs!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!	SO 02
Emilia Burns	April 21, 2013	...the carbon emissions the pipeline will contribute to from the development of the tar sands will be disastrous - equal to that of 51 coal plants or 38 million cars.	ACK
Emilia Burns	April 21, 2013	[Obama] is the first sitting president to acknowledge climate change as a legitimate problem, but continually seems to take one step forward and two steps back [by considering approval of the proposed pipeline] when it comes to acting on it.	CLIM 14
Emilia Burns	April 21, 2013	Even if the tar sands are developed by other means and other parties, at least the US will have stepped up in the eleventh hour and taken a stand for the people and our livelihood on this rapidly warming planet.	CLIM 18
Emilia Burns	April 21, 2013	[The pipeline] will not create energy independence - less than half of the oil will reach US markets. Gas prices will increase, and American land will be compromised to line the pockets of a foreign corporation.	PN 04
Emilia Burns	April 21, 2013	A spill - or at the very least, leeching into the porous, sandy soil of the region - is inevitable. No pipeline is a safe pipeline. TransCanada has a long documented list of shortcuts and malpractice.	RISK 14
Emilia Burns	April 21, 2013	[The pipeline] will not create jobs. The State Department itself admitted as few as 35 permanent jobs will be created, and most will be low-paying, dangerous, and temporary.	SO 04
Emilia Vesper	March 29, 2013	and the humanity of the people who care and love our Earth and want our children to grow up in a safe and healthy environment	ACK
Emilia Vesper	March 29, 2013	Our water and environment is the most precious, and vital resource we have	ACK
Emilia Vesper	March 29, 2013	In order to maintain our health and preserve our waters, environment and deter climate change we have to look for alternative means of energy. Please take a green energy stance before time has run out for all of us.	ALT 01
Emilia Vesper	March 29, 2013	Please do not ignore the people, the Natives who's land you are destroying	EJ 01

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Emilia Vesper	April 9, 2013	After the disaster in Arkansas we cannot afford to put our health at risk from contaminated water and environments. Please put our health and safety first so that our children will not suffer from the consequences. When you contaminate our water with oil you introduce carcinogens like anthracene and other toxic chemical components that everyone in the midwest will drink due to the underground aquifers and water systems. Not only that you will hurt the ecosystem and the animals in it, including humans.	WRG 01, RISK 08
Emilia Vesper	April 22, 2013	Without water, life is unsustainable. Please stop the KXL pipeline. We cannot afford another oil spill to pollute our waters, environment and people.	RISK 07
Emilie Marlinghaus	April 22, 2013	The huge stacks of trees cut down from the destruction of the boreal forests (a critical carbon sink) to make way for this most toxic and carbon intensive form of oil 'mining' was truly staggering.	CU 01
Emily	April 22, 2013	It's not true that tar sands expansion will happen regardless of the decision you make about Keystone XL. If built, the pipeline would enable 30 per cent more tar sands to be produced.	CLIM 13
Emily Chadbourne	April 23, 2013	As a former resident of Alberta with strong family ties there still, my experiences with the series of steps in extracting the heavy oils of Alberta have been culled over many years. Each time the Tar Sands come up, geologist friends of mine, have for 30 years said that the cost to the environment will dwarf the benefits this oil gives. Everything about processing this product makes past petroleum hazards seem tiny. ... Go visit northern Alberta, and see how many clean up ponds we can sustain in areas where the spills from this would be.	ACK
Emily Dehuff	April 20, 2013	The pipeline spills we are seeing with distressing regularity, and (even more telling) the oil industry's heavy-handed efforts to prevent us from seeing them, should be a big red flag as to their assurances that this project, or oil drilling projects in sensitive regions, will be harmless	RISK 13
Emily Engelhard	April 5, 2013	the latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete -- it ignores risk for toxic spills, catastrophic impacts on our climate, and the clear consensus among financial analysts that Keystone XL would be a tipping point for further tar sands development.	ACK
Emily Friedrichs	March 18, 2013	Don't risk future generations' access to clean drinking water	ACK
Emily Friedrichs	March 18, 2013	Don't risk future generations' access to... air,	ACK
Emily Friedrichs	March 18, 2013	This pipeline is 3 times the environmental risk of regular crude oil and too great a risk.	PN 05
Emily Hawkins	April 14, 2013	Support alternative energy forms such as offshore wind development - including transmission infrastructure!	PN 02

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Emily Iverson	March 28, 2013	Now is a critical time - we must not allow the Keystone Pipeline to be built and the tar sands oil to be developed because the amount of carbon released in the burning of this oil will cause a rise in global temperature that surpasses 2 degrees Celsius, which as you know will wreak havoc with our climate.	CLIM 05
Emily Kendall	March 14, 2013	everyone can agree upon, is the fact that the Keystone XL pipeline will put the Ogallala Aquifer in danger. Since the Ogallala Aquifer provides 30% of our country's fresh water, and is responsible for irrigating a large portion of our food crops, it would be catastrophic if it were damaged.	WRG 01
Emily Willoughby	April 11, 2013	Building a new pipeline now will lock us in to higher carbon emissions. We definitely do NOT need that! We should be investing in healthy, safe renewable energy that won't harm human health, won't overheat the climate, cannot be exported and will provide a secure energy future.	PN 03
Emily Willoughby	April 11, 2013	The pipeline poses grave dangers to America's vital water resources.  Tar sands oil is thicker, more acidic and more corrosive than conventional crude. Transported under high pressure, it poses a far greater risk of leaks along the pipeline route.  Tar sands oil pipelines are already leaking and causing serious contamination. The recent rupture of a tar sands pipeline in a residential subdivision in Arkansas provides yet another illustration of how unreliable these pipelines are and how they threaten to contaminate our neighborhoods and our waterways	RISK 07
Emily Wilson	April 20, 2013	anything that endangers people and nature should be avoided. this can not only be avoided, it can be stopped altogether.	PN 08
Emmanuel Fabiyi	April 5, 2013	It's impossible to fight climate change while simultaneously investing in the dirtiest, most carbon-intensive fossil fuels on the planet.	PN 05
Emmett Horwath	March 14, 2013	Periodic pump stations are needed as are chemicals that are dangerous to the environment.	ACK
Energy Decisions	April 12, 2013	the escaping oil could seep into the Oglala aquifer, what would the impact be?	RISK 07
Energy Decisions	April 12, 2013	small flaw - it does not include a review of the impact of KXL should the pipeline NOT function as designed.	RISK 14
Enid Cederlind	April 22, 2013	Please look at an alternative route away from the present route.	ALT 06
Enid Cederlind	April 22, 2013	Please look into the possibility of the disaster a leak could cause in this area. The Ogallala Aquifer is the source of clean water for multiple states in the midwest and has a very fragile ecosystem.	WRG 04

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Enviro Show	March 2, 2013	Both the CIA and the Department of Defense have publicly acknowledged the threat to our security that the climate crisis presents. How is it the U.S. State Department has not reached the same conclusion?	PN 01
Enviro Show	March 2, 2013	The pipeline it self could easily fail at any number of points due to documented faulty construction.	RISK 23
Eric Baker	March 11, 2013	I can't see how completing this project will have a positive effect on our economy. The tar oils will be shipped to the Gulf of Mexico and then processed (maybe) or just shipped to other markets. It's unlikely that much if any of the refined fuels will make it into the US supply to cover any of our needs, so there won't be much positive impact. Plus, the revenue generated by sales of this oil will go to a Canadian company, and the US won't even get taxes on the income	PN 04
Eric Bindseil	March 14, 2013	Create comprehensive conservation measures and create comprehensive clean sustainable energy that is the way to America's healthy longterm future.	ALT 02
Eric Bindseil	April 4, 2013	A comprehensive review of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline must be completed, especially focusing on the massive impacts to boreal forests, the likely pollution impacts to air, water and soil from increased burning of these dirty fuels and to the more than likely oil spills on sensitive aquifers and wildlife and destruction of wildlife habitats.	LEG 04
Eric Brooker	March 15, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline is also a disaster for endangered species, including whooping cranes, American burying beetles, pallid sturgeon and others.	TES 01
Eric Chvian	April 2, 2013	I was also deeply unhappy by the widespread reports that consulting firms, with ties to big oil, and to others who will profit from the building of KXL, may have played some role in drafting the EIS.	PRO 01
Eric Dahlstrom	April 2, 2013	In section 4.15, the report minimizes the contribution to Greenhouse Gases (GHG) through the assumption that the tar sands would be developed without the pipeline, with only a few percent reduction. It is not at all certain that Canada will continue to allow the development of the tar sands if the pipeline is not built. In any case, the US Government does not need to encourage the development of the tar sands by supporting this pipeline. Even if Canada stands ready to severely damage the environment, does not mean we need to help them do so.	PN 05
Eric Dahlstrom	April 2, 2013	In section 4.3, the potential impact to vital national aquifers seems minimized through assumptions of maximum spill volume and assumed behavior of the spill within the soil. Industry often claims that 'best practices' will avoid significant accidents, but here we are dealing with a large volume of petroleum products being piped over an irreplaceable critical aquifer. The protection of such critical resources was the reason for the system of environmental impact assessments. Concerns cannot be dismissed casually.	RISK 14

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Eric Grau	April 4, 2013	In your Inauguration Address and State of the Union Address, you talked the talk on global warming - now it's time to walk the walk.	CLIM 18
Eric Hartmann	April 22, 2013	Clearing hundreds of square miles of forest and drawing hundreds of thousands gallons of water are only the beginning of this project's destructive nature.	ACK
Eric Hartmann	April 22, 2013	It is worth noting that one of the key purported arguments for the Keystone Pipeline is to reduce our reliance on Mid-East oil, but corporate statements make clear that much of the Keystone Pipeline oil will be refined and then shipped away from the U.S. Essentially, we are being asked to be a conduit for product destined to be sold to other countries.	PN 01
Eric Huerter	April 2, 2013	Stop the madness! Cease the ridiculous subsidies that go to oil and gas companies, and invest in smart, clean, renewable energy like solar, wind, geothermal, and other forms of energy that don't create pollution. The people of the world and the environment are pleading with you!!!	ALT 01
Eric Johnson,rn,rrt	April 2, 2013	Since this pipeline would run through the heartland of America, a spill could contaminate important sources of drinking water, displace families from their homes, and jeopardize farmers and ranchers' way of life.	RISK 06, LU 01, WRG 01
Eric Nelson	March 3, 2013	Approve the pipeline NOW.	ACK
Eric Nelson	March 3, 2013	This thing has been studied to death. It is a safe project and the US could use both the jobs and the resources.	PN 09
Eric Olson	April 13, 2013	You contend that the tar sands will be exploited regardless. This is an assertion, what kind of special insight do you claim to justify this assertion?...Your assertion has no place in an EIS, it is based on a political model, not on a scientific model. This SEIS remains fundamentally flawed with that assertion in place. Although it would be somewhat unusual for an EIS, I believe it is justified now to draw more attention to the way permitting this project would signal approval of the use of tar sands generally...Venezuela has a somewhat similar deposit, but Asia in particular contains large deposits. According to the World Energy Council: Natural bitumen reserves are estimated at 249.67 billion barrels (39.694×10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup> ) globally, of which 176.8 billion barrels (28.11×10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup> ) are in Canada, 42.009 billion barrels (6.6789×10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup> ) in Kazakhstan and 28.38 billion barrels (4.512×10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup> ) in Russia. <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oil_sands#cite_note-wec-1">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oil_sands#cite_note-wec-1</a>[1]	PN 11
Eric R. Tussey	March 22, 2013	And then when the oil is burned it will exacerbate climate change . We need to reverse climate change NOT increase it	CLIM 14
Eric R. Tussey	March 22, 2013	We need clean renewable energy NOT fossil fuels that will leak and pollute our country and its water aquifers. All pipelines leak!	PN 02

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Eric Shackelford	April 20, 2013	Why not refine this oil up north and serve Chicago, Toronto, Detroit and Minneapolis. The pipeline doesn't serve America it serves companies who want to sell to China and others so they can undercut our industry and lose our American jobs.	ALT 08
Eric Stowe	April 15, 2013	JOHN, YOU GOT MY LETTER & COPIES OF MY LETTERS TO THE WHITE HOUSE, Correct?	ACK
Eric Williams	April 22, 2013	As a nation, we need to focus on clean technology of the future in order to help strengthen our economy by providing new jobs, not perpetuating the mistakes of the past. Additional permits, tax breaks, and other government support for fossil fuels is not in the interest of our country.	ALT 01
Eric Wilson	April 11, 2013	the overarching issues here are...the accelerated rate of accumulation of greenhouse gases which are already driving the climate chaos we have been experiencing over the past decade.	CLIM 14
Eric Wilson	April 11, 2013	the overarching issues here are (1) the complete destruction of the precious northern boreal forests of Alberta, Canada, with the consequent severe and long-lasting environmental impacts associated with the mining activities;	CU 01
Eric Zuesse	March 3, 2013	The "Executive Summary – Draft Supplemental EIS" that the Department issued along with the report, and which much of the press based their news reports on, is deceptive in presenting the study's section 4.14 as being titled "Climate Change," when in fact the full report shows the title of that section as being "Climate Change Impacts on the Proposed Project."	CLIM 03
Eric Zuesse	March 3, 2013	Environmentalists oppose this Pipeline virtually entirely because of the impact that it would have on climate change: speeding it up. They are virtually uninterested in the impact climate change will have on the Pipeline.	CLIM 12
Eric Zuesse	March 3, 2013	The U.S. State Department's "Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement Keystone XL Project" released on 1 March 2013, makes no mention of the impact on the world's climate that would result from construction of the proposed Pipeline.	CLIM 12
Eric Zuesse	March 3, 2013	An authentic environmental impact statement would need to consist almost entirely of analyses of the respective cost-impacts of each of those three prospective pipeline-routes, so as to come up with scientific estimates of precisely how much more of Alberta's tar-oil will be burned if XL is built, than if it is not built.	PN 12
Eric Zuesse	March 3, 2013	What would actually be needed, for a real environmental impact analysis, and which the Obama Administration still refuses to supply, is an analysis of the main economically competitive pipeline-routes and destination-points, as regards the respective effect that each pipeline, if it were built, would have upon the average shipment cost for Alberta's tar-sands-oil producers.	PN 12

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Eric Zuesse	March 20, 2013	On page 1.4-2, this supposed DEIS said that, “the incremental increase in the non-pipeline transport options [if the Pipeline permit is denied] could result in a decrease in production from the oil sands, perhaps 90,000 to 210,000 barrels per day (bpd) (approximately 2 to 4 percent ... [or maybe even only] from 0.4 to 0.6 percent of total WCSB production) by 2030.” However, that is not an estimation, much less is it a calculation, of how many degrees the atmospheric temperature would rise from the increased economic competitiveness of Alberta tar-sands oil that would result from the operation of the proposed pipeline.	CLIM 05
Eric Zuesse	March 20, 2013	Therefore, this claimed "DEIS" should be summarily rejected, and, if its incompetence (or worse) has engendered any expense on the part of any agency of the U.S. Government, then return to said agency of those funds should be vigorously sought, and prosecuted if fraud (such as the misrepresentation of this purported DEIS as fulfilling its chief stated function) was perpetrated. The False Claims Act might be one such avenue for redress.	LEG 04
Eric Zuesse	March 20, 2013	Inasmuch as the supposed DEIS was actually prepared by a contractor for TransCanada, and TransCanada stands to make over a billion dollars annually from operation of the proposed pipeline, a person would need to be an idiot to trust these estimates unless they were documented from solid independent sources that stand nothing to gain or lose from operation of the pipeline if it is built.	PRO 01

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Eric Zuesse	April 9, 2013	<p>Regarding the Keystone XL Pipeline, please see the report, <a href="http://www.opednews.com/articles/State-Department-s-Keyston-by-Eric-Zuesse-130326-371.html">http://www.opednews.com/articles/State-Department-s-Keyston-by-Eric-Zuesse-130326-371.html</a></p> <p>in which it is documented that the State Department's draft EIS (1) fails to estimate, much less to calculate, the number of degrees of additional global warming would likely result from approval of this Pipeline; (2) was prepared by an oil-company-servicing consultancy firm that was beholden to TransCanada, the proposed Pipeline's owner; and (3) that consultancy firm did not have a single climatologist.</p> <p>It is clear that that draft EIS isn't merely "flawed" but scandalous.</p> <p>I urge you, therefore, to require that a new draft EIS be prepared, by climatologists who are not beholden to the prospective Pipeline-owners, and that in your order, you require from them an estimate of a reasonable range within which the Earth's temperature would likely rise further if the Pipeline is approved than if it is not; and that this range be specified separately for 5 years out, 10 years out, two decades out, three decades out, four decades out, five decades out, and 100 years out.</p>	PRO 01
Eric, Janelle, Ethan, Johanna, Jorgia & Jenna Fuchtman	April 21, 2013	<p>We are 5th generation Nebraska farmers living over the Ogallala Aquifer. We depend on the Aquifer for clean drinking water for people and animals, and for irrigation to grow crops to feed the world.</p> <p>When the pipeline leaks, it will be an enviromental and economic disaster for everyone.</p>	WRG 01
Eric, Janelle, Ethan, Johanna, Jorgia & Jenna Fuchtman	April 21, 2013	<p>we strongly OPPOSE the pipelline crossing through our nation's largest groundwater source, the Ogallala Aquifer.</p>	WRG 01
Erica Koenigsberg	March 25, 2013	<p>"Environmental Risk" hardly seems adequate to describe the Keystone plan, and I say that on every single level of realistic consideration.</p>	ACK
Erich Cumberland	April 11, 2013	<p>We need to begin taking action on climate change. What is the cost of an unstable climate? We are already spending billions of dollars on disaster relief due to increasingly unstable weather patterns.</p>	CLIM 17
Erik Flockoi	April 22, 2013	<p>To potentially pollute the largest aquifer in the country would be one of the most idiotic and greedy decisions that we could make. For the National Interest and the future of our country and our planet, I urge you to reject this pipeline.</p>	ACK

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Erik Hammel	March 16, 2013	Allowing it to go forward only makes a bad situation worse and commits us to oil addiction for much longer	PN 03
Erik Hartten	March 11, 2013	In the unfortunate event that your administration approves the Keystone XL project, you will be expected to redouble your efforts in introducing comprehensive, transformative climate change mitigation policy, whether through the legislative system, regulatory process, executive orders, or all of the above, if the United States and you are to have any credibility at all on this issue. Working with Congress on a carbon tax/consumption tax in lieu of other ineffective taxes, proceeding with EPA plans to regulate greenhouse gases from heavy industry, power generation and utilities, introducing dramatically increased energy efficiency regulation for our buildings and infrastructure and placing far more emphasis on the need to invest in our nation's "natural infrastructure," possibly using a model like the UK's Green Bank, are examples of some of strategies that you must implement to help our country transition to a de-carbonized, clean energy future.	SO 16
Erik Staub	April 2, 2013	I want to remind you that whatever oil is sent will go on the world market and oil spills are inevitable and we should be putting much more effort in wind and solar energy and electric cars and storage batteries..Not more hydraulic fracturing and pipelines which will damage our water supplies, air and provide no longterm solutions to our energy needs.	PN 02, ALT 01
Erika Doering	April 16, 2013	Benefitting a few for the very shortest run - the construction phase. Destroying cultures, towns, cities, environments for the longest run immediately and permanently.	PN 05
Erika Heins	April 22, 2013	The Climate impact information you recieved was done by the very people who were hired to work for the oil industry. They had done work for the oil companies involved. This is a conflict of interest and also led to false information about the impact of this pipeline.	PRO 01
Erika Longino	March 4, 2013	Please, for the love of future generations, do not build this pipeline.	ACK
Erin	April 17, 2013	We have solar energy. We have wind energy. We have geothermal energy. We have hydroelectric energy.	PN 02
Erin	April 17, 2013	All of the oil spills in recent years have depicted the devastation that can and will arise if we continue to use the solution to our energy issue that makes the least sense	RISK 06
Erin	April 22, 2013	We sit atop one of the worlds largest aquifers. We also have some of the best conditions in the U.S. in which to grow crops. If you allow this pipeline to be built, you are signing the Ogallala Aquifers death certificate. Pipelines break.	WRG 01
Erin Core-stine	April 5, 2013	Our country should be exploring and investing in cleaner energy alternatives. Tar sands oil is not a viable option since it takes so much energy to collect, transport and refine.	ALT 01

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Erin Faulkner	April 4, 2013	The one very small light in the tunnel of global climate change might have been the fact that we were supposed to run out of accessible petroleum by 2050, thereby stopping at least one source of excess carbon dioxide from entering our atmosphere.	ACK
Erin Harris	April 18, 2013	the State Department's analysis of the project was deeply flawed	ACK
Erin Harris	April 18, 2013	The Keystone pipeline is key to the viability of Canadian tar sands development, so the devastating climate impact of exploiting this fuel must be taken into account	CLIM 13
Erin Hughes	April 2, 2013	An analysis of this entire process, the life cycle of this material, must be done.	ACK
Erin Hughes	April 2, 2013	It is not the carbon emissions from construction and operation of the pipeline itself that will be the death knell for large regions of our planet, but the extraction, transportation, refining and burning of the huge quantity of filthy tar sands "fuel".	CLIM 05
Erin Hughes	April 2, 2013	The State Department is not doing its job of protecting Americans if allows this dirty material to be disseminated through the world, causing us to reach 450 parts per million of carbon in the atmosphere, an irreversible tipping point for our climate.	CLIM 05
Erin Hughes	April 2, 2013	It is ridiculous to review just a small part of the process – the building and operation of the pipeline - and declare that there is no impact on climate change.	CLIM 13
Erin Hughes	April 2, 2013	Right now, Alberta Tar Sands exploration is limited by its inability to get this dirty material out of Canada	PN 06
Erin Maddox	April 4, 2013	Reassign funds for the pipeline to sustainable energy research & manufacturing. Offer incentives for Oil corporations to refine a clean and renewable resource.	ALT 01
Erin Roth	April 2, 2013	We need the jobs associated with this project and the additional secure energy that will flow through the pipe. Over 70% of Americans support the building of Keystone. I am one of them. It can help our country to be North American energy independent.	PN 10
Erin Ryan	March 11, 2013	I am the mother of a 4 year old. On our way to preschool a couple of weeks ago, she and I were listening to a debate on NPR between the President of the Sierra Club and a lawyer representing something to do with the pipeline (can't remember exactly what, but it's late and I've just only finished my farm chores) and my daughter, asked me what they were talking about and why they were so upset. I explained to her about the pipeline and what it would do to our environment. I also touched on frac sand mining, which is a huge new issue in our area right now. She was very concerned. A couple of days later, when I picked her up at school, her teacher said that - was pretty upset and was trying to explain to her teachers and classmates about how people were trying to do something terrible to our earth and how sad it made her and how we need to stop them. It occurred to me that she was talking about the pipeline. The concern a 4 year old has about our environment and this issue seems to be greater and clearer than the concern of our president and representatives. How can that be? That is absurd! Maybe it's because she will be here to live with the results of this decision and you all may not be.	ACK

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Erin Theis	April 17, 2013	the clear consensus among financial analysts that Keystone XL would be a tipping point for further tar sands development.	ACK
Erin Theis	April 17, 2013	it ignores...catastrophic impacts on our climate	CLIM 12
Erin Theis	April 17, 2013	it [DEIS] ignores risk for toxic spills,	RISK 07
Erma Elzy	April 15, 2013	A dew hundred jobs in the long run will not help when thousands will be affected by the tar sands and their harmful emmissions inour environment.	PN 05
Erna Meltzer	April 4, 2013	I am so grateful to live in a country that holds so many beautiful waterways be it ocean, river lake and stream. Clean Salt water and fresh are both vital and necessary for our continued wellbeing.These pipelines seriously jeopardize this vital component to our lives.Is water truly less important than oil? Is this form of energy worth the cost to us? This is a canadian company ripping up our soil ruining our water for personal profit.	RISK 07
Ernest Rosado	April 22, 2013	It will precipitate worse climate change that can reasonably be expected to increase the frequency and intensity of disruptive environmental events--slowly at first, but then more quickly. Expect to be surprised by the way in which these events may cascade, or have far-reaching effects. During the coming decade, certain climate-related events will produce consequences that exceed the capacity of the affected societies or global systems to manage; these may have global security implications. Keystone XL will worsen these global security implications.	PN 05, CLIM 14
Ernesta Krackiewicz	April 11, 2013	Producing tar sands oil causes far more global warming pollution than regular crude oil production	CLIM 05
Ernesta Krackiewicz	April 11, 2013	ExxonMobil pipeline carrying corrosive tar sands oil ruptured, spewing more than 150,000 gallons of toxic crude At full capacity, the Keystone XL will carry almost ten times the amount of tar sands as the pipeline that failed in Arkansas. .... and its chemical properties increase the likelihood of pipeline leaks and spills.	RISK 18, RISK 14
Ernesta Krackiewicz	April 22, 2013	Producing tar sands oil generates three times as much greenhouse gas pollution as regular crude oil production. The process of transforming the mined tar sands into a fluid suitable for pumping through a pipeline is very energy intensive. Considerable energy is needed to dig the sludge out of the ground or heat the water into steam for underground injection; then, additional energy is needed for the various upgrading processes. Huge amounts of CO2 are spewed into the atmosphere to heat and separate the oil.	CLIM 05
Ernesta Krackiewicz	April 22, 2013	The environmental destruction caused by the tar sands process is vast. Huge areas of wetlands and forests are destroyed to expose the tar sands.	CU 01

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Ernesta Krackiewicz	April 22, 2013	If we agree to the construction of this pipeline, we will be locked into using this toxic mess for decades to come. The Draft SEIS comparison of pipeline versus land transport leaves out a crucial fact: The land transport is handled on a pay-as-you-go system, easily shut down at any time; it's a reversible decision. By contrast, once the pipeline is in place for its expected life of 50-60 years, it is inevitable that it will continue to be used because pumping costs will be comparatively low. Keystone XL would expand dirty tar sands practices and lock the U.S. into a long-term commitment to an energy infrastructure that relies on extra-dirty oil.	CU 02, ALT 09
Ernesta Krackiewicz	April 22, 2013	Massive quantities of clean water needed for the various processes are sucked up from local rivers and contaminated by toxic substances; once used, they cannot be returned to any water source that might end up in human drinking supplies (and that problem is already occurring). So the water is dumped into tailing ponds, which currently cover nearly 70 square miles, killing almost all waterfowl that alight on it.	CU 07
Ernesta Krackiewicz	April 22, 2013	Any argument that Keystone will provide the US with energy independence, replacing imported oil, is erroneous. Given the global market for oil and the surplus of oil in the United States, it is conventional wisdom among industry experts that the tar sand contents of the Keystone XL pipeline will be exported to China, Venezuela, and other countries. Members of Congress requested that TransCanada give assurance that the oil would remain in the country, but that request was rebuffed.	PN 07
Errol Hess	March 6, 2013	I cannot understand why my country would allow a pipeline from Canada to the gulf coast so that Canadian oil can be shipped overseas.	PN 07
Errol Hess	March 6, 2013	...jobs will be in Canada.	SO 09
Erv Schroeder	April 20, 2013	This pipeline is an environmental disaster all the way round. I do not believe that it is justified just for the handful of construction jobs that will disappear when the pipeline is finished.	PN 05
Estella Dee Brown	March 30, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline places huge risks on precious water sources. Please do not gamble with this water.	WRG 01
Esther Brewer	April 13, 2013	Canada needs to keep it's tar sands pipelines in Canada. They have no right to send their stuff through the United States to ship their sub par oil out to other countries. They have their own ports and their own land to pollute.	ALT 05
Esther Brewer	April 13, 2013	We don't need more oil spills caused by inferior and dangerous pipelines.	RISK 14
Esther Brewer	April 13, 2013	The fallacy that this will create thousands of jobs here is a snow job. Create those mythical jobs in Canada.	SO 02
Esther Faber	March 11, 2013	Reject Keystone XL and direct approval and infrastructure support to clean renewable energy. Let us lead the world in this life supporting way.	ALT 01

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Esther Zack	April 11, 2013	And how can we guarantee the Canadian oil company will sell the refined oil to us and not sell it on the world market?	PN 07
Ethan	April 22, 2013	The tar sands has proven to be abrasive enough to cut through the pipelines. In fact, that's how many companies cut titanium; gritty fluid at high pressure. Recent tar sands pipelines have proven to fail catastrophically much more regularly than the oil companies ever warned of. Mr President, for the sake of the heartland, ban that line.	RISK 14
Eugene & Shirley Kallio	March 11, 2013	We must at once turn from new production of fossil-fueled energy in favor of genuine renewables that will reduce GHG emissions and allow plateauing of such gases in the environment at a level at which a reasonable facsimile of life as we have known it can be maintained.	PN 03
Eugene Brusin	March 14, 2013	....will they [Canada] clean up the polluted water from their 50 sq km storage lakes if they earth dams are breached?	CU 02
Eugene Colucci	April 2, 2013	Americans will reap few jobs from the pipeline's construction...most if not all of the tar sands oil will be sold outside the USA for greater profit than it could be sold within the USA, and...the primary reason the pipeline currently is seeking to be built in the USA is that there is too much opposition in Canada to build a line to the Canadian west coast where the oil can be shipped overseas.	PN 06
Eugenia Kennedy	April 22, 2013	The pipeline will carry really nasty chemicals through the sandhills and it follows the Whooping Crane migration route.	TES 07
Eva Gate	April 15, 2013	OUR MEDICAL CARE SYSTEM WILL BANKRUPT DEALING WITH THE CANCERS THAT WILL COME FROM THESE SPILLS ON LAND WHERE THEY CAN'T BE HIDDEN FROM SIGHT.	ACK
Eva Gate	April 15, 2013	NONE OF THE OIL FROM XL WILL BENEFIT THE CITIZENS HERE. IT IS FOR INTERNATIONAL MARKETS.	PN 07
Eva Gate	April 15, 2013	INSIDE THE D.C. BELTWAY NO ONE KNOWS/CARES ABOUT THE HORRIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS THAT AWAIT OUR LAND AND WATER FROM XL. THIS XL PIPELINE IS BP ON STEROIDS. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO CLEAN UP.	RISK 18, RISK 08
Eva Rivera	March 16, 2013	I am also aware that a person that is connected to the project assisted in producing the report that you will be using to make your decision. This report was not done in the best interests of science or what is best for the project, but it was done in a biased one sided opinion in the interest of the keystone XL project itself.	PRO 01
Evadene Boetcher	April 20, 2013	We are ranchers and concerned about contaminants that could leak into our water supply.	WRG 01, RISK 07
Evan Henry	April 23, 2013	It has not had the technical and scientific scrutiny required by the National Environmental Policy Act nor under the more global Equator Principles derived from the World Bank's environmental risk assessment requirements.	LEG 04

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Evan Henry	April 23, 2013	At a time when the US is moving to natural gas from oil as a primary fossil fuel using society, this pipeline will have little domestic demand and therefore be used primarily to get oil to terminals for export. It is near ludicrous that the people and environmental of the US should bear the risk of a pipeline across our heartland for the mere purpose of providing oil companies with added revenues. While I do not advocate the concept, if the Keystone pipeline was constructed, the US should impose high tariffs on any oil exported to economically hedge against the inevitable negative environmental incidents that will happen. Finally, building the Keystone Pipeline sends the wrong political and economic message to the people of our great country. If we as a country should reduce our consumption of fossil fuels, Keystone sends the message we have plenty of oil and therefore encourages profligate use of gas and oil. After all, why would they build a big pipeline if they don't expect us to use it? The cost to build such a pipeline to the citizens of impacted states , which would include the lost revenues of tax breaks that will be claimed by the owners/builders and users of the pipeline, should be used for development of new alternative energy sources. Keystone has been promoted as a big part of the solution to reliance on foreign oil. However, it just perpetuates our inappropriate dependence on oil regardless of domestic sourcing (which in fact are not domestic since the Alberta Tar Sands are in Canada). It represents the worst kind of thinking we have in our state and national leadership where complacency allows bad science, bad economics, and bad public policy to give us projects such as Keystone.	PN 03, CLIM 18, PN 07, SO 16
Evan Lloyd	April 19, 2013	Why do we have a loophole that makes tar sands oil exempt from full cleanup costs being born by the responsible corporation, as regular oil is?	SO 15
Evelyn Cronise	April 9, 2013	if we discourage [the Project] maybe it will encourage Canada to abandon it and move to cleaner solutions like this new salt nuclear solution or certainly wind and solar initiatives.	ACK
Evelyn Cronise	April 9, 2013	We will have new jobs created by building Americas infrastructure, not Canada's	SO 05
Evelyn Davis	April 22, 2013	This is the dirtiest oil on the planet and in "mining" it huge amounts of the boreal forests in Canada will destroyed .	CU 01
Evelyn Davis	April 22, 2013	When will we be able to seriously begin investing in alternative fuels instead of trying to squeeze every last drop of oil out of the ground and subsidizing Big Oil in the process?	PN 02
Evelyn Davis	April 22, 2013	Sending this oil to the Gulf will not bring down oil prices because this oil will go on the international market and will do nothing to alleviate domestic oil prices.	PN 04
Evelyn E Dial	March 3, 2013	Please do not allow the Keystone oil pipeline project to go forward. It is not what our country nor the planet needs.	ACK

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Evelyn Eyles	March 18, 2013	President Obama - I am totally opposed to the Keystone Pipeline. I live in Illinois and am well aware that the Great Lakes are at the lowest level ever recorded. Droughts are pervasive. The tar-sands require water to force the substance throught the pipeline...water we cannot afford to relinquish or pollute. The Canadians don't want the pipeline in Canada. Why should the US take all the risks to send oil to China and India? There is NO upside for the US. Please reject the Keystone XL pipeline. Rejecting it will be a center-piece of your legacy.	PN 05
Evelyn Krueger	April 4, 2013	Already there is a spill harming birds and the environment in the oil field in Arkansas-- there is no such thing as SAFE OIL DRILLING!	WET 04
Evelyn Marbut	April 13, 2013	Tar sands oil sinks, does not float on water like other oil, so this would require new techniques, new training, and higher funding for cleanup.	RISK 08
Evelyn Marbut	April 13, 2013	This Keystone XL pipeline could possibly contaminate the aquifer that many western states depend upon for clean drinking water.	WRG 01
Evelyn Peat	April 11, 2013	If you feel you MUST approve this pipeline, do so AFTER stringent reforms are made to correct OLD pipelines. I have seen and experienced explosions and leaks for the past FORTY YEARS on OLD LINES that had ruptured!	RISK 14
Evelyn Rorick	March 20, 2013	The conclusion that the Keystone XL pipeline poses no serious environmental risk is a scientifically unsound one and needs to be better evaluated with unbiased scientific data.	LEG 04
Evelyn Warfield	March 27, 2013	Your report ignores Climate Impact. As an environmentalist I oppose this Pipeline because it would speed up climate change.	ACK
Evelyn Warfield	March 27, 2013	Gulf Coast refiners plan to refine the cheap Canadian crude supplied by the pipeline into diesel and other products for export to Europe and Latin America. Proceeds from these exports are earned tax-free. Most of the fuel refined from the pipeline's heavy crude oil will never reach U.S. drivers' tanks. By draining Midwestern refineries of cheap Canadian crude into export-oriented refineries in the gulf coast, Keystone XL will increase the cost of gas for Americans.	PN 04
Evelyn Warfield	March 27, 2013	he proponents of the pipeline claim that our gas prices will go down and thousands of jobs will be created. Since very little of that gas will reach drivers in the U.S. that statement is false. Your own supplemental EIS stated that only 35 permanent jobs will be created.	PN 07
Evelyn Warfield	March 27, 2013	The same company that built Keystone I pipeline would be building this one. They predicted that Keystone I would only see one spill in 7 years. In fact there have been 12 spills in 1 year. The company was ordered to dig up 10 sections of pipe after government-ordered tests indicated that defective steel may have been used. Keystone XL will use steel from the same Indian manufacturer. This company have does not have a very good track record.	RISK 14

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Everett Hamner	March 21, 2013	We need leadership that finally starts to say, "No, we have to draw a line and begin to defend humanity's future," even if it angers those who see it only as a source of jobs or financial gain and even if it temporarily sours our relationship with Canada (or at least its current very conservative leadership).	PN 05
Evie1	April 18, 2013	In addition, the tar sands it is intended to carry will add disastrously to the already unsustainable level of CO2 emissions.	CLIM 14
Evie1	April 18, 2013	Tar sands and heavy crude are more abrasive and corrosive to pipelines than lighter oils, and disasters of this sort are especially difficult to recover from.  The Keystone XL Pipeline, if approved, will travel across much of our cherished farmland and will endanger a critical aquifer.	WRG 01, RISK 11
F.Kay Blackstone	April 22, 2013	Scientific evidence is telling people how rare fresh water is becoming all over the world. The Ogallala Aquifer is lowering. It would be a foolish act to allow any oil pipeline to be placed above the aquifer. There will be a spill regardless of the safeguards. The line should be placed over another area.	WRG 01, RISK 07
Faith Eastwood Shore	April 17, 2013	The Dine First Peoples who live in Canada within a 50 mile radius of the extraction sites have reported HORRIBLE HEALTH PROBLEMS. There has been a severe increase in new types of cancers. The cattle - Bison and Caribou- upon which the Dine have relied for over a thousand years for meat and other products, have been poisoned by the heavy metals released in the water, soils and air. They have been declared by Canadian authorities as unfit to eat.	CU 05
Faith Eastwood Shore	April 17, 2013	Canadians will not allow the pipeline to go east or west to the coast for transport to overseas markets for health reasons. WHY SHOULD WE?	PN 05
Faith Eastwood Shore	April 17, 2013	Far more jobs would be provided in developing clean energy without the CATASTROPHIC EFFECT ON OUR PLANET AND ON OUR HEALTH.	SO 05
Faith Wolf	April 19, 2013	After this oil spill in Arkansas I am deeply concerned about these oil projects. There are so many alternatives. It is now time to move on to these.	ALT 01
Fann Harding	March 11, 2013	The oil extracted from tar sands is more carbon intensive and toxic than that obtained by other methods.	CLIM 05
Fann Harding	March 11, 2013	The US is already using less oil. Going now with tar sands oil would undermine its commitment to confronting climate change.	CLIM 18
Fann Harding	March 11, 2013	The bulk of the oil would be shipped overseas. Of what benefit is this to the people of the U.S.?  The number of jobs that would be generated are modest and of short duration, possibly 1 or 2 years.	SO 04

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Fannie Bates	April 10, 2013	TransCanada refuses to tell us what all is in that pipeline. We know it contains tar sands and some kind of dilutant, probably liquid natural gas. Without knowing the exact content, we cannot conduct scientific studies to determine whether an explosion or firestorm is likely. And without knowing the exact contents of that pipeline, the fire departments will not even know how to start to deal with clouds of chemicals which could be floating about, or with a firestorm.	RISK 12
Farley Andrews	April 17, 2013	This land rush to capitalize on a short-term plan to to mask a failed energy and conservation policy, will leave us forever, with not only environmental, but economic problems, from which we will never recover...	ACK
Fay C. Muir	April 22, 2013	This extension of tar sands pipeline will seriously harm people and wildlife by destruction of the nation's important forests, wetlands and natural habitats in its path. Tar sands extraction results in lake-sized reservoirs of toxic waste, also thick, tarlike fuel that will release vast quantities of toxic chemicals into our air when it is refined in the U.S., and emit significantly more global warming pollutants into the atmosphere than fuels made from conventional oil.	ACK
Fay C. Muir	April 22, 2013	The proposed extension of the Keystone XL Pipeline is a project that we believe is a major threat to clean water because tar sands oil is one of the most polluting and carbon-intensive fuels in the world.	RISK 07
Fay Muir	April 19, 2013	This extension of tar sands pipeline will seriously harm people and wildlife by destruction of the nation's important forests, wetlands and natural habitats in its path. Tar sands extraction results in lake-sized reservoirs of toxic waste, also thick, tarlike fuel that will release vast quantities of toxic chemicals into our air when it is refined in the U.S., and emit significantly more global warming pollutants into the atmosphere than fuels made from conventional oil.	CU 08, CU 02
Fay Muir	April 19, 2013	The ultimate destinations of the refined oil have not, as yet, been clearly defined, but it appears that much of the oil will be for countries other than the U.S. Our country will serve as a convenient transit for the export of Canadian tar sands oil. We shall be subject to all the dangers of spills and pipe-line bursts to transport oil we do not need.	PN 05
Fay Muir	April 19, 2013	Furthermore, oil spills will inevitably occur and the cost of clean-up has not been demonstrated to be borne fully by the corporations.	RISK 03
Fay Muir	April 19, 2013	The proposed extension of the Keystone XL Pipeline is a project that we believe is a major threat to clean water because tar sands oil is one of the most polluting and carbon-intensive fuels in the world.	RISK 07
Fay Muir	April 19, 2013	Of particular concern is the threat to the Ogallala aquifer.	WRG 01

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Faye Bartlett	April 2, 2013	Can we not concentrate on not using so much oil?? The Keystone XL pipeline does not seem to be planned to help the U.S. oil supply anyway. It is designed to deliver oil to tankers; right? How is it that the last portion of this pipeline is already being constructed before the first portion has been approved?	ALT 02
Faye Sinnott	April 22, 2013	Remember too, that the so-called "environmental impact" study was done by a firm beholden to the oil industry. There is no sense of its objective credibility with the American people.	PRO 01
Faye Sinnott	April 22, 2013	WATER is an essential life resource, and there have been too many tar sands oil spills onto American soils potentially polluting American groundwater and waterways with too high a frequency to risk more with THIS pipeline.	RISK 07
Faye Sinnott	April 22, 2013	Max would be 4,000 jobs, and very temporary. Only 35 would be permanent. That is NOT a good economic justification ...	SO 04
Felicia Bander	March 17, 2013	Mining for them has destroyed vast forest areas of Alberta; locals can no longer fish the polluted streams & are suffering huge cancer rates.	ACK
Felicia Bander	March 17, 2013	WHY SHOULD THE U.S. RISK POLLUTING OUR GROUNDWATER & FARMLAND FOR TAR SANDS THAT WILL BE SENT ABROAD?	PN 05
Felicia Bander	March 17, 2013	TransCanada has a horrific safety record; \$1 billion & 4 years later & they are still unable to clean spills that have occurred along their current pipeline.	RISK 25
Felicia Ferrance	April 3, 2013	Please do not harm more living things by allowing fracking in the United States!	ACK
Felicia Santini	April 22, 2013	Audubon magazine, July/August 20	REF
Fellows	April 18, 2013	As far as I'm concerned, the draft EIS is flawed, it's wrong. Every subcontractor you have hired has had a very distinct conflict of interest.	PRO 01
Felzien	April 18, 2013	As only one example, this EIS does not provide enough detail on pipe thickness and life expectancy in the area of the friction coefficient and pH control.	PD 06
Felzien	April 18, 2013	The pipeline spill disasters reparations are never paid and settled for short- and long-term contamination by those who trespass against them. These -- these type of pipelines spills are far too common occurrence affecting private and company property and livelihood.	RISK 03
FergusonM	April 18, 2013	We do not believe we can continue to be competitive on the global economy if we continue to rely on the energy-producing regions that are highly unstable or do not have the best interest of the United States in mind.	PN 01

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FergusonM	April 18, 2013	It is estimated the project would create 20,000 manufacturing and construction jobs during the building of the pipeline and 250,000 permanent jobs in the long term. It would increase the personal income for American workers by \$6.25 million over the project's lifetime and produce approximately 20 million in economic activity for food, lodging, construction and equipment. On a state and local level, it would create \$300 million in personal income to Nebraskans through well-paying jobs, direct jobs and the trickle-down effects for the local economies. It is estimated that \$468 million will be put in the economy by way of direct construction, roads, infrastructure and related indirect jobs.	SO 08
Fern A. Adams	April 22, 2013	DO NOT allow the Keystone XL Pipeline to go near our Nebraska Oglalla Aquifer! It could destroy our state, destroy our countrys great source to pure water and our nation and the worlds reliance on our agricultural crops.	WRG 04
Filomena Cimino	April 5, 2013	IT'S A MATTER OF CHANGING LIFESTYLES AS WELL AS OTHER ENERGY SOURCES. HAVING LESS NEEDS TO BECOME A WAY OF LIFE IF WE ARE TO SUSTAIN A REAL LIVING ON A TOLERABLE PLANET.	ALT 02
Fiona Wright	April 2, 2013	All transport of oil poses a threat to our environment but tar sands poses a bigger threat as it produces more climatic pollution than traditional oil production.	CLIM 05
Fiona Wright	April 2, 2013	this pipeline would also endanger the water supply of millions of people.	WRG 01
Fischer	April 18, 2013	It's -- it's taken -- it's using eminent domain for private gain for -- you know, for a private corporation. And it's just so wrong.	LEG 02
FisherB	April 18, 2013	The diluent used is not a mysterious material. It's very similar to charcoal lighter that we use every day to light charcoal in our back yards.	PD 04
FisherB	April 18, 2013	There's nothing special about this oil that will be in this pipeline. This is very similar to high sulfur crude oils already transported in pipelines.	PD 04
Flora Sue Nappi	April 17, 2013	This seems like the perfect time to start to face the very very pressing issue of climate change...	CLIM 14
Florence Moller	April 22, 2013	sending tar sands through the pipeline requires tremendous amounts of toxic materrials to liquify it enough so it can be moved, the tremendous pressure needed to send it through the pipe increases the likelihood of breakages and consequent leaks.	RISK 14, RISK 12
Florence Moller	April 22, 2013	The promise of jobs is difficult to resist until you realize there will be less than 100 permanent jobs after the construction is completed.	SO 04
Florence Moller	April 22, 2013	I am extremely concerned about the possible contamination of the Oglala Aquifer.	WRG 01
Florence Nogaj	March 10, 2013	Why would the United States approve the XL Pipeline so that Canada can export oil at our expense. None of this oil is to be sold in the US. The pipeline will create 20 permanent jobs.	PN 07

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FLSmith Krebs Inc.	April 18, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline will help deliver secure and reliable energy to meet America's needs for decades. Recent reports predicting US energy independence are based on an assumption that we will continue to import millions of barrels of oil per day from our reliable friend and ally- Canada. To achieve this North American energy independence, completion of the Keystone XL pipeline is essential. It will improve America's energy security by replacing oil imports from less friendly, and less secure suppliers such as Venezuela and the Middle East.	PN 04
FLSmith Krebs Inc.	April 18, 2013	The pipeline will generate economic opportunity and jobs along the route, and throughout the United States.	SO 08
Flyingrabbit	March 29, 2013	It is a potential environmental threat, and gives terrorists a target that is too big to patrol.	RISK 04
Fola Miller	April 9, 2013	We do not need, nor do we want this tar for use here at home.	ACK
Forest Replogle	March 28, 2013	Your supporters voted for you in large part because of your avowed stance on sustainability and renewable energy.	ACK
Fortney	April 18, 2013	Many places in this great country don't have such good quality water. It is inconceivable to me that anyone would want to play Russian Roulette with such a massive freshwater supply. Because as we've seen around the world and most recently in Arkansas, it's not a matter of if, it's a matter of when that enormous pipe leaks.	WRG 01, RISK 13
Fran And Joe Mazzara	April 13, 2013	[The tar sands] is being shipped out to nations around the world. The only part the US plays is that it goes THROUGH our country.	PN 07
fran field	April 14, 2013	mining process destroys the pristine Boreal Forest and threatens Canadian First Nations	ACK
fran field	April 14, 2013	Keystone XL is almost assuredly an export pipeline that would send oil through America, not to America -- its destination refineries export 60% of their products.	PN 07
fran field	April 14, 2013	the tar sands are so heavy and corrosive, the export pipelines are more likely to spill than conventional pipelines	RISK 11
Fran Koehler	April 20, 2013	I oppose this pipeline because it does NOT add to the economic security of the United States. We stand to gain only a small number of temporary construction jobs, and for that we sacrifice the jobs we count on for the long run, the jobs that depend on our own plentiful natural resources and built infrastructure.	PN 05
Fran Koehler	April 22, 2013	I oppose the Keystone XL pipeline, for many reasons. It will not enhance our economic or energy security; the jobs it advertises will be temporary, the risk of spills will only increase over time. The oil will be put on the global market, not saved for use on America. We are already having our land seized against our will.	PN 05
Fran Ludwig	April 15, 2013	WE NEED TO ENCOURAGE RENEWABLE ENERGY, NOT GET LOCKED INTO 50 YEARS OF CARBON INTENSIVE FUEL.	ALT 01

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Fran Ludwig	April 22, 2013	In addition, inadequate consideration was given to other greenhouse emission sources involved in the production of tar sands oil. Few of the studies noted in the SEIS dealt with the contributions from changes in land use i.e. release of gases from overlying peat. Uncertainties in pet coke use also limit the usefulness of estimates in GHG from the State Department report.	CLIM 08, CLIM 06
Fran Ludwig	April 22, 2013	Oil from the Keystone XL would contribute MORE to climate change than accounted for in the SEIS. The EPA estimate of annual CO2 emissions for 830,000 barrels of tars sands oil from Keystone XL was for well to tank and did not include the combustion of this fuel in its impact figures. This assumes that the volume of Keystone XL oil would be burned anyway whether its source was tar sands or conventional. the SEIS assumes that the climate impact of combustion should not be taken into account. But this assumption does not reflect the U.S. trend in lower consumption of gasoline due to increased efficiency in vehicles and the development of more renewable energy sources. Stating that the oil would be "burned anyway" reflects the reality that most of the oil in Keystone XL is headed for the global market. This assumption does NOT reflect U.S. interest, given the groundwater and climate risks to the U.S.	CLIM 12, CLIM 10
Fran Ludwig	April 22, 2013	We need to advocate for more fossil fuel reserves to remain in the ground. Approving the Keystone XL will lock us into 50 years of additional emissions.	CLIM 14
Fran Ludwig	April 22, 2013	A well to wheels calculation of Keystone XL oil yields 180 million metric tons of CO2 per year released to the atmosphere. We cannot afford to add 180 million metric tons of CO2 and other greenhouse gases to the atmosphere annually over the estimated 50 year lifetime of the pipeline.	CLIM 14
Fran Ludwig	April 22, 2013	Trends in the U.S. point to energy independence from other than North American oil based on increases in production of U.S. oil and conservation by 2020. If the US were to increase its investment in renewable energy to even half of what it spends on oil and gas exploration and production, the US could achieve its goal of US energy independence sooner and our energy would be cleaner.	PN 02
Fran Ludwig	April 22, 2013	The security of this nation and its economic success does not rest on export pipeline projects but on accelerating a transition away from dirty polluting fuels and towards a prosperous clean energy future.	PN 03
Fran Ludwig	April 22, 2013	Keystone XL is a tar sands pipeline through the United States, not to it. Industry has made it clear that the Keystone XL is part of a plan to find markets for tar sands oil outside of the United States — while America's communities, land and water bear the risk. Keystone XL is not in the national interest of the United States.	PN 05

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Fran Ludwig	April 22, 2013	The Report finds that Gulf Coast refineries now export more petroleum products than they supply to domestic markets and that the “increased volume of refined products is being exported by refiners as they respond to lower domestic gasoline demand and continued higher demand and prices in overseas markets.” In the last quarter of 2011, 73% of gasoline produced in Port Arthur and Houston area refineries was exported, as was 40% of diesel production (from tax free zones on the Gulf Coast).	PN 07
Fran Ludwig	April 22, 2013	A National Academy of Science report on tar sands pipeline safety is due in the summer. <a href="http://www.nwf.org/News-and-Magazines/Media-Center/News-by-Topic/Global-Warming/2013/03-26-13-NWF-Led-Coalition-Calls-for-Stronger-Tar-Sands-Pipeline-Standards.aspx">http://www.nwf.org/News-and-Magazines/Media-Center/News-by-Topic/Global-Warming/2013/03-26-13-NWF-Led-Coalition-Calls-for-Stronger-Tar-Sands-Pipeline-Standards.aspx</a> <a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/03/31/arkansas-oil-spill-2013-exxon_n_2986754.html">http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/03/31/arkansas-oil-spill-2013-exxon_n_2986754.html</a>	REF
Fran Ludwig	April 22, 2013	<a href="http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/globalaborinstitute/research/upload/GLI_KeystoneXL_Reportpdf.pdf">http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/globalaborinstitute/research/upload/GLI_KeystoneXL_Reportpdf.pdf</a>	REF
Fran Ludwig	April 22, 2013	Additionally, the report notes that the Keystone XL pipeline would pass 1,073 surface water bodies, and within 1 mile of 2,753 wells including 39 that are public water supplies, thus posing environmental and public health risk from spills.	RISK 07
Fran Ludwig	April 22, 2013	The pipeline approval process should be put on hold until the U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) evaluates the risks of tar sands pipelines and ensures that adequate safety regulations for them are in place. Current pipeline regulations were issued long before tar sands oil production ramped up and do not cover the unique aspects of tar sands. Tar sands oil poses more acute risks than conventional fuels shipped through pipelines because the oil is a volatile mix of raw bitumen – an asphalt-like substance – diluted with gas condensates. Diluted bitumen is a toxic, viscous, corrosive substance with the consistency of gritty peanut butter that is moved at much higher pressures and temperatures than conventional oil. Strong evidence indicates tar sands oil threatens pipeline integrity. The pipeline still goes through part of the Ogallala Aquifer and should be of concern.	RISK 08, LEG 12, RISK 11, WRG 01, WRS 02

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Fran Ludwig	April 22, 2013	<p>The Keystone XL pipeline will not be a significant source of permanent jobs. The Report estimates that 35 permanent jobs will result from the operation of the Keystone XL once constructed. Temporary jobs for 1-2 years will number 3900 construction jobs.</p> <p>This small number of permanent jobs must be balanced with the number of jobs that may be lost if, as is likely, there are serious oil spills, compromising farmland and drinking water. In addition, a Cornell University study concludes the pipeline would kill more jobs than it would create, by reducing investment in the clean energy economy.</p>	SO 05
Fran Maunder	April 22, 2013	<p>Water is our most precious resource and Nebraskans have been in the middle of disputes with neighboring states over our water usage for years. Why would we even consider endangering that supply? I think need for good water is the one thing all living things have common. We can and we will go on without oil, not without water. Pipelines leak. No matter how safe TransCanada can make their pipeline.</p>	WRG 01, RISK 07
Fran Teplitz	March 22, 2013	<p>In closing, we are disappointed that the draft SEIS as a whole failed to adequately address the range and depth of serious, negative consequences of proceeding with the Keystone XL Pipeline. These consequences include environmental destruction and pollution, threats to human health, harm to indigenous communities, setbacks to U.S. competitiveness in the clean energy sector, and exacerbation of climate change. We believe that the Final SEIS should conclude that the Keystone XL Pipeline is not in our national interest, and that the Department of State should recommend that the President reject this project.</p>	ACK
Fran Teplitz	March 22, 2013	<p>Our organization and members are opposed to the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline because of its consequences for human health, our economy, the environment, energy security, and the profound setback it represents for mitigating the global climate crisis.</p>	ACK
Fran Teplitz	March 22, 2013	<p>The report also confirms that the job creation potential of the Pipeline will be far less than touted earlier by industry – and that the number of permanent jobs, post construction, is merely thirty-five. We need to invest in clean energy development and energy efficiency – where domestic job creation holds real potential. Clean energy jobs provide more career opportunities than the fossil fuel industry “across all levels of skill and education,”...Moreover, data from sources such as Cornell University’s Global Labor Institute, which show how the Keystone XL Pipeline can actually cause job loss in the US (through pipeline spills and increased fuel costs in the Midwest) has been under-reported.</p>	SO 05
Frances Davis	April 5, 2013	<p>How many spills and leaks will it take for Keystone to be shut down for good?</p>	ACK

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Frances Davis	April 5, 2013	The empty pipeline already has holes that have been photographed from the inside out. What do you think will happen when tar sand oil is going through? Oh yes, LEAKS.	RISK 23
Frances Dunham	April 15, 2013	TransCanada has no right to threaten the critical aquifers the pipeline would cross in other states.	WRG 01
Frances Kelley	March 21, 2013	Think about all of the human suffering that will be caused by climate change-- particularly affecting poor people, women, indigenous people, those who are already struggling for access to basic needs, like food and clean water.	CLIM 16
Frances Kelley	March 21, 2013	You cannot say that you are concerned about climate change and approve this pipeline. I know it takes courage to stand up to the oil and gas industry, but that is what you have to do, for the sake of future generations.	CLIM 18
Frances Lamberts	April 21, 2013	We know, and the country as a whole has seen, the high costs from changing climate even now. We know as well that it is driven by fossil-fuel use. We know that the climate-warming footprint of the tar oil, whose exploitation the XL pipeline would promote, is multiple times higher than even that of conventional oil.	CLIM 14
Frances Lamberts	April 21, 2013	Need for this project, from the perspective of our national interest, is not shown and a permit to drive the pipeline through our country should not be granted.	PN 08
Frances Lamberts	April 21, 2013	The Draft Supplemental EIS seriously under-estimates the risks from bitumen spills into surface waters and the aquifer on which millions of citizens depend for drinking water, livestock and other uses.	RISK 07
Frances Ludwig	April 10, 2013	THIS REVIEW IGNORES THE REAL THREAT OF LOCKING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CARBON LADEN OIL SANDS FOR ANOTHER 50 YEARS.	CLIM 13
Frances Maunder	April 22, 2013	It is unthinkable to allow an oil pipeline to traverse the Oglalla aquifer that supplies drinking water for millions & provides water for crops that become food.	WRG 01
Frances Mendenhall	April 21, 2013	[TransCanada must not be allowed to install the Pipeline!] Among many red flags, the fact that they will not disclose the chemicals that are in the mix is unbelievable and completely unacceptable. What are medical personnel supposed to do when a leak happens and people start getting sick?	RISK 12
Frances Russell	April 2, 2013	The proposed pipeline would put the water supply of millions of Americans at risk.	ACK
Frances Russell	April 2, 2013	We're fooling ourselves if we think that tar sands are the solution to our concerns about "energy independence." Oil drilling in the US already produces more oil than we buy from OPEC nations, but Big Oil sells it on the open market - mostly to China and India.	PN 04
Frances Russell	April 2, 2013	A break in the proposed Keystone pipeline could force thousands of farmers and ranchers from their homes and jeopardize our nation's breadbasket.	RISK 06, LU 01
Frances Teresi	April 21, 2013	Getting oil from tar sands is a dirty, inefficient method of getting energy. Invest your money somewhere else...[such as in] wind turbines and electric vehicles	ALT 01

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Frances Teresi	April 21, 2013	Money is better invested in wind, solar, hydroelectric, even natural gas [rather than the proposed oil pipeline].	ALT 01
Frances Vinnacombe	April 17, 2013	Any jobs generated by this disastrous pipeline will be temporary and the money devoted to building it is money that could be used in the search for alternate energy sources. If you keep letting them drill for oil, that alternate source will never happen.	PN 03
Franchesca Lane	April 15, 2013	It is becoming more and more obvious why we must Move On Way Beyond fossil fuels and this will be a perfect example how this is easily attainable.... The Sun provides more energy than we could ever use, we must just harness it. After all how many Solar Panels or Wind Turbines blow up, explode, or risk contaminating half the State with gamma rays of radiation	PN 02
Francie Du Bose	April 10, 2013	It would be foolish to discount the Arkansas pipeline rupture when accessing the possible ramifications of the Keystone XL pipeline.	RISK 13
Francine L. Kavanaugh	April 4, 2013	The earth is going through enough change we don't need this pipeline to bring this oil into the United States to be processed.	CLIM 14
Francine Tyler	April 17, 2013	A new report has a vastly different report: the carbon footprint of the pipeline will carry at least 181 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) each year, comparable to the tailpipe emissions from more than 37.7 million cars or 51 coal-fired power plants.	ACK
Francine Wickes	April 18, 2013	It is dangerous, would almost certainly result in spills and other dire impacts on the climate.	CU 17, CLIM 14
Francis Bassett	April 22, 2013	I am absolutely against pollution of the Ogallala Aquifer in any form. Our water must be protected.	WRG 01
Francis Butts	March 28, 2013	If I were looking for alternatives to building a pipeline across the United States. I would suggest an alternate pipeline route be built across Canada to Vancouver. From there it could be refined or transported by ship to any nation that wants it!	ALT 05
Francis Decostanzo	March 14, 2013	And in the case of tar sands, we do not even know how to begin cleaning up a massive spill.	RISK 08
Francis Higgins	April 1, 2013	We NEED CLEAN ENERGY SOLUTIONS [as opposed to oil-energy] and the jobs that they will create!	ALT 01
Francis Hoven	April 13, 2013	The money they want to spend on building that toxic and environmentally disastrous pipeline should be repurposed to developing synthetic gas production from carbon dioxide.	PN 02
Francis Schilling	April 4, 2013	Continuing to employ riskier and more environmentally damaging technologies to obtain filthy fossil fuels to feed our doomed oil addiction is a fool's errand...We need to focus our efforts on alternatives and we need to do it yesterday!	ALT 01
Francis Schilling	April 4, 2013	Let us also not forget that the vast majority of this oil will be *exported* and will not materially benefit either our country or the vast numbers of its citizens!	PN 07

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Francis Schilling	April 4, 2013	Have you looked at pictures of the irreparably-damaged Kalamazoo River after over a million gallons of this poison was spewed into it? That horror was relived just a few days ago with the tar sands oil spill in Arkansas. How many more of these are our citizens going to be exposed to before this travesty is stopped? What possible long term difference will this filthiest of all oils make beyond the additional and avoidable environmental damage that rendering it from contaminated tar sands will cause? The cost/benefit analysis on that one should be clearly obvious. Meanwhile, we are talking potential wholesale destruction of habitats and entire ecosystems if a major pipeline leak were to occur on US soil. All of that risk for what?	RISK 07
Francoise Delehanty	April 11, 2013	If you considered the disaster of Arkansas and multiplied by ten, this is the horrible situation that this country could face if the same happened with Kewystone XL.	RISK 18
Frank	April 4, 2013	The chemicals involved and the risk of a spill are just two reasons to reject this pipeline.	PN 08
Frank	April 4, 2013	The toxicity of the chemicals required to ship the oil through the pipeline and the risk of a spill are just two strong reasons to stop this pipeline.	PN 08
Frank And Michelle Maloney	March 28, 2013	[oil] pollutes the environment horribly and sends us back in the wrong direction. We need to move forward on alternative forms of energy.	ALT 01
Frank Buitron	April 11, 2013	Today I saw video of the Exxon pipe spill in Arkansas suburbs. The possibility of this happening again with the Keystone XL, in my homestate, on an even larger scale, is too great to risk or even consider.	RISK 14
Frank Burger	April 3, 2013	We need to begin to seriously think of how close we are to "game over" as far as saving our planet for our next generation, to have clean water, air and a world not devastated by the increasingly violent storms and weather patterns which are caused by climate change.	ACK
Frank Burger	April 3, 2013	No matter what the companies tell you, there is no chance that it WILL NOT leak, sometime in the future. They all have leaked!	RISK 14
Frank Defranzo	March 11, 2013	The funds should be used instead to invest in renewable energy.	PN 02
Frank Dehnhard	April 2, 2013	There's no need for a pipeline - use the money and invest in renewables	ALT 01
Frank Little	April 5, 2013	We (the USA) does not need the tar sands oil; we have our own. Let them (the Canadians) build a pipeline through their own land to the west coast and export it to China. That way, if there is a spill, it poisons Canada, not USA.	PN 05
Frank Little	April 5, 2013	The danger to the Oglala Aquifer is too great. Once a spill happens, and we see it will from the recent oil spills from other pipelines, there is no way to undo the damage.	RISK 07
Frank Little	April 5, 2013	Drinking water and irrigation water for multiple states will be ruined. Then what? Do we build another pipeline to pipe in water? [referring to a potential spill affecting the Ogalalla Aquifer].	WRG 01

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Frank Mora	April 4, 2013	Increased GREEN American natural gas will further reduce our addiction to oil and coal.	PN 02
Frank Seewester	March 16, 2013	.... Keystone XL is fraught with flaws, from the destruction of pristine boreal forest ecosystem ...	CU 01
Frank Seewester	March 16, 2013	potential leaks into the Ogallala aquifer along its route.	RISK 24
Fred Allen	April 22, 2013	Processing should be done at the source,not transported across the US.	ALT 08
Fred Ehlert	April 16, 2013	We have sufficient evidence that this is very low quality oil with very high risks of transport and environmental impact.	PN 05
Fred Grenning	March 18, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline will help deliver secure and reliable energy to meet America's needs for decades. Recent reports predicting US energy independence are based on an assumption that we will continue to import millions of barrels of oil per day from our reliable friend and ally- Canada. To achieve this North American energy independence, completion of the Keystone XL pipeline is essential.	PN 01
Fred Grenning	March 18, 2013	The pipeline will generate economic opportunity and jobs along the route, and throughout the United States.	SO 08
Fred Krohn	April 22, 2013	Cleaning up the extraction process and upgrading the efficiency at the refinery would only solve a portion of the problems; the builder selected, TransCanada, surpasses Exxon in its spill and leak incidents and approaches BP in total oil spilled.	RISK 25
Fred Macnamara	April 3, 2013	There needs to be a major shift in the support and development of clean alternative energy especially wind and solar and away from fossil fuels.	PN 02
Fred Miller	March 30, 2013	This project would create many jobs and would help reduce our dependency on foreign oil.	PN 10
Fred Ort	April 18, 2013	It is vital that we utilize the resources on this continent to minimize our need for relying on sources in volatile areas of the world.	PN 10
Fred Struck	April 2, 2013	How much energy is needed to ship the "oily material" and what is the source of that energy? Where does the waste effluent go after processing?	CU 02
Fred Walls	April 9, 2013	The recent oil spill and the previous one in Yellowstone river show how hard it is to clean up this type of oil and how poor the leak detection. The latest one ran for hours before they could detect and shut off the spill. The proposed pipeline has some 9 times larger capacity and the spill would have been well over 100,000 barrels!	RISK 18, RISK 08
Frederic Hunter	April 22, 2013	This country needs to look to the future. As long as the USA supports fossil fuel projects, the longer we delay the day when we must acknowledge that other forms of energy are necessary for us.	PN 02

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Frederick Striley	April 2, 2013	Alternatively you can make sure TransCanada pays up front costs for complete clean-up of a couple of oil spills just to make sure the money is available in escrow. Implement something like Superfund to make sure clean up money is available. When there is one spill make sure the pipeline is shutdown until the clean up money is completely replaced.	LEG 08
Frederick Tuttle, Jr.	April 4, 2013	(KXL) will NOT help lower or stabilize American fuel prices - Tar Sands oil is the dirtiest and most difficult to refine and the refined product is not destined for American use; it is destined for export.	PN 05
Frederick Tuttle, Jr.	April 4, 2013	The American public will be left holding the liability when the pipeline leaks. The oil companies have never fully been held accountable for environmental disasters because according to our laws they are able to simply pay fines that never cover the actual cost of reclamation	RISK 03
Frederick Tuttle, Jr.	April 4, 2013	(KXL) will NOT create new American jobs - Most of the jobs will be Canadian jobs for the production of the pipeline; not the installation.	SO 09
Frederik Rusch	March 11, 2013	Furthermore, the pipeline construction will not produce hundreds of new jobs and the ones it does create will be temporary. Federal funds should be used to help non-carbon energy development, not oil and gas subsidies. And since the refineries at the end of the pipeline will sell their products on the open world market, the pipeline will not help the US in its goal for energy self-sufficiency.	PN 04, PN 02, PN 07, SO 04, SO 05
Fredrick Ritter	April 22, 2013	Please do NOT run the pipeline through Nebraska. It would run only 1 mile from our homes and our wells. Any problem that would arise with this line would affect our water, as the water here runs from west to east underground.	WRG 01
Fredrickson	April 18, 2013	[Concern about a leak] - who will take responsibility?	RISK 03
Frieda Stahl	April 5, 2013	Yet the State Department's report lies about its environmental impact, and there are rumors that this sham document will be used to approve this climate- killing pipeline.	CLIM 14
Frieda Stahl	April 5, 2013	The leaks, spills, and contamination, forcing people out of their homes, is plain to see now in Mayflower, AK. And this is not the first such "oops."	RISK 06
Frieda Stahl	April 5, 2013	Failure of such a pipeline has already been shown to contaminate impacted areas without hope of cleanup, because tar sands sludge sinks, unlike normal crude.	RISK 08

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Friesen	April 18, 2013	<p>The alarming black box are the chemical-diluting agents needed to move this tarry product through the pipeline. The little we know about dilbit, as the industry people like to call it, is cause for plenty of concern, substances like toluene, benzene and others....</p> <p>In my medical training, I learned of the cancer-causing features of this sub -- of these substances.</p> <p>Low-level, long-term exposure is a big deal. And it leads to things, like, chemical-related lymphoma in our rural communities which I've spent a career watching.</p>	RISK 12
Froseth, Glen A.	April 2, 2013	<p>Our state is now producing more than 750,000 barrels of high quality Bakken crude daily and completion of the Keystone pipeline would offer much needed transportation to refinery facilities and markets overseas markets. The pipeline would also create thousands of jobs in the state and when completed, would take more than 500 trucks daily off our roads, which are deteriorating quicker than can be repaired.</p>	SO 19, PN 12
Fuller	April 18, 2013	<p>But your acknowledgement [of greenhouse gas emissions] understates the environmental damage involved: the destruction of the forests that lie above the sands and are themselves an important storehouse for carbon, and the impact on streams that flow through them. Your focus on the annual figure, fails to consider the cumulative year-after-year effect of steadily increasing production from a deposit that is estimated to hold 170 billion barrels of oil that can be recovered with today's technology and may hold 10 times that amount altogether.</p>	CLIM 06
Fuller	April 18, 2013	<p>I oppose the pipeline because I feel the future -- I fear for the future of this planet. The pipeline will accelerate greenhouse gas emissions and help push the earth toward a climate tipping point.</p>	CLIM 14
Fuller	April 18, 2013	<p>The leak-detection problem is industry-wide. Oil spill data maintained by federal regulators show that over the last 10 years, advanced leak detection systems identified only one out of every 20 reported pipeline leaks. Members of the public detected and reported leaks at four times that rate.</p>	RISK 14

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Fuller	April 18, 2013	The N.T.S.B. also found that Enbridge's leak detection system did not work as advertised. The company had said that its sensors could spot a leak and shut down in less than 10 minutes. TransCanada, makes similar claims. Yet it took control room operators 17 hours to realize their pipeline had ruptured. Sensors triggered 16 alarms but operators continued to pump dilbit into the line, believing the problem was an air bubble, until someone in Michigan saw the oil on the ground.	RISK 14
Fuller	April 18, 2013	The N.T.S.B.'s investigation of the Michigan spill identified "a complete breakdown of safety" at Enbridge. But it also revealed that pipeline rules are weakly enforced. One telling fact: Enbridge discovered defects in the area where the pipeline eventually ruptured as early as 2005, and reported them to regulators. Yet the company was able to delay making repairs without breaking any rules.	RISK 23
Fuller	April 18, 2013	After the Kalamazoo spill, Congress passed new pipeline safety legislation, but it will take years for its modest provisions to have any impact. It does not require pipeline companies to reveal whether their lines are shipping dilbit. And while it does require a study of how dilbit affects pipeline corrosion, the scientists conducting that study met for the first time only recently, and their work is not likely to be completed before new pipelines are built or old ones are repurposed.	RISK 23, LEG 11
Fuller	April 18, 2013	The nation's pipeline network was designed to handle conventional crude oil and is governed by laws and regulations that were written long before the unique risks and hazards associated with dilbit began to emerge. Dilbit is exempt from an excise tax that pays for oil spill cleanups, because the 1980 law did not consider tar sands bitumen to be crude oil.	SO 15
G Paul Richter	April 9, 2013	If the tar sands products really are to help the U.S. to reduce dependency on other foreign oil, why ship it to the Gulf coast? A very few new refineries in the northern-tier states in the midwest and west would be a better way to handle the tar sands. The Gulf coast and near-by is already a "choke point" for petroleum refining and storage. Hence the push to take the tar sands to the Gulf is for fulfilling export commitments that companies have already made, in anticipation of your approving the pipeline.	ALT 08
G Sonder At Verizon	April 11, 2013	The Draft SEIS minimizes the consensus among financial analysts and oil executives that Keystone XL expansion will make a significant difference in increased tar sands oil development.	ACK

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G Sonder At Verizon	April 11, 2013	Extraction and production and transportation of this type of fuel will lead to increased negative impact on water and air quality and degradation of land far beyond the bounds of this pipeline.	PN 05
G Sonder At Verizon	April 11, 2013	The State Department's latest review of the Keystone XL Pipeline ignores the project's significant risk for [Arkansas-like] toxic spills.	RISK 07
G. Hardiman	April 5, 2013	Jobs real-count 35, the oil isn't even for domestic sale; put the focus on actual clean energy here, then the non-domestic sales can take what we no longer need.	PN 02
Gabe Popkin	April 22, 2013	I am also concerned about reports that parts of the environmental impact statement were written by industry representatives.	PRO 01
Gabriel Avino	April 17, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline would be responsible for massive greenhouse gas pollution, resulting in more global warming. This includes emissions from petcoke that is a result of the refining process of tar sands, which is not reflected in the State Department analysis adequately (as outlined in the recent Oil Change International report).	CLIM 08
Gabriel Avino	April 17, 2013	Keystone XL is a pipeline through America, not to it. It would do nothing to enhance so-called "energy security"; most of the oil it transports would be exported abroad. As shown in Oil Change International's recent report, KXL refineries already export some 60% of their products.	PN 07
Gabriel Avino	April 17, 2013	The State Department's impact statement was written in part by contractors who have ties to oil companies and pipeline proponents. This clear conflict of interest brings the entire analysis into question.	PRO 01
Gabriel Gardner	April 15, 2013	I request that this comment on the draft SEIS and the pipeline, and all other comments, be made public in the interest of transparency and accountability	PRO 02
Gabriella Garzon	March 29, 2013	It will only create a few dozen new jobs not 20,000 as TransCanada presented it!	SO 02
Gabrielle.maltaverne	April 21, 2013	The government has no right to drill on land belonging to tribal people, through national parks, and through private land.	ACK
Gael Chilson	March 10, 2013	The EIS for the Keystone XL released last week is a tribute to only one thing: the abuse of money and power. We all know about the revolving door in Congress between legislators and corporate positions. But this EIS is so blatantly prepared by a company paid for by TransCanada. How can you possible try and hold it up for any type of scrutiny	PRO 01
Gael Zembal	April 21, 2013	the draft SEIS does not discuss how to mitigate CO2e emissions from either construction or operation (or from the millions of barrels of oil going through the pipeline were the project to move forward).	CLIM 03

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Gael Zembal	April 21, 2013	First, the listed mitigation techniques are inadequate to properly contain large scale spills or releases that may occur. ...the preparers seem to be under the assumption that all spills can be contained, degraded by the environment or prevented. Any that cannot be dealt with using these measures will be mitigated using containment booms, skimmers, pumps, absorbent booms and other antiquated technology. This technology has not been proven effective at dealing with large scale (both distance and volume) leaks of oil, in such notable cases as the Exxon spill and the Deepwater Horizon spill.	RISK 08
Gael Zembal	April 21, 2013	Second, in constructing the trench, I find that the measures used for dealing with topsoil to be inadequate. No mention is made of protection of topsoil productivity while being stored, which could lead to loss of productivity. Topsoil and the microbes within it rely on a delicate balance of temperature and moisture, and piling it too thickly could disrupt this balance. Though the draft SEIS discusses the mixing of soil horizons and prevention of erosion, proper storage technique is not discussed. There were also no plans for where this soil should be stored, and deep soil over tree roots, for example, can lead to tree mortality.	SOIL 02
Gail Chirdon	March 17, 2013	Climate pollution emissions from tar sands pipelines are higher than emissions from conventional oil and other heavy crude oils. Canada does not have effective plans to address the <u>growing greenhouse gas emmissions from tar sands extraction.</u>	CLIM 20
Gail Gillispie	April 4, 2013	Let's focus our efforts on clean, sustainable, inexhaustible energy sources that will help our environment and our economy.	ALT 01
Gail Horvath	April 5, 2013	And yet the State Department's report lies about its environmental impact and there are rumors that this sham document will be used to approve this climate killing pipeline.	CLIM 14
Gail Inzerillo	March 10, 2013	Real job growth will come from renewable energy projects that cannot be outsourced because they will require workers in our country.	SO 05
Gail Jarocki	March 15, 2013	2.The toxic gases and waste caused by the extraction of oil shale will affect the health of our planet ecosystem and only contribute to greater climate change. What does Science predict regarding the cost of this outcome?	ACK
Gail Jarocki	March 15, 2013	At this point in time we as citizens of the world have an opportunity to think outside the box of fossil fuels and use our multinational talents to envision a future without them. By continuing with fossil fuels we will destroy our planet and our civilization.	ALT 01
Gail Jarocki	March 15, 2013	It will require destroying a boreal forest in Canada which is a major link for migratory animals as well as the home of many. Destruction of an area this size will have major impact on these populations to their detriment, and perhaps extinction, and will consequently affect the ecosystem interconnections across North America. What does Science predict regarding the cost of this outcome?	CU 01

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Gail Jarocki	March 15, 2013	This enormous Pipeline will be carrying toxic materials cross our country and the potential for rupture, leakage into water tables, is great. Who will be responsible for cleanup, compensation, and reconstruction?	RISK 07, RISK 03
Gail Marsh	April 15, 2013	The recent spill in Arkansas along with the spills on the Yellowstone River and in Michigan shows that pipelines will never be safe, especially those carrying the very corrosive tar sands oil.	RISK 14
Gail Neff	April 22, 2013	Furthermore, tar sands development is proceeding without any regulations in place to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and Canada has failed to take meaningful action on climate change.	ACK
Gail Neff	April 22, 2013	Keystone XL...[would] further jeopardize the rights of downstream indigenous communities.	ACK
Gail Neff	April 22, 2013	This would create the global warming pollution equivalent to 6 million more cars on the road,	CLIM 11
Gail Neff	April 22, 2013	It's not true that tar sands expansion will happen regardless of the decision you make about Keystone XL. If built, the pipeline would enable 30 per cent more tar sands to be produced.	PN 11
Gail Nuckels	March 28, 2013	We have your administration using another 'fox guarding the henhouse' consultant group doing the environmental review. It is a fraud and we know it.	PRO 01
Gail Sears	April 22, 2013	I am against the Keystone XL pipeline or any other disturbance to our precious source of water crossing Nebraska. Water and its quality is worth protecting. We can not live without water, we can survive without tarsand and the contaminants that go through the pipeline to help it flow.	WRG 01
Gail steen	April 22, 2013	Its clear these lines leak, extreme environmental damage cannot be prevented when they leak, and the few jobs gained do not offset the damage.	PN 05
Gale Kirk	March 19, 2013	This is highly dangerous to the environment and benefits only oil companies who do not need more benefits. Once we start this it cannot be undone.	PN 05
Gar And Christeene Hildenbrand	April 15, 2013	There is no benefit to be gained from this pipeline for economically marginal, environmentally toxic shale oil, with the exception of owner/executive profit.	PN 05
Garril Page	March 10, 2013	Shocking news if it were not becoming the Washington norm: biased, environmentally-damaging, industry-friendly, responsibility-shirking by the U.S. State Dep't. which uses TransCanada consultant's report for the draft EIR on Keystone XL report.	PRO 01
Garrison Dyer	March 10, 2013	Every decision regarding energy is critical, and this one immensely so when considering the magnitude of the impact the CO2 emissions from exploitation, transportation, processing, and consumption of the tar sands.	CLIM 14

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Garrit Voggeser	April 22, 2013	NWF finds, after reviewing the SEIS, that the Department failed to develop and implement an accountable and adequate consultation plan and failed to conduct meaningful government-to-government consultation with tribes.	CR 01
Garrit Voggeser	April 22, 2013	The SEIS provides that the Department will comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NPHA) and its implementing regulations. However, there are a number of other laws, Executive Orders, and Presidential Memoranda with which the Department must comply but that NWF did not find covered, or at least not sufficiently, in the SEIS. It is also crucial to note that the Department's responsibility does not begin nor does it end with these laws, Executive Orders, and Presidential Memoranda. It must also honor its trust responsibility to tribes with respect to the Pipeline project to insure that its actions and those of others do not adversely affect the cultural resources or practices of such tribes.	LEG 03
Garry Rissman	April 13, 2013	Spend the money on oil from algae: See reference below: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algae_fuel#cite_note-parity-12">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algae_fuel#cite_note-parity-12</a>	PN 02
Garth Orkney	March 10, 2013	extraction of tar sands oil is many times more energy intensive than obtaining oil by conventional drilling processes. It is also a very polluting process that requires massive amounts of water. It is an unsustainable industry that Canada is investing in and the United States would be foolish to support it by allowing the Keystone XL pipeline to be built to transport the dirty oil to the Gulf Coast.	PN 02, CU 07, PN 05
Gary A Lewin	March 6, 2013	How much was paid to your dept to issue false statements and by whom?	PRO 01
Gary Andrews	April 20, 2013	It WILL be a slam to every fixed income and low income household as they try to figure out what to cut from their subsistence budget to pay for the same amount of gas to drive the same miles they drive now.	PN 04
Gary Baldwin	March 16, 2013	important piece of U.S. energy infrastructure and inhibits our economic growth and weakens American sec	ACK
Gary Bea	March 15, 2013	Further study by the most qualified scientific experts of seismic, water, air quality, and global warming issues is necessary	ACK
Gary Bea	March 15, 2013	he recently submitted SEIS does not explore potential environmental impacts on the nation or the world to the depths and breadths demanded by such a massive project	ACK
Gary Cheadle	April 13, 2013	The Northern Boreal forests are just as important to the Earth's climate as the Equatorial rain forests and it's destruction is necessary to exploit these dirty wasteful tar sand deposits. We are plundering forests, clean water, wholesome communities, air quality, etc., etc.	CLIM 06
Gary Doer	April 17, 2013	Canadian heavy oil has comparable GHG emissions to the heavy oils from overseas that it would replace, and to other crudes with high-flaring rates imported to the U.S.	CLIM 08

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Gary Doer	April 17, 2013	Recent analysis by IHS-Cera, Oil Sands, Greenhouse Gases and US Oil Supply Getting the Numbers Right 2012 Update, found that oil sands crude on average had lower well-to-tank GHG emissions than several Venezuelan and Californian heavy crudes currently consumed in the U.S.	CLIM 08
Gary Doer	April 17, 2013	Canada is now one of the only countries with regulations to phase out traditional coal-fired electricity. Coal's share of electricity fell to 11% in 2011 and is expected to be single digits by 2020. In 2011, 63% of Canada's electricity was generated from renewable energy.	PN 02
Gary Doer	April 17, 2013	Canada is one of very few major oil producers in the world with regulations demanding strong environmental performance, as well as a transparent environmental monitoring regime for the oil sands. Canada is the only leading supplier of oil to the United States that has committed to taking action on GHG emissions including from its oil and gas production.	PN 02
Gary Doer	April 17, 2013	For every tonne of emissions that they fall short, emitters must pay into a climate change and emissions management fund that supports the development and application of transformative technologies. Canada, its provinces and its industry have undertaken to reduce our environmental footprint and, as the draft SEIS noted, per barrel GHG emissions from oil sands production have already fallen sharply.	PN 02
Gary Doer	April 17, 2013	With Canada and Mexico, the U.S. can become net self-sufficient in its crude oil requirements in as little as a decade.	PN 04
Gary Doer	April 17, 2013	A combination of flat consumption and increased production in both our countries presents an historic geopolitical opportunity for the U.S. in terms of its future energy security.	PN 09
Gary Doer	April 17, 2013	As stated in the draft SEIS, Canadian heavy crude transported by KXL would replace other heavy crudes on the U.S. Gulf Coast, notably from Venezuela.	PN 12
Gary Downing	March 24, 2013	I understand as John Boehner keeps pushing the flow line telling people it will create Tens of Thousands of jobs..he knows good and well they will be short term jobs and will not last the length of the flow lines..	SO 04
Gary Eskew	April 11, 2013	Creates Valuable Infrastructure in our country Builds an economy based on secure North American Resources Creates Jobs Pays Taxes	PN 10
Gary Govett	March 11, 2013	I SIMPLY CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHY OUR GOVERNMENT IS NOT LEADING THE WORLD IN THE TRANSITION TO RENEWABLE ENERGY... THE TECHNOLOGY EXISTS ALREADY AND YET THE OIL BARONS ARE STILL DRIVING US TO DESTRUCTION.	ALT 01
Gary Grotendorst	March 11, 2013	We must invest in an Energy Future not the past. Solar, wind, tidal and geothermal are what we need to do, not prop up a dinosaur and kill the planet.	PN 02

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Gary Hutchins	April 9, 2013	Senator Kerry, make a statement to the world that the US doesn't need or want this oil. The Electric generation has arrived and it is time to push it forward.	ACK
Gary Hutchins	April 9, 2013	Stopping the Keystone XL pipeline is not just about the pipeline, it is about stopping the destruction of Alberta land and the lives of the native Indians that are living downstream from the largest mining operation on the planet.	ACK
GARY J. JORGENS, SR	April 22, 2013	I spent 20 years of my life in the military defending this great country and now the fighting continues for our rights to our land , livelihood, welfare of our families even to a right to have safe drinking water. What in the world are we doing when we allow a foreign country to bully their way into our country and run a pipeline carrying caustic materials that when a spill occurs it will sterilize our soil and contaminate out water for many years to come?	ACK
GARY J. JORGENS, SR	April 22, 2013	We will receive no gasoline, very few jobs will be created and we will be left with the clean up costs as they arise.	SO 10, SO 02
Gary Kunkel	March 22, 2013	The SEIS is typical of the “we all know it’s fine let’s do the report to show people we are considering environmental impacts”. What it can’t do is exactly estimate the impacts of a decision to reject the pipeline on myriad other tar sands and unconventional source applications across North America.	LEG 04
Gary Latshaw	April 19, 2013	The DEIR examines narrowly and irresponsibly the global warming impact of the pipeline construction. The DEIR assumes the Alberta Deposits will be mined in any case and that is not necessarily true as there is substantial opposition even within Canada.	CLIM 13
Gary Latshaw	April 19, 2013	The DEIR examines the global warming from mining and combusting the fuel, but only compares the emissions with that of petroleum. The report does not address the implications of mining all of the 400 gigatons of carbon in the Alberta Fields. This will almost double the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere since the beginning of the industrial revolution.	CLIM 13
Gary Latshaw	April 19, 2013	scientists recognize that if we don't quickly reduce our global emissions of carbon down by 80%, the climate will undergo drastic and threatening changes. We have to reduce to these levels quickly so we don't overburden the atmosphere with greenhouse gases. If we wait too long, the accumulation of carbon will cause irreparable damage by releasing carbon trapped in the Tundra and Deep Ocean deposits. The climate will become warmer, hurricanes will increase in frequency and devastate at higher latitudes, droughts will become more frequent, surface ice will disappear, and the oceans become dangerously acidic.	CLIM 14

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Gary Latshaw	April 22, 2013	The Europeans have already achieved some remarkable landmarks. The French have an operating carbon dioxide sequestration plant and they obtain most of their electricity from nuclear plants. The Germans are rapidly developing solar power with incentives for citizens to install solar panels on their homes. On sunny days the Germans are already able to acquire half their electric power from renewable energy sources.	ACK
Gary Latshaw	April 22, 2013	We have to reduce to these levels quickly so we don't overburden the atmosphere with greenhouse gases. If we wait too long, the accumulation of carbon will cause irreparable damage by releasing carbon trapped in the Tundra and Deep Ocean deposits. The climate will become warmer, hurricanes will increase in frequency and devastate at higher latitudes, droughts will become more frequent, surface ice will disappear, and the oceans become dangerously acidic.	CLIM 17
Gary Latshaw	April 22, 2013	Environmental Resource Management, a large consulting engineering company, wrote the DEIR for the State Department. But TransCanada – the firm that wants to build the pipeline - paid for the contract with Environmental Resource Management. The DEIR examines narrowly and irresponsibly the global warming impact of the pipeline construction. The DEIR assumes the Alberta Deposits will be mined in any case – and that is not necessarily true as there is substantial opposition even within Canada. The DEIR examines the global warming from mining and combusting the fuel, but only compares the emissions with that of petroleum. The report does not address the implications of mining all of the 400 gigatons of carbon in the Alberta Fields.	PRO 01
Gary Moorman	March 21, 2013	The threat of spills from the pipeline fouling the aquifer in the mid-west that so many depend on is not a risk worth taking.	RISK 10
Gary Moran	April 18, 2013	A permit would clearly be in our nation's best interests.	PN 10
Gary Moran	April 18, 2013	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 construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	PN 10
Gary Moran	April 18, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline will help ensure that Canadian oil will continue to play a significant and growing role in meeting U.S. energy demand for the foreseeable future.	PN 10
Gary Oldham	March 30, 2013	Environmental momentum in Canada means that other new tar sands infrastructure is no longer a guarantee, and stopping Keystone XL will indeed be a big step against the tar sands.	ACK
Gary Oldham	March 30, 2013	At all costs, please do NOT allow the Keystone XL pipeline to traverse our nation, have private lands seized for its construction, and our entire environment, our own health, and that of our children be discarded in favor of corporate profits that already immorally benefit from our tax funds.	PN 08

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Gary Oldham	March 30, 2013	I also request that this comment on the draft SEIS and the pipeline, and all other comments, be made public in the interest of transparency and accountability.	PRO 02
Gary Owen Faas	April 19, 2013	Bringing in the toxic waste that is a result of refining in America puts American water at risk.	ACK
Gary Owen Faas	April 19, 2013	Letting China use our Nation to build up it's Military ability with this Oil, which will not lower costs for the average American Taxpayer, is against what the Founding Fathers wanted.	PN 01
Gary Owen Faas	April 19, 2013	This is not of any benefit to America but America will have the waste and Air pollution from it.	PN 05
Gary Petersen	March 20, 2013	We're not refining the oil in the USA, we're shipping it overseas. If we used the oil in the USA, it would be different but this is just using the USA as a pipeline. That isn't going to create long-term jobs except oil spill cleanup work.	PN 07
Gary Petz	March 6, 2013	In general I think our country needs to find alternatives to petroleum not be desperate to obtain petroleum	ALT 01
Gary Pyatt	April 15, 2013	A better solution...build refineries in MN and ND so the refined product will stay in the US rather than being transported to the gulf coast and shipped out to the highest bidder in the world.	ALT 08
Gary Stanislawski	April 1, 2013	Alternative transport methods – namely rail and barge – will require significantly more displacement of land and result in greater energy use and carbon emissions.	ALT 07
Gary Stanislawski	April 1, 2013	Furthermore, the likelihood of an incident leading to a release or spill of crude oil is much lower for pipelines than other transport methods.	ALT 07
Gary Stanislawski	April 1, 2013	Nor will rejecting the project deter the production of Canadian oil sands.	PN 06
Gary Stanislawski	April 1, 2013	By supporting domestic production and oil imports from our ally Canada, instead of politically unstable countries, we will strengthen both our national security and energy security.	PN 10
Gary Stanislawski	April 1, 2013	Keystone XL will be critical to improving American energy security and boosting our economy.	PN 10
Gary Stanislawski	April 1, 2013	These promising economic impacts do not even account for the significant benefits that American businesses and drivers will see thanks to an increase in safe, abundant supplies of crude oil to fuel the economy.	PN 10
Gary Stanislawski	April 1, 2013	Even with these less attractive alternatives [rail, barge], rejecting Keystone XL will not eliminate the demand for heavy oil transport.	PN 12
Gary Tuttle Dds	April 12, 2013	Please stand up and stop this irrational pursuit of profit by the oil interests.	ACK
Gary Tuttle Dds	April 12, 2013	Considering this fact and ignoring the science about climate change, putting this pipeline across the world's bead basket is an unethical and irresponsible act.	CLIM 14
Gary Tuttle Dds	April 12, 2013	All pipelines develop leaks that is why the companies employee pipeline crews.	RISK 14
Gary Tuttle Dds	April 12, 2013	We have already had a pipeline link of this type of crude in Arkansas last week.	RISK 14

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Gary Tuttle Dds	April 12, 2013	This is an action that if it goes bad money can not fix! We can not eat money or oil. Why put the greatest agricultural land in the world in harms way?	SOIL 01
Gary Woroch	April 13, 2013	Tar sand is a product that will be transported at a risk to the land and people that the pipeline crosses. It will be refined in America and then sold overseas. Who profits from that ? America with lower fuel prices ? No ! The oil company who ships and sells the final product in China.	PN 07
Gary Zajic	April 22, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline would carry caustic crude through thin walled pipe and heat it so the sludge flows directly over portions of the Ogallala Aquifer. There will be spills! If it seeps into the aquifer and contaminates our nations largest underground supply of fresh water the damage would be beyond belief.	RISK 24, RISK 11, WRG 01
Gary Zajic	April 22, 2013	I believe the Keystone XL pipeline would be a direct threat to the groundwater and rivers in Nebraska...This pipeline is to be buried under ground, directly over the Ogallala Aquifer and into the very porous soils of the Nebraska Sand Hills. This pipeline would be like no other because of its size and the fact that it would be under pressure and temperature just to pump the dilbit. The amount of diluent needed to reduce the viscosity would be composed of very toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic compounds such as benzene, naphthala, and other polyaromatic hydrocarbons. The tar sands contain elevated levels of mercury and arsenic and have a very high sulphur content. If that is not bad enough, the bitumen would sink and cling to the bottom of rivers in a spill. From all Ive read, it is impossible to clean. All of Nebraskas rivers eventually drain into the Missouri River.	RISK 30, RISK 07, WRG 01
Gavain U'prichard	April 21, 2013	The key piece of information that they have identified is that there is no room left for Annex 1 countries, like the U.S., in the cumulative carbon budget, if we are going to stand a fighting chance of meeting our international agreements to limit global temperature rise to 2 degrees C.	ACK
Gavain U'prichard	April 21, 2013	Finally, and most importantly, there is the crucial fact that the carbon-footprint of the Tar Sands excavation, especially when accelerated by the too-convenient XL pipeline, has not been accurately measured. The most carefully calculated estimate is that a gallon of Tar Sands oil currently has a 22% larger carbon footprint than a gallon of conventionally harvested oil; that is expected to increase to a 40% larger footprint, as TransCanada moves to in situ heating of the bitumen. However, none of those estimates are accounting for the destruction of the natural peat bog, in order to get to the bitumen. Destroying the peat effectively doubles the carbon-footprint of each gallon of Tar Sands oil.	CLIM 06

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Gavain U'prichard	April 21, 2013	The EPA has found that full exploitation of the Tar Sands will raise the CO2 concentration in the atmosphere at least 200 ppm, locking us in to a 4 – 6 degree C rise in global average temperature, inviting such disruption of agriculture, extreme storms, wildfires, lack of fresh water, and extinction of species and ecosystems...	CLIM 17
Gay Hopper	April 3, 2013	Americans don't even benefit from having this pipeline. We don't even get a reduction in the cost of our gas.	PN 04
Gay Hopper	April 3, 2013	This tar sands oil is shipped to other countries. Americans don't even benefit from having this pipeline.	PN 07
Gay Jacobsen	March 17, 2013	We need to focus on clean energy. Solar on every roof top. Windpower etc.	ALT 01
Gaye Mason	April 22, 2013	The large number of jobs they promise are temporary - most lasting only as long as it takes to build the pipeline. The majority of the product will go to the highest bidder. At this time, it is likely to be China. What are we getting in return - exactly?	PN 01
Gayle Burns	April 15, 2013	The longer we continue to feed energy demands with other than sustainable or renewable energy, and as the demand grows more and more as population increases, the sooner we destroy our environment and we will run out of oil and gas.	PN 05
Geastwood	March 7, 2013	I urge you to weigh heavily the evidence that indicates that this pipeline would have disastrous consequences for the planet we inhabit in the form of catastrophic climate change.	CLIM 12
Gelvin Stevenson	March 10, 2013	Instead of spending the money on Keystone XL, invest it into infrastructure that improves the efficiency and effectiveness of our economies. That would create jobs. And if invested in rail and other more effective modes of transportation, would also reduce CO2 emissions.	ALT 02
Gendun Tds.net	March 1, 2013	Keystone XL is Climate Suicide for America and for humankind.	ACK
Gene & Sharon Waggoner	April 20, 2013	Gambling on the possibility that there will be no spills that would effect the aquifers, which citizens drinking water and agriculture depend on, that the pipe line will pass over is a gamble we should not take.	RISK 10
Gene Carpenter	April 22, 2013	There are no good reasons for approving Keystone XL. It doesn't aid national security. It doesn't help with national energy independence. It does nothing for fuel prices in the United States. It offsets the day when the world must reckon with positive action on global warming.	PN 05
Gene Green	March 15, 2013	As the largest single exporter of oil to the U.S. and a stable energy partner, Canada has and will continue to help reduce our dependence on energy supplies from nations that are hostile to us like Venezuela and some countries in the Middle East.	PN 04
Gene Green	March 15, 2013	We need to build the pipeline from Alberta...to safely transport the oil that is being produced in North Dakota and other parts of the Bakken Formation. Currently they are trucking this product out of North Dakota, which is not the safest option to get the product to market.	SO 19

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Gene Marsh	March 6, 2013	One major break in this pipeline could destroy access to clean water for hundreds to thousands of people.	WRG 01
Gene Marsh	April 22, 2013	I am particularly concerned that water and food shortages will be aggravated by drought, ocean acidification and severe weather affecting crops. I also believe these shortages will lead to violent conflicts as various peoples assert their right to survival. In addition I see growing health issues related to warming as disease normally confined to tropical and subtropical regions spreads, diseases such as malaria, de ngue fever, and schistosomiasis.	CLIM 12
Gene Mesh	April 21, 2013	According to our senior military leaders, it's a security risk. "The link between oil consumption and global climate change is a key international security concern... Projected climate change is a serious threat to national security; it contributes to instability in some of the world's most volatile regions and will increase tensions even in stable regions... The U.S. must take swift and aggressive action to reduce our use of oil."	CLIM 18
Gene Robertson	March 14, 2013	The environment will also benefit from this project. If this pipeline isn't built, the oil will just be sold and shipped off to China by tanker. This process would have almost no environmental regulatory oversight. Instead of shipping the oil to a country that doesn't care about the environment, we have the opportunity here in the U.S. to ensure that the environment is protected because we know that the oil will be transported by a safe, ultra-modern, and highly maintained method.	ACK
Gene Sengstake	April 22, 2013	The TransCanada pipeline is nothing more than a step backwards. It promotes the dirtiest form of oil capture - and transports it in a system that will fail at any number of points in time. We should be concerned with conservation of energy (we literally waste/misuse so much) - and development of alternative renewable sources. The TransCanada pipeline is all about money.	PN 02
Gene Sengstake	April 22, 2013	how much trouble would it be to route the pipeline around the sandhills if the small minds that be - get their way - and it is to be constructed with no real moral considerations given to the disastrous consequences that are inevitably going to happen	WRG 01

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Geoffrey Heal	April 21, 2013	This is the impact of building or not building the pipeline on the development of the tar sands in Athabasca. You state that not constructing the pipeline will not have an impact on whether or not this resource is developed. This is not true: it will have a far-reaching impact, for two reasons. One is that the US market is the nearest and so the most profitable by far. And tar sands at present crude prices are barely profitable, so it matters to get into the market with the best net price. Secondly, there is a major symbolic impact: the EU has announced that it will not import crude from the tar sands, and if the US does the same, many players will cut back their investments in this resource. It is already thought of as risky, and this would make it seem more so.	PN 06
George And Barbara Svos	April 5, 2013	The financial penalties on oil spills are inadequate to fix/clean up the environment, since Big Oil looks at them as a cost of doing business. Why not assess a stock penalty, perhaps 5-10% of the oil company's stock as a "real penalty" that would get their attention.  Alternatively, penalties could include the loss of all bonuses for the last 2-3 years, plus 1-5 years going forward. That would get their attention. Also, what about paying a 5% penalty on the C level executive's net worth. That would get their attention.	PD 01
George Anderson	March 28, 2013	Facilitating tar sands mining will significantly increase the production of greenhouse gasses and exacerbate climate chang	CLIM 14
George Anderson	March 28, 2013	The USA does not need this oil ... The only real argument for moving ahead with this project is to provide short-term construction jobs. With our critical infrastructure crumbling (D+!) our capital is better spend repairing roads, bridges, and water systems, not building another pipeline that requires constant vigilance and repair. this would only add to the maintenance needs that we do not seem able to support.	SO 05
George Aponte Clarke	April 9, 2013	your department has failed to give this matter the serious review it demands. That assessment gets it dangerously wrong on a number of fronts. It concedes the climate-altering impacts of tar sands oil, but claims they need not be considered.	CLIM 13
George Aponte Clarke	April 9, 2013	Your new evaluation must acknowledge that Keystone XL will be a major driver of even more tar sands development, and thus account for the global warming pollution that will result from the tar sands that will flow through the pipeline.	PN 06
George Aponte Clarke	April 9, 2013	Your department has failed to give this matter the serious review it demands. That assessment...fails to adequately consider the risks of tar sands oil spills along the pipeline route -- a danger underscored by the recent spill of tar sands oil in Arkansas.	RISK 07
George Bartnick	March 20, 2013	We will be looked back upon us as the fools who chose to rape the environment.	ACK
George Bartnick	April 9, 2013	It's time to go clean energy, and begin recovering from Reagan's blunder.	PN 02
George Boggs	March 14, 2013	Is there going to be a restriction that refined products not be allowed shipped outside of the USA?	PN 07

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
George Buzzetti	April 4, 2013	We do not have the right to ruin the lives of all the people and aquifer on the path of this pipeline.	RISK 07
George Cleveland	March 10, 2013	<p>While I have many problems and objections to this project I wish to limit my public comment to Vol. IV Appendix K; "Historical Pipeline Incident Analysis ". In this appendix historical failures of crude oil pipelines are used to quantify the chances of the Keystone XL line's possibility of failure. The problem is, as I'm sure you are aware, that the substance that will be pumped through the proposed pipeline is NOT crude oil but rather diluted bitumen, i.e. "dilbit". Dilbit has been behind two major pipeline spills in the last few years including a disastrous failure in Kalamazoo, MI.</p> <p>Dilbit is far more corrosive and abrasive than regular crude oil. To me this makes almost the whole of Appendix K meaningless. I believe the SEIS should be redone with only pipeline failures concerning diluted bitumen used to establish the chance of failure on the XL line.</p>	RISK 13, RISK 11, RISK 20
George Colby Allerton	April 2, 2013	I was completely shocked and disturbed that the initial State Department report so underestimated the effects of the Keystone XL pipeline on climate. The impacts of the project to climate alone are significantly adverse and unmitigatable.	CLIM 13
George Colby Allerton	April 2, 2013	The environmental impacts are significantly adverse to the Canadian Boreal forests, Athabasca watershed, water quality, wildlife, and humans there	CU 01
George Colby Allerton	April 2, 2013	The U.S. is unlikely to even use most of that 'oil', which is slated for foreign export.	PN 07
George Colby Allerton	April 2, 2013	Pipeline leak brings crude reality to Arkansas <a href="http://www.cnn.com/2013/04/01/us/arkansas-pipeline-spill/">http://www.cnn.com/2013/04/01/us/arkansas-pipeline-spill/</a> There are currently over 720 billion litres of toxic tailings on the landscape in the Athabasca oil sands area. There is currently a lack of publicly available information on the rate and volume of seepage from oil sands tailings ponds, despite known incidents involving tailings seepage.	RISK 08
George D. Superdock	April 1, 2013	...I believe that energy independence for America is of utmost importance.	PN 07
George H. Campbell	April 2, 2013	Also, it is my understanding that this pipeline oil would be sold overseas and not used in this country. All the more reason that this undertaking should not be started in the first place.	PN 07
George Higbie	March 15, 2013	The production and use of such dirty fuels, even in small or limited quantity or percentage, seems incredibly foolish as we face a certainly unknown future of global warming.	CLIM 12
George Higbie	March 15, 2013	I am very much against the idea of any type of extraction or delivery of "Tar Sands Oils" in or across the United States.	PN 05

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
George Higbie	March 15, 2013	Jobs seems an easy and laughable excuse. Huge dollars and major profits for those involved seems a much more realistic reason.	PN 05
George Lanning	March 11, 2013	Even if most of this fuel is shipped abroad (and I think it will be), it will still contribute to fouling our planet's atmosphere and further the climate change that results from that.	PN 01, CLIM 14
George Lawrence	March 11, 2013	The bitumen or tar sands of Canada have approximately twice the carbon loading effect of conventional petroleum.	CLIM 12
George Marsh	April 5, 2013	Indeed, adding the Keystone XL's dirty oil to our refineries will only worsen the illness of the thousands of poor Americans (a large percentage of whom are people of color) who live near the many refineries and petrochemical plants in our southern states. They will have even more emphysema, cancer, birth defects and neurological disorders than they have developed in the last few generations.	EJ 02
George Nelson	April 15, 2013	In addition to the above reviews, I strongly recommend a thorough comparison with rail transport, which seems to offer a safer method of moving the tar sands.	ALT 04
George Pettit	March 10, 2013	Please see this effort to OK the Keystone pipeline for what it is: a destruction of enormous wild areas of Canadian wild lands and the wildlife that live there to get to the most polluting, climate destructive fuel product in the world today.	ACK
George Thorne	March 14, 2013	What happens to the waste that is left after the tar sands are processed?	ACK
George Wilkerson	April 18, 2013	I know TransCanada. And I'm going to tell you, I know a lot of the little oil companies, too. TransCanada by far has more safety environmental plans in place, with -- you know, we -- we're the welders. You know, we go out there. We weld it together. Our welds are x-rayed. We've got a training center in our home base of Tulsa. We train our welders in all the latest welding technology. And TransCanada, you know, they use the latest technology. And anything -- anything new to make their pipeline better, they spend the money for it.	PD 06
Georgianne Samuelson	April 22, 2013	Don't send toxic tar stands through the heart of our country...There WILL be spills...you know it...we all know it	RISK 14
Georgia Marshall	April 9, 2013	Why can't the Canadians built the pipeline in their own country, to the west of Alberta?	ALT 05
Georgiana Baxter	April 13, 2013	Why can't Canada build a pipeline through their own country to their coasts, instead of America? )Most of the oil, upon reaching ports, will be exported out of the North America.	ALT 05
Georgiana Baxter	April 13, 2013	Not only do educated people not want a tar sands oil pipeline through our country-for the profits of a private (Canadian )company, we also highly object to the use of eminent domain to seize private land. This abuse of eminent domain forces landowners into submission.	LEG 02

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Georgianne M. Meyer	April 22, 2013	I want our country and all new energy projects/business to focus on alternative sources for our energy and stop the focus on oil in any form. All the oil sources we have going already is sufficient to keep us going until we have the alternative sources of energy ready to take over for oil.	ALT 01
Georgianne M. Meyer	April 22, 2013	A leak from the pipeline would contaminate the Ogallala aquifer. The aquifer covers Nebraska Kansas Oklahoma part of Colorado and part of Texas. It is a precious source of clean water for Nebraska and the other areas. We do not need the additional threat to the aquifer. Please do not tell me the pipeline will be monitored. In all likelihood it would not be caught instantaneously. Water from the aquifer is at times above ground and often very close to the surface. It will be contaminated.	RISK 15, RISK 07
Georgina Kitchen	April 13, 2013	This is the most expensive form of energy thus yet, promote clean cheap energy instead.	PN 05
Gerald Iversen	April 12, 2013	If the US does not allow Keystone, and other contested pipelines are not built, then disastrous "business as usual" won't happen. The tar sands will not be as easily, profitably and massively mined. Without a pipeline infrastructure, there will be far less incentive to keep extracting the tar sands for decades to come. Less extraction means less pollution. Let's invest in renewable energy!	PN 05
GERALD MINES	April 22, 2013	Tell canada to send their oil to their west coast or ship it by rail.	ALT 05
GERALD MINES	April 22, 2013	How can anyone approve something like this that allows a foreign country to take our land for only their benefit I think we fought a war over something like this with England	LEG 02
Gerald Neff	April 13, 2013	The Keystone pipeline will be carrying highly corrosive crude oil and will eventually add to the problem of oil spills.	RISK 11
Gerald Orcholski	April 9, 2013	We need to go in the direction of clean/green energy, not more fossil fuels affecting global warming and causing severe environmental disasters around the world	PN 02
Gerald Schuth	April 4, 2013	Explain to the American people that this oil will be shipped overseas and after construction there will be fewer than 100 jobs produced.	PN 07
Gerald W Allen	April 22, 2013	The overall tar sands activities - from extracting it from the ground, processing for transportation, transporting, and refining - threatens the air, land, water and in the end, the food the world needs.	ACK
Gerald W Allen	April 22, 2013	Water is becoming the most precious commodity on earth (and beyond). We can live without oil and know that there are alternatives for most of what we use if for. There are no alternatives for water, which is directly critical for our survival and for growing the food we need. Without a doubt, in the end the project will do great harm to the High Plains Aquifer in Nebraska and contaminate our most precious resource.	WRG 01
Gerald W Toll	April 22, 2013	I am in favor of ranchers who want to protect the Ogallala aquifer from possible contamination caused by a pipeline leak.	WRG 01

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Gerald Yeazell	March 10, 2013	It is my understanding that the oil from the Canadian Tar Sands will be exported and not used domestically. We should not subject the US to the dangers of the pipeline if we do not get the oil.	PN 07
Geraldine Coleman	April 22, 2013	Keeping our clean water and land we grow food on is our highest priority. No amount of jobs or oil will pay for a spill and it can happen.	PN 05
Gerard Mcgloin	April 5, 2013	This project could not be more contrary to the interests of the U.S. It fosters fossil fuel dependence, does nothing to improve the economy, makes us a puppet of Canadian corporate interests, and creates enormous potential for significant pollution of public lands. It's ridiculous to even consider this foolish idea. Forget it and move on to something that actually fosters environmental responsibility and lessens fossil fuel dependence.	PN 08
Gerard Mcgloin	April 17, 2013	Job creation will be minimal and tied to the wrong industry - dirty oil - rather than what you have promised insofar as jobs tied to green technology and energy. This project is a major step backwards when this country should be taking the lead in projects that promote clean, safe, renewable energy.	SO 02, PN 03
Gerhart	April 18, 2013	The oil transported by the pipeline refined in the United States in -- is part of a strategy to reduce America's dependence on oil from hostile foreign countries. There's no economic incentive for the oil transported by this pipeline to go anywhere but the American consumer. An increased domestic supply will place downward pressure on our gas prices.	PN 04
Geri Stout	April 16, 2013	I am including significant information that needs to be accounted for in a new report, " the carbon footprint of the pipeline found that it will carry at least 181 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) each year, comparable to the tailpipe emissions from more than 37.7 million cars or 51 coal-fired power plants." (350.org)	CLIM 11
Gerrit Crouse	March 14, 2013	...the US State Dept. cosponsors the website: www.globalchange.gov/usimpacts, .... identifies irreversible climate change driven by accelerating global warming as the #1 threat to present & future national security.	CLIM 18
Gerrit Crouse	March 14, 2013	"Summary for Decision-Makers", /Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Synthesis/ (Washington, DC: Island Press, 2005).	REF
Gerrit Crouse	March 14, 2013	www.globalchange.gov/usimpacts	REF
Gerrit Crouse	March 16, 2013	Keystone XL tar sands pipeline studiously ignores this project's immense climate & environmental impacts	CLIM 12
Gerrit Crouse	March 16, 2013	[does not address impacts to boreal forest]	CU 01
Gerrit Crouse	March 16, 2013	.... does not address safety concerns.	RISK 11
Gerrit Crouse	March 16, 2013	It does not address inevitably increased corrosion, & clean-up dangers always associated with tar sands.	RISK 11

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Gerrit Crouse	April 5, 2013	Reference: "Summary for Decision-Makers", /Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Synthesis/ (Washington, DC: Island Press, 2005).	REF
Gerrit Crouse	April 6, 2013	The US State Dept. has now submitted a farcical environmental review of the projected pipeline, a PR stunt in the spirit of business as usual ever since transnational corporations purchased the government regulatory agencies originally set up to control them.	ACK
Gerrit Crouse	April 6, 2013	<a href="http://www.globalchange.gov/usimpacts">www.globalchange.gov/usimpacts</a>	REF
Gerrit Crouse	April 9, 2013	<p>The programatically inadequate draft environmental review your department released last month for the north segment of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline concedes the climate-altering impacts of tar sands oil, but then, claims they need not be considered! It declines to consider risks of tar sands oil spills along the pipeline route now unfolding in Arkansas.</p> <p>As an emeritus member of the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS), I ask you to revise your department's egregious evasion of a review. Report the impacts this export pipeline will have on our land, air, water, health, climate, &amp; future. Acknowledge that Keystone XL will be a major driver of more tar sands overdevelopment, further boosting irreversible climate change driven by accelerating global warming. Assess the threat that Keystone XL poses to communities along the pipeline route &amp; surrounding the Gulf Coast refineries that would process the tar sands.</p> <p>There is no room for the most destructive oil on the planet. A legitimate EIS will make that even clearer. Put our health, climate, present, &amp; future above transnational oil corporation short-term private financial profit margins.</p> <p>References: <a href="http://www.globalchange.gov/usimpacts">www.globalchange.gov/usimpacts</a> "Summary for Decision-Makers", /Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Synthesis / (Washington, DC: Island Press, 2005).</p>	LEG 04
Gerrit Crouse	April 11, 2013	It is the most carbon-intensive source of oil on the planet, adding still more to the burden on our overstrained climate & threatens our water supplies.	CLIM 05

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
		The US Dept. of State cosponsors the website: www.globalchange.gov/usimpacts identifying irreversible climate change driven by accelerating global warming as the #1 present & future threat to national security.	
Gerrit Crouse	April 22, 2013	Global warming was identified in 1896, but most nonscientists never heard of it until 1965, when the US White House, belated by a half century, acknowledged & reconfirmed it by publishing the Revelle report. If we had mobilized then we might have headed it off at the pass. We didn't.  Now, another half century later, it is too late to stop global warming. We can slow it, & adapt to an always-faster changing world. Or not.  I write as an emeritus member of the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS).  Reference: "Summary for Decision-Makers", /Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Synthesis/ (Washington DC: Island Press, 2005)	PN 05, CLIM 14
Gerry & Susan	March 7, 2013	coal tar sand production...contributes significantly to global warming	CLIM 14
Gerry & Susan	March 7, 2013	potential problemswith this pipeline could make it into another environmental nightmare.	RISK 14
Gerry Gras	April 10, 2013	Tar Sands Oil generates more greenhouse gasses per unit of energy than conventional oil and gas.	CLIM 05
Gerry Gras	April 10, 2013	...pipelines leak and this pipeline is planned to cross the Ogallala aquifer, a very large aquifer used by many farmers. If the pipeline leaks into the aquifer, it would reduce the usefulness of the aquifer.	WRG 01
Gerry Kettenbach	March 10, 2013	From what I understand, this oil is intended for export. Even if some is used in the United States, I would ask, at what cost? Please do not allow this pipeline to proceed.	PN 05
Gershon Brody	April 2, 2013	I meet with other colleagues (Engineers and Scientists) twice a week. Tar Sands and global warming is one of the subjects we talk about. We also agreed that digging into tar sands and even fracking releases gases such as Methane into the atmosphere Methane and carbon dioxide are global warming gases. If we keep on doing this glacier melts exposing ground and thawing permafrost will release more and more methane into the atmosphere. There will be a point of no return. We even said that the human animal could in the future become an endangered species.	CLIM 17

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Gertrude Huntington	April 11, 2013	What chemicals are used, where they are used and in what amounts needs to be available to every citizen . Studies are needed on the possible effects of these chemicals on the environment and on individual health.	RISK 30, RISK 12
Gib Docken	April 19, 2013	Putting that money into renewable wind and solar energy projects would be just as good for the economy, and less harmful to our environment and our people.	ALT 01
gilbert rolle	April 22, 2013	TAR SANDS PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION ARE A DOUBLE CATASTROPHE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: the destruction of the Canadian boreal forest and the dangerous increase of CO2 in our already saturated atmosphere.	CU 01
GilbertC	April 18, 2013	I do not feel any person who is educated in the Keystone XL thinks that a pipeline is not the safest mode of transportation to transport this oil.	PN 09
GilbertC	April 18, 2013	This job will be done with union workers and high-paying jobs with benefits. If that is not in the national interest of this country, what is?	PN 10
GilbertC	April 18, 2013	My members [Pipeliners Union 798] need these jobs. The money made on the Keystone XL will help supply healthcare for members who have none and for those with hopes of having that in the care in the years when they are elderly and unable to work.	SO 06
Gillian Norris-szanto	March 11, 2013	Instead of this costly, damaging oil, develop alternative energy sources and promote greater energy efficiency in every area, from electrical appliances and cars to factories.	ALT 01
Gina Hara	March 10, 2013	The solution is to invest in solar panels or other renewable energies, not short-sighted, environmentally-damaging solutions like Keystone, or building coal plants, dams, etc	PN 02
Gina Maranto	March 12, 2013	Instead of legitimately considering the environmental impacts of the Keystone XL project, the Draft SEIS opts for a kind of exculpatory extortion: Its chief argument is that Alberta tar sands will be exploited no matter what choice is made by your administration, and that the environmental and socioeconomic impacts will be worse if no action is taken than if the pipeline is built.	PN 06
Gina Mooney	April 22, 2013	A completed pipeline would emit the CO2 equivalent of 51 carbon-polluting coal-fired power plants. The science is clear: increasing CO2 emissions is bad for the climate.	CLIM 11
Gina Mooney	April 22, 2013	The State Department's Draft concludes that the tar sands oil would be extracted even if the pipeline is not constructed. This is not true: the pipeline would move 830,000 barrels of oil each day, whereas moving it by rail is not feasible.	PN 06
Gina Mooney	April 22, 2013	Tar sands oil spills onto American soil frequently, and despite assertions to the contrary, these spills are a big deal. The KXL would go through the Yellowstone River and the Ogallala Aquifer, both of which are essential sources of drinking water for humans and for irrigating agriculture. A spill along the proposed route would put public health in danger.	RISK 07

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Gina Mooney	April 22, 2013	The KXL would not create 20,000-100,000 temporary jobs, as has been claimed. It would create 3,900 temporary ones, and only 35 permanent.	SO 02
Gina Patterson	March 31, 2013	There are better sources of energy; let us develop them. Bring jobs to the US, and help protect our planet.	ALT 01
Gina Scott	April 5, 2013	With two spills in one week damaging and killing wildlife, birds and habitat, this review is absolutely necessary.	ACK
Ginger Canyon	April 15, 2013	I also reject the State Department's refusal to make public the comments regarding this Supplementary Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS). That is an unacceptable situation. Of course the public NEEDS and WANTS to make comments!	PRO 02
Ginger Comstock	April 17, 2013	We need to pour resources into developing and using renewable forms of energy	PN 02
Ginger Fite	April 22, 2013	For goodness sake, put your efforts in green energy and quit ceding your authority to the oil industry.	PN 03
Ginger Ikeda	March 6, 2013	Looking at the entities that conducted the "study", I have very little confidence in their biased conclusions.	PRO 01
Gini Bertoni	April 14, 2013	The emphasis should be on renewable energy sources with the Congress and the President supporting that goal without regard to politics. Fossil fuels of any kind are limited, but renewable energy is infinite. I do not support any type of program that continues to use fossil fuels at the expense of the development of renewable energy or damage to to our environment.	PN 02
Ginny Blankenship	April 4, 2013	Open the doors to new ways of thinking and doing. Harness the sun's energy in ways never thought of before.	ALT 01
Ginny Blankenship	April 4, 2013	The U.S. State Department's environmental review of the northern segment of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline fails to critically assess this dirty energy project in a manner that accounts for its immense climate and environmental impacts.	LEG 04
Gl Stanford	March 10, 2013	The fraud involved in using a TransCanada contractor, to prepare a report for the State Department requires disciplinary actions within the chain of command at State and at the EPA	PRO 01
Gladys Marhefka	April 11, 2013	This pipeline crosses over 1,000 water bodies, thus endangering drinking water to many people. It also crosses the Ogalla Aquifer, the major aquifer in our country that supplies water to many States.	ACK
Glen Anderson	April 5, 2013	It is TERRIBLE FOR THE CLIMATE.	ACK
Glen Anderson	April 5, 2013	The State Department's document is an ABSOLUTE SHAM THAT IGNORES REAL SCIENCE AND IS DELIBERATELY SKEWED TO REACH A PRE-ORDAINED CONCLUSION.	ACK
Glen Anderson	April 5, 2013	It is TERRIBLE FOR THE WATER TABLES AND SURFACE WATERS of the Canadian areas from which it is extracted.	CU 07

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Glen Anderson	April 5, 2013	THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S REPORT WAS WRITTEN PARTLY BY A COMPANY WITH A DIRECT FINANCIAL STAKE IN THE PIPELINE. THIS CORRUPTION IS ABSOLUTELY WRONG!!!!	PRO 01
Glen Anderson	April 5, 2013	It is TERRIBLE FOR HUMAN HEALTH -- causing cancers and birth defects in the Canadian people who live on that land.	RISK 30
Glen Anderson	April 5, 2013	It is TERRIBLE FOR JOBS. It creates only a few TEMPORARY jobs and THREATENS MANY EXISTING JOBS in areas that the pipeline would hurt.	SO 05
Glen Chung	April 14, 2013	Can you have your people figure out ways to use and to move natural gas in this country please, rather than tar sands oil? I think we've got a lot of natural gas, right, and natural gas burns more cleanly than refined products of crude oil, right?  I mean, while the engineers hack renewable energy technologies out, maybe we could develop natural gas as an intermediary 21st century energy source. Surely tar sands oil would represent a backwards step. No?	PN 02
Glenda Van Slyke	April 13, 2013	The tar sands are a disaster, from start to finish. Not only are they absolutely toxic for the climate, the mining process destroys the pristine Boreal Forest and threatens Canadian First Nations.  Its most significant shortcoming is its failure to consider the impacts of large ADDITIONAL supplies of tar sands oil on the earth's climate. We have been told that the tar sands will be exploited one way or another, and that if the diluted bitumen isn't transported by Keystone to US Gulf Coast refineries, it will get there some other way, for instance by rail. That, apparently, is the rationale for the EIS's failure to consider the climate impacts of tar sands oil in its assessment of the pipeline's environmental impact.	ACK
Glenn E Fieldman	April 21, 2013	Just how silly, and downright wrong, this rationale is was revealed in a large news story in today's San Francisco Chronicle (because it was a news story, no editorial position was stated or implied). The article quoted industry advocates of the pipeline, who indicated its importance for ENABLING increased tar sands production. One, an employee of the oil/gas consulting firm Deloitte Canada, said "We can't get our product to market." Rail transport is not a viable option because it is simply too expensive, as a recently released study pointed out. That is why the Deloitte employee indicated that pipelines would be the salvation of the tar sands industry.	CLIM 02

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Glenn E Fieldman	April 21, 2013	Its most significant shortcoming is its failure to consider the impacts of large ADDITIONAL supplies of tar sands oil on the earth's climate. We have been told that the tar sands will be exploited one way or another, and that if the diluted bitumen isn't transported by Keystone to US Gulf Coast refineries, it will get there some other way, for instance by rail. That, apparently, is the rationale for the EIS's failure to consider the climate impacts of tar sands oil in its assessment of the pipeline's environmental impact.	PN 02
Glenn Lambert	April 10, 2013	While this review does discuss "Climate Change Impacts on the Proposed Project," it does not address the proposed project's impact on climate change. It finds that climate change will have no significant impact on either the construction or the operation of the Pipeline. This is nonsense...That is not the issue...What is the cause and what is the effect? Climate change is the effect. <u>Burning fossil fuels is the cause.</u>	CLIM 12
Glenn Lambert	April 10, 2013	In the wake of Hurricane Sandy and other deadly weather events, our government should not be whitewashing the very real and disastrous effects of climate-wrecking projects like the <u>Keystone XL.</u>	CLIM 14
Glenn Lambert	April 10, 2013	I urge you to dismiss the State Department's review as incomplete and misleading and to undertake the kind of comprehensive analysis that you know needs to be done. That review should include the impact of expanding tar sands oil on global climate change, the long and short term risks of this project to our waterways, wetlands and groundwater as well as the grave risks to our communities from toxic pipeline spills.	LEG 04
Glenn Meyer	April 13, 2013	In addition, the Keystone XL pipeline is NOT a job creator. The companies would not go to the expense of construction if it were to increase their costs of labor. It will destroy trucking and transport jobs. The concept that the XL pipeline is a job creator is a fraud on the American people and upon Congress.	SO 05
Glenn Oppel	March 31, 2013	By supporting domestic production and oil imports from our ally - Canada, instead of politically unstable countries, we will strengthen both our national security and energy security.	PN 10
Glenn Oppel	March 31, 2013	Montana also stands to benefit greatly, not only from jobs and taxes, but also from the proposed <u>on-ramp in the Project.</u>	PN 10
Glenn Oppel	March 31, 2013	These promising economic impacts do not even account for the significant benefits that American businesses and drivers will see thanks to an increase in safe, abundant supplies of <u>crude oil to fuel the economy.</u>	PN 10
Glenn Robertson	April 11, 2013	This USA is more corrupt than the USSR, Mideast, etc.. REMEMBER the Boston Tea Party and what it lead to. History does repeat it self in similar ways.	ACK

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Glenn Watson	March 7, 2013	[require] some type of carbon capture equipment for the new refinery [suggested by the commenter], thereby alleviating some of their concerns about it being the “dirtiest” type of oil.	CLIM 03
Glenn Watson	March 7, 2013	The resource WILL get mined and transported and sold one way or the other.	PN 06
Glenn Watson	March 7, 2013	Approve [the Project], and expedite approval for a new refinery on the Gulf Coast to which this pipeline would go. We need the extra capacity to help lower prices	PN 10
Gloria Kribell	April 13, 2013	This heavy oil sinks to the bottom so how would they even attempt to clean up an oil spill in the Ogallala aquifer?	RISK 08
Gloria Kribell	April 13, 2013	Has the first TransCanada Keystone pipeline been trouble free and safe? There were multiple spills including a 60-foot-high geyser reported by the Argus Leader during their first year of operation. Also I am reminded of inspector Michael Klink's lawsuit against TransCanada. (Klink v Bechtel) Klink stated that their construction practices included sloppy concrete jobs, poorly spaced rebar, bad welds, and poor pressure testing. Also they use weak foreign steel--Welspun steel from India--which cracked when they tried to weld it. I.... It has been reported that Welspun steel pipe has been stockpiled for the XL pipeline.	RISK 26, RISK 25
Gloria Kribell	April 13, 2013	What about the recent pipeline spill at Mayflower, AR? "Oil" is flowing down the streets, and people have been evacuated from their homes. The smell is strong and produces headaches after breathing the air for a few minutes. Residents cannot live in their homes but they still have to pay their mortgages and taxes on the property. What is the value of their homes now (that they can no longer live in)?	SO 18, RISK 30
Gloria Leader	April 22, 2013	have Americans take all the risk, violate people's property, nature, and well being, just so Canada can sell oil to China.	PN 07
Gloria Myers	March 13, 2013	The tax revenue to the counties through which it will pass will help with local infrastructure maintenance for the state of Nebraska as well as the other states affected by its construction and completion	SO 14
Gloria Schaefer	April 7, 2013	The economic impact will be far-reaching - creating jobs and purchasing goods and services.	SO 08
Gloria Shay	April 15, 2013	Water supply, both quality and quantity, is put at risk with Keystone XL. Once compromised, the water will not be clean again or at least not for a very long time.	ACK
Glyn Rixon	April 12, 2013	Potentially disastrous effects could ensue from spills, impacts to the climate and destruction to the environment	RISK 07
Godziemski	April 18, 2013	Why does the pipeline need to be coming into the US? Why can't it cut across Canada to the Pacific?	ALT 05

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Goodman	April 18, 2013	And I think that role that the State Department should be playing through that embassy is to be sending a message to the Canadian government. And that's very simple. And that's if you wish to exploit your tar sands -- if you wish to exploit them, then you should build your own refineries on your own soil and do it there and if you wish to export the product that was tar sand to China, then you do it by building pipelines on your own territory and exporting it via Canadian ports	ALT 05
Goodman	April 18, 2013	Approximately 50 references attached. <a href="http://boldnebraska.org/liuna_koch/">http://boldnebraska.org/liuna_koch/</a>	REF
Goodman	April 18, 2013	<a href="http://insideclimateneews.org/news/2013/04/18/koch-brothers-koch-industries-flint-hills-financial-interest-canada-energy-board-keystone-xi-pipeline">http://insideclimateneews.org/news/2013/04/18/koch-brothers-koch-industries-flint-hills-financial-interest-canada-energy-board-keystone-xi-pipeline</a>	REF
Goran Blomberg	April 3, 2013	I also wonder how our government can even consider allowing a foreign oil corporation build a pipeline across our country--even though I know about the corporate legal bribes that go to our senators and representatives.	ACK
Gordon Besser	April 10, 2013	we already have petroleum pipelines running all over this country and they haven't posed a major environmental issue.	RISK 14
Gordon Brislaw	April 17, 2013	Why are we relying on faulty & biased impact reports to justify the Keystone XL for exporting Canada's tar sands to the rest of the world when we could be focusing those same resources and jobs on reducing the cost of solar panels even more than the Chinese already have?	PN 03
Gordon Davidson	April 4, 2013	I am adamantly opposed to the Keystone pipeline, not only because it will create huge risks of spills and pollution of our land and aquifers ... If we burn even a small portion of this tar, according to our leading scientists, the planet will be completely ruined.	RISK 07
Gordon F. Adams, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Office of Historic Preservation	April 23, 2013	We were told (three government-to-government consultation meetings held in October 2012 referenced on page 3.11-30) were scoping	CR 01
Gordon F. Adams, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Office of Historic Preservation	April 23, 2013	Consultation must be initiated to establish qualification requirements for Pawnee Tribal monitors who are paid by TransCanada.	CR 02

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Gordon F. Adams, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Office of Historic Preservation	April 23, 2013	Establish a deadline date for providing (archaeological survey information for the previously unsurveyed areas identified on 3.11-25) so it can be published in the final version.	CR 02
Gordon F. Adams, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Office of Historic Preservation	April 23, 2013	FIRST, to avoid any mistrust and harm coming to found objects , we feel that the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act encompass most protections we need. However, make no mistake, the Pawnee people demand their monitors be employed and on-site during each phase of the construction.	CR 02
Gordon F. Adams, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Office of Historic Preservation	April 23, 2013	a. How will the pipeline construction be conducted? a. Start at one end and work to the other? b. Start at both ends and work to the middle&gt; c. Work in several sections at the same time. b. How far apart are: a. the isolation valves? b. the pump stations? c. Where are the transmission lines? d. What is the depth, breadth and thickness of underground layers and pockets which may be penetrated by boring machines? e. When boring under rivers, how close does the tunnel get to the aquifer? f. How do you clean up oil spills 40 feet under the ground?	PD 05, CU 12, PD 06, RISK 01
Gordon F. Adams, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Office of Historic Preservation	April 23, 2013	please consider providing me a few days extension on this consultation in order that I can provide more information. Gordon F. Adams, MPA Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PRO 04
Gordon Gibson	April 5, 2013	After seeing the environmental damage and pollution caused by the Enbridge pipeline break here in my own state of Michigan and now the pipeline break in Arkansas, it is clear the risk in allowing the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline is too great. The oil industry clearly does not have a safety record that can be given any kind of credibility.	RISK 14
Gordon Heavern	April 19, 2013	this material must be harvested, I move that they spend the cross country pipe money and build a processing facility nearer the source	ALT 08
Gordon Hendrickson	March 12, 2013	PLEASE STOP THIS PIPE LINE AS IT WILL NOT HELP THE USA AT ALL, BUT GIVE BIG OIL, MORE PROFITS AS IT RUENS OUR FARM LANDS..	PN 08
Gordon Howard	April 15, 2013	Please reject the Keystone Pipe Line, it is not in our best interests, many more jobs can be created by going green, offshore wind turbines and land based solar cells, a smart electric grid, jobs that stay in the USA.	ALT 01
Gordon K. Glatz	March 14, 2013	It is time to use what nature has been providing in wind, water, and the heat and light of our local star, which can provide all the clean energy we need for the future.	ALT 01

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Gorski, Gregory	April 13, 2013	This will inevitably ruin the Great Plains. This pipeline will break. All pipelines break. The Great Plains will be ruined by tar sands oil, already known to be fouler than conventional oil.	ACK
Goss & Associates	April 18, 2013	<p>Construction Period. Between 2013 and 2014, the Keystone XL pipeline construction will have a significant positive impact on the Nebraska economy. In 2012 dollars the impact of the direct or first round spending will be:            Direct TransCanada construction spending in Nebraska of \$580.2 million including:            o more than \$328.2 million in Nebraska spending by non-Nebraska workers.            o \$104.8 million in direct labor spending by Keystone XL.            o \$75.0 million in spending for land easements, land purchases and crop losses due to construction.            o almost \$72.2 million in pipeline services payments.            o between 2013 and 2014, the Keystone XL pipeline construction will create total economic impacts (first round plus spillover).            A contribution of \$817.4 million to the overall economic activity of Nebraska .            Support an average of 5,517 jobs per year (includes both direct and indirect) .            Approximately \$375.6 million in labor income.            Operation period, 2015-29            During the first 15 years of operation, 2015 to 2029, the impact of the Keystone XL pipeline will include:            TransCanada direct spending in Nebraska of more than \$570.5 million .            The addition of 19.5 direct Keystone XL jobs per year .            An average of 302 new direct and indirect jobs per year .            An additional \$1.0 billion added to the overall economic activity of Nebraska .            More than \$580.3 million in direct plus indirect labor income .            A \$679.3 million boost in Nebraska's DP.            Total Impacts (Construction and Operations)            Between 2013 and 2029, construction and operations of the Keystone XL pipeline will contribute the following to the state of Nebraska:            An increase in the overall economic activity in Nebraska by approximately \$1.8 billion .            An average of 916 new direct and indirect jobs per year .            Additional direct and indirect labor income of almost \$956.0 million.            State and Local Tax Impacts, 2013-29            Between 2013 and 2029 construction and operations of the Keystone XL pipeline will contribute the following to state and local Nebraska taxes:            \$58.6 million in property taxes . \$39.1 million in sales taxes . \$20.1 million in individual income taxes . \$3.3 in corporate income taxes .            \$13.5 million in other taxes . Other Estimated Impacts of the            Keystone XL Pipeline            Between 2013 and 2029 construction and operations of the Keystone XL pipeline will contribute the following to state and local Nebraska taxes:            Yearly, each \$1.0 million of Keystone XL pipeline construction spending creates another \$0.41 million of spillover impacts for a total Nebraska impact of \$1.41 million.            Yearly, each \$1 million of yearly Keystone XL pipeline operations spending creates \$0.80 million of spillover impacts for a total Nebraska impact of \$1.80 million.            Yearly, each \$1 million of Keystone XL pipeline construction spending creates \$645,703 thousand in wages, salaries and self-employment income for Nebraska.            Yearly, each \$1 million of Keystone XL pipeline operations spending creates \$1.0 million in wages, salaries and self-employment income for Nebraska.            During the construction phase, Keystone XL pipeline spending will support a yearly average of 5,195 jobs for Nebraskans. This pay includes self-employment income.</p>	SO 10

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Goss & Associates	April 18, 2013	<p>In terms of yearly spillover, or indirect plus induced impacts, data indicate that for Nebraska, each \$1,000,000 of Keystone XL construction spending in the state generates another \$0.41 million in spending across other industries for a total impact of \$1.41 million.</p> <p>Yearly, each \$1 million of yearly Keystone XL pipeline operations spending creates \$0.80 million of spillover impacts for a total Nebraska impact of \$1.80 million. Yearly, each \$1 million of Keystone XL pipeline construction spending creates \$645,703 thousand in wages, salaries and self-employment income for Nebraska. Yearly, each \$1 million of Keystone XL pipeline operations spending creates \$1.0 million in wages, salaries and self-employment income for Nebraska. Thus, the spillover effect creates a large, additional economic impact on the economy. For example during the construction phase, the XL pipeline creates 92 jobs and \$13.1 million in labor income for the state's architectural and engineering industry</p>	SO 10
GotschallB	April 18, 2013	<p>Our landowners have been left to fend for themselves against an onslaught of dishonest land agents and corporate bullies who impose a lose-lose scenario; either accept TransCanada's terms and a one-time offer for a permanent, perpetual easement or TransCanada will take the rights to your property through eminent domain. This land grab scheme is an extortionist racket and should be outlawed.</p>	LEG 02
GotschallB	April 18, 2013	<p>Governor Heineman betrayed Nebraskans and his word when he used an inadequate map that didn't describe soil and groundwater conditions to approve a route that crosses a significant portion of the Ogallala Aquifer. In fact, more miles of the aquifer will be crossed by the proposed route than before.</p>	LEG 16
GotschallB	April 18, 2013	<p>The proposed route still crosses portions of the Sandhills as well as many areas with highly permeable soils and shallow water tables which has always been our greatest safety concern.</p>	WRG 06

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Gould	April 18, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whereas there continue to be a number of high profile all spills that occur on a regular basis;</li> <li>• Whereas there have been spills of tar sands oil in Arkansas, Michigan, and Denver;</li> <li>• Whereas the Michigan ail spill that polluted the Kalamazoo River took place in 2010 and is still not cleaned up;</li> <li>• Whereas tar sands oil pallut/on is more toxic and harder to clean up than standard crude oil due to density and the chemical additives necessary for Its transport;</li> <li>• Whereas the industry has not demonstrated that the knowledge and skill to clean up a tar sands oil spill exists..... place an embargo on the transportation of tor sands oil within the United States until such a time as a capability exists to clean up and restore the environment to its original state in the event of a spill of tar sands oil.</li> </ul>	RISK 08
GouletC	April 18, 2013	From a GHG perspective, the project will not determine the development of the Canadian oil sands, nor will it increase refining activity. It will simply substitute one more reliable heavy oil for a simple, similar, less reliable heavy oil.	CLIM 13
Governor Robert F. McDonnell	April 23, 2013	this pipeline would substantially reduce our reliance on oil from unreliable and often unfriendly sources	PN 01
Governor Robert F. McDonnell	April 23, 2013	For every dollar America spends on Canadian products, oil, nearly 90 cents returns to the United States (U.S.) through Canadian purchases of U.S.including goods and services.	SO 09
Grace & Fred Fricke	April 22, 2013	Is this so at some not so far in the future date, TransCanada can quietly be granted water pumping rights, to get water to the refineries in Texas since much of the southern end of the Ogallala aquifer has already dried up due to piping water to the refineries for years? OR maybe to pump water to Canada for their use?	ACK
Grace & Fred Fricke	April 22, 2013	Be at least fair about it and not use the same specialists as TransCanada or other oil companies to determine the safety of the pipeline	PRO 01
Grace & Fred Fricke	April 22, 2013	The mid section of the USA is prone to dramatic weather conditions. If a tornado takes out a pump station, who will be the first to respond to the disaster? Will it not be the local volunteer fire & rescue depts along the route of the pipeline helping residents and farmers, and moving livestock to safety. Wont other area towns be called to assist as they usually are when needed? TransCanada nor the DEQ have the amount of people needed in place to respond on a moments notice to a disaster like the local volunteers are. Are our EMTs, firefighters, and First Responders suppose to put their lives and health on the line for a foreign tarsand pipeline?	RISK 22

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Grace & Fred Fricke	April 22, 2013	The pipes are not made in the USA, so the pipefitters union said they would only put in USA steel? Was that a lie? Well we met some very nice people from Arkansas and the Carolinas when they put the other pipeline in. Which has had how many leaks to date? How many people work to maintain that pipeline to date? I believe its less then 15 out in the field along the pipeline, not sitting in offices in Omaha or Norfolk.	SO 11, SO 02
Grace Adams	April 15, 2013	With Algae Systems predicting success in making already carbon-negative algal bio-diesel cost-competitive with petroleum in only three more years (2016), a pipeline for oil is likely to be well on its way to becoming obsolete by the time it is completed.	ALT 01
Grace C. Fricke	April 22, 2013	If TransCanada is allow to use eminent domain over US citizens to seize their land, wont this legally open the door for any other type of foreign company to do the same thing by using a court of law against land owners?	LEG 02
Grace C. Fricke	April 22, 2013	there is no clear plan of action or training for the volunteer fire & rescue dept. in the extend communities who would be called to assist the area depts when a spill happens. Is there a plan of action if there is a natural disaster such as a tornado hitting a pump station. These areas cant wait for the DEQ or TransCanada to show up from Omaha, Lincoln, Norfolk or Grand Island before action is taken to protect our citizens, water & land.	RISK 05
Grace C. Fricke	April 22, 2013	1st and for most the danger to our water & land. Why are they leaving the north site in Nebraska in the aquifer?	WRG 01
Grace Hodges	April 6, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline is an appallingly bad idea on many counts. The most crucial is its horrific potential effect on our climate.	CLIM 12
Grace Morris	March 10, 2013	This is really one of those big moments, one of those line-in-the-sand-whose-side-are-you-on: transnational oil corporations or American people and the planet? I used to work in the Gulf. What's going on right now is bad enough; fenceline communities do not need tar sand refining dumped on them.	PN 02
Grace Persaud	April 11, 2013	A transnational corporation, and especially a foreign-based transnational corporation, should not be allowed to seize American lands and threaten our precious water resources for its operation, for its profit. Additionally, Sir, you may not have grand children whose health will be affected by the decision you make in favor of large oil companies, but what about our grand children who cannot afford to move from areas that will be affected by the impact to our environment. We have already been impacted by what is happening to our environment from hurricane Sandy.	ACK

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Graeser, Frank	March 26, 2013	The project will create 9000 construction jobs and 7000 manufacturing jobs, with suppliers in Michigan. The pipeline is estimated to pay \$5 Billion, yes Billion, in property taxes over its operational life.	PN 10
Graham Cummins	April 15, 2013	First, it has nothing at all to do with US domestic energy security. This pipeline would support Canada to selling oil overseas. There is no energy resource advantage whatsoever to the US, or, for that matter, to North America.	PN 01
Graham Overby	March 27, 2013	one of the largest vehicles of climate change: indeed, one of the largest threats to future human well-being, the Keystone XL Pipeline	ACK
Graham Overby	April 12, 2013	You are the only person who stands capable of stopping singlehandedly one of the largest vehicles of climate change: indeed, one of the largest threats to future human well-being, the Keystone XL Pipeline.	CLIM 14
Grandpa & Grandma Norlund	April 1, 2013	Going on three years later the 2010 Michigan spill has not been cleaned up yet, costing Enbridge, that operator more than \$820 million. Had this spill been on the KXLP the 45 minute leak could have gushed asphalt in the neighborhood of 800,000 gallons, approaching the 2010 Michigan spill.	ACK
Grandpa & Grandma Norlund	April 1, 2013	In closing let's not forget Shell Oil's 2012 oil rig that ran aground heading to the Arctic Circle to drill for oil. ( <a href="http://www.greenconduct.com/news/2013/01/05/shell-oil-rig-runs-aground-in-alaska/">http://www.greenconduct.com/news/2013/01/05/shell-oil-rig-runs-aground-in-alaska/</a> ; <a href="http://phys.org/news/2013-01-grounded-alaska-oil-rig-refloated.html">http://phys.org/news/2013-01-grounded-alaska-oil-rig-refloated.html</a> incorporated by reference)	ACK
Grandpa & Grandma Norlund	April 1, 2013	We need to also remember the Exxon Valdez ship wreck leaking 10.9 millions of gallons of covering 470 miles in length and 11,000 square miles. ( <a href="http://www.eoearth.org/article/Exxon_Valdez_oil_spill?topic=58075">http://www.eoearth.org/article/Exxon_Valdez_oil_spill?topic=58075</a> incorporated herein) " <a href="http://www.eoearth.org/article/Prudhoe_Bay,_Alaska">http://www.eoearth.org/article/Prudhoe_Bay,_Alaska</a> " Prudhoe Bay crude oil has an API gravity of 27.0, and a pour point of 0 degrees Celcius. The cP for this oil is in the low to middle double digits. (see <a href="http://www.oildrop.org/Info/Centre/Lib/7thConf/19980206.pdf">http://www.oildrop.org/Info/Centre/Lib/7thConf/19980206.pdf</a> incorporated herein with its exhibits) "Natural bitumen, also called tar sands or oil sands, shares the attributes of heavy oil but is yet more dense and viscous. Natural bitumen is oil having a viscosity greater than 10,000 cP." ( <a href="http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/fs070-03/fs070-03.html">http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/fs070-03/fs070-03.html</a> and its sources incorporated herein by reference) can you imagine 34 cP for Prudhoe Bay oil to 10,000 cP for tar sands. The oil spilled from the Exxon Valdez has not been cleaned up yet and never will, the Prudhoe Bay oil profits are mostly privatized to the oil companies while future harm is socialized upon the people affected, and the final costs of cleanup will ultimately be borne by the people of the U.S., i.e., privatized profits, socialized costs.	ACK

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Grandpa & Grandma Norlund	April 1, 2013	Some years ago here in No. California a train carrying herbicides wrecked on the Sacramento River above Lake Shasta, dropping a tank car (19,000 gallons of herbicide) into the Sacramento River. ( <a href="http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/NRDA/Cantara.aspx">http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/NRDA/Cantara.aspx</a> incorporated herein by reference, with its attachments) The LA Times did a series of articles on this spill which can be accessed at <a href="http://articles.latimes.com/keyword/railroad-accidents-northern-california/featured/3">http://articles.latimes.com/keyword/railroad-accidents-northern-california/featured/3</a> , all of those articles are incorporated herein by reference. While I understand that the KXLP oil is transported by pipeline and not train, the same environmental impacts that the train wreck at Dunsmuir more than 20 years ago now are the same kinds of things we can expect when, not if, the KXLP ruptures and spills millions of gallons of asphalt into human water source aquifers, local rivers, lakes and so on.	RISK 07
Grandpa & Grandma Norlund	April 1, 2013	This is reported on the Enbridge train wreck by ABC News “An estimated 20,000 to 30,000 gallons leaked onto the ground, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency spokesman Dan Olson said. ‘The spill was contained in a field and ditch in a rural area, and the cold weather helped keep the spill contained and prevented oil from moving down the ditch or into the ground’”. ( <a href="http://abcnews.go.com/US/wireStory/train-cars-derail-minnesota-spill-crude-oil-18824677">http://abcnews.go.com/US/wireStory/train-cars-derail-minnesota-spill-crude-oil-18824677</a> incorporated by reference herein) In other words, the weather helped contain the spill, the location of the train wreck clearly contributed to limiting the damage of the spill, the number of cars that derailed limited the spill and the number of cars leaking or rupturing limited the size of the spill.	RISK 07
Grandpa & Grandma Norlund	April 1, 2013	Of course, we learned from the Gulf’s BP spill that company spokespersons are highly likely to play down the amount of oil actually leaked, and we may therefore never truly know how much asphalt leaked in Arkansas. This is a quote from an article on the BP Gulf spill: BP’s “early estimates had the leak at 1,000 to 5,000 barrels a day, but more detailed analysis found that it probably reached " <a href="http://gizmodo.com/5566486/what-25000-oil-barrels-looks-like">http://gizmodo.com/5566486/what-25000-oil-barrels-looks-like</a> " as high as 60,000 barrels a day”, or, the actual daily spill was somewhere between 12 and 60 times as much as originally underestimated by BP. If BP is/was the expert, the question begs, did they intentionally misrepresent the estimate of the size of the amount of oil spilling every single day? Will Exxon/Mobil do the same in Arkansas(?) did Enbridge do the same in Michigan?	RISK 14
Grandpa & Grandma Norlund	April 1, 2013	It is clear from the recent spill of tar sands over the weekend in Mayflower Arkansas displacing at least 22 families from as many homes, a pipeline much smaller, reported to transport 1/10 the tar sands the KXLP will transport, yet spilling what is reported to be confirmed by Exxon/Mobil to be at least 80,000 gallons (though the size of the spill is unclear) (see <a href="http://www.alternet.org/environment/exxon-confirms-80000-gallon-spill-contains-canadian-tar-sands-oil?paging=off">http://www.alternet.org/environment/exxon-confirms-80000-gallon-spill-contains-canadian-tar-sands-oil?paging=off</a> incorporated herein by reference) of really, not oil, but an asphalt like substance.	RISK 18, RISK 13

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Grandt	April 18, 2013	Tar sands, diluted bitumen, excavation, processing and Keystone XL have no redeeming value....We must begin to reduce our net carbon emissions, not reduce carbon rate of growth. We must drop everything and shift energy investments from carbon fuel infrastructure to renewable energy.	PN 02
Grannie Cool	March 13, 2013	During tar sands oil production alone, levels of carbon dioxide emissions are three times higher than those of conventional oil, due to more energy-intensive extraction and refining processes. The Keystone XL pipeline would carry 900,000 barrels of dirty tar sands oil into the United States daily, doubling our country's reliance on it and resulting in climate-damaging emissions equal to adding more than six million new cars to U.S. roads.	CLIM 12
Grannie Cool	March 13, 2013	Communities living downstream from tailing ponds have seen spikes in rates of rare cancers, renal failure, lupus, and hyperthyroidism. These problems will only get worse, unless tar sands production is halted. Investing in a new pipeline would increase the rate of production, while decreasing the quality of life for indigenous populations.	CU 05, CU 02
Grannie Cool	March 13, 2013	At this rate, tar sands operations use roughly 400 million gallons of water a day. Ninety percent of this polluted water is dumped into large human-made pools, known as tailing ponds, after it's used. These ponds are home to toxic sludge, full of harmful substances like cyanide and ammonia, which has worked its way into neighboring clean water supplies.	CU 07
Grannie Cool	March 13, 2013	Refining tar sands oil is dirtier than refining conventional oil, and results in higher emissions of toxic sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide. These emissions cause smog and acid rain and contribute to respiratory diseases like asthma. Communities near the refineries where the Keystone XL pipeline would terminate, many of them low-income and communities of color, already live with dangerously high levels of air pollution. The Keystone XL pipeline would further exacerbate the heavy burden of pollution and environmental injustices these communities confront.	EJ 02
Grannie Cool	March 13, 2013	Investing in tar sands oil now will delay investments in clean and safe alternatives to oil, such as better fuel economy requirements, plug-in electric cars fueled by solar power, and smart growth and public transportation infrastructure that give Americans choices other than cars.	PN 03
Grannie Cool	March 13, 2013	Heightening concerns, TransCanada's Keystone I pipeline has spilled a dozen times in less than a year of operation, prompting a corrective action order from the Department of Transportation. Experts warn that the more acidic and corrosive consistency of the type of tar sands oil being piped into the U.S. makes spills more likely, and have joined the EPA in calling on the State Department to conduct a thorough study of these risks.	RISK 26, RISK 11

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Grant Petty	April 22, 2013	Im deeply concerned about the implications for future climate of opening up the tar sands in Canada to exploitation. If we actually extract and consume the carbon in this reservoir, we are very likely to cross the threshold of irreversible -- and hugely disruptive -- climate change.	CLIM 05
Grant Smith	April 17, 2013	Do not approve the Keystone XL Pipeline. It will only grant huge profits to a foreign company and make Americans hold the burden of more oil spill disasters.	PN 05
Grant Zemont	April 23, 2013	it will trespass on native american lands	ACK
Grant Zemont	April 23, 2013	Can we not spend our time, money, and energy thinking about and investing in energy solutions that actually utilize the natural energy around us (wind, solar, etc)?	PN 02
GravesK	April 18, 2013	TransCanada's use of eminent domain to secure easements for Keystone XL is simply throwing the intent of the Constitution right out the window..... So before anyone signs off on this pipeline, they will have to decide if we are to become a country where we take the property rights of one group, a people, to the benefit of another group.  Not one of us opposed to this pipeline wants to keep anyone from making a living. But I do not feel that I should have to give up my property rights so someone can have a job.	LEG 02
GravesS	April 18, 2013	There are two wells that this pipeline would go straight between. One of them is 165 feet to the east. The other one is 480 feet to the west. Should an incident like occurred in Mayflower on Easter weekend happen there and that sludge were pushed just a mere 165 feet, it would have a direct line straight down into the aquifer.  And ours is not the only well on the pipeline. If -- and I do realize this is a big if -- there should be a spill into our aquifer, it wouldn't just be Nebraskans suffering the consequence. Many of our neighboring states get their water from the same aquifer for drinking, washing, gardening, growing, farming, pets, livestock. Name it, all is in danger.	RISK 07
Greg And Gay	March 11, 2013	Should there be any spill, for which the company has no real plans to deal with, it could mean death for that region of the spill and if it gets into the aquifer it'll make that area a dead zone for decades and longer. Nothing has been said about what will be done with the toxic residue on any of the tar sand that is processed in the US.	RISK 07
Greg Archbald	April 16, 2013	The impact of burning 830,000 bpd of crude cannot be ignored.	CLIM 10
Greg Collins	March 14, 2013	You of course already know that the so called report that was recently published was completed by a company with ties to the oil industry.	PRO 01

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Greg Hamby	April 13, 2013	The energy from tar sands can be replaced by Nat Gas and conservation that will get us to Alternative energy which can be solar and wind in 50 years. Solar will work on a local basis with a low voltage local grid. Our nuclear plants will still be online until then. Solar needs to be on every commercial, residential and industrial roof and covering parking lots.	ALT 01
Greg Jalbert	April 20, 2013	Cooking the Books and the Planet': Report Slams State Dept. KXL Findings <a href="http://www.commondreams.org/headline/2013/04/17-0">http://www.commondreams.org/headline/2013/04/17-0</a> http://priceofoil.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Cooking the Books FINAL-SCREEN.pdf	REF
Greg Nayman	April 15, 2013	All is forgotten and forgiven oil companies despite the Gulf of Mexico and so many other areas destroyed by this filthy energy source. Let's build an infrastructure to accommodate a clean energy resource.	PN 02
Greg Nelson	April 16, 2013	and the latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete. It ignores the pipeline's significant risk for toxic spills, ignores its catastrophic impacts on our climate, and ignores the clear consensus among financial analysts and oil executives who agree <b>Keystone XL will make the difference in tar sands development.</b>	ACK
Greg Orzech	April 2, 2013	The tar sands production is one of the world's most environmentally damaging activities. It wrecks vast areas of boreal forest through surface mining and subsurface production. It sucks up huge quantities of water from local rivers, turns it into toxic waste and dumps the contaminated water into tailing ponds that now cover nearly 70 square miles.	ACK
Greg Thomsen	April 22, 2013	The intention of the Keystone XL is to make Alberta tar sands oil available on the world market, not to enhance domestic energy security.	PN 07
Greg Vinson	March 18, 2013	we are talking about the distinct possibility of wiping out our entire species in a horrific, painful way, and for what? The private profit of people who have no loyalty to any other principle than increasing their own wealth as much and as quickly as possible, regardless of the cost to humanity	ACK
Greg Waldman	March 15, 2013	In addition to looking at the immediate environmental effects of the construction of the pipeline, it is important to look at how this decision would be perceived by the global community. The U.S. would appear not to be ready to move beyond fossil fuels, instead doubling down on using the dirtiest of sources, despite accelerating climate change that is becoming more difficult to avert and manage.	CLIM 18
Greg Waldman	March 15, 2013	It has been reported that several staff members of the consulting firm that was paid to write the report, Environmental Resources Management (ERM), are on the payroll of Transcanada, the company that wishes to build the pipeline. Due to this conflict of interest, I believe that this report should be rejected based on procedural grounds.	PRO 01

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Greg Westburg	April 22, 2013	I live in a rural area, and even here see increasing signs of the natural world that we inherited disappearing day by day. Our trees are being cut, the land is being paved, fence rows are being eliminated, and we are being left with a chemical sprayed, monoculture countryside.	ACK
Greg Westburg	April 22, 2013	The oil gunk that the tar sands represents, offers us the absolute pits of an energy source. It is polluting to extract from the ground, takes energy to transport and mine, and finally has the potential for massive environmentally destructive oil spills in our own country.  Just because the Canadians want to ruin their country does not mean that we need to either help them in the process or endanger our own country in the process.	PN 05
Gregg Klowden	April 22, 2013	Third, in addition to the definite damage to fragile Boreal ecosystems in Canada by strip mining and other processes involved in tar sand oil extraction and the refinement of this oil, which is a highly polluting process that also requires huge amounts of energy, there is a high potential for damage in the United States to fragile ecosystems, farmlands, drinking water supplies, and fisheries from the construction and maintenance of the pipeline and spillage of oil.	CU 17, CU 01
Gregg Klowden	April 22, 2013	Second, this does not do anything to move the United States towards energy independence since this pipeline simply moves oil from Canada via the United States to non-domestic oil destinations.	PN 04
Gregg Klowden	April 22, 2013	First, it will only create a handful of jobs, most of them temporary and by non-local people due to the skills needed. These and more jobs could be created by promoting alternative energy technology or by requiring the oil companies to repair and safeguard their current pipelines.	SO 05, SO 04
Gregory Archbald	April 9, 2013	...the Draft presumes that guaranteeing Canada the easiest, quickest and least expensive way to get its tar sands product to world markets would make no significant difference to the environment.	ACK
Gregory Archbald	April 9, 2013	...the much larger issue is the absolute failrer of the draft to look at the larger,long-term effects of the proposed Project.	LEG 04
Gregory Archbald	April 9, 2013	The most glaring ommision of the draft Supplemental EIS is the narrow scope of its review. It examines in great detail the impacts of building and operating the pipeline would have ove rits revised 875 mile route. From this narrow scope it concludes that there would be "no significant impacts....	LEG 04
Gregory Archbald	April 9, 2013	by allowing the proposed pipeline, the United States would be facilitating the most rapid possible development of one of the most polluting sources of crude oil on the planet	PN 06

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Gregory Archbald	April 9, 2013	It presumes that, in the absence of an easy pipeline across the United States, the future of the tar sands industry in Canada would remain unchanged.	PN 06
Gregory Johnson	March 31, 2013	Do you really want Alberta to be an open pit mine the size of Florida for dirty oil?	ACK
Gregory Johnson	March 31, 2013	Pumping that dirty oil across the US to be sold to China?	PN 07
Gregory Moser	April 4, 2013	As a retired fish and wildlife biologist I have extensive experience writing and reviewing environmental statements. This example fails to pass the smell test. It is completely inaccurate and off base.	LEG 04
Gregory Pasztor	April 2, 2013	Development of tar sands and their subsequent refining (and then reburning of the 'coke') are among the most harmful human and environmental actions we Americans are being strong-armed into approving. Please stand up to this ridiculous industry pressure and head us down the road to survivability and sustainability.	PN 05
Gregory W Shelnutt	April 19, 2013	The legacy of other pipeline projects, coupled with the decades, perhaps centuries, that the environmental impact from spills will impact the health and economic viability of those areas is simply too great.	RISK 07
Greta Fields	March 10, 2013	I read that the tar sands will cause as much carbon dioxide as all the big cities in Canada. We can't afford any more climate change.	CLIM 14
Greta Gaard	March 20, 2013	Keystone XL will lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions that our planet CANNOT WITHSTAND.	CLIM 14
Greta Gaard	March 20, 2013	The cultural heritage, land, ecosystems and human health of First Nation communities [in Alberta]...are being sacrificed for oil money in what has been termed a "slow industrial genocide".	CU 05
Greta Gaard	March 20, 2013	ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE is DISREGARDED in this pipeline proposal! Low-income communities will bear a disproportionate share of the contamination of air and water created by spills along the route of Keystone XL and refinery emissions from processing dirty tar sands.	EJ 01
Greta Gaard	March 20, 2013	Allowing this pipeline will actually DIMINISH the available oil sources in the U.S., and drive up the costs of oil.	PN 04
Greta Gaard	March 20, 2013	TransCanada has a poor safety record, and so does Enbridge--the fact is ALL PIPELINES LEAK, it's just a matter of WHEN.	RISK 26
Gretchen Allison	April 11, 2013	More oil is the wrong way to go. Please push harder for renewable energy and the infrastructure that goes with it.	ALT 01
Gretchen Gochenauer	March 30, 2013	Tar sands oil is a slurry best transported by railroad. We already have the best freight rail in the world.	ALT 04
Gretchen Graff	April 13, 2013	Tar sands will not help our energy security. Keystone XL is almost assuredly an export pipeline that would send oil through America, not to America -- its destination refineries export 60% of their products.	PN 02

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Gretchen Herrmann	April 22, 2013	And there are few long-term jobs (see the Cornell study) that would result from this pipeline, particularly since the petroleum products are to be shipped overseas. We (the US) would get all the risk and none of the benefits!	PN 01
Gretchen Herrmann	April 22, 2013	The pipeline threatens farmland and aquifers, as spills are highly toxic and next to impossible to contain.	WRG 01, RISK 07
Gretchen Quarterman	March 18, 2013	The project is not good for the United States. Nor, is it good for Canada. And in particular, it is not good for living beings.	PN 08
Gritzner, Jeffrey	March 6, 2013	The production of each barrel generates two to four times more greenhouse gasses than does production of a barrel of conventional oil. Should combustion of the final products be included, tar-sands extraction, upgrading, and use emits ten to forty-five per cent more greenhouse gasses than conventional crude. An additional 11.4 to 47.3 million tons of stored carbon will be released through the destruction of some 74,220 acres of peatland. The loss of peatland and a rate of deforestation second only to that of the Amazon Basin will both eliminate habitat for an already dwindling wildlife population and reduce the region's carbon-sequestration potential by 6321 to 7982 tons annually. It is anticipated that by 2020 the extraction and processing of Canadian tar sands will result in the release of 142 million tons of greenhouse gasses annually. The operation consumes 600 million cubic feet of natural gas each day, enough to heat three-million homes.	CLIM 12
Gritzner, Jeffrey	March 6, 2013	Environmental contamination has also affected a regional fishery that boasts some 130 species. Fish populations are declining and the incidence of unhealthy fish has increased substantially. It is not uncommon to land fish with lesions, hemorrhages, deformities, bulging eyes, or tumors—and the accumulation of toxins in fish obviously affects those who consume them.	CU 01
Gritzner, Jeffrey	March 6, 2013	Processing costs alone are almost fifty per cent greater for tar sands than for conventional oil. Added to production costs would be the estimated eighty billion dollars required for the reclamation of the existing tailing ponds—and, in the overall reclamation effort, a wetland-forest complex would variously be restored as a dry, hilly upland and thirty interconnected, toxic end pit lakes. The transformed ecosystems would be incapable of satisfying the needs of currently resident human and wildlife populations.	CU 02

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Gritzner, Jeffrey	March 6, 2013	The impacts upon human health have been devastating. Dene, Cree, and Métis communities are suffering elevated levels of leukemia, lymphoma, soft-tissue sarcoma, colon cancer, cholangiocarcinoma (bile-duct cancer), lung cancer in women, and greater incidence of lupus, Graves' disease, multiple sclerosis, and developmental disorders. In Fort Chipewyan, on the shores of Lake Athabasca downstream from the tar-sands project, forty-seven individuals had fifty-one different cancers over a 1995 to 2006 study period. The incidence of bile-duct cancer is typically one case in a population of 100,000. Fort Chipewyan, with a population of 1500, has recorded some twenty cases. The cancers affecting the indigenous communities have been linked directly to chemicals in oil or tar. It is apparent that the Canadian government attaches greater importance to the commodification of tar sands than to the integrity of its environment or well-being of its citizens.	CU 05
Gritzner, Jeffrey	March 6, 2013	Oil companies are currently licensed to consume 120 billion gallons of water each year, largely from the Athabasca River—enough water to serve the needs of a city of two million people. Two hundred and ten gallons of water are required to process a single barrel of oil—a process yielding some 480 million gallons of toxic sludge each day. The environmental costs of tar-sands exploitation are obviously substantial.	CU 07
Gritzner, Jeffrey	March 6, 2013	Opposition to the development of the tar sands is building. Legal challenges are anticipated in relation to Canada's apparent violation of Treaty 8, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Kyoto Accords, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, and other agreements to which it is signatory. Particularly disappointing is the violation of Treaty 8, as the treaty included provisions protecting the rights of those most directly affected by the development of the tar sands. An argument has been made that because the treaty was signed under the British Crown the government bears no responsibility. To the south, a resolution of "The Great Sioux Nation" cites violation of the 1851 and 1868 Fort Laramie treaties. Others cite potential violations of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.	LEG 01
Gritzner, Jeffrey	March 6, 2013	With regard to the route of the Keystone XL, it might be noted that issues of eminent domain and an easement width of roughly 100 feet remain a matter of concern for many farmers, ranchers, tribal societies, and property-rights advocates. Owing to the fact that the pipeline would cross state lines, both federal and state agencies would be involved in its regulation, and issues of tribal sovereignty have received little attention.	LEG 02
Gritzner, Jeffrey	March 6, 2013	At substantial human and environmental cost, the exploitation of Canadian tar sands satisfies corporate greed and the strategic objectives of associated governments while retarding progress toward a more stable and sustainable energy future.	PN 03

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Gritzner, Jeffrey	March 6, 2013	I believe that the Keystone XL analysis and discussion has been too narrowly focused. The Keystone XL is simply a component of the broader tar-sands issue—and its extension into the development of heavy hydrocarbons across the globe. Once the pieces of the tar-sands enterprise are in place, it is highly unlikely that they would be abandoned in favor of more sustainable, less destructive alternatives.	PN 03
Gritzner, Jeffrey	March 6, 2013	As the Keystone XL would be buried, ruptures could be difficult to detect, and the density of the plumes would cause them to sink. The high hydraulic conductivity of the High Plains aquifer system, as well as the fact that the aquifers are hydraulically connected, suggest that major ruptures could have widespread impacts beyond the Ogallala—particularly in instances in which ground-water quality has already been compromised by enhanced resource-extraction techniques, such as hydraulic fracturing.	RISK 15, RISK 10, RISK 20, WRG 01
Gritzner, Jeffrey	March 6, 2013	Pipeline failure is also an important issue. It is noteworthy that the pipeline network through which Canadian diluted bitumen (DilBit) is transported has failed repeatedly. While not all of the ruptured pipelines were carrying DilBit, the transportation of DilBit clearly increases the possibility of rupture. Documented areas of flood, earthquake, and mass movement along the proposed route of the Keystone XL further expose the pipeline to rupture.	RISK 22
Gritzner, Jeffrey	March 6, 2013	According to the Cornell University economic study, “Pipe Dreams,” claims of as many as 500,000 jobs and a seven billion dollar stimulus have been reduced to as few as 2500 temporary construction workers in the United States and three to four billion dollars in stimulus. The higher figures typically include hypothetical spin-off jobs and employment generated in Canada, India, and Russia, as well as stimulus money already spent or that will be spent within Canada. According to some, the Keystone XL would actually cost jobs, as the oil industry generates only around one fourth the number of jobs created by equivalent green investments which, being more labor intensive, provide greater stimulus to domestic industries and services.	SO 02

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Gritzner, Jeffrey	March 6, 2013	Other social costs have been substantial. The machismo culture and gender disparity associated with the economic boom are reflected in increased crime, addiction, alcoholism, issues of mental health, violence, and the explosive growth of “escort services.” The economic boom has also exerted enormous pressure upon affordable housing and social services, as well as increasing the cost of food and other essential commodities. Owing to the soaring cost of living, homelessness in affected cities and towns has increased dramatically—a 458 per cent increase in one instance. Not surprisingly, the economic change has imposed a burden upon the poor. Women are particularly affected, as they are disproportionately represented among the poor. Impacts upon small communities have also been substantial, owing to workforce attrition as able-bodied men and young, educated residents abandon their homes in search of employment in the oil fields. In many instances, Canadian workers find themselves in competition with foreign workers—workers frequently exploited by unscrupulous recruiting agencies. Foreign workers are often charged exorbitant fees, are provided with inadequate housing, are exposed to threats of deportation, and lack an understanding of their legal rights and obligations.	SO 17
Gritzner, Jeffrey	March 6, 2013	Birdlife is also affected.Owing to an increasingly toxic environment and habitat disturbance, some bird populations have declined by more than eighty per cent.	WI 09
Gritzner, Jeffrey	March 6, 2013	Impacts upon wildlife, aquatic resources, and nesting and migratory birds have also been substantial. Toxic chemicals and habitat disturbance increasingly threaten the wildlife populations upon which the First Nations depend. For example, concentrations of naphthenic acid have caused liver failure and brain hemorrhaging in wildlife, and thirty-five million acres of Canada’s boreal forest are slated for destruction.	WI 20
GrossT	April 18, 2013	workers won't only be the ones to benefit economically. Communities and states along the pipeline will benefit from millions of dollars in tax revenues.	SO 10
Gunter	April 18, 2013	But if this pipeline is built, I will be affected, as each of you will, as all of us will with every breath we take. We've all begun to learn more about the part that processing and burning of tar sands will mean downstream to the increased CO2 levels and the dangers to our watersheds. And that data continues to unfold.	CLIM 14
Guntram Mueller	March 17, 2013	The draft SEIS states that if the pipeline is not built, the tar sands would be pumped anyway, in a pipeline going to British Columbia, or another one to Portland, Maine, via Montreal. Both of these projects are highly contested	ALT 09
Guntram Mueller	March 17, 2013	The draft SEIS estimate that the total life-cycle carbon emissions from tar sands would be only 17% higher than that of regular crude oil is not credible,	CLIM 12

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Guntram Mueller	March 17, 2013	Are the expected condemnations from the pipeline proponents more powerful than our concern for our children? And will the President and Secretary Kerry have any credibility left to lead on climate change on the global stage?	PN 05
Guntram Mueller	March 17, 2013	The draft SEIS comparison of pipeline versus land transport leaves out a crucial fact: The land transport is handled on a decide- and-pay-as-you-go system, easily shut down in case minds are changed at some point in the future. In other words, it's a reversible decision. By contrast, once the pipeline is in place for its expected life of 50-60 years, there will be enormous pressures brought to bear to keep using it, because pumping costs will be comparatively low. To choose the pipeline is an almost irreversible decision.	PN 05, ALT 04
Guy Barnes	March 28, 2013	When was a PRIVATE, CANADIAN company ALLOWED to utilize Eminent Domain in OUR COUNTRY!?! Who granted that permission?	LEG 02
Guy Barnes	March 28, 2013	the pipeline's operation will INCREASE gasoline prices in the mid-west. Trans-Canada executives have also said that OUR gasoline prices will, inevitably RISE since the "glut" of oil in Iowa and Oklahoma WILL be hence be piped to our Gulf Coast EXPORT TERMINALS.	PN 04
Guy Barnes	March 28, 2013	Trans-Canada has co-opted OUR country's sovereignty to run their TOXIC, CORROSIVE, DEADLY tar sand right through OUR country's grain and farming communities leaving US to bear the financial, ecologic, climate warming consequences of a pipeline break.	PN 05
Guy Barnes	March 28, 2013	Our OWN State Department, in the past, has stated that PERHAPS 6,000 total temporary jobs will be created. Yet, it appears government officials have chosen to believe the INDUSTRY claim of 200,000 to 600,000 jobs will be created.	SO 02
Gwen Frederick	March 14, 2013	Why don't our scientists and inventors put their money and time into creating clean, renewable energy..	ALT 01
Gwen Frederick	March 28, 2013	Not the same old solutions that gave us pollution and global warming. The United States has bright, inventive scientists who can come up with good answers to our energy problems without digging every last ounce of oil or gas out of the ground. and for what? Money. The innovations of the 1800s and 1900s are the problem.	PN 05, CLIM 14
Gwen Frederick	April 5, 2013	We have brilliant scientists and we could put our money and our energy into new, renewable, clean energy solutions. Not the same old ones that pollute our planet now and have been for centuries.	ALT 01
Gwen Straub	March 10, 2013	We must move forward without delay to produce clean renewable energy sources that will not foul our air and water nor harm our health. And the jobs are worker intensive and local.	ALT 01

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Gwendolyn Holley	April 22, 2013	Fact: Building the Keystone XL will directly impact the expansion of tar sands, and in turn speed up climate change.	CLIM 13
H Mcfadden	April 15, 2013	The myth that the US will get the oil, or needs it ... is just that.	PN 07
H Mcfadden	April 15, 2013	It won't create any sustainable jobs.	SO 04
H R And Betsy Malpass	March 11, 2013	Instead, invest in clean renewables like wind, solar, better batteries, hydrogen fuel cells, etc. Let's put solar film on everyone's roofs, and develop other new technologies that protect our environment and public health. Get us off fossil fuels now!!	ALT 01
H Rohwer	April 1, 2013	I have concerns about the engineering criteria stated in the draft, and also concerns about how the House of Representatives treated the hearings of ( what I recall was) the summer of 2012.	ACK
H Rohwer	April 1, 2013	These pipelines can be reasonably safely built, but I hope you properly review the project before committing to it.	ACK
H. Bishop Dansby	March 21, 2013	Whether the pipeline were approved or not would not matter if we had a real cap on carbon. Absent such a cap, however, we need to reject the pipeline as a symbol and for the reality that it endorses production of dirty tar sands oil.	CLIM 18
H. Dennis Shumaker	April 9, 2013	In this case, an "all of the above" energy policy is not a viable and sustainable alternative for the real "people" of this country.	PN 08
H. Mark Macha	April 20, 2013	The Keystone petroleum product will get here one way or another and pipelines are safer and cheaper than rail transit.	ACK
Haasch Jane	April 20, 2013	[The pipeline] is expanding a dying industry and taking oil out of this country anyway. Give the jobs and subsidies to renewable energy, solar and wind, not nuclear, as the government has done for decades for oil and nuclear.	ALT 01
Haasch Jane	April 20, 2013	Leaks in pipe lines are made out to be minor when they destroy neighborhoods as if the little person is not important	RISK 06
Hal	April 14, 2013	"Combustion of fossil fuels such as crude oil is a major source of global greenhouse gas emissions, which contribute to human-caused climate change." Instead of facilitating the use of tar sands oil, we should be investing in alternative, non- polluting sources of energy.	ALT 01
Hal	April 14, 2013	In the report's own words, "35 to 50 permanent jobs and negligible earnings and other revenues" will result from the project post- construction. If this and \$2 million in property taxes is all the U.S. gets out of this project, and the oil gets exported, it's not worth it.	PN 05
Hal	April 14, 2013	In the report's own words regarding Potential Releases, "large spills could spread up to 1,214 feet on the ground surface". This statement defies belief. The video I have seen from Mayflower, Arkansas shows oil spreading down a residential street for as far as the eye can see.	RISK 19

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Haley Wolfe	March 31, 2013	We would be doing future generations a huge disservice if we allow this pipeline to be built.	ACK
Halima Brewer	April 22, 2013	invest in sustainable power, solar, wind and wave.	PN 02
HammondM	April 18, 2013	This is an export pipeline. What interest do we Americans have in a foreign export pipeline? An export pipeline does nothing for energy, security and independence.	PN 07
HammondR	April 18, 2013	I was threatened with eminent domain three times three years ago. U.S. eminent domain laws are to protect U.S. public interests, not to help Canadian companies destroy their natural resources and profit from selling them on the global market.	LEG 02
HammondR	April 18, 2013	I have two miles of natural gas pipelines across our land. And from firsthand experience, I can tell you that the land is never the same after it's disrupted like this.	LU 01
HammondR	April 18, 2013	They -- they tell us that it's good for us. But in truth, it's only good for the profits of big oil. Make no mistake, this project is for human greed. What we get is all the risk.	PN 05
Hank Edson	April 21, 2013	the tar sands in Canada are in the middle of one of the most environmentally and ecologically important remaining rain forests on the planet. Their loss will have a global impact. On the strength of the Earth's web of life. Not only are they an incredible treasure and one of the world's largest remaining forests, contributing dramatically to carbon capture, oxygen generation, habitat provision for migratory routes and populations of wildlife that are now, tragically, terribly rare on our planet, these forest lands are a crucial safeguard and margin to the planetary systems including a number that maintain the equilibrium of the arctic circle, where the consequences of global warming are magnified exponentially.	CLIM 17
Hank Edson	April 21, 2013	Whatever jobs the pipeline produces will be short term and pointing the American labor force down a dead-end, backward direction, instead of toward a long term, future oriented jobs growth goal of clean, non-carbon-based energy technology and infrastructure. So the economic benefits turn around and bite America in the butt for committing to the past, instead of the future, and the jobs created themselves will not last or be that numerous to offset the incredibly negative consequences caused by a statistically highly likely chance of numerous incidents of highly toxic, impossible to clean up contamination of local watershed's, environments, communities, etc.	PN 05
Hank Keenan	April 17, 2013	This pipeline is detrimental to our nation because of its chance of environmental hazards caused by the highly corrosive bitumen that it would flow through it everyday. America should not allow this foreign interest to use our land as a means to transport a volatile substance that won't even benefit our nation in any sense.	PN 05
Hans Berg	April 21, 2013	Clearly if you look at climate science in 2013, what is happening even more rapidly than previous estimates is extremely alarming.	CLIM 14
Hans Von Briesen	April 15, 2013	To continue with this pipeline is equivalent to poisoning our wells	ACK

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Hans Wrage	April 22, 2013	The main reason is the horrendous toll that extraction of oil from tar sands in Canada will have on our environment and global climate change.	CLIM 14
Hansen	April 18, 2013	TransCanada should have followed the first pipeline route TransCanada built further east in the clay soils.	ALT 03
Hansen	April 18, 2013	The pipeline crosses and impacts, six National Historic Trails. Four of these trails are in Nebraska: Mormou Pioueer National Historic Trail, Pony Express National Historic Trail, California National Historic Trail and Oregon National Historic Trail. We are less than sure these historic pipeline crossings have been adequately addressed.	CR 06
Hansen	April 18, 2013	"Private roads ... would only be used with the permission of the affected landowner ... " If a landowner declines, will eminent domain be applied? Who bears the cost associated with use?	LEG 02
Hansen	April 18, 2013	During the state Legislature's consideration ofLB1161, we were publicly promised that our own state would conduct a truly independent EIS free from any hint of conflict of interest, even if that meant the state itself would need to fund the cost of the EIS. We were encouraged by those public promises. Our hopes for an open, transparent, conflict of interest free process disappeared when our Nebraska DEQ chose to hire HDR from Omaha despite the fact they had previous contracts with TransCanada for a variety of services. There were conflicting reports as to whether or not several of those contracts for services were current. It is not good practice to hire consultants with a current or former contractual relationship with a company they may work for again to evaluate the performance of their former and potential future employer. We are at a loss to understand why this basic conflict of interest principle is so difficult to understand.	LEG 17

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Hansen	April 18, 2013	<p>in the 2012 regular Session, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed over the strong opposition of Nebraska Farmers Union, LB 1161 which created an alternative process for TransCanada to follow that avoided the siting and routing oversight and guidance of the Public Service Commission.</p> <p>According to the Nebraska Legislature's Committee Statement for LB 1161: "LB 1161 would permit the Department of Environmental Quality to study and evaluate routes for oil pipelines within, through or across the state." The impact of LB1161 created a substitute process for oil pipeline route approval through the state of Nebraska absent any state agency to oversee, guide, or manage the location of the oil pipeline route.</p> <p>The Nebraska DEQ was permitted to study and evaluate a proposed oil pipeline route, not change, modify, or approve an oil pipeline route. As a result, for all practical purposes, Nebraska is back to square one without any effective siting and routing authority in force. As a result of the passage of LB 1161, TransCanada proposed an alternative route for its XL pipeline.</p> <p>That route was studied by the Nebraska DEQ, and the findings of that study were given to the Governor without a recommendation. The Governor made the decision to approve the current route, and to authorize the use of eminent domain.</p> <p>4. Nebraska's LB1161 Substitute Process is Under Legal Challenge</p> <p>NeFU believes that the Court will agree with the lawsuit brought against Governor Heineman and LB1161 will be rendered unconstitutional. LB1161 was special interest legislation passed specifically for the benefit of TransCanada. It was designed to avoid the oversight role of the Public Service Commission defined in the Nebraska Constitution relative to the use of siting, routing, and eminent domain. If the legal challenge against LB 1161 is successful, the current route lacks state approval. At a minimum, the State Department ought to allow the Court to make its ruling relative to the oil pipeline route approval process used by the state of Nebraska.</p>	LEG 17
Hansen	April 18, 2013	<p>The ownership of the Canadian Tar Sands makes it quite clear why the Canadian Tar Sands are not headed to U.S. markets. Our research shows a heavy foreign ownership. Based on the April 22, 2011 Alberta Federation of Labour article: "Who Owns Our Oil Sands?" based on information from the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, we include the table below detailing the ownership purchase by year of the Canadian tar sands: [Table truncated--original submission reviewed]</p>	LEG 26

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Hansen	April 18, 2013	<p>EIS claims that no stretches enjoy federal, state or local designations as wild and/or scenic, though the authors admit that "aesthetic judgment. .. Is often considered subjective." Subjective judgments are not therefore invalid. The EIS says that "[landowners will be consulted] to address visual aesthetic issues that arise as a result of construction ... " Of concern is the fact that Nebraska does not have formal guidelines for managing visual resources for private or state-owned lands.</p>	LU 02
Hansen	April 18, 2013	<p>Relative to the hiring of ERM to help conduct the Supplemental EIS for the alternative route, the State Department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Did not follow the OIG guidance when it hired ERM. It failed to independently identify the accuracy of conflict of interest statements made by ERM on its OCI Questionnaire.</li> <li>• Did not follow the State Department's own Interim Guidance document that was agreed to by the State Department in response to the OIG investigation and recommendations when it failed to independently identify the accuracy of conflict of interest statements made by ERM on its OCI Questionnaire.</li> </ul> <p>II Page Fighting for Nebraska's family farms and ranchers since 1913.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When it became clear that ERM had materially misrepresented its oil industry conflicts of interest, the State Department attempted to conceal ERM's past relationships with TransCanada, in clear violation of the OIG's specific recommendations the Department agreed to follow for conflict screening and the Department's own Interim Guidance document. Hiding pertinent information from the public makes any bad situation worse. It is not only wrong, as a strategy, it seldom works.</li> <li>• Did not terminate ERM when it violated the OCI Questionnaire. Why not? If they lied on their OCI Questionnaire, why should either the State Department or the public at large accept the findings of their work product? The ERM work product truly is "the fruit from the poison tree."</li> <li>• Has continued to undermine the objectivity and integrity of our nation's own State Department by failing to implement the process to avoid conflict of interest contained in either the OIG recommendations or the Department's own Interim Guidance.</li> </ul>	PRO 01
Hansen	April 18, 2013	<p>Attached to this testimony are two Nebraska Natural Resources Commission maps showing quite clearly the risk to our state's underground water from pipeline leaks based on the high permeability of the sandy soils of the proposed route. [see original document for map]</p>	REF

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Hansen	April 18, 2013	<p>Attachments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figure 13: Major Land Resource Area and Soil Permeability Map by Natural Resources Commission with Nebraska Farmers Union overlay of the proposed TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline route.</li> <li>• Figure 14: Potential Groundwater Vulnerability to Contamination using the DRASTIC method with Nebraska Farmers Union overlay of the proposed TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline route.</li> <li>• January 16, 20 13 - The Globe and Mail "CNOOC unit signs 'co-operation' deal with Sunshine Oilsands"</li> <li>• December 17, 2012- Alberta Federation of Labour "China's Gas Tank"</li> <li>• April7, 2013- Forbes "It's Crazy To Think Keystone XL Won't Leak"</li> <li>• Forest Ethics Advocacy-TarSands funding briefing</li> </ul>	REF
Hansen	April 18, 2013	<p>All Pipelines Leak over the Course of Their 50 Year Lifespans • The National Response Center data for oil pipeline leaks documents 2,996 pipeline leaks in the last five years from 2008 through 2012, an average of600 leaks per year. Of those spills, 1,539 were attributed to equipment failure, 193 due to operational errors, and 934 due to unknown causes. 61Page • Dr. John Stansbury, University of Nebraska at Lincoln Professor in the Environmental and Water Resources Engineering Department conducted a study that forecast the KXL pipeline would result in 91 spills over the 50 year life of the pipeline.</p>	RISK 13
Hansen	April 18, 2013	<p>Temporary loss of the agricultural productivity of the land is acknowledged. At issue are topsoil degradation, soil compaction and introduction of rock. Keystone pledges to put it all back the way it was: soil, vegetation, etc., but historic experience with large scale soil disruption (e.g., the mining industry, road-building, etc.) has demonstrated the tragedy of this kind of overly simplistic and optimistic faith in the ability of human beings to recreate what nature took millions of years to produce. Regarding agricultural productivity, Keystone agrees to pay for the differential between pre- and post-construction earning capacity for three years, at 100% for losses in year one, 75% in year two and 50% in year three. Any damages after three years would be negotiated, according to the EIS; the key word here is would, which does not mean must. This is absolutely not acceptable.</p>	SOIL 02, SO 12, SOIL 05
Hansen	April 18, 2013	<p>The heat of the pipeline itself will have an additional and unknown impact on efforts to reestablish appropriate vegetation.</p>	VEG 04

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Hansen	April 18, 2013	<p>Contrary to pipeline proponents' claims to the contrary, there are no oil pipelines through the Sandhills. There is no real oil pipeline experience on which to derive any appropriate comparative data. There is no good information on which to make assessments as to the impacts on either revegetation or water quality issues.</p>	VEG 13
Hansen	April 18, 2013	<p>The Threat to the Ogallala Aquifer Posed by the Keystone XL Pipeline Has Not Been Eliminated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are two primary factors that impact the underground water table when a pipeline leak happens. The first is how far the groundwater table is from the surface of the ground and the pipeline. The second is what kind of soil is between the pipeline and the underground water. Based on those two key factors, the risk to Nebraska's groundwater and aquifer from the second proposed Keystone XL pipeline route is virtually identical to the first proposed route. This is true because of two relatively simple and basic facts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The second proposed oil pipeline route, as did the first proposed route, overlays the Ogallala Aquifer from the north end of Nebraska to the south end.</li> <li>o The second proposed route, as did the first proposed route, includes virtually the same 100 miles of extremely light, sandy, porous soils subject to leaching virtually the same short distance to the underground water table.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	WRG 01
Hansen	April 18, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since all pipelines leak sooner or later, it is absolutely essential to locate pipelines in areas that avoid primary water supplies, including domestic wells, livestock wells, irrigation wells, municipality wells and major aquifers, including the Ogallala aquifer.</li> </ul>	WRG 04

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Hansen	April 18, 2013	<p>Our Groundwater and Surface Water are One and the Same</p> <p>The relationship between groundwater and surface water along the proposed second route is very strong and direct. We have spring fed streams and rivers, wet meadows, and over 100 miles of light, sandy soils a few feet from groundwater on the proposed route.</p> <p>We know that much of the route is prone to groundwater contamination because it is prone to nitrate leaching, and must be carefully managed. Our landowners know whether or not their soils are prone to leaching, and what kind of soils are on their farms. They do multiple annual soil testing from independent labs on their land. Our landowners all have NRCS soils maps of their farms. They have to know the soil types on their own farms in order to manage their soils for both productivity and water quality reasons.</p> <p>There is a reason we refer to common agricultural practices as "precision farming."</p> <p>The overwhelming majority of our landowners on this proposed route believe this route is not responsible or appropriately sited.</p>	WRS 01, WRG 01
HansenJ	April 18, 2013	<p>we look at the previous route, we look at this route, there are two routes that went through the State of Nebraska. And in our written testimony, we have maps that deal with permeability. And when we look at those two -- those two routes that the primary things that impact leaching are the soil structure, the depth to water, and there's not a dime's worth of difference.</p>	SOIL 07, RISK 24, WRG 01
HansenJ	April 18, 2013	<p>The second [DSEIS Proposed Action] route is sandy. It is porous soils. It is a few feet from groundwater. And it is in a very longstanding -- since the 1960s substantial portions of it are in nitrate-leaching zones that have high-response levels for treatment of nitrates. And if nitrates are leaching into the groundwater, if there's a leak, there certainly will be that leak in our groundwater.</p>	WRG 05
Haran	March 15, 2013	<p>Please consider the consequences the pipeline's toxic contents will cause to the atmosphere ten or twenty years from now.</p>	ACK
Hardin	April 18, 2013	<p>is constructing the pipeline, with all its potential for spills worth the 200 temporary and 35 permanent jobs?</p>	RISK 17
Harlan	April 18, 2013	<p>Refining tar sands crude results in emissions of sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid mist and toxic metals. The toxic metals found in tar sands oil are neurotoxins that contain 11 times more sulfur, 11 times more nickel, six times more nitrogen and five times more lead than conventional oil.</p>	CU 04

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Harlan	April 18, 2013	Toxic tar sands crude is not our kind of oil. In fact, it's in direct, tax free competition with Oklahoma oil and natural gas producers and is headed for export to other countries, not for our use at gas pumps in U.S.	PN 01
Harlan	April 18, 2013	The pipeline would not decrease U.S dependence on foreign oil, stabilize oil prices or reduce gasoline prices at the pump because it is an export pipeline.	PN 04
Harlan	April 18, 2013	A foreign company, TransCanada, wants to transport its dangerous, corrosive tar sands crude from Alberta, Canada across Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma to a free trade zone in Port Arthur, Texas. From Texas, it's headed overseas to China and other countries, not for domestic use in the U.S.	PN 07
Harlan	April 18, 2013	From the beginning, Entrix, the company paid by the U.S. State Department to do the Final Environmental Impact on the Keystone XL Pipeline in August 2011, had a conflict of interest. Two consulting firms, EnSys Energy and ICF International, that provided analysis for the State Department on the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, have ties to oil and pipeline companies that could benefit from the Keystone XL pipeline. EnSys Energy worked with Exxon Mobil, BP and Koch Industries, which own oil sands production facilities and refineries. ICF International does not list specific clients on their website, but also works with pipeline and oil companies.	PRO 01
Harlan	April 18, 2013	In spite of exaggerated employment promises, the pipeline may destroy more jobs than it creates, according to Sean Sweeney, director of the CorneiiiLR Global Labor Institute. "This includes jobs lost due to consumers in the Midwest paying 10 to 20 cents more per gallon of gasoline and diesel fuel, as Keystone XL diverts oil from refineries in the Midwest to the Gulf region."	SO 05
Harlan	April 18, 2013	TransCanada's Keystone XL tar sands pipeline would increase carbon pollution, endanger private property and farmland and contaminate water sources already threatened by drought, including the Ogallala Aquifer, the nation's largest underground water source used by more than three million people.	WRG 01
Harlan Petersen	April 15, 2013	The FULL story of all the processes required to extract this very dirty oil from the shale or tar sands should be told and understood by the public so they will understand the environmental risks involved; the chemicals, the water amounts, and the risks to the aquifers as it transported in the pipelines.	RISK 06

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Harmony Wells	April 13, 2013	So long as money is spent to extra and move oil, gas and coal the development of alternative sources of energy moves further and further into the future. STOP ruining our environment, putting citizens at risk and forcing land owners to give up THEIR land in this dependence on fossil fuels!	PN 03, LEG 02
Harold Dennis	April 13, 2013	Also, every dollar spent on pipelines like this is dollars not spent developing the renewable energy infrastructure which we desperately need in order to get ourselves off of fossil fuels. Such reduction in investment needs to be accounted for in your analysis.	PN 03
Harold Raleigh	April 20, 2013	So the oil companies refused to pay for the "Bitumen Spill" in Arkansas, Will they refuse to pay for a Keystone spill because it is "Bitumen" not oil?	SO 15, RISK 03
Harriet Korim Arnoldi	April 4, 2013	The truth is that a pipeline running from Canada through the US not only puts us at high risk from spills and leaks, but will increase greenhouse gas emissions, and accelerate the "development" of the Tar Sands which translates into destruction of pristine boreal forest, waterways and habitat that are not only valuable in their own right, but actually function as carbon sinks to shield us from accelerated global warming. In other words, tar sands in the ground are infinitely better for us in the long and short term than tar sands in a pipeline or tanker or gas tank.	CLIM 05
Harriet Korim Arnoldi	April 4, 2013	The one thing we know about pipelines is: THEY LEAK. It's not a matter of IF; it's simply a question of WHEN and WHERE.	RISK 14
Harrington	April 18, 2013	The tar sand industry in Canada has a horrible record on the environment, from stripping the Boreal Forest to bare earth to amazingly awful emissions to the amount of water it spoils to the huge amount of other fossil fuels that use this.	CU 01
Harrington	April 18, 2013	The people of Fort Chipawa are dying of rare cancers, brain tumors and sarcomas. Their cancer rate is 30 percent higher than southern Alberta.	CU 02
Harrington	April 18, 2013	The toxic tailing ponds can be seen from space. They're polluting the Alabaska River, and no one cares.	CU 02
Harrington	April 18, 2013	I felt it was not only about what was happening on my family's farm, a foreign company taking our land for private gain, but, also, what was happening in Canada.	LEG 02
Harrington	April 18, 2013	Americans are being sold out to big oil for Canada's want to expand the tar sands production to get tar sands out to the world market for, again, private gain.	PN 07
Harry Mullett	April 4, 2013	The problems that a spill from a project this size would cause, to not only the residents in the area, but also the environment surrounding it, is unthinkable. They always promise that it's safe & that they have containment plans in place, but it's been proven over & over that these promises are empty & containment is next to impossible.	RISK 14

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Harry Squires	April 2, 2013	<p>We've just seen in the Mayflower, Arkansas oil spill that no pipeline is safe. The Keystone XL pipeline has the potential to do so much damage to our environment and our health that it should not be allowed.</p> <p>If it is built, it will endanger the drinking water of millions of Americans. And, given its length and the varied terrain it must cross, a spill is certain to occur.</p>	RISK 13, RISK 06, RISK 24
Harry Surkalo	April 17, 2013	<p>Canadian oil sands development contributes to jobs and economic prosperity for my business, and there are many other U.S. businesses that benefit from the Canada-U.S. energy relationship. These businesses include not only the construction and engineering sector, but many others such as advanced technology and environmental and health &amp; safety services. These businesses are not limited to states close to the Canadian border, but include businesses of all sizes in almost every state of our nation.</p> <p>My company's business is a clear example that importing oil from Canada creates jobs and economic growth in the U.S. This is not necessarily the case for other foreign imports.</p> <p>Canadian oil through Keystone XL will also replace the declining foreign oil that currently feed Gulf Coast refineries. This will help ensure ready access to secure, reliable crude oil from a friendly and policy-aligned partner in Canada.</p> <p>Keystone XL is not about how much oil U.S. chooses to use, but rather it is about where the U.S. chooses to get its oil. It is only through Canada and the U.S. working together that we can hope to achieve the goal of North American energy self-sufficiency.</p> <p>Geography makes us neighbors. Social, economic and political ties make us strong allies. My company's business connection with the oil sands is a testament to this positive Canada-U.S. energy relationship.</p>	PN 10
Harvest Mccampbell	April 4, 2013	The proposed Keystone XL pipeline will travel over some of our, now, most pristine land. The largest aquifer in the nation will be traversed. We need this water for households, businesses, and irrigation.	WRG 01
Harvey, Kathy Cohon	April 3, 2013	we know that the gasoline will be used outside of the US.	PN 13
Haseena Punjani	April 2, 2013	The global warming potential of tar sands is significantly higher than that of conventional oil, which is already harmful.	CLIM 05
Haseena Punjani	April 2, 2013	The oil spill in Arkansas is a warning to stop the tar sands project and stand up for our environment and our people's welfare!	RISK 13
Hayden Higgins	April 22, 2013	blog: haydenhiggins.wordpress.com, in the post "Why I Am Against Keystone XL."	REF

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Hayley Stewart	April 16, 2013	prone to spills because of shoddy welding ..... These spills can be disastrous for the surrounding area, and are often cleaned up improperly, including a recent spill which Exxon tried to clean up with paper towels	RISK 14
Hayley Stewart	April 16, 2013	Not only has this particular pipeline already been shown to be prone to spills because of shoddy welding ( <a href="http://www.tarsandsblockade.org/shoddy-weld-on-kxl/">http://www.tarsandsblockade.org/shoddy-weld-on-kxl/</a> ), but we already suffer over 6,500 oil spills, leaks, fires, or explosions a year ( <a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-18563_162-20053283.html">http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-18563_162-20053283.html</a> ).	RISK 23
Haywood Martin	April 22, 2013	The carbon emission impacts caused by the increased production of bitumen tar sand oil that would result from the pipeline are indeed significant, both in terms of total emissions from tar sands production, and their role in increasing global emissions.	CLIM 05
Heather	April 22, 2013	The most devastating result of building this pipeline is the contamination of the Oglala Aquifer which would effect multiple states fresh water supply.	WRG 01
Heather and Ben	April 22, 2013	I think that there needs to be more education regarding the aquafir. When they say its a thousand feet deep they mean the water not to reach the water! I just wonder how much money was passed under the table for the approval:	ACK
Heather Finney	April 9, 2013	we do not need to participate by destroying our environment and the lives of all those that would be adversely affected by the pipeline and a rupture.	RISK 10
Heather Manthey	April 15, 2013	We need to invest in clean, renewable energy!	PN 02
Heather Rodman	March 14, 2013	nvest in tidal, wind, and solar energy, and actually create jobs for Americans	SO 05
Heather Rodman	March 28, 2013	Let's invest in renewable energy sources. Studies have shown that the Keystone XL pipeline won't do anything for the American economy, and won't create jobs. Renewable energy investments can, and will.	ALT 01
Heather Rodman	April 5, 2013	Let's create jobs, and pave the way for a brighter future- invest in alternative, renewable energy.	SO 05
Heather Sheets	March 10, 2013	By not allowing the pipeline through the United States, Canada and China (who recently purchased a company in Canada) will have to consider other options. A pipeline west through Canada has already been quashed, due to the environmental costs and impact. Why shouldn't the same reasons be used to prevent such a pipeline through the center of our own countr	PN 06
Heather Wilber	March 15, 2013	Please do NOT add to the carbon pollution by allowing the Keystone XL project to go forward! We need to invest in CLEAN energy and listen to the top scientists who say that Keystone XL is the DIRTIEST way to extract oil from the planet! We need to create CLEAN ENERGY JOBS, not more global warming jobs!	PN 02
Heather Wolver	April 18, 2013	It will add tax revenue to the State of Nebraska and local governments. It will increase the trade between our two countries.	SO 14, SO 09

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Heatherly	April 18, 2013	So I want to deal with one of the really insidious lies that's been coming out of TransCanada. And this lie is the fact that the claim that the development of tar sands won't be slowed if this pipeline is denied. The processes that make tar sands extraction and refining so much more energy intensive also makes the profit margin that much smaller. There are serious doubts about new developments going forward without Keystone XL.	PN 06
Heidi Allen	March 10, 2013	And why was a TransCanada contractor used to help draft the statement? Isn't this a clear conflict of interest?	PRO 01
Heidi Beckwith	April 22, 2013	Please do not let an oil pipeline have the chance to leak into our water onto our lands or invade our lives.	RISK 07
Heidi Funk	March 16, 2013	I believe it will cause irreparable damage to our natural wildlife	ACK
Heidi Mclean	March 28, 2013	What benefit is it to the United States to pipe the dirtiest oil through our country, refine this mess, and export it? Are we that desperate? Do we care nothing for our global environment? Take a look at some footage of the Canadian tar fields and remember Mr. President that we're all DOWNSTREAM in the world at this time and place.	PN 05
Heidi Schwende	March 11, 2013	I am a Canadian and am very much against what our country is pushing on the world. The Tar Sands are destroying our boreal forests which we need to clean our air, they are irreversibly polluting water, destroying wildlife habitat, and the extraction process is spewing filthy CO2 into the air before we even burn the oil at all.	CLIM 06
Heidi Taylor	April 22, 2013	We are ranchers in Eastern Montana who own land that is going to be crossed by the Keystone Pipeline. We have a couple concerns about how this is going to be done safely without destroying vital water sources we rely on for our cattle. This land is not typical soil, it is a heavy clay soil ( we call gumbo) and once it is disturbed it will never be the same. The proposed pipeline will be about 50' away from a dam which depends on the runoff from certain gumbo hills that will be disturbed in this process. Also a similar problem concerning a reservoir in a different area in which the pipeline will be running along the drainage route. They are both located on BLM land in which our family has leased for over 60 years. The BLM has always been very strict about what happens to this land and very seldom allow anything unnatural to be done that might harm or even disturb the soil. So we are very bothered by the fact that they have not paid more attention to this Pipeline issue.	SOIL 05, LEG 23, WRS 01
Heidi Weiskel	March 11, 2013	The job argument is also not a real one. Very few jobs will be created for a dying industry, while we could be leading the way (like Germany) towards creating many more jobs in the green energy sector.	SO 05

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Heier	April 18, 2013	The GHG emissions from just one of the pipeline's pumps would be roughly the same as the average emissions from one entire US coal-fired powerplant.	CLIM 03
Heier	April 18, 2013	building the pipeline will exacerbate the already growing problem of climate change.	CLIM 14
Helen Brown-kay	April 13, 2013	JUST DO A PROBABILITY STUDY ON THE POSSIBILITY OF A SPILL, BASING IT ON THE RECORD OF THE FIRST KEYSTONE PIPELINE IN IT'S FIRST YEAR!	RISK 26
Helen Gillespie	April 22, 2013	The Canada pipeline would not benefit anybody...as it would just be shipped overseas.	PN 07
Helen Glidden	April 7, 2013	Proponents say the State Department has "vigorously reviewed" this study. So who did the study, pray tell? And who at the State Department is qualified assess the accuracy of the data and analysis?	PRO 01
Helen Hanna	March 6, 2013	The expansion of tar sands would make climate change worse. Isn't it time for us to recognize the SCIENCE and fight climate change in every way possible? Why else would we have a National Climate Assessment?	CLIM 13
Helen Rogers	March 14, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline-which is privately funded-is a project that will stimulate the economy and create real jobs for highly trained, skilled workers. It will create 13,000 new construction jobs, 7,000 manufacturing jobs, and up to 118,000 additional jobs in related fields.	SO 08
Helen Rogers	March 14, 2013	This project would do wonders for the U.S. economy. It would boost job numbers and provide a major economic stimulus for local governments, businesses, and communities across the country.	SO 10
Helen Santiago	April 15, 2013	Dirty tar sands are the worst possible energy source and likely to speed up the advance of global warming.	CLIM 14
Helen Santiago	April 20, 2013	The pressure we are exerting to stop Keystone XL is an indication of the enormous pressure we could apply to put safer alternate energy sources such as solar, wind and water into effect.	PN 02
Helen Tanderup	April 22, 2013	We do not believe that a private foreign corporation should have the right to take our land via eminent domain.	LEG 02
Helen Tanderup	April 22, 2013	We are over the Ogallala Aquifer and in the Sand Hills. Any leaks or seepage would contaminate our water supply. The route has not been moved out of the Sand Hills or away from the aquifer. It crosses only 20 miles less of the Sand Hills and is completely over the aquifer. The pipeline runs 400 feet from our irrigation well and 500 feet from our domestic well.	WRG 01, RISK 07

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Helen Tartakoff	April 3, 2013	Keystone oil will do NOTHING to reduce our need for oil, because: 1) that specific oil-sand cannot be refined to produce products that meet US needs or standards, so: 2) it will be produced Only for the benefit of Other countries (not the U.S.A.) and 3) [the big oil company] (not the U.S.) will keep the profits; while US citizens and taxpayers will bear all the environmental risks as well as bearing all the costs of potential future cleanups; because 4) big oil does Not have to pay into the fund for potential environmental cleanup (in case of spills), because until the oil sands glop has reached the Gulf Coast and has been processed/refined, it is NOT in a category of "oil" that requires payment into the clean-up fund.	PN 05
Helen Tyyne Santiago	April 4, 2013	Not only is this sludge dirty, but forest clearing of millions of acres of forest to make room for the pipeline actually hastens the onset of global warming. Trees absorb carbon dioxide rather than releasing it into the atmosphere. Deforestation increases the likelihood of the earlier onset of critical global warming when CO-2 is released when the pipeline's dirty oil is burned	CLIM 06
Helen Vradelis	March 19, 2013	And as Thomas Friedman said recently, "We are driving toward a cliff in the fog. The best thing to do is SLOW down." It is not often that I agree with Mr. Friedman but it doesn't take a genius to see how shortsighted and wrong-headed this is. It is very simple: if you would like to leave an earth for your grandchildren to live on this is not the way to go.	ACK
Helen Woerner	April 22, 2013	We cannot afford the additional 220 ppm of CO2 contained in the deposit from which this projects oil will be extracted: that would put the planet at over 600 ppm CO2--into the catastrophic climate change range.	CLIM 05
Helen Woerner	April 22, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline also poses hazards to land and water from the strong likelihood of spills and even possible sabotage.	RISK 07, RISK 04
Helene Lisy	March 11, 2013	The dirty fuel within is not even destined for the US.	PN 07
Helene Lisy	March 11, 2013	The jobs created by the pipeline will be few and temporary.	SO 04
Helene Sorkin	April 20, 2013	It remains unclear to me, a mother and grandmother, why this is still a debate. It seems abundantly clear that it is a huge mistake.	ACK
Helene Steene	April 2, 2013	I am sure it would create jobs, but so would investing in the solar industry instead, which would be safe for the environment.	ALT 01
Helene Steene	April 2, 2013	One shudders to think about what an easy target a pipeline is for terrorists.	RISK 04
Helene Steene	April 2, 2013	...besides the risk of it breaking anyhow whatever measurements the builders claim they will take	RISK 14
Helene Whitson	April 13, 2013	AMERICAN CITIZENS GET NOTHING BUT FOREIGN DIRTY OIL CROSSING OUR LAND TO GO TO OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	PN 05

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Helga Kaufman	April 22, 2013	The evaluation of the impact is very poorly done. No climate change effects? Really? You must be kidding. Maybe from building the pipeline itself. But clearly tar sands oil and making it easier to be used is the worst thing we could possibly do to make climate change that civilization cannot live with happen.	CLIM 13
Helga Kaufman	April 22, 2013	And tar sands oil does not clean up; the Keystone Pipeline will be a disaster and you will need us taxpayers to clean it up. And for what? So China can have some oil?	PN 07
Hellen Hoffman	April 5, 2013	AND BY THE WAY, WHAT ABOUT THE BACKYARDS OF ARKANSAS? Can you imagine what this will do the the water table and plains of states the XL will pass over?	RISK 07
Hellene Chapman	April 6, 2013	The heavy tar sands crude transported in these pipes is too thick to flow by itself, so it is thinned with Natural Gas. That makes any rupture the more dangerous, especially near homes and water supplies. A spill that occurred in the Kalamazoo River, Michigan, in 2010, is still not cleaned up. There is still oil in the river and surrounding area. Once these spills occur, it is extremely hard to clean.	RISK 20, RISK 13
Helmut Steger	April 9, 2013	Why would anyone even consider risking our environment and watersheds to transport this garbage to the Gulf so that it can be sold to the highest bidder?	PN 05
Hendricks	April 18, 2013	Enact a moratorium on pipeline expansion and spend time, money, and energy developing alternative energy sources...let's encourage American innovation to develop renewable resources.	PN 02
Hendricks	April 18, 2013	...consider the risk of aiding and abetting the development and expansion of dirty energy sources.	PN 06
Hendricks	April 18, 2013	There's water standing on the -- on the ground now. I am on the east side of the pipeline. They say that the Ogallala Aquifer is on the west side of this line.  Now, I don't know why I still have water if it's if I'm on the other side of it. If I'm out of the Ogallala Aquifer, why do my wells flow? .....Please keep the pipeline out of our area. We are still in the watershed and in the Ogallala Aquifer.	WRG 04
Henry Berkowitz	April 4, 2013	How much of this planet are you willing to sacrifice for a little more fossil fuel when we should be putting all our efforts in clean energy sources?	PN 03
Henry Joseph	March 20, 2013	Canadian politicians must learn to respect and practice sustainable development for our domestic needs and not push dirty oil on our benevolent neighbours to the south.	ACK
Henry Joseph	March 20, 2013	The environmental and economic impact (of the Alberta oil sands) is totally misrepresented to the Canadian public and will require a massive cleanup and remediation.	CU 01
Henry Kriegel	April 24, 2013	We would like to commend the State Department for executing a thorough and transparent Draft SEIS for the Keystone XL project.	ACK

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Henry Kriegel	April 24, 2013	Keystone XL will be critical to improving American energy security and boosting our economy.	PN 10
Henry Kriegel	April 24, 2013	We support the approval of the Presidential Permit application allowing the construction and operation of the Keystone XL Pipeline. It will mean thousands of jobs for Montanans and can be done in an environmentally-friendly manner.	PN 10
Henry Lamb	March 17, 2013	Fossil fuels are now becoming more expensive than alternative/green fuels. Indeed, by focusing on renewables early on, Australia has actually brought the price of renewables below fossil and nuclear energy sources. Germany is soon to complete enough renewable sources to run their entire grid and all have proven beyond a doubt that is the way to go. Every dollar we waste trying to keep GE and Big oil and Gas in control, is a dollar actually holding our nation back...move us back into the role of energy leaders by using that KXL money for renewables and it'll pay off for us all. Especially if it's home based and finally free, because it also good for national security, because it will be exponentially harder to disrupt.	PN 03, PN 01
Henry Lamb	March 17, 2013	KXL is caustic sludge that has to be diluted with a strange brew of cancer causing and otherwise harmful chemicals to even thin enough to flow in the pipeline to begin with. So we're taking Canadian refuse chemicals along with the caustic sludge and running this highly dangerous mix down the center of our nation to refineries where these folks do not have experience refining that type of oil and leaving the Texas refineries with yet more un-Godly chemicals that are blended with water and flushed to sea, to this day.	RISK 12
Henry Parker	April 22, 2013	This is an irresponsible choice and, if the Obama Administration continues to support this, I Guarantee You; We Will Fill Up The Jails Across This Country To Stop This Outrageous Action! YOU DO NOT WANT TO FACE THE CONSEQUENCES.	ACK
Henry Parker	April 22, 2013	This is an irresponsible choice and, if the Obama Administration continues to support this, I Guarantee You; We Will Fill Up The Jails Across This Country To Stop This Outrageous Action! YOU DO NOT WANT TO FACE THE CONSEQUENCES.	ACK
Henry Parker	April 22, 2013	This is an irresponsible choice and, if the Obama Administration continues to support this, I Guarantee You; We Will Fill Up The Jails Across This Country To Stop This Outrageous Action! YOU DO NOT WANT TO FACE THE CONSEQUENCES.	ACK
Henry Roach	March 29, 2013	The Keystone pipeline will make Canadian oil more expensive.	PN 04
Henry Schrandt	April 14, 2013	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=84zIj_EdQdM&amp;list=FL0h79UnNGgWaCEPMn_MAUWw&amp;index=1">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=84zIj_EdQdM&amp;list=FL0h79UnNGgWaCEPMn_MAUWw&amp;index=1</a>	REF
Henry Schrandt	April 14, 2013	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VE-xfZ6yIcc">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VE-xfZ6yIcc</a>	REF
Henry Ward	April 7, 2013	If this pipeline spills in the middle of American soil that will contaminate the drinking water supply for the western states.	ACK

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Herb Bierly	April 3, 2013	Current pipeline regulations and spill-response methods are completely inadequate for the higher risks posed by tar sands.	LEG 11
Herb Bierly	April 3, 2013	Tar sands crude oil is much harder to clean up than conventional oil.	RISK 08
Herb Bierly	April 3, 2013	tar sands must be pumped at higher pressures and temperatures than conventional oil, it corrodes pipes faster.	RISK 11
Herb Bierly	April 3, 2013	ars sands pipeline leaks are difficult to detect. It was 17 hours before the Enbridge pipeline that spilled on the Kalamazoo was finally shut off.	RISK 15
Herbert E. Larson	March 16, 2013	The only thing I want to say is only the companies and the people who own them get any benefit from tar sands. To destroy the Canadian marsh land releasing methane then to put it in a pipeline that runs over the aquifer that supplies water to so many.	PN 05
Herbert E. Larson	April 13, 2013	This pipeline has nothing to do with oil independence it has do with profit for greedy pipeline and refineries owners. They only care about stuffing their pockets with money freeing America from energy dependence is the last thing on their minds.	PN 07
Herbert Fitzell	April 21, 2013	The Rail/Pipeline Scenario presented in section 2.2.3.2 imagines a rail route from Lloydminster, SK to Stroud,OK via the carriers CPRS/BNSF-SLWC.Since the authors propose that 13 unit trains will be departing per day, I calculate that loss to be approximately \$1,156,519.00 per day on the lease cost per barrel alone. It is becoming clear why Southern Pacific is paying 100% more than the Draft SEIS estimates (see comment for detailed background). One aspect of the business is the statistical measurement of rail transit speed, and I can assure you this is absolutely impossible. If the authors are to be believed ... CPRS and BNSF will be teleporting railcars from Saskatchewan to Oklahoma. This is inadequate and requires further analyses.	ALT 04
Herbert Fitzell	April 21, 2013	The low estimates for transportation costs in Draft SEIS clearly conflict with the true costs incurred by shippers, and this undermines the argument that there are economically viable transportation alternatives open to tar sands producers. The Draft SEIS author's estimated values are false.	PN 06
Herbert Fitzell	April 21, 2013	Draft SEIS authors have argued that rail is one of several viable transportation alternatives if the Presidential Permit is denied, and that the denial of the permit will ultimately not have a significant impact on tar sands development or GHG emissions....[in reality] the Keystone pipeline is the key to tar sands expansion [in contrast to the argument that the tar sands would be developed regardless of whether the KXL pipeline were built]...[because] the costs of production and transportation via alternatives other than pipeline do not allow producers to reach a break-even point on new projects; therefore, producers must transport their product via pipeline in order to reach the international export market where higher prices can be obtained and a profit made.	PN 06, ALT 09

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Herbert Fitzell	April 21, 2013	the reality is that tar sands producers currently shipping via the Rail/Barge option are incurring costs of over \$31 per barrel, and the Draft SEIS estimates show the cost to be half that amount.	PN 06, ALT 09
Herbert Fitzell	April 21, 2013	The API of bitumen is <10 and the viscosity is > 10,000 cP. This not only increases production costs, it increases transportation costs as well. Ultimately, given market pressures and the huge initial investment costs of new projects, it is difficult for tar sands producers to make a profit on those investments when transporting via alternatives other than pipeline.	PN 11
Herbert Fitzell	April 21, 2013	It is difficult to understand how the contractors/authors arrived at their figure. I respectfully request that the authors respond and provide me with the formulas, numbers, and methodology they used to arrive at their mistaken figure of \$1.00. Unfortunately, there are many such errors in their estimates; Based on the current BNSF fuel surcharge (FSch) in April 2013, an additional amount of approximately 13% for the fuel surcharge alone would be added to the rate of \$6,070; a BNSF fuel surcharge for a 1900 mile trip this month would be exactly \$779 dollars.	PN 12
Herman Dehoog	March 26, 2013	Danger to the environment, both directly from a poorly constructed line and the nature of tar sands oil recovery and refining, must now be recognized and stopped before we have an on-land Valdez disaster.	RISK 23
Herrick Carver	March 28, 2013	Now that science has evaluated the current rate of climate change and, consequently, been forced to escalate its previously marginally alarming predictions for the near future to an all-out alarmist proclamation that we must now immediately respond to the need for reversal of our energy policy--now that climatologists all over this world have taken this bold posture, we must abandon energy projects that perpetuate the use of dirty fuel.	PN 05
Herschel Dosier	April 16, 2013	I am writing because the State Department's initial report on Keystone XL was deeply flawed in its analysis of the pipeline's climate impact.	CLIM 12
Hester	April 18, 2013	There are thousands of other energy collection methods we can focus on - solar, wind, geothermal, and hydroelectric...there are many alternatives to fossil fuels for energy production. Why can't the funds be put into this project be applied to clean energy research instead?	PN 02
Hilary Hart	March 9, 2013	Its of critical importance that we, as a country, focus on alternative energies,	ALT 01
Hilary Hart	March 9, 2013	The State Department study indicating that the pipeline will have little or no effect on global warming is a distracting, confounding, red herring of a document avoiding so many genuine human and planetary issues.	CLIM 16

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Hilary Von Waldenfels	April 23, 2013	In a major development yesterday, the EPA submitted a sharply critical official public comment to the State Department, finding "significant environmental impacts" from Keystone XL and criticizing as insufficient the State Department's analysis of its climate change impacts, spill risk and danger to those nearest its route.	ACK
Hilda Wehe	April 15, 2013	It is so very important that we as a nation and woorld stop being dependent on petroleum for fuel. Thee has been the technology for safer cleaner fuel sources for forty plus years that gets shelved because those with the poser and finances to make the necessary move away from petro choose not to.	PN 02
Hill	April 18, 2013	And we should do business with Canada versus OPEC nations. And maybe some day that we could be independent from needing foreign oil and we won't have to send our children to go and fight in a war to try and get foreign oil for this country.	PN 01
Hill	April 18, 2013	We had a lot of talk about temporary jobs, Keystone XL Pipeline would create temporary jobs. We're construction workers. Everything we do is a temporary job. That's how we make our living.	SO 02
Hillary Mcintosh	March 25, 2013	As discussed in this draft SEIS, the project offers the most efficient, safest and least intrusive method for transporting Canadian and Bakken crude to markets in the Gulf Coast region.	ACK
Hillary Mcintosh	March 25, 2013	I would like to commend the State Department for executing a thorough and transparent Draft SEIS for the Keystone XL project. In this latest iteration, the State Department again concludes that the Keystone XL project will have minimal environmental impact due to extensive mitigation efforts to be undertaken by TransCanada. I urge the State Department to finalize the SEIS expeditiously in order to complete a second National Interest Determination.	ACK
Hillary Mcintosh	March 25, 2013	Keystone XL will be critical to improving American energy security and boosting our economy. As the draft SEIS outlines, the project will support over 42,100 jobs during the construction phase and will generate over \$5 billion in economic activity, including \$2.05 billion in worker salaries. For local governments along the pipeline corridor, \$65 million in tax revenue will help fund necessary infrastructure projects, education and medical services. These promising economic impacts do not even account for the significant benefits that American businesses and drivers will see thanks to an increase in safe, abundant supplies of crude oil to fuel the economy.	PN 10
Hillary Mcintosh	March 26, 2013	As discussed in this draft SEIS, the project offers the most efficient, safest and least intrusive method for transporting Canadian and Bakken crude to markets in the Gulf Coast region.	ACK

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Hillary Mcintosh	March 26, 2013	I would like to commend the State Department for executing a thorough and transparent Draft SEIS for the Keystone XL project. In this latest iteration, the State Department again concludes that the Keystone XL project will have minimal environmental impact due to extensive mitigation efforts to be undertaken by TransCanada. I now urge the State Department to finalize the SEIS expeditiously in order to complete a second National Interest Determination. Swift action now will allow this vital infrastructure project to move forward after four years of extensive study.	ACK
Hillary Mcintosh	March 26, 2013	Keystone XL will be critical to improving American energy security and boosting our economy. As the draft SEIS outlines, the project will support over 42,100 jobs during the construction phase and will generate over \$5 billion in economic activity, including \$2.05 billion in worker salaries. For local governments along the pipeline corridor, \$65 million in tax revenue will help fund necessary infrastructure projects, education and medical services. These promising economic impacts do not even account for the significant benefits that American businesses and drivers will see thanks to an increase in safe, abundant supplies of crude oil to fuel the economy.	PN 10
Hillary Mcintosh	March 26, 2013	With an additional 57 mitigation measures, Keystone XL is still the smartest choice. We respectfully request that the State Department expeditiously finalize the Draft SEIS and ultimately grant TransCanada the Presidential Permit necessary to begin building the pipeline.	PN 10
Hlava	April 18, 2013	But the fact that because what is going to be flowing or would be flowing through the Keystone Pipeline is so full of bitumen, that that does not qualify as oil and, as a result, TransCanada would not have to pay into the tax fund for cleanup, that instead, it would be required of the United States to pay for the cleanup, TransCanada would not have to do that.	LEG 08
Holli Adams	April 13, 2013	Portugal is now 70% renewable, Germany is closing nukes. The world is passing us right on by, forsaking old, soon to be outdated energy methods. ... We do have the technology. Renewables are the answer and will, eventually, take over.	PN 02
Holli Adams	April 20, 2013	Of course you have seen the results of the pipeline opening up in Arkansas. That will happen to the Keystone XL Pipeline as well.	RISK 13
Holly	April 12, 2013	Our land and water are more valuable than [the benefits to Canadian and US tax subsidized Oil Corporations]	ACK
Holly Fickler	April 16, 2013	Building a new pipeline now will lock us in to higher carbon emissions when we should be rapidly investing in renewable energy that cannot be exported and will provide a secure energy future.	ACK

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Holly Fickler	April 16, 2013	The pipeline's risk to water has not changed at all with the new route. It still crosses the Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer, and this was the reason that Gov. Heineman, Sen. Johanns and President Obama rejected the route the first time around. This pipeline poses an unacceptable risk to water.	WRG 06
Holly Freels	April 22, 2013	ship the oil to other countries at less cost.	PN 07
Holly Graham	April 1, 2013	The Exxon oil spill this weekend, causing many families to flee their homes over Easter, should tell us once and for all the folly and the insanity of shipping oil thru pipelines across our land and waters.	RISK 14
Holly Kukkonen	April 5, 2013	Think of the indigenous people who are so devastatingly affected by this drilling. Think of the species which will die as a result of this industry's work.	ACK
Holly Kukkonen	April 5, 2013	Is it worth the 15 jobs the pipeline will provide? I don't think so.	PN 05
Holly Norton	April 9, 2013	Climate change is real, it's happening faster than predicted and we need to wake up and do something about it now	CLIM 14
Holly Rumph	April 3, 2013	The spill in Arkansas has given me new reasons to think we should not build this Keystone XL pipeline. As a rancher in Montana I do not want to see our farm land fouled by a similar spill.	RISK 07
Honor Rovai	April 1, 2013	We need to invest in cleaner, renewable resources that don't carry the risk of poisoning our environment.	ALT 01
Honor Rovai	April 1, 2013	The risks are too great to our environment and in the end, tar sands are not an efficient energy source.	PN 05
Hooge Alaska	March 2, 2013	Even if rejection of the pipeline results in no change in Canadian development plans as asserted the costs of this activity will increase and the publicity will highlight the substantial effects on the environment.	ACK
Hooge Alaska	March 2, 2013	The combination of permanent damage to mined areas and poor ratio of usable energy to carbon emissions make this energy source untenable for an environmentally responsible energy policy.	CLIM 14
Hooge Alaska	March 2, 2013	... rejecting the Keystone pipeline is a cornerstone of implementing a balance between energy development and a minimal response to climate change.	CLIM 18
Hooge Alaska	March 2, 2013	The U.S. government should not be a facilitator of the destruction of any country's long-term natural resources.	CU 02
Hooge Alaska	March 2, 2013	The keystone pipeline will assist in the development of one of the dirtiest and most carbon impactful forms of energy being developed currently.	PN 06
Hope Carr	April 2, 2013	Please put public health and safety first and revise your Environmental Impact Statement to include the full hazards the pipeline represents.	RISK 07

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Hope Phillips	April 19, 2013	The million-gallon spill into the Kalamazoo River in Michigan has still not been cleaned up. Cardno Entrix, which doctored environmental impact studies for Keystone XL, was called in to clean up the spill. They have exceeded their 590-million insurance limit and are trying to force landowners to buy their own insurance against future tar sands spills. There was another million-gallon spill in the Peace Delta of Alberta. These spills prove that we are not prepared to transport or clean up corrosive, toxic, flammable diluted bitmen. The Arkansas spill also proved that we cannot allow a tar sands pipeline nearly 10 times the size of the Pegasus line to bisect our country and threaten our major aquifers.	RISK 13
Horace Svobota	April 1, 2013	It will accelerate global warming, ...	CLIM 14
Horace Svobota	April 1, 2013	[The project would] ... perpetuate America's reliance on fossil fuels, ...	CLIM 18
Horace Svobota	April 1, 2013	These concerns [global warming, reliance on fossil fuels, pollution] outweigh its potential economic benefits.	PN 05
Horace Svobota	April 1, 2013	It ... represents an enormous pollution risk.	RISK 10
Horback	April 18, 2013	They failed to mention that just a few weeks ago, there were 14 railcars that derailed in Minnesota carrying this oil.	ALT 04
Howard Christofersen	March 24, 2013	Work toward renewable energy sources.	ALT 01
Howard Christofersen	March 24, 2013	It will be traversing a major aquifer and it will be a great tragedy if it has a spill in that area particularly when we face a possible major drought.	WRG 03
Howard Evans	April 9, 2013	I'm trained as an environmental engineer and know first hand how an EIS can be written to exclude unwanted data.	ACK
Howard Haney	April 2, 2013	You should know the Cause & Effect time differential delta between CO2 emission and observed effect is currently considered to be 125 years +/- 25. Therefore, if you were to cease all global CO2 emissions today, it would be at least 100 years before the observable climate change effects begins to decrease and anyone can actually see any improvements.	CLIM 14
Howard Markowitz	April 9, 2013	why do we need to continue develop alternative ways of getting oil when America's future should be developing cleaner sources of fuel and energy, i.e. natural gas, electric, geothermal and solar.	ALT 01
howard miller	April 22, 2013	As a taxpayer and property owner in Nebraska I request that you do not allow the pipe line company to take private property rights by the use of condemnation.	LEG 02
Howell Selburn	April 1, 2013	Quality Control is also important. I read, and I don't remember where offhand, [that] pipes on the Canada side have had leaks. We can't afford to have that happen here.	RISK 13

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Hudson	April 18, 2013	Based upon the rule of contract law that all legitimate, interested parties must be made fully aware and part of and included in all negotiations before proceeding with any contracts/agreements, I, as Principal Chief of the Southern Cherokee Government, consider the contract/agreement concerning the XL Pipeline as Invalid and Illegal due to its exclusion of the Southern Cherokee Government.	CR 01
Hudson	April 18, 2013	This is to inform you the planned XL Pipeline is NOT in the national interest of the Southern Cherokee Government. The XL Pipeline would be used as a means to destroy our land and waters by the Occupation Forces of the United States.	PN 08
HudsonC	April 18, 2013	The Southern Cherokee government has not been informed nor included as a legitimate interested party concerning the negotiations and final determination of any contract or agreement resulting in the trespass laying of the pipeline, damage to land and natural resources concerning the project known as the XL Pipeline.	CR 01
HudsonC	April 18, 2013	Transcanda Corporation, ConocoPhillips Canada and the United States government have all agreed to the contract agreement for the land between them concerning the XL Pipeline. The contract agreement does not include the Southern Cherokee government...The Southern Cherokee government has never relinquished its sovereignty and never will. The Southern Cherokee government was never officially informed or included in the negotiations, nor is it a signatory to the contract agreement concerning the project known as the XL Pipeline.	CR 01
Hugh	April 16, 2013	The pipeline will cross more than 1,000 water bodies across 3 states and 875 miles threatening drinking water for people, farms, and ranches with a devastating tar sands spill.	ACK
Hugh	April 16, 2013	Keystone XL will contribute dramatically to climate change. The State Department confirmed that tar sands fuel is up to 19% more greenhouse gas intensive than conventional fuel, and the tar sands industry admits that Keystone XL will lead to more tar sands production.	PN 05, CLIM 13
Hugh & Susan Curran	April 20, 2013	I lived in northern Alberta for ten years & know many First Nation people who are suffering already from the tar ponds & all the toxic pollution that is entering the Athabaska River.	CU 05
Hugh Lehman	April 13, 2013	If you must build the pipeline how about requiring Exxon and any other oil company to first set aside a trillion dollars or so to be held by the U. S. treasury and to be used solely for repairing any damage that results from oil spills and compensating victims of those spills. Come to think of it,, I m not sure that a trillion dollars is enough since the great aquifer under the great plains is in jeopardy from such a pipeline.	RISK 03

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Hugh Moore	April 3, 2013	any review should acknowledge that financial analysts and oil executives agree that the Keystone XL decision will make or break tar sands development in Canada.	ACK
Hugh Moore	April 3, 2013	I am deeply disappointed that your State Department has produced an environmental review of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline that ignores the climate impacts of extracting the dirtiest, most carbon-intensive fossil fuels on the planet. In the wake of Hurricane Sandy and other deadly weather events, our government should not be whitewashing the very real and disastrous effects of climate-wrecking projects like the Keystone XL.	ACK
Hugh Moore	April 3, 2013	(The EIS) should include the climate impacts of expanding tar sands development	CLIM 13
Hugh Moore	April 3, 2013	(The EIS) should include .....the major refinery pollution it will produce here in the United States	CU 08
Hugh Moore	April 3, 2013	(The EIS) should include...the grave risk to our communities from toxic pipeline spills.	RISK 07
Hugh Moore	April 13, 2013	ERM's conclusion that the project has no significant environmental impact, because tar sands crude will be transported one way or the other or that other alternatives may produce even more impacts, turns the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) on its head. NEPA requires an assessment of the project's benefits in light of its own costs, not just the costs of some other proposed project, such as transporting diluted bitumin (dilbit) by rail car instead of pipe.	PN 06
Hugh Moore	April 13, 2013	[The] DOS... recruited fossil fuel consultant Environmental Resources Management (ERM) to draft the required environmental impact statement. [There is] ... conflict of interest presented by the fact that TransCanada paid ERM an undisclosed sum to produce the SEIS... The consultant hired to draft the SEIS should have been paid by DOS, not TransCanada.	PRO 01
Hugh Moore	April 13, 2013	DOS omitted the amount TransCanada paid ERM from documents published on its website, as indicated by a Grist article published on March 6, 2013: <a href="http://grist.org/article/state-department-keystone-xl-report-actually-written-by-transcanada-contractor/">http://grist.org/article/state-department-keystone-xl-report-actually-written-by-transcanada-contractor/</a> DOS' deliberate withholding of information relevant to the SEIS is contrary even to the de minimis legal standards governing conflict of interest in the U.S.today and constitutes a betrayal of public trust.	PRO 01
Hugh Moore	April 13, 2013	In light of the obvious financial conflict of interest in TransCanada's payment of an undisclosed sum to ERM to produce an SEIS on its behalf...[it is believed] that the finding of no significant impact is unwarranted and urges DOS to employ a consultant directly with no ties past or present to TransCanada to produce a final SEIS for the Keystone XL Pipeline project.	PRO 01

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Hugh Moore	April 13, 2013	The costs of pipeline spills from crude oil consisting of benzene laced dilbit have already been documented. "Tar Sands Pipelines Safety Risks" issued by NRDC, NWF, Pipeline Safety Trust and the Sierra Club in February, 2011, reported that a July, 2010 pipeline rupture dumped 840,000 gallons of dilbit into Michigan's Kalamazoo River, causing 60 percent of the people in the vicinity to experience "respiratory, gastrointestinal and neurological symptoms consistent with acute exposure to benzene and other petroleum related chemicals." The spill required "over 150,000 feet of boom, 175 heavy spill response trucks, 43 boats, and 48 oil skimmers" to clean up. The dollar cost of the cleanup has been estimated by the Canadian pipeline owner Enbridge at \$550 million.	RISK 13
Hugh Rogers	April 22, 2013	The TransCanada XL Pipeline is a liability to the U.S. while the source is Canada and the primary customer for the oil is China. How in the world is this good for America?	PN 07
Hugo Dwyer	April 5, 2013	As a taxpayer, I don't want to pay for cleaning up the inevitable spill due to the neglect of this company.	RISK 03
Ian Bishop	April 22, 2013	I do not support any decision to further develop infrastructure that supports unsustainable energy sources. PLEASE DO NOT APPROVE THIS PIPELINE. There are many other renewable energy sources that will not exacerbate our current global warming predicament, so <u>fund and approve them instead.</u>	PN 03
Ian Field	March 29, 2013	Your EIA was flawed, in that, without KXL, the cost and volume constraints on extracting this resource are much higher. Without the pipeline, some/most will not be converted to atmospheric carbon, which MUST BE the first-order environmental and security goal/concern of the US government.	PN 06
Ian Field	March 29, 2013	In addition, by not making my "public" comment "public" you are breaching the trust of we, the people.	PRO 02
Iconofcharles Ostdiek	April 22, 2013	[TransCanada has] bullied and lied to landowners in their unlawful assertion of eminent domain authority. They have unlawfully begun work on the pipeline before any permit has been issued by the U.S. State Dept. They have lied to the U.S. State Dept. in inflating the economic benefits of the pipeline. They have failed even to consult with native and indigenous peoples over routing the pipeline through their lands.	LEG 02

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Iconofcharles Ostdiek	April 22, 2013	They have proven willful disregard for the environmental concerns of Nebraskans by failing to avoid the Ogallala Aquifer and the sensitive Sandhills regions in both the first and the second proposed routes. They have both overstated their capacities and understated the costs involved in responding to and cleaning up any mess that would occur when there is a rupture in the pipeline. They have resisted detailing the composition of their diluents, making cleanup of leaks harder to plan for and more hazardous to the public as well as cleanup crews. ... This project provides no permanent jobs benefits, but would create a permanent risk that would be assumed by citizens along the route. They are not required to contribute to public funds for the cleanup of diluted bitumen when it spills, as dilbit is not classified as oil, for which such cleanup funds are designated.	LEG 08, LEG 04, RISK 07, SO 04
Iconofcharles Ostdiek	April 22, 2013	This project would not increase energy independence for the U.S. as it is designed to provide transportation fuels for the world market. It would instead raise fuel prices throughout the Midwest. This is the very opposite of energy security. Hardworking citizens across the breadbasket of the Midwest, growing 60 percent of this nation's food, would take another hit at the fuel pumps, in addition to having to worry about the future productivity of their lands when a rupture occurs.	PN 04
Iconofcharles Ostdiek	April 22, 2013	[transCanada has] used environmental impact reviewers who have an obvious conflict of interest in that they have had recent business dealings within the past three years with TransCanada, contrary to the criteria for independent environmental review.	PRO 01
Ila Abernathy	April 14, 2013	Why does the oil have to be channeled to Texas refineries? If tar sands oil is really for domestic consumption and really has merit as a fuel, why not build adequate refineries close to the source,	ALT 08
Ila Abernathy	April 14, 2013	I am surprised that no one seems to have remarked that such an extensive and bloated pipeline would also be a security risk, susceptible to domestic tampering and international sabotage.	RISK 04
Ileana Liel	April 4, 2013	Frankly, I find it appalling that the short-term creation of 34, 000 temporary constructions jobs is cited as a reason for approval - those workers should be put to work repairing our crumbling roads and bridges. Now that would be in the national interest!	PN 05
Ilene Leslie	March 28, 2013	The oil (sludge) gets shipped overseas... So much for "energy security". The number of sustainable jobs it would produce is a drop in the bucket compared to the number that would be produced by increased investment in alternative, clean energy.	SO 05

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Illena Takahashi	April 23, 2013	There is no way that running the Keystone XL pipeline further through the U.S. is in any way a good deal for us. We end up with the environmental degradation from inevitable spills, and the oil is not even destined for our country. It makes me very suspicious about what politicians benefit financially from backing this project, because it's the little people, including Native Americans and farmers, whose land is taken, trammled and risked for some outsiders benefits.	PN 05
Imelda Kube	April 22, 2013	Stop foreign countries from kicking people out of their homes via eminent domain.	LEG 02
India O. Brown	April 15, 2013	Too. most, if not all of the tar sands are on Canada's native Indian populations' land. If we aren't concerned about that, add to the problem that trees are being felled there in order to extract the oil easier - and that is where most of our native song birds breed. We are already seeing that their numbers are diminidhing.	ACK
Inesa Jenza	April 5, 2013	It sucks up huge quantities of water from local rivers, turns it into toxic waste and dumps the contaminated water into tailing ponds that now cover nearly 70 square miles.	ACK
Inesa Jenza	April 5, 2013	It wrecks vast areas of boreal forest through surface mining and subsurface production.	CU 01
Inesa Jenza	April 5, 2013	...bitumen is junk energy. A joule, or unit of energy, invested in extracting and processing bitumen returns only four to six joules in the form of crude oil. In contrast, conventional oil production in North America returns about 15 joules.	PN 05
Ingeborg Prochazka	April 18, 2013	Please do not approve the XL pipeline, it is detrimental to our lands and people	RISK 06
Inger Kærgaard	March 17, 2013	I met an indigenous woman from the Tar Sand effected area. She said: "In our community it is not a question of if we get cancer, it is a question of when we get it - I got it when I was 20".	CU 05
Ingo Bork	March 11, 2013	Please start investing in the future and aggressively support energy savings and renewable energy programs as we know them from several European countries.	ALT 01
Ingram	April 18, 2013	This oil product uses 3 barrels of water for every barrel of oil produced, leaving toxic water behind to be disposed of.	CU 07
Ingram	April 18, 2013	In my state (of oklahoma) people weren't aware of the comment period.	PRO 02
Ingram	April 18, 2013	Water is used to move this oil product through the pipeline as well, which means the pump stations that are built every 40 miles through Oklahoma will use agricultural and homestead well water to push [the oil] through the pipeline, that we need for our people.Thus making the pipeline compete directly with agriculture for the use of the water.	WRG 01
Ingrid Boehl	April 13, 2013	We certainly owe it to our American families to prevent a repeat of these horrible spills. The safety of our communities should be a much priority than than the profits of oil companies.	RISK 14

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Institute for 21st Century Energy	April 10, 2013	[The increased supply of curde oil from KXL will greatly contribute to our economic and energy security, and our move toward North American energy self-sufficiency.]	PN 10
Institute for 21st Century Energy	April 10, 2013	[The economic impact and long term benefits of the construction fo the KXL pipeline are significant and vitally important to American jobs and our economy,...]	SO 08
Ira D. Jinkins Sr.	April 22, 2013	Per the Congressional Hearing of 2010 it was stated by Trans Canadas leaders that the oil will not be used in America and in fact it will be put on the foreign oil market.	PN 07
Ira D. Jinkins Sr.	April 22, 2013	We all know that the refined Canadian tar sands will not be used in America, it is already under contract for China, Europe and other foreign countries. Taxes will not be paid to America, the jobs will be minimal and temporary and the American People will foot the bill for the potential oil spills, ruining of our lands, waters and air.....	PN 07
Irma Wuertz	April 4, 2013	when there are oil spills, it is impossible to clear the damage that they cause. SO let us not cause them. It is to dangerous for all of us.	RISK 14
Irvin Uphoff	April 2, 2013	Canada will not allow this in their country, but it is ok if they ruin our nation's scenery and private property for a product that when refined will be exported and which we will not experience any benefit.	PN 05
Isabel Cohen	April 22, 2013	Please do not grant a permit to TransCanada to possibily pollute our underground ocean the Ogallala Aquifer. Why risk the livelihood of our farmers and take a chance on polluting our water?	WRG 01
Isabel Cohen	April 22, 2013	How is it even possible the anyone would consider building a pipeline across an underground ocean that is beneath eight of our states? If there is a spill it would end the life of the aquifer forever. Then what would the farmers do for water?	WRG 01, RISK 07
Iva King	April 17, 2013	Now a new report shows it will carry carbon equivalent to 37.7 million cars or 51 coal-fired power plants. How can that not be significant?!?	ACK
Ivan Johnson	April 2, 2013	Even the Republican governor of Nebraska is agains this ! He is rightly worried that a big sludge spill could ruin the Oglala acquifer.	ACK
Ivanhoe Energy	April 17, 2013	On behalf of a Canadian oil producer, the draft SEIS accuratley states that the KXL pipeline project is "unlikley to have a substantial impact on the rate of development in the oil sands." Canadian oil sands producers are persuing other pipeline expansions to access markets on the West, South, and East Coasts of the North American Continent.	ACK
Ivanhoe Energy	April 17, 2013	The draft SEIS acciratley states that the KXL is "unlikley to have a substantial impact on the rate of development in the oil sands." Canadial oil sands producers are persuing other pipeline expansions to access markets on the West, South, and East coastst of the North American continent.	ACK
Ivanhoe Energy	April 17, 2013	Imports of Canada;s oil sands into the US via the KXL will replace other heavy crudes coming from Mexico and Venezuela, which have comparable GHG on a lifucycle basis to oil sands.	CLIM 08

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Ivanhoe Energy	April 17, 2013	On behalf of a Canadian oil producer, the oil sands GHG footprint is less than reported in the Draft SEIS. The 2012 HIS CRA study, "Oil Sands, Greenhouse Gasses and US Oil Supply Getting the Numbers Right 2012 Update" found that the oil sands [emissions] , on average, is only 9-12% higher than the average bbl of all oil refined in the US. This range is strictly lower than the 17% reported in the draft SEIS, which uses 2005 NETL data.	CLIM 12
j e holdman	March 2, 2013	It will not put the country on the road to energy independence. ... This project does not serve the national interest. We should be investing in non-polluting energy sources like solar and wind power, among others.	ALT 01
j e holdman	March 2, 2013	The recently released SEIS is seriously flawed. If built, it would be an environmental disaster: further tar sands development will exacerbate our growing climate crisis ...	CLIM 14
j e holdman	March 2, 2013	The financial returns on such a project will not benefit the American public.	PN 01
j e holdman	March 2, 2013	The recently released SEIS is seriously flawed. If built, it would be an environmental disaster: further tar sands development ... likelihood of groundwater contamination is a serious and real threat	RISK 07
J Kelly	April 13, 2013	With The U.S. currently in development of it's own energy resources such as shale gas and oil, won't this compete directly with our own home grown energy interests by keeping prices and royalties to US. owners depressed?	PN 05
J Kelly	April 13, 2013	a little research shows that China is the major investor in this project. This pipeline goes from the tar sands directly to the most economically accessible deep water port on the Gulf of Mexico. Export of this product is Keystone XL's sole purpose and it is extremely obvious.	PN 07
J Kelly	April 13, 2013	it goes out of it's way to route only through "right to work" states, meaning that the, largely temporary, jobs that are created will be lower paying, lower benefits, less safe, and predominantly manned by Hispanic workers. I know because I've been there.	SO 04
J Lehrer	April 15, 2013	[The pipeline] represents a move in a direction--oil-dependency--that we should be moving away from. ... If State Department officials take that long-term view on this project, I believe very strongly you will come to realize the potential damage and economic cost that this project would actually entail. The short-term economic "benefits" would be far outweighed by the cost to the nation in the long-term. We have an opportunity to avoid this damage to our country, and to make decisions that will support our true long-term interest and the well-being of our nation and its citizens	PN 05

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
J Lehrer	April 15, 2013	The pipeline represents a far too serious threat to the health and well-being of millions of people ... There are far too many risks associated with this project, and as we've seen in recent years, the damage caused by some kind of pipeline failure could adversely affect millions of people and cost billions of dollars to federal and state governments.	RISK 06
J Lipsett	April 4, 2013	It [pipeline] would also be a boon for American motorists. The pipeline would take, at a minimum, hundreds of petroleum tanker trucks off the road per day.	SO 19
J Mosbrucker	April 13, 2013	significantly increase the possibility of environmental disasters along the route of the pipeline.	ACK
J Mosbrucker	April 13, 2013	Keystone pipeline will do several destructive things: 2) increase the co2 level in the atmosphere leading to planetary atmospheric degradation,	CLIM 14
J Mosbrucker	April 13, 2013	Keystone pipeline will do several destructive things: 1) further degrade the Canandian environment creating near disastrous situations,	CU 02
J Perinchief	March 15, 2013	the SEIS fails to account for the full life-cycle carbon pollution impacts of developing, transporting, refining and burning tar sands oil	CLIM 05
J Perinchief	March 15, 2013	In particular, the SEIS fails to examine the massive impacts to the boreal forest, its habitat and its wildlife that will result by enabling further tar sands development in Canada	CU 01
J Perinchief	March 15, 2013	the SEIS fails to adequately address safety concerns, including the increased corrosion and clean-up risks posed by tar sands.	RISK 11
J Perinchief	March 15, 2013	the SEIS fails to protect sensitive wildlife habitat and natural resources along the pipeline route, in particular the Ogallala Aquifer and Sandhills region	WI 21
J. Castiano	April 3, 2013	Keystone XL has NO BUSINESS causing any more damage and heartache than the affected population has already suffered. If the people of this nation mean anything to those of you who have decision making powers, you will let Keystone know they ARE NOT and NEVER WILL BE WELCOME on OUR American soil!!!	PN 08
J. Siglin	April 4, 2013	The songbirds and other natural resources will suffer with the degradation of the environment if this pipeline goes through.	WI 09

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
J.c. Ford	April 4, 2013	<p>It's impossible to fight climate change while simultaneously investing in the dirtiest, most carbon-intensive fossil fuels on the planet. Your administration's bold advances in clean energy and vehicle efficiency have been critical, but much of that progress -- and the credit that comes with it -- will be erased if it approves the Keystone XL Pipeline and develops the tar sands.</p> <p>Fortunately, environmental momentum in Canada means that other new tar sands infrastructure is no longer a guarantee, and stopping Keystone XL will indeed be a big step against the tar sands. I demand climate leadership from this administration. And that begins with the rejection of Keystone XL.</p>	CLIM 18
J.E. Rosemeyer	March 6, 2013	<p>Any environmental impact statement on the keystone pipeline must connect the dots between full development (of the Canada tar sands) and (unacceptable concentrations) of greenhouse gases. The Keystone XL is the connection.</p>	CLIM 12
Jack Arnott	April 22, 2013	<p>It is time to step back, and work through other solutions, and even more education on simply reducing our energy uses, and needs.</p>	ACK
Jack Daniel	March 15, 2013	<p>In particular, the SEIS fails to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* examine the massive impacts to the boreal forest, its habitat and its wildlife that will result by enabling further tar sands development in Canada;</li> <li>* account for the full life-cycle carbon pollution impacts of developing, transporting, refining and burning tar sands oil;</li> <li>* protect sensitive wildlife habitat and natural resources along the pipeline route, in particular the Ogallala Aquifer and Sandhills region;</li> <li>* adequately address safety concerns, including the increased corrosion and clean-up risks posed by tar sands.</li> </ul>	ACK
Jack Dunn	April 22, 2013	<p>Oil spills are a mathematical certainty on any pipeline; an oil pipeline across the Ogallala aquifer guarantees polluting the aquifer.</p>	RISK 07
Jack Frost	March 15, 2013	<p>Since the majority of this dirty oil will be sold to other countries, it doesn't even help the American energy needs.</p>	PN 07
Jack Kalpakian	March 3, 2013	<p>It is time that the United States relied less on the MENA region for energy and took responsibility for the pollution its own use of energy causes, and it is for these reasons that I support your position on the Keystone XL pipeline.</p>	ACK
Jack Kalpakian	March 3, 2013	<p>The activists screaming at the top of their lungs against keystone are ultimately standing for the continuation of an unfair system where everyone pays with dollars, blood and lives. The main victims of the current system are the people of the MENA [ Middle East North Africa] region who are forced to bear many externalities in order to pay for the NIMBY and BANANA impulses of United States environmental activists.</p>	ACK

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Jack Kalpakian	March 3, 2013	...it is incumbent on the United States to alter its involvement in the global markets for oil preferably by producing more of its own oil, and with hydrocarbon purchases from neighboring countries that share its values and commitments, countries like Canada, Mexico, and Trinidad and Tobago.	PN 10
Jack Keyes	April 15, 2013	Make your case about the very few number of jobs created and the fact that oil companies are not cleaning up their spills.	PN 05
Jack Klinger	April 10, 2013	I am a chemical engineer working in the hydrocarbon industry. I believe our country can become energy independent through the use of utilizing Canadian oil and through the use of fracking technology. In the last 5 years, I have been laid-off twice due to uncertainties in the engineering fields. Instead of hindering the energy industries in the USA we need to be utilizing our own resources.	PN 10
Jack Litewka	March 19, 2013	It is hypocritical to say you're fighting against climate change while simultaneously investing in dirty, carbon-intensive fossil fuels.  Continue your bold advances in clean energy and vehicle efficiency, but don't negate those efforts by developing the tar sands.  Fortunately, environmental momentum in Canada means that other new tar sands infrastructure is no longer a guarantee, and stopping Keystone XL will indeed be a big step against the tar sands. I demand climate leadership from this administration, and that has to begin with the rejection of Keystone XL.	CLIM 18
Jack Nelson	April 22, 2013	I understand that the Draft SEIS was prepared by a consulting firm, ERM, with inappropriately close ties to the project applicant, Trans Canada. Trans Canada hired a consulting firm known to deliver a favorable report on pipeline impacts, eh? Having a major NEPA report be prepared by a consultant hired by the project proponent, makes me 100% concerned that the report conclusions are distorted by the flow of money preceding the flow of tar sands crude.	PRO 01
Jack Schlotte	April 13, 2013	Once an aquifer is polluted, there is no going back. With the first Keystone pipeline leaking 12 times in it's first year and cleanup still not complete, the risks are too great!	RISK 07
Jack Shandle	April 20, 2013	Keystone XL represent a threat not only to the environment but to our economy as well. As long as the United States remains dependent on petroleum -- from any source -- we will be unable to evolve toward an economy based on clean energy and more high-skill jobs.	PN 03

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Jack Spence	April 16, 2013	With the projected drastic results of increasing green house gas emissions, we should not be increasing importation of Alberta tar sands or oil sands, because production, transportation and refining of them before the end product is ever used produces green house gases at a much higher level than the parallel processes of light or even heavy crude or natural gas. We need to reduce green house gases not increase them.	CLIM 05
Jack Spence	April 16, 2013	The final destination of the product of the proposed pipeline is export (probably to the ever more polluting China), to that kills the argument that Alberta oil reduces our reliance on Middle East oil. We already import a too much of the tar sands, by other pipes and by rail so Alberta hardly has room for complaint with considerable and apparently mounting environmental peril as evidenced by the Kalamazoo River, the train spill in Minnesota and the ruptured pipeline flooding an Arkansas town.	RISK 14, PN 07
Jack Teague	April 7, 2013	<a href="http://grist.org/climate-energy/arkansas-town-in-lockdown-after-oil-spill-nightmare/">http://grist.org/climate-energy/arkansas-town-in-lockdown-after-oil-spill-nightmare/</a>	REF
Jack Teague	April 7, 2013	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=566355023395515&amp;set=a.107283912635964.9154.107279015969787&amp;type=1&amp;theate">https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=566355023395515&amp;set=a.107283912635964.9154.107279015969787&amp;type=1&amp;theate</a>	REF
Jack Thorndike	April 21, 2013	1. Producing petroleum products from tar sands causes far more carbon pollution than producing petroleum from other sources	CLIM 05
Jack White	April 22, 2013	But based on my knowledge and professional experience I am strongly opposed to the proposed TransCanada pipeline. The Sand Hills Aquifer is much too valuable a resource and too much at risk for this project to be in the public interest. No matter how rigorous the regulation neither TransCanada nor any governmental agency or anyone else can guarantee that the aquifer will not be adversely impacted. Rather than flexing its political muscle TransCanada should be searching for an alternative route one that doesn't pose a threat to a resource as unique and irreplaceable as the Sand Hills Aquifer.	RISK 07
Jackie Ballance	April 22, 2013	It may be a matter of life and death. Indeed, it will be for some creatures, some where, eventually, when it springs a leak. They all leak. Sooner or later.	RISK 07
Jackie Macmillan	April 3, 2013	The dangers and costs are most recently demonstrated in the Arkansas oil spill. Sadly, this is only one in a long series of environmental catastrophes created by the fossil fuel sector. We are clearly not accounting for the cost of fossil fuels in our national energy policy.	PN 05
Jackie Nelson	April 20, 2013	Then, there is the process of how tar sands oil is extracted. Environmentally, this is one of the worst practices to obtain a fuel that we should be trying to ease away from to begin with.	CU 01
Jackie Nelson	April 20, 2013	The terminal point of the Keystone XL pipeline clearly signals the intent to export this oil abroad, meaning this pipeline is not designed to enhance oil reserves in the United States. ... We are at a point when we should be putting our best resources into renewable energy sources, not furthering our dependence on fossil fuels.	PN 07, PN 02

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Jackie Nelson	April 20, 2013	As evidenced by the recent oil spill in Arkansas (among others), pipelines do and will leak and spill. The Keystone XL pipeline would run through key United States agricultural land and would potentially compromise farms and the aquifer there.	RISK 07
Jackie Strouble	April 21, 2013	Worsening climate change is very likely	ACK
Jackie Strouble	April 21, 2013	I don't believe that any good can come from this pipeline. The risks are very high and what return there is is not worth the cost to our environment and our citizens. Disaster is inevitable if the pipeline is built.	PN 05
Jacob Frei	March 4, 2013	I do NOT support the Keystone XL pipeline. Please do not fund this harmful project.	ACK
Jacob R. Raitt	March 14, 2013	I have lived through mountaintop removal and strip coal mining, and I have seen the devastation wrought by those rapes upon the earth. Fracking has the capability of making those methods look like child's play when it comes to ecological and personal destruction.	ACK
Jacob Spezini	March 14, 2013	In fact, the pipeline will be the safest pipeline in the world. It will be built by the UA, an organization with a stellar safety record achieved by highly-trained and skilled workers. Only the safest, most advanced materials will be used in its construction. Then, once the pipeline is complete, it will be monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week by a highly advanced system to prevent any potential environmental safety issues.	RISK 21
Jacob Spozini	March 14, 2013	The alternative is that the oil will just be sold and shipped off to China [to be refined]. [Transporting] oil to China by tanker is a process with nearly no environmental regulatory oversight...far worse alternative than having the oil refined in the U.S. under the careful watch [of agencies] like the EPA.	PN 10
Jacob Spozini	March 14, 2013	[The Keystone XL Pipeline] will be the safest pipeline in the world. It will be built by the UA, an organization [that has a] safety record achieved by highly-trained and skilled workers. Only the safest, mos[t tested] materials will be used in its construction. Then, once the pipeline is complete, [it will be] monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week by a highly advanced system to p[revent any] potential environmental safety issues.	RISK 14
Jacob Tostenson	April 22, 2013	We are facing the possibility of an oil pipeline that threatens the safety of our water our sand hills and our economy.	WRG 01
Jacqueline Mcginnis	April 3, 2013	That review should include the climate impacts of expanding tar sands development, the major refinery pollution it will produce here in the United States, and the grave risk to our communities from toxic pipeline spills. As well, any review should acknowledge that financial analysts and oil executives agree that the Keystone XL decision will make or break tar sands development in Canada	CU 16, CU 08, PN 06

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Jacqueline Torri	April 11, 2013	this is really such a big important decision before us now. Everything I've read in the paper and in the news reports tells me this is an inefficient and dirty way to get oil. That it's environmental impact will be more detrimental and expensive, in the long run, to our country.	PN 05
Jacquelyn Doepker	April 6, 2013	Please do not give approval for the Keystone XL pipeline. This would be an environmental disaster. The recent pipe that burst in Arkansas and released toxic sludge is a prime example of the risk involved in such a pipeline.	RISK 14
Jacqui Worley	April 22, 2013	I am writing because I am extremely upset with the idea that the keystone pipeline would emit the CO2 equivalent to 51 carbon-polluting coal-fired power plants. " <a href="http://thinkprogress.org/climate/2013/04/17/1885621/keystone-pipeline-will-create-only-35-permanent-jobs-emit-51-coal-plants-worth-of-carbon/">http://thinkprogress.org/climate/2013/04/17/1885621/keystone-pipeline-will-create-only-35-permanent-jobs-emit-51-coal-plants-worth-of-carbon/</a> "	CLIM 11
Jacqui Worley	April 22, 2013	I don't think that we as americans would benefit form this at all, as the oil is going to be shipped to other countres instead. And we as taxpayers are going to end up paying for it.	PN 07
Jacqui Worley	April 22, 2013	The " <a href="http://thinkprogress.org/climate/2013/03/19/1743291/john-kerry-science-is-screaming-at-us-keystone-approval-destroy-climate-credibility/">http://thinkprogress.org/climate/2013/03/19/1743291/john-kerry-science-is-screaming-at-us-keystone-approval-destroy-climate-credibility/</a> "science is clear: increasing CO2 emissions is bad for the climate.	REF
Jaim Hackbart	April 22, 2013	Its a fact that pipelines burst. Theres a proven record of this. The number of bursts in the first keystone pipeline has exceeded their own projections for the first seven years of operation. The KXL pipeline is larger and would be transporting more toxic bitumen through our states water supply. The aquifer provides water to our farmland that supplies grains through cattle feed and direct-to-table products like popcorn, field greens, and sweet corn. Benzene, a known ingredient, in bitumen will leak at some point through the pipeline into the aquifer. Its a solvent that is linked to several cancers such as leukemia. Benzene cannot be entirely cleaned up -- ever. The aquifer and soil cannot be cleaned up with paper towels.	RISK 26, RISK 12, RISK 30, WRG 01
Jaime Soderstrom	April 22, 2013	A 2 year study on the corrosiveness of DilBit has not been completed.	RISK 11
Jaime Soderstrom	April 22, 2013	The 1 year study on oil leak detection has not been completed.	RISK 14
Jake Anderson	April 22, 2013	The last thing we need is a pipeline that will enable the dirtiest fuels on Earth to be developed-- especially when the oil goes overseas and the profits go to a Canadian company, while we suffer from its spills	PN 07

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Jake Hodie	March 18, 2013	<p>Tar sands oil is NOT an acceptable substitute for "regular" oil!!!! Tar sands oil is just as dirty and destructive, if not even more so! Tar sands oil is ruining Canada's forests, and will ruin parts of our beautiful country too. Oil is the past. Oil is the present. Oil is NOT the future!!! So much damage can be done. It is NOT worth the risk nor probable consequences to the environment, the waters and lands, the wildlife, and the people!!!!</p> <p>So much of our wilderness has already been ruined by development, drilling, pollution, and logging.</p> <p>Enough is enough!</p> <p>The wilderness is supposed to be a place of peace and quiet for us, and the wildlife which live in it!</p> <p>The animals are running out of places to live and be safe. Our wildlife are under threat from so many angles. They desperately need to be protected, mainly from humans.</p> <p>Life is hard enough for people, let alone the animals.</p> <p>Can't we please offer them some much needed help?!</p> <p>PLEASE save the wilderness for all future generations before it is permanently ruined. Some damage cannot be undone!</p>	PN 05
Jake Hodie	April 11, 2013	Tar sands oil is ruining Canada's forests	CU 01
Jake Hodie	April 11, 2013	<p>Oil is the past. Oil is the present. Oil is NOT the future!!!</p> <p>So much damage can be done. It is NOT worth the risk nor probable consequences to the environment, the waters and lands, the wildlife, and the people!!!!</p>	PN 05
Jake Newhouse	April 13, 2013	Encouraging the exploitation of tar sands oil is the wrong message. We need to wean ourselves of fossil fuel use and promote solar and wind and efficiency instead.	ALT 01
Jaki Erdoes	April 13, 2013	I urge you to oppose the Keystone XL Pipeline, because it poses a serious threat to our public health	ACK
Jaki Erdoes	April 13, 2013	Expansion of tar sands development can only worsen the enormous problem of global warming.	CLIM 13
Jaki Erdoes	April 13, 2013	The pipeline itself is dangerous to the communities and habitats it traverses.	RISK 20
Jamar Fulton	March 5, 2013	The idea that keystone's ambitions will be good for our economy and our nation should be reconsidered with fresh eyes and a different perspective.	PN 08
Jamar Fulton	March 5, 2013	The key point is [Keystone Pipeline] is only one option of many that we have.	PN 09

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james	April 22, 2013	My wife and I toured Ecuador on our own last month. We witnessed the promises not kept by American oil companies and the devastation that it has done to indigenous groups in the region. Dozens of kilometers of pipe line that failed and polluted entire river systems. There is now warning signs every mile not to use the water in the area. The Keystone travels over the worlds largest aquifer-----this is down right stupid . Our own farms are connected to that aquifer and what happens in that vicinity eventually comes to roost on our farms. Put the pipe line in an area that does not have the Ogallala Aquifer under it.	RISK 13, ALT 06, WRG 01
James & Helen Niblock	April 5, 2013	PROOF? LOOK AT THE CURRENT OIL SPILLS FROM PIPELINES NOW! OVER A YEAR TRYING TO CLEAN UP IN MICHIGAN; NOW ARKANSAS AND OTHER STATES SCREAMING FOR HELP WITH THE TROUBLES WE HAVE!	ACK
James & Norma Lightcap	April 5, 2013	AFTER WHAT HAPPENED THIS WEEK IN U.S. WITH A RUPTURED KEYSTONE PIPELINE HOW CAN YOU EVEN THINK ABOUT LETTING THAT PIPELINE INTO U.S.A. ???	PN 05
James (sid) Smith	April 5, 2013	Most of the refined product will be exported and do nothing to solve the energy issues that our country has.	PN 07
James Adams	March 29, 2013	The pipeline would also ... increase air pollution from refineries on the Gulf Coast.	CU 08
James Adams	March 29, 2013	This dirty, dangerous pipeline remains one of the largest threats to our climate. If it is completed, it will enable the oil industry to exploit the Alberta tar sands, which contain enough carbon to radically alter our climate.	PN 06
James Adams	March 29, 2013	The fact that the State Department's recent draft environmental review of the pipeline was based on work done by Big Oil's contractors only confirms that this pipeline is being built to benefit the oil industry.	PRO 01
James Adams	March 29, 2013	The pipeline would also threaten Midwestern communities' fragile aquifers....	WRG 01
James Alec Gelin	March 2, 2013	... there is a good chance that stopping the pipeline will end this [tar sands] development.	PN 06
James Baldrige	April 22, 2013	Nebraskans need jobs, just as folks do all over, but jobs claims by KXL supporters are overblown and exaggerated..... and this "oil" isnt even intended for US consumption.	SO 02
James Bill	March 10, 2013	The report was as I understand mostly created by XL. Please throw out those who were responsible for creating this report that suggests there is minimal climate change impact and the report with them, or simply not approve the pipeline	PRO 01

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James Bonney	March 10, 2013	During most of my 53 years on this planet the promise of solar energy had always been brushed aside as too expensive. I find it deeply troubling that we have fought - and are fighting - wars to secure oil supplies that could have been rendered meaningless had our nation found the resolve to end its dependency on fossil fuels. We needlessly spent our nation's treasure on manned space missions when that investment could have produced significantly higher value advances in technology to end our reliance on dirty, polluting fuels. We need brave and bold leadership. We need to raise the expectations for future generations that the profit motive will no longer undermine the health of themselves or our planet. This pipeline does the exact opposite. Let's move forward, not backward.	PN 02
James Bosjolie	April 22, 2013	Solar, wind, geothermal and other renewable resources are coming up fast. We don't need this pipeline.	PN 02
James Briggs	April 2, 2013	I have a dream to build a Super Sonic Car that is deemed impossible by every teacher, mechanic, scientist, pilot and professor I talked to about it.	ACK
James Brisk	April 19, 2013	I want the President to approve the building of the Keystone XL pipeline , as it will help our local union with needed jobs	PN 10
James C Brown	March 10, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline owners/operators do not have a viable plan to clean up after a spill. They seem to have means to detect spills but nothing about cleaning up the mess. The spill in Michigan never was cleaned up. The delay in getting started didn't help the situation. You cannot approve this operation without a viable cleanup plan with teeth in it if they fail to perform. They needs to be heavy fines and a complete shutdown of the pipeline as a penalty otherwise the operators will not care as long as the penalty doesn't really hurt.	RISK 05
James C. Fuller	April 11, 2013	The draft environmental review your department released last month for the northern segment of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline was phony, primarily guided by the oil industry.	PRO 01
James Crews	April 22, 2013	It would also extend our dependence on foreign oil--Canadian tarsands oil is still foreign oil and the dirtiest kind.	PN 03
James Curtis	April 4, 2013	It might also be appropriate to assess the sources and interests behind the SEIS -- to submit a report that so obviously ignores even very basic considerations leaves one wondering if economic interests trumped science and common sense.	PRO 01
James Deen	April 5, 2013	The few, relatively short-term, jobs could never balance the long-term harm to the environment	PN 05
James DePrato	March 14, 2013	According [to a] Washington Post editorial from January, 2013, " ... An economic review had found Canada would get its bitumen to the world market - if not via pipeline to the gulf, then ... By ship to China."	ACK

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James DePrato	March 14, 2013	I am concerned about the oil being transported by tanker to China ... with little regulatory oversight, to a country with no great concern for the environment.	PN 10
James DePrato	March 14, 2013	If the oil doesn't get sent to Texas to be refined. [It will] be shipped out to other countries like China, which will refine it there.	PN 13
James DePrato	March 14, 2013	The Keystone pipeline will use the latest technologies and ... monitoring methods to ensure the greatest possible oversight and maintenance of oil transportation.	RISK 19
James DePrato	March 14, 2013	The Keystone project would create tens of thousands of jobs.	SO 02
James Dieter	April 5, 2013	The Tar Sands are an environmental disaster and promoting the continued destruction of our planet with the dirtiest of fuels is a huge mistake. Don't let our legacy be one of blindly ignoring the damage we are doing by not promoting cleaner fuels. Tar Sands will doubtless continue without a pipeline but PLEASE don't help promote it.	CLIM 14
James Duncan	March 28, 2013	Diversification of energy production and development of new energy storage methods are the only current solutions that are acceptable.....It must get spread out into smaller production centers using renewables, better storage devices, and a concerted effort by the people to require less.	ALT 01
James E. "Jim" Koutz	April 9, 2013	The Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Study again confirms what previous studies have found: the XL pipeline is an environmentally sound project.	ACK
James E. "Jim" Koutz	April 9, 2013	United States must find other sources to ensure our energy security. For decades, the United States has largely relied on unstable areas of the world, including the Middle East and South America. History shows that disruptions to overseas global oil supplies, such as the "oil shocks" of the 1970s, can have severe effects on America's economy.	PN 01
James E. "Jim" Koutz	April 9, 2013	Additionally, it estimates the pipeline would support employment worth more than \$2 billion in earnings, spur spending of more than \$3 billion and generate about \$65 million in sales and use taxes that benefit states and localities. According to the Canadian Energy Research Institute, 117,000 new U.S. jobs linked to oil sands development because of the Keystone XL would be created by 2035.	PN 10
James E. "Jim" Koutz	April 9, 2013	Desperately needed jobs in the U.S. will be created by the Keystone XL pipeline. As noted in the SEIS, the Keystone XL would support more than 42,000 average annual jobs across the United States over the project's construction period.	PN 10
James E. "Jim" Koutz	April 9, 2013	Even now, while Americans are struggling to make ends meet financially, high energy prices are cutting into their paycheck at a time when they can least afford it. Part of the solution is right here at home, where we, and our closest neighbors, have vast reserves of oil and other fossil fuels ready to be extracted and used.	PN 10
James Facette	March 28, 2013	allowing the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline is an analogous event that will lead to Climate Change, Game Over consequences.	ACK

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James Field	April 10, 2013	This pipeline would transport a river of the most destructive oil on the planet straight through America's heartland to the Gulf Coast for export. It would threaten countless communities along its route with the kind of spills we witnessed in Arkansas -- and drive more climate havoc that endangers all of us. Producing tar sands oil causes far more global warming pollution than regular crude oil production -- and its chemical properties increase the likelihood of pipeline leaks and spills. Neither of those environmental threats was properly addressed in the State Department's draft review.	RISK 06, CLIM 12, RISK 20
James Flocchini	March 19, 2013	The threat of Climate Change is real and serious. In fact, it's scientifically proven to be the largest and most dangerous environmental threat we face, not only as a nation, but also as a human race throughout the planet...The oil from the Keystone Pipeline Project is scientifically proven to be a very dirty crude and the overall carbon footprint involved with the project to be detrimentally high.	CLIM 12
James Gannon	April 17, 2013	Please dont do this, we need to invest into renewable energy, not continue this path toward energy that hurts are environment and people.	ALT 01
James Gerard	April 17, 2013	We must quit burning all forms of fossil carbon, coal, oil, and natural gas, in order to stop accelerating the already dangerous levels of climate change	CLIM 14
James Gray	April 9, 2013	A'int neccessary - we've got enough sludge without demanding more.	ACK
James Hankins	April 19, 2013	We need to focusing on limiting our hydrocarbon dependence and developing clean energy, not importing toxic tar sands crude from Canada.	ALT 01
James Hoehnjr	April 11, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline is a pipeline thru America not to America. What does the US, not multinational oil companies, stand to gain by the construction of this pipeline? And, not for nothing, why don't they build it across Canada?	ACK
James Hurley	April 21, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline expedites harmful synthetic fuels' extraction, which in turn increases climate change and Global Warming...The EPA estimate a figure of 27 million metric tons of CO2 emissions from the Keystone XL project's oil extraction process alone.	CLIM 05
James Hurley	April 21, 2013	The Construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline will violate the rights of indigenous populations. According to Steven Mufson of the Washington Post, the city of Cushing, Oklahoma, the starting point of the southern leg of the XL pipeline, sits within the boundaries of the Sac and Fox Nation, one of 38 federally recognized tribes in Oklahoma.	CU 14

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James Hurley	April 21, 2013	By the constraints of the National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), native american approval for the Keystone XL pipeline is a legal obligation. George Thurman, Chairman of the Sac and Fox Nation, says, "there are mass graves where people were buried after dying from smallpox." The major concern is that one or more of these graves would be uncovered, violating the NAGPRA. Violating graves, especially for a profit, is a) a crime, violating the NAGPRA, and b) a moral nightmare. The U.S. government has been mistreating the natives of the country for hundreds of years, exploiting resources and relocating whole nations. Now, TransCanada wants to uproot the Sac and Fox nation again.	LEG 03, CR 02
James Hurley	April 21, 2013	Oil dependency...keeps a multitude of jobs from being created: Clean and renewable energy and climate-related jobs.According to the Political Economic Research Institute at the University of Massachusets and the Center for American Progress, "clean energy will create a higher net source of job creation" than high-Carbon fuels like crude oil. According to the Brookings Institution, a research organization, there are currently 2.7 million jobs in the clean energy economy. from 2008-2009 in the worst dip of the depression, clean energy jobs grew by 8.3 percent. According to Batelle's Technology Partnership Practice in conjunction with the Brookings Institution, The Weatherization Assistance Program, Energy Efficiency Block Grant Program, and the state energy Program employed 25,000 Americans in a three month span. Furthermore, the median wages of a clean energy career are 13 % higher than the economy average.	PN 02
James Hurley	April 21, 2013	Crude oil manufacturers have a near-monopoly on the transportation market. according to Resources for the Future, when crude oil prices increase (and they will), consumers will have no choice but to further depend on crude oil. The transportation and energy monopoly will be increased by the Keystone XL pipeline. This keeps the development of alternative energy sources from growing.	PN 03
James Hurley	April 21, 2013	According to the New York Times, "We can deduce that the Keystone XL Pipeline will increase US oil dependency," because it is an export pipeline. The key customer of keystone oil, Valero, has already drafted an export plan that will send 100,000 barrels a day to foreign countries...According to Resources for the Future, a non-profit organization that conducts research primarily in the fields of environment, energy, and natural resource via economics and other social sciences, oil dependency will cause the fall of the U.S.'s economy and the rise in power of oil-producing countries.	PN 04

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James Hurley	April 21, 2013	According to the Department of State, blocking consists of not granting a presidential permit, and to grant a presidential permit, the president must deem the Pipeline "beneficial to the U.S. as a whole." When the pipeline is exporting oil for Valero's profit and increasing oil dependency, it slows the country's development, which is not beneficial to the U.S. The U.S.'s international standing may be harmed, potential jobs lost, and an unnecessary permit given to a company with a plan to increase oil dependency, which in turn will further harm the U.S.'s progress as a world economic superpower.	PN 04, PN 01
James Hurley	April 21, 2013	Extraction of synthetic petrol will almost definitely increase if the construction of the Keystone XL project were to go ahead. The PEMBINA Institute agrees: "Pipelines are a key determinant in oil sands growth." As demand for shale oil is increasing in the US, so is pipeline capacity for shale oil. A "shortcut pipeline" directly from Alberta, Canada would dramatically increase oil sand availability, adding to oil sand growth in the future.	PN 05
James Hurley	April 21, 2013	High gas prices negatively impact the economy. According to the No Debt Plan, People spend more on gas, reducing the amount of money going to other businesses, especially small, local ones. Costs increase everywhere because of the increased cost of transportation, and it drains the limited pocket money of middle class citizens. Low gas prices negatively impact the environment. According to the No Debt Plan, low gas prices prevent alternative energy measure from progressing at an efficient pace. With lower gas prices, there is no incentive to attempt alternate modes of transportation, eat healthier, local foods, and reduce emissions.	PN 10
James Hurley	April 21, 2013	If the pipeline disturbs a bridge, a house, or any kind of structure, it could pose a threat to safety at best, and at worst it could cost lives. The blocking of the pipeline will SAVE LIVES. On top of that, it will REDUCE HEALTH HAZARDS to people in the proposed construction area.	RISK 10
James Hurley	April 21, 2013	(A U.S. State department report states "Crude Oil spills are not likely to have toxic effects on the public." We can see the opposite is true with the example of the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill.) According to the USDHHS, Department of Human and Health Services, even more than a year after the (BP Deepwater Horizon) spill, residents of the Louisiana Gulf Coast and Cleanup workers are experiencing spill-related illnesses, symptoms of which include: headaches, nausea, vomiting, kidney damage, digestive tract irritation, and more serious problems including: burning pain in the nose and throat, coughing, pulmonary edema, cancer, lack of muscle coordination, dizziness, confusion, difficulty breathing, delayed reaction time, and memory difficulties.	RISK 13

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James Hurley	April 21, 2013	Because of synthetic crude oil's unique composition, it is denser than natural crude oil, so when it spilled into the [Kalamazoo] river, the oil sunk, making it nearly impossible to recover and and restore the river's original state. The cleanup is continuing as we speak.	RISK 29
James Hurley	April 21, 2013	20-50 years will be required for forested wetland to recover after the disturbance, assuming there are no issues in the pipeline that require the attention of heavy machinery.	WET 12
James J Norman	April 16, 2013	The economic benefit is meaningless considering the externalities associated with the greenhouse gas pollution.	PN 05, CLIM 17
James Kremer	April 13, 2013	Some of my specific criticisms of the SEIS [include]: Biased representation of No Action Alternative. The No Action Alternative section of the SEIR is seriously deficient, and should be further revised to include this meaningful, plausible No Action scenario of actually NO ACTION.	ALT 09
James Kremer	April 13, 2013	Some of my specific criticisms of the SEIS are: II. Incomplete assessment of GHG in Environmental Analysis Environmental Analysis section is deficient, and should be revised to include the plausible case where WCSB is stopped and not brought to market, in US or Canada.	CLIM 13
James Kremer	April 13, 2013	Some of my specific criticisms of the SEIS are: III. Incomplete evaluation of \$ and Energy costs of WCSB exploitation. An honest and more complete environmental and market analysis should include a broader range of plausible contingencies, and these should be added to the Life Cycle Analysis, and elsewhere.	PN 12
James Langan	April 22, 2013	The pipeline would be a huge eyesore for "The Good Life," but most importantly, the hazardous tarsands threaten the worlds largest natural aquifer.	ACK
James Lieb	March 28, 2013	Not only do we have to prepare for the inevitable pipeline spill, we also have to prepare for the toxic run-off from the mining polluting our rivers from Canada all the way to the Gulf.	RISK 07
James Lindsay	April 2, 2013	The destruction of the Boreal forest is similar to the story of the Lorax.It too was a story about greed!	ACK
James Little	March 10, 2013	I am a consumer of oil but from the information I can gather, there is really not a large benefit to US interests, in fact it seems we are aiding competen against our own cleaner oil industry. I reconize we may pick up a few jobs but overall not alot. I am asking that the we do not support this. It seems to me that only a few corporations that don't pay US taxes will benefit.	PN 08, PN 03, SO 02

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James Loughran	April 13, 2013	In light of two recent spills of this same heavy tar sands oil in Minnesota and Arkansas, the fines and penalties for oil spills should be increased to levels that will reduce their occurrence. In addition, require all transporters of oil to be insured against spills and other discharges for \$1 billion minimum.	RISK 03, LEG 08
James Lurgio	April 11, 2013	We need alternate fuels and more electric cars!	PN 02
James Lytle	April 17, 2013	If you approve Keystone XL, create the necessary regulatory bureaucracy to adequately ensure against the risk all these pipelines create for us as a people and nation.	ACK
James McCallum Grove	March 3, 2013	We can also expect that the real benefits of the project will largely be concentrated in the hands of the companies that will be responsible for moving and in the end selling the oil at hand.	PN 08
James McCallum Grove	March 3, 2013	I also think the estimated job growth of the project is largely inflated by its proponents and as we have seen in the past, these infrastructural jobs are temporary, not long term healthy jobs produced by new technologies.	SO 02
James Meister	April 22, 2013	Why would the US just ship oil through its land to go to a refinery and be exported to other countries? The risks and costs greatly outweigh any marginal benefits.  Why would the US and each state with the tar/oil passing through it not charge a .50 a barrel of material? Why are we just rolling over for a foreign corporation and the other sinfully wealthy interests behind this? They can surely afford to pay a fair sum for the access for this.	PN 07
James Miles	April 11, 2013	The recent accident in Arkansas should serve as a warning of what might happen with the Keystone pipeline. How much of the environment do we have to destroy before we realize that more carbon energy is not a good thing?	RISK 13
James Nelson	April 5, 2013	Tar sands can only be refined but so far, unlike sweet crude. China and others will burn and use this oil in way that will pollute the climate more than ever.	CLIM 12
James Orr	March 30, 2013	The fuel produced from the oil pumped through the pipeline will not necessarily (and probably will not) be sold in the United States. These are not good investments, nor good investments of public monies.	PN 07
James Pogue	March 15, 2013	There is no reason for the delays in this much need project. Economic impact, jobs, energy independence should be enough reason for politicians to get it going. We do not understand what is the holdup. More than enough time has passed for any environmental concerns. Thousands of miles of pipelines already exist in the United States. Let's get it done. Get Washington out of the way.	PN 10
James Pritschet	March 11, 2013	It will have been built with our gatekeepers hiding behind a false and ignorant report (a Government report no less!) that was penned with the help of TransCanada's own.	PRO 01

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James Prutilpac	April 20, 2013	Please don't destroy our land for a fuel source that we can rid ourselves of in the near future.	PN 03
James Pugh	April 21, 2013	The oil from Keystone is projected to be sold overseas and will do nothing of significance for oil independence in the United States. Construction of the pipeline will create only a small number of permanent jobs.	PN 04
James Purdy	April 17, 2013	this project by itself has the potential to funnel enough petroleum hydrocarbons to market to have a substantial negative impact on the United States through climate-related impacts ranging from drought and crop failure to heat events, loss of public water supplies, coastal storms, and wildfires	CLIM 17
James Purdy	April 17, 2013	The refined products derived from the tar sands stock are primarily destined for export and do not contribute to the energy independence of the United States.	PN 04
James R Paton	April 15, 2013	We need public hearings and a full disclosure of every chemical in the Keystone XL pipeline before we can allow the possibility of the harmful environmental effects that we have seen in other states and with other petroleum industry activities.	RISK 12, PD 04
James Race	March 1, 2013	fact: none of this bitumen will stay in the U S. it will instead pass thru to be exported from the gulf. therefore, NO benefit accrues to us. therefore is does NOTHING to help our energy needs.	PN 07
James Race	March 1, 2013	the ONLY consequence in the U S is future spills. this is guaranteed. these pipes always spill eventually	RISK 14
James Ripley	March 10, 2013	Not to mention the very important aquifer that it will be built over with the tremendous possibility of a monstrous environmental catastrophe when your oh so important pipeline leaks into that aquifer.	WRG 01, RISK 24
James Roach	April 11, 2013	It's a disaster for the atmosphere...	ACK
James Roach	April 11, 2013	It's a disaster for the... local ecology, for the watershed,...	ACK
James Roach	April 11, 2013	The tar sands of Alberta represents a huge reservoir of carbon whose development will create environmental catastrophe greater than that caused by any other fossil fuel	CLIM 05
James Roach	April 11, 2013	It's a disaster for... potentially for any community and ecosystem that the pipeline transits.	RISK 07
James Root	April 5, 2013	[KXL would eventually result in] more spills.	RISK 21
James Root	April 5, 2013	[KXL] would eventually affect ground water	WRG 01
James Schalles	April 22, 2013	imagine the implications of an undetectable oil leak spilling into our Ogallala Aquifer for years. The pipeline is so large that small leaks would not be noticeable to the equipment that keeps it running smoothly.	RISK 15, RISK 07

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James Selders	April 22, 2013	In addition, if an oil spill contaminates soil or water used for agricultural purposes, our state economy is in total jeopardy. Over 2/3 of Nebraska's economic revenue comes from agriculture. This is a market that has been severely tested in recent years by drought, the occasional beef market conflict, and the rising cost of living. One more disaster, such as an oil spill contamination could lead to more loss of revenue for farmers in the pipeline's path than any other event in history.	SO 12, RISK 09
James Selders	April 22, 2013	A leak that would come in contact with a river in this state could harm everything in the ecosystem that depends on it. Two rivers in the vicinity of the pipeline have already been listed as endangered, this would only make the situation worse	WRS 09
James Shelton	April 11, 2013	Please stop they Keystone Pipeline, a new threat to our lands. This pipeline is not needed for the U.S and if the tar sands are burned as fossil fuels we are getting close to going over our limit in reaching the tipping point of climate change	PN 05
James Stobaugh	March 20, 2013	Bureau of Reclamation....crossing criteria [should be incorporated]	PD 07
James Tarnick	April 22, 2013	Without a proper spill assessment, defining of the sandhills, and not moving the proposed route out of the aquifer the State Dept. has put together a sham of a report. Until proper analysis is made on spills and tarsand oil cleanup then this report does nothing for landowners on the proposed route.	RISK 02
James Taylor	April 17, 2013	say no to the Keystone XL Pipeline - the carbon pollution impacts alone are tantamount to putting 9 million more cars on the road, given the total emissions of the extraction and refining processes.	CLIM 11
James Taylor	April 17, 2013	We must turn our subsidies for oil to renewable resources.	PN 02
James Thompson	April 2, 2013	Who will pay the cleanup cost for their next spill?	RISK 03
James Tyler	April 15, 2013	Having a tar sands pipeline anywhere near the Ogallala Aquifer or any other fresh water supply is the definition of insanity! The only technology they have for cleaning up tar sands oil is paper towels. That's just not good enough, and we must reject Keystone XL. Last month, we saw a tar sands pipeline in Mayflower, Arkansas spill nearly 10,000 barrels of tar sands oil into a residential neighborhood. This spill is yet one more indication that we are not prepared to transport or clean up this dirtier, heavier, toxic form of oil. The Arkansas spill also highlighted numerous unanswered questions that must be addressed before we allow a tar sands pipeline nearly 10 times the size of the Pegasus line to bisect our country and run through one of our most important aquifers.	RISK 08, RISK 07, WRG 01

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
James Valk	April 4, 2013	I am really concerned about the degradation of our environment that seems to be increasing. It appears that our country's leaders, especially the monied interests, have been putting profits way ahead of concerns about public safety and health. In the past, miners carried canaries into mines to warn us n them of unsafe air. Today, birds and wildlife are dying, which should demonstrate to us all that our eco-environment is being sacrificed to profits!	ACK
James Van Camp	April 13, 2013	There are so many more fruitful and less hazardous means to produce more energy and fuels than a pipeline to the Gulf Coast.  One example is algae farming. The technology exists, the science has been done (See Brennan and Owende, BIOFUELS from Algae). Oils and biomass and feedstocks and chemicals can be derived from water based algae (think micro-trees) at a fraction of the cost in energy and industry as any land-based plant. The science has been studied and known yet no one will risk one dollar to reduce it to practice.	PN 02
James Vandeventer	April 16, 2013	Please reject the Keystone XL pipeline and send a signal to America and the world that you are serious about addressing climate change.	CLIM 18
James Weinberg	March 7, 2013	I am appalled at what appears to be a blatant avoidance of the issue at hand, ie, how will this project [affect] our climate	CLIM 12
James Williams	April 15, 2013	he XL Pipeline involves several errors both to those living in the areas proposed by the pipeline, the horrible damage that leaks will cause, especially to the Ogallala aquifer, the rivers that would be crossed, and the wildlife that will be killed	RISK 07
James Zukowski	April 22, 2013	Among the factors to consider in this process are (1) the resultant products are not destined for US consumption, so we get the risk without the "reward"	PN 07
James Zukowski	April 22, 2013	similar pipelines have broken down in the past couple of years, dumping untold barrels of tar sands oil into local communities, which are not prepared to clean up that type of mess,	RISK 13
Jameson Quinn	April 21, 2013	Similarly, the gasoline from that tar is sold cheaply in the northern US, precisely because of those transport costs. The pipeline would merely allow it to be exported. The impact on the world price of oil would be negligible; almost all of the "surplus value" the pipeline created would go to the pockets of oil companies, not even global consumers, and far less to American consumers....And we really cannot afford the carbon. Building the pipeline would allow the CO2 equivalent of over 50 new coal plants. We are already far too close to the cliff of positive CO2 feedback, and we have no idea whether we can brake to a stop before we're in free fall; this pipeline would jam our foot onto the accelerator.	PN 04, CLIM 11
Jametria	April 22, 2013	please do not disturb sacred grounds	ACK

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Jami	March 16, 2013	If President Obama wants to address global warming saying no to the pipeline is a good start. Don't cave to oil special interests- stand up and stand for something!	CLIM 18
Jamie D'amico	March 17, 2013	Thank you for this opportunity to share concern regarding this project. It is my understanding that impacts on communities is being assessed and of course, this pipeline project cannot move forward without this important consideration. Of equal importance is the impact on the natural environment and the effect on wildlife system that must remain intact for long range health to populations of people, animals, plant life. As an advanced practice RN, the impact on the whole is critical in creating a viable, safe and steady source of energy	ACK
Jamie Dickerson	April 22, 2013	Do not grant TransCanada to construct another pipeline filled with the worlds dirtiest oil that will run through the heart of our country over and under fresh water aquifers rivers lakes and creeks.	PN 08
Jamie Hogan	April 16, 2013	A new report calculates the carbon footprint of the pipeline will carry at least 181 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) each year, comparable to the tailpipe emissions from more than 37.7 million cars or 51 coal-fired power plants.  The pipeline is NOT in our national interest.	CLIM 11
Jamie Sansone	March 28, 2013	We have many more ways to create jobs, try things such as BECOMING LESS reliant on expensive, destructive, and polluting projects such as these. Instead, work towards eliminating ALL negatives and find the core issue... TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM. Create safer walking and biking communities !!!! Europe and many other countries are funding more towards safer biking/walking communities... they are headed in the right direction in this regard.	PN 02
Jamie Soule	March 29, 2013	Couldn't we instead envision a future of true energy self-reliance? We should provide incentives for our best entrepreneurs, scientists, schools and brilliant minds to develop real solutions, with real sustainable energy options.	ALT 01
Jan Beach	April 15, 2013	Please concentrate your efforts on more earth friendly and sustainable forms of energy for our future.	ALT 01
Jan Campbell	April 17, 2013	Water is an essential part of our bodies and our wellness. This project puts our drinking water at risk.	WRG 01
Jan Charvat	April 5, 2013	That pipeline is not even built yet and we already have catastrophic spills in the area!! Don't events like this serve as a dire warning of what WILL (not CAN) happen?	RISK 14
Jan Christian	April 11, 2013	The process of extracting tar sands requires large volumes of fresh water. Fresh water is a limited resource which would be squandered with this method.	CU 07
Jan Christian	April 11, 2013	Extraction of petroleum from tar sands is inefficient. It does not make sense to encourage a method of energy production that requires this much energy destruction.	PN 05

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Jan Christian	April 11, 2013	The U.S. has much to lose by allowing this proposal to go forward. Canada, however, has much to gain. Please consider the long-term as well as the short-term ramifications of this proposal.	PN 08
Jan Christian	April 11, 2013	Oil spills happen. In the U.S., spills over the proposed route would endanger precious fresh water, land, and populations.	RISK 07
Jan Emerson	April 5, 2013	Please protect us from the disasters the Keystone XL Pipeline would bring to us and our environment. Move to clean energy jobs and resources.	ALT 01
Jan Hiltner	March 18, 2013	the U.S. is not dependent on getting oil from the tar sands, so most of the production flowing through the pipeline would be sold to other countries.	PN 07
Jan Hylen	March 16, 2013	It is my understanding that oil spills from tar sands are so much worse than "regular" oil spills, that we don't know how to clean them up.	RISK 07
Jan Lindner	April 4, 2013	THE REVIEW YOU PAID TAXPAYERS' \$\$ FOR WAS A SELL-OUT JOB AND YOU KNOW IT.	ACK
Jan Loudin	March 3, 2013	Scientists say the tar sands would be able to be mined for around 50 years.	ACK
Jan Loudin	March 3, 2013	We urge you to oppose this Project! We have not read or heard anything that endorses this as a viable project!	ACK
Jan Loudin	March 3, 2013	Climate scientists, meanwhile, say that by itself the tar sands bitumen would release around half of the carbon dioxide left before the planet reaches a global temperature increase of two degrees Celsius, currently seen as a critical cut-off point by the United Nations, among others.	CLIM 05
Jan Loudin	March 3, 2013	It [ proposed Keystone XL Pipeline] would carry a noxiously dirty form of oil, known as bitumen, that releases around 17 percent more greenhouse gases than conventional oil.	CLIM 05
Jan Loudin	March 3, 2013	According to a " <a href="http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R42537.pdf">http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R42537.pdf</a> " 2012 report by the Congressional Research Service, the U.S. Congress's research wing, bitumen from the tar sands would release the same amount of carbon dioxide as adding four million more cars to the roads. Others have put this figure even higher, the equivalent of six million additional cars.	CLIM 11
Jan Lyons	April 4, 2013	Current pipeline regulations and spill-response methods are completely inadequate for the higher risks posed by tar sands.	RISK 08
Jan Lyons	April 4, 2013	Tar sands crude oil is much harder to clean up than conventional oil. That's because the bitumen that remains after benzene and other solvents evaporate is thick and heavy -- it sinks in water.	RISK 08
Jan Lyons	April 4, 2013	Tar sands crude is much more likely to spill than conventional crude oil. Because tar sands must be pumped at higher pressures and temperatures than conventional oil, it corrodes pipes faster.	RISK 14

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Jan Lyons	April 19, 2013	The tar sands are a disaster, from start to finish. Not only are they absolutely toxic for the climate, the mining process destroys the pristine Boreal Forest (where many of the songbirds in my yard breed) and threatens Canadian First Nations.	ACK
Jan Lyons	April 19, 2013	Ask yourself: Do you want this in your home? Do you want it in your town? Do any Americans deserve to live in a community with these risky pipelines -- or in a world with a threatened climate? TransCanada executives get the profits, the rest of us get the risks.	PN 05
Jan Lyons	April 19, 2013	Because the tar sands are so heavy and corrosive, the export pipelines are more likely to spill than conventional pipelines -- we saw this just days ago when rivers of oil poured through Arkansas backyards where children usually play. Two other spills happened that same week in Canada and Texas, and the first Keystone pipeline spilled 12 times in its first year alone. The 2010 Michigan tar sands spill, which sickened children and killed family pets, still hasn't been fully cleaned up.	RISK 11
Jan Norton	April 10, 2013	Do you realize that the site of the Exxon Valdez spill still has oil balls less than a foot below the surface? Basically, this pipeline would transport poison-- poisonous not only for wildlife but for humans. So, given the track record of these companies, would we trust them to build an ANTHRAX pipeline? I think not.	RISK 07
Jan Norton	April 10, 2013	How much more evidence do we need that pipelines--and the infrastructure needed to build them--fragment ecosystems and harm wildlife?	WI 22
Jan Payne	April 15, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline is designated to run through the Ogallala Aquifer, one of the world's largest which underlies about 80% of the High Plains and supplies drinking water to 82% of 2.3 million people who live within the boundaries of the High Plains study area per the 1990 census. After the recent pipeline spill in Arkansas, to allow another pipeline to run through this valuable drinking water source is ludicrous.	WRG 01
Jan Peterson	April 11, 2013	We should not be locking in guaranteed additions to the already-too-high CO2 count in our atmosphere that will dictate much less desirable environmental conditions for our children and grandchildren. We DO have a responsibility to consider the impacts of our current actions on the lives of future generations!	CLIM 14
Jan Peterson	April 11, 2013	We should -instead- invest that amount of money in a clean renewable energy future that will improve life for all, especially those in the future.	PN 02
Jan Saecker	March 16, 2013	think about this pipeline's impact on wildlife!	ACK
Jan Saecker	March 16, 2013	You probably already know that these pipelines have failed again and again, from the first year they were used till the present. You may not know how much more difficult they are to clean up, once the pipes burst	RISK 08
Jan Sessler	April 14, 2013	The process creates significantly more carbon dioxide than conventional oil production	CLIM 05

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Jan Sessler	April 14, 2013	The surface mining and subsurface production ruins vast areas of boreal forest.	CU 01
Jan Sessler	April 14, 2013	We have recently witnessed numerous oil spills within a mere two weeks and the inevitable human error that also occurs creates even more danger, damage and toxicity to our precious land and ecology, to U.S. citizens and to our homes, carrying with it enormous health risks.	RISK 13
Jan Stansen	March 21, 2013	It's my understanding, too, that the oil that would be pumped through the pipeline would be refined for export -- not even to be used by the United States!	PN 07
Jan Stansen	March 21, 2013	It is beyond me that the State Department would support the oil industry, and put the Nebraska Sandhills or the Ogallala Aquifer at risk. The aquifer spans eight states, provides drinking water for two million Americans and supports \$20 billion in agriculture.	WRG 01
Jan Warren	April 9, 2013	As the recent rupture of the oil pipeline in Arkansas should teach us is that pipelines DO rupture - more frequently than our environment can handle.	RISK 14
Jan Wright	April 19, 2013	Spend our valuable tax payers' money to work towards safe, reusable, renewable energy sources.	ALT 01
Jan Wright	April 22, 2013	We should leave as much of the tar sands oil as possible in the ground. It's particularly dirty, takes lots of fossil fuel to extract and make ready for use, and leads to deforestation (which adds to the carbon problem).	CU 01, CLIM 14
Jana Shiloh	April 22, 2013	We don't need the oil- we can get power from the sun, from the wind, from the ocean.	PN 02
Jane	April 22, 2013	Native Americans are also getting the short stick, as usual. The KXL route passes through many sacred tribal grounds, including the Ponca's Trail of Tears. Native tribes are rightfully concerned about the health and cultural impacts of the pipeline, concerns which have not been adequately addressed by the State Department.	CR 02
Jane	April 22, 2013	It also angers me that tar sands isn't classified by the IRS as conventional crude; therefore, these companies don't have to pay into the Oil Spill Liability Fund and yet they tout their oil as no different from any other crude.	LEG 08
Jane	April 22, 2013	There is little chance any of this oil will stay in the U.S. It is bound for the export market with one of its hubs being Port Arthur, TX.....The KXL is not going TO the U.S.; it's going THROUGH the U.S. And to think it will lower gas prices is a dream.	PN 07
Jane	April 22, 2013	What's the clean-up method when it leaks into a priceless aquifer like the Ogallala?	RISK 08
Jane	April 22, 2013	Shouldn't you wait for the results of the studies being done to determine if dilbit is more corrosive than conventional oil? Shouldn't you find out if a conventional pipeline can handle an unconventional substance like dilbit before building more pipelines the same old way? Shouldn't you find out if it's safe to run dilbit through old pipes that were never built to handle this sticky stuff that's pumped at high pressure and is full of stuff that can kill you? Shouldn't you wait to transport this gunk until proven techniques are developed to clean this crap up when it spills?	RISK 11

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Jane	April 22, 2013	Lastly and most of all, I fear for our lifeblood – our water. In Mayflower, city officials want Exxon to move the Pegasus pipeline OUT of their watershed. And here in Nebraska, we’re fighting to keep the KXL out of critical waterways like the Niobrara, the Platte and most importantly, the Ogallala Aquifer, so we don’t have to go through what they’re going through someday. It makes more sense and saves more money/heartache/health/etc. to be proactive instead of reactive. As an agricultural state, we cannot afford the risks to our water and land.	WRG 01
Jane And Greg Austin	April 21, 2013	Development of the tar sands will contribute to the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. The increase in CO2 in the atmosphere is increasing global temperatures, raising sea level and increasing the intensity of storms. The costs of these impacts are being borne throughout the economy and in very direct ways in the coastal state that I live in, Rhode Island...The foundation of U.S. economic competitive advantage has long been its temperate climate and wealth of natural and living resources. Climate change undermines all of these. Therefore, it is in the interest of the United States to lead in the global effort to combat climate change by reducing direct and indirect subsidies for fossil fuel development. Denial of the Keystone XL Pipeline would be a significant, concrete step toward establishing that leadership. The U.S. has wasted too much of its economic, military and political capital in defense of cheap fossil fuels.	CLIM 18, CLIM 14
Jane And Greg Austin	April 21, 2013	It will reinforce national reliance on fossil fuels and the fossil fuel industry. Providing access through the United States subsidizes the development of the Canadian tar sands by reducing the cost of transport, leading to an overall increase in the amount of fossil fuel used globally.	PN 05
Jane And Greg Austin	April 21, 2013	Construction of the pipeline increases U. S. exposure to potential spills and the pollution associated with transport and refining.	RISK 30, CU 08
Jane Beattie	March 9, 2013	Then, account for carbon pollution impacts of developing, transporting, refining and burning tar sands oil	CLIM 05
Jane Beattie	March 9, 2013	First, please examine the massive impacts to boreal forest habitat and wildlife	CU 01
Jane Beattie	March 9, 2013	And last, adequately address safety concerns, including the increased corrosion and clean-up risks that come with tar sands oil.	RISK 14
Jane Belk Moncure	March 10, 2013	AS WE BATTLE CLIMATE CHANGE, WE DO NOT NEED TO ENCOURAGE CARBON-INTENSIVE FOSSIL FUELS IN 2013. WE NEED TO SPONSER CLEAN ENERGY.FOR THE FUTURE.	PN 02
Jane Britton	March 10, 2013	More CO 2 put into the air to increase global warming is not the way to save the planet for future generations.	CLIM 14
Jane Britton	April 22, 2013	[The KXL pipeline] will cause irreparable damage to a large area of wilderness	ACK
Jane Brockman	April 19, 2013	It's also time to support renewable energy,	PN 02
Jane Brockman	April 19, 2013	We know tar sands erode pipelines faster.	RISK 14

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Jane Capozzelli	April 2, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline, if approved by the State Department, would emit substantial greenhouse gases during its construction and operation. The pipeline will transport high carbon fossil fuels, thereby facilitating their production and burning. The claim that Keystone XL would not have a significant impact on climate because these fossil fuels will be transported through other means and ultimately burned in any case erroneously presupposes environmental and political approval of these alternatives.	CLIM 02
Jane Dinda	March 28, 2013	We can't justify moving ahead with the Keystone XL Pipeline project by saying that if we don't Canada will find another way.	PN 06
Jane Ely	March 17, 2013	These mines have recently been shown by studies in Canada to degrade the lakes in the area with cancer causing minerals!	ACK
Jane Ely	March 17, 2013	If our country is to fight climate change, a great first step is to reject the tar sands pipelines, especially Keystone XL.	CLIM 18
Jane Ely	March 17, 2013	Please turn your energies to support of more sustainable and environmentally friendly forms of energy.	PN 02
Jane Engelsiepen	April 2, 2013	I am concerned that the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) on the Keystone XL pipeline underestimates the pipeline's health and environmental risks.	RISK 07
Jane Engelsiepen	April 2, 2013	Please put public health and safety first and revise your Environmental Impact Statement to include the full hazards the pipeline represents.	RISK 07
Jane Engelsiepen	April 4, 2013	The Keystone XL pipeline is an outrage! What is happening now in the suburbs of Arkansas should end this discussion, and end the Keystone XL pipeline once and for all.	RISK 14
Jane Fawnduh	March 1, 2013	It [pipeline] will displace American ranchers and farmers.	LU 01
Jane Fawnduh	March 1, 2013	Oil prices will rise.	PN 02
Jane Harrison	April 14, 2013	The fact is that the State Department has twice now relied on a study done by people who have worked at times for the builders of the Keystone pipeline.	PRO 01
Jane Harrison	April 14, 2013	We dont know how to clean up tar sands and most of the oil is schedule for export, not our market.	RISK 08, PN 07
Jane Harrison	April 14, 2013	They have grossly overestimated job creation and underestimated risks, based on their own track record of spills.	SO 02
Jane Johnson	April 3, 2013	And on top of all that, the only reason it was here on American soil was to transport it to a port to ship it somewhere else	PN 07
Jane K. Koopman	April 12, 2013	Please continue to support renewable and clean energy sources (granting no energy source is without problems) instead of oil.	PN 02
Jane K. Koopman	April 12, 2013	Transported under high pressure, it poses a risk of leaks as we have already seen occur in Arkansas.	RISK 08

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Jane K. Koopman	April 12, 2013	The oil threatens the water bodies it crosses and, additionally, the aquifers it crosses, which cannot be decontaminated in case of a spill.	WRG 01, RISK 08
Jane Kleeb	April 22, 2013	A model of a 47,000 gallon spill only in the Aquifer is not a proper study of the risks to our water supply.	RISK 02
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	If the soil of the Sandhills is too fragile for a maximum capacity pipeline, then the soil map used to route the pipeline should reflect these fragile soils and the pipeline should avoid them rather than an arbitrary map found that simply shrinks the Sandhills rather than avoid the region and the fragile and corrosive soils. The 1-90 alternative route avoids the Sandhills and the Aquifer and should be studied as a true alternative.	ALT 06
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	We request that the Nebraska Evaluation be removed from the Department of State's Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement and be replaced with an independent evaluation that takes into consideration the many concerns of Nebraskans whose lives will be directly affected by this pipeline.	LEG 17
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	...the DSEIS's assertion that TransCanada is required by law to prepare two different oil spill response plans is false.	LEG 18
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	NEPA requires that the DSEIS analyze: (1) the impact of the proposed FRP on the environment; (2) the unavoidable environmental effects should the proposed FRP be approved; and (3) alternatives to the proposed FRP.	LEG 18
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	the Administration must require TransCanada to submit a draft of the Keystone System FRP that includes all of the changes proposed by TransCanada related to KXL, accept public comment on this draft pursuant to NEPA, and then within the DSEIS commit to specific substantive improvements to the FRP.	LEG 18
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	The DSEIS admits that it does not consider KXL-specific oil spill response requirements because these are included only in the FRP, which the DSEIS implies cannot be included in this NEPA process due to legal and practical constraints. The information provided in these documents is academic, non-specific, and/or unsupported by substantial evidence, and therefore is completely inadequate under NEPA.	LEG 18
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	the DSEIS implies that PHMSA is required to approve FRPs after the start of operations due to the "2 year grace period" such that it is not possible to review the FRP within the NEPA process. This statement has no foundation in federal law. Finally, the DSEIS implies that the plan must be prepared with knowledge of its "as-built state" such that it is not practical for TransCanada to prepare a proposed plan early enough to allow NEPA review. This assertion has no foundation in fact.	LEG 18

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Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	<p>The DSEIS presents a confusing and unclear description of federal oil spill response planning statutory requirements that protect the public from potential KXL spills, and as a result fails to correctly analyze these actions as required by NEPA. Specifically, the DSEIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fails to distinguish the various “federal actions” that the federal government must take to regulate KXL oil spill planning;</li> <li>• Fails to correctly analyze the procedural requirements and timing for these federal actions and thereby improperly excludes required analysis;</li> <li>• Fails to analyze TransCanada’s FRP as required by NEPA;</li> <li>• Misleads citizens about the functioning of U.S. oil spill law; and</li> <li>• Fails to provide project-specific information within the DSEIS upon which meaningful comments could be based.</li> </ul>	LEG 18
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	The DSEIS should discuss each of these requirements. [OPAs FRP requirements].	LEG 18
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	TransCanada cannot begin construction until after publication of a final environmental impact statement and receipt of required federal approvals. Since the OPA FRP is one of these approvals, PHMSA must require its submittal at a time that allows a full NEPA analysis....there is no practical reason why TransCanada cannot submit a FRP early enough to allow full NEPA review, and doing so would substantially improve the NEPA process.	LEG 18
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	Agricultural operations affected by the construction will be permanently damaged, with the most drastic effects seen on irrigation systems and cattle grazing systems. There is no state requirement that TransCanada compensate farmers and ranchers for economic damages, and easements with landowners contain no such safeguards against economic damages as a result of future problems with the pipeline.	LU 06
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	No federal, state, or local entities of any kind have studied the impacts upon landowners and localities through analysis of the proposed Easement Agreement TransCanada demands landowners sign. The Easement Agreement is the sole contract defining rights and responsibilities of TransCanada, its successors, and the landowners. Without detailed review of exactly what liabilities, risks, and costs TransCanada is placing upon the landowners a thoughtful determination of the full risks of this proposed project cannot be made.	LU 06
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	Appendices A-F of submission 672981	REF

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Jane Kleebe	April 23, 2013	Impacts on aquifers from a leak or spill would be virtually immitigable. Although TransCanada claims that these spills would be “localized,” no studies have been conducted on a major-sized or worst-case-scenario accident in the Ogallala aquifer. “Localized” is a relative term that means little to landowners, citizens and communities whose drinking water would be impacted greatly by even a pinhole-sized leak from a pipeline of this capacity.	RISK 02
Jane Kleebe	April 23, 2013	Worst-case scenario spill analysis on the Ogallala Aquifer, Platte and Niobrara rivers, Verdigre Watershed and families wells must be conducted. Utilizing Dr. Stansbury spill model as well as a new and unbiased review is requested. At a minimum, a spill in the amount of tarsands listed in TransCanada’s draft Emergency Response Plan should be studied which is 32,265 barrels. Only a study of roughly 1,000 barrels has been conducted to date and only on the Aquifer, not the water sources that feed into our major cities and individual families water supplies.	RISK 02
Jane Kleebe	April 23, 2013	TransCanada’s advertised, not actual, \$200 million in third-party liability insurance to cover cleanup costs is inadequate for a major spill. Cleanup of major spills, such as the one in the Kalamazoo watershed in Michigan, can cost almost a billion dollars and still be inadequate. We have no proof this \$200 million insurance policy is in place and in fact TransCanada told some in our state they are no longer providing that because they are now “avoiding the Sandhills.”	RISK 03
Jane Kleebe	April 23, 2013	Nebraskans demand hard evidence of TransCanada’s actual capacity to protect theirfamilies, homes, and communities from a KXL rupture. Rather than provide such evidence, the Administration relies on dry statistics about the frequency of spills, TransCanada’s unsubstantiated claims about its spill response capability, and vague recommendations for improved agency oversight, all buried in a tidal wave of generic oil spill information that that says nothing about TransCanada’s actual plans or capacity.	RISK 05
Jane Kleebe	April 23, 2013	The DSEIS does not include or analyze TransCanada’s federally required KXL oil spill response plan, and it also does not provide complete lists of on-the-ground spill response equipment and personnel along the KXL route. This failure means that the DSEIS provides no assurance that TransCanada can respond quickly and thoroughly to a worst-case rupture of its pipeline. It also means that the DSEIS cannot and has not considered alternative ways to improve TransCanada’s planning or made any meaningful recommendations for improvements. Finally, this failure means that the DSEIS fails to provide information on which meaningful public spill response comments can be based. As such, the DSEIS fails to comply with NEPA, and it also fails the people of Nebraska.	RISK 05

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Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	The Spill Response Information Provided in the DSEIS Is Not Sufficient Under NEPA..... the DSEIS provides no estimate of the worst case discharge amount, the approximate locations of discharges, the amount of equipment and personnel required for such response, the potential geographic spread of a spill comprised of this amount of oil, or any projectspecific scenario development. The DSEIS’s discussion of geographic scope is entirely academic and includes no quantified estimate for how far and how fast an oil spill might spread in a worst case discharge scenario.	RISK 05
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	Given that the DSEIS admits that nothing in the App. I ERP is project-specific to KXL, all of the DSEIS’s assertions that TransCanada is prepared to respond to an oil spill simply have no meaningful evidentiary basis within the DSEIS.	RISK 05, LEG 20
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	Recent spills, such as the rupture of Exxon Mobil’s Pegasus Pipeline on March 29, 2013...demonstrate that the industry is poorly prepared to respond rapidly to pipeline spills, and that part of the reason for this failure is the utter ineffectiveness of PHMSA FRP regulations and oversight. These spills also provide real-world experience against which to compare TransCanada’s existing Keystone System FRP.	RISK 08
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	TransCanada has never released an Emergency Response plan, including the MSDS for pipeline contents, to local first responders or landowners for the Keystone 1 route in Nebraska. Vital information about the contents of the pipeline has been withheld from first responders. In the event of a spill, emergency personnel and health care providers would not have the knowledge necessary to do their jobs.	RISK 12, RISK 05
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	The DSEIS fails to consider critical spill response issues: No analysis of site-specific spill response considerations; No analysis of worst case discharge methodology, especially relative to remote spill detection management failures; No analysis of dilbit spill response capability; No analysis of spill response plans in sparsely populated areas and during all seasons; No analysis of compliance with the National Contingency Plan or Area Contingency Plans...	RISK 21, RISK 05, RISK 22
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	Pipeline safety must be a focus of more studies in this review. Without adequate studies on safety and knowing TransCanada had not provided even the first responders along Keystone 1 in Nebraska adequate training or response equipment. We have major concerns around safety.	RISK 25, RISK 05
Jane Kleeb	April 23, 2013	The economic benefits advertised by TransCanada do not match independent research and analysis, nor do TransCanada’s advertised employment figures match the actual numbers submitted by TransCanada to the State Department. This project will only create 35 permanent jobs nationally, but will affect the livelihood of hundreds of family farms and ranches in Nebraska alone.	SO 02

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Jane Kleebe	April 23, 2013	Economic impact analysis on family farms and ranches must be conducted. We know some mortgage companies are now saying they will not loan money to operations that have unconventional energy projects on the land. While the State Department and the Nebraska DEQ studies show the economic benefits of the pipeline, they do not give a detailed economic risk study on property and local communities after a spill.	SO 12, RISK 09, SO 18
Jane Kleebe	April 23, 2013	Annual local property taxes will be at their highest value for the first full year of valuation only. After that, those tax revenues will depreciate over a seven-year period, leaving the pipeline untaxed and generating no revenue for the remainder of the useful life of the pipeline, which will be over 50 years according to TransCanada. The pipeline is also left in the ground and only to be removed at the landowners' expense.	SO 14
Jane Kleebe	April 23, 2013	TransCanada would have no financial responsibility beyond an inadequate insurance policy in the event of a major spill or leak associated with the Keystone Export pipeline. Because diluted bitumen is not classified as oil, TransCanada does not pay into the Oil Spill Liability Trust fund, which is used to cover cleanup costs. TransCanada will be using American taxpayers to subsidize their cleanup costs.	SO 15, RISK 03
Jane Kleebe	April 23, 2013	The proposed Nebraska Reroute does not avoid the Sandhills and still crosses the High Plains Aquifer, including the Ogallala Group. The current TransCanadaand NDEQ-defined Sandhills are an inaccurate portrayal of soil and groundwater conditions along the proposed route (See Appendices A-E).	WRG 01
Jane Kleebe	April 23, 2013	The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) used a map that shrunk the Sandhills to give political cover to TransCanada's risky route. Even TransCanada's own maps submitted to the US State Department show the real region of the Sandhills and the pipeline "re-route" still crosses between 70-94 miles of this fragile soil and still crosses just as many miles of the Aquifer.	WRG 06, LEG 16
Jane Larsen	April 10, 2013	AND POSSIBLY CONTAMINATE WATER SUPPLIES AND SOIL.	ACK
Jane Larsen	April 10, 2013	AND POSSIBLY CONTAMINATE WATER SUPPLIES AND SOIL.	RISK 07
Jane Maisel	April 22, 2013	Stopping the excavation and purchase of tar sands will be a powerful gesture that will put the energy industry on notice that it is time to find healthy alternatives to fossil fuels.	CLIM 18, ALT 01
Jane Meadows	April 21, 2013	We can make so many other choices for energy that will not bring destruction to our planet, environment, clean water.	ALT 01
Jane Millard	April 15, 2013	Job creation should come from rebuilding our infrastructure, not through a pipeline.	SO 05
Jane Morris	April 13, 2013	I count on President Obama and his administration to protect our environment and focus on "clean energy" only. The money, time and energy spent on risky projects such as this pipeline could instead be invested in "safe energy" alternatives, thus sustaining the habitat for our future survival.	PN 02

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Jane Oslin	March 30, 2013	Your decision will send a message to the world that the US takes climate change seriously -- or that the action of the most powerful country in the world do not match our words. Please do not allow oil company contractors to determine what is in our national interest.	PN 05
Jane Pipkin	April 17, 2013	Can't you and the democrats work together and do more for alternative energy? That is what the people want.	PN 02
Jane Prettyman	April 22, 2013	This massive injection of CO2 will be a global menace causing increased glacial melting, sea level rise, worsening weather changes, with more frequent and more intense storms and tornadoes, droughts, floods, wild fires, species die-offs eventually including the human one. You know the litany but resist being bored by hearing it again. You must act to stop it. A global climate disaster is in the making and the burning of tar sands oil (in fact all forms of carbon) directly threatens to help accelerate this disaster. Tar sands production in particular causes three times the global warming CO2 pollution and adverse impacts on climate of regular oil. Only a relatively few boom-bust short-term jobs will result from KXL.	CLIM 12
Jane Reinkordt	April 22, 2013	Our greatest resource is our groundwater, and it is absolutely foolish to take any unneeded risk to it. The revised route still crosses the Ogalalla Aquifer. The recent Arkansas spill shows us this risk all too clearly. When folks argue that that pipeline is old, remember that this one will also be that old in our childrens lifetime.	RISK 07
Jane Rowe	March 11, 2013	And now we read a clearly skewed report, influenced by a fossil fuel profiteer, that may impact the promises you have made to us.	PRO 01
Jane Sayre	March 21, 2013	I demand climate leadership from this administration, and that has to begin with the rejection of Keystone XL.	ACK
Jane Sayre	March 21, 2013	There will be a leak/spill. No question about it. There does not exist ANY technology to clean up a Tar Sands Oil spill,(...)	ACK
Jane Snyder	April 4, 2013	We need to be actively looking at more earth-friendly renewable energy sources instead of maintaining our dependence on fossil fuels.	ALT 01
Jane Twitmyer	March 28, 2013	Researchers tracking pollution clouds from a site high on an Oregon mountaintop have concluded; a regular number of air pollution violations in U.S. cities are directly attributed to pollution in China....It is also a dumb idea to invest \$7billion in the Keystone pipeline, risking spills from leakage, to ensure that China's oil pollution can blowback and cause bad air days in the US.	CLIM 14
Jane Wilson	April 22, 2013	And I implore you to extend the comment period (and the decision) so that our state can get laws in place to protect us because we have none where oil pipelines are concerned.	PRO 04
Jane Wilson	April 22, 2013	The pipe WILL leak and no one knows where or how it will happen.	RISK 06

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Janell Oelsigle	April 22, 2013	Our water is too precious a resource. After the drought we experienced last year it is becoming even more important that we safeguard it.	WRG 03
Janet	April 12, 2013	This dirty, dangerous pipeline remains one of the largest threats to our climate. If it is completed, it will enable the oil industry to exploit the Alberta tar sands, which contain enough carbon to radically alter our climate. The pipeline would also threaten Midwestern communities' fragile aquifers and increase air pollution from refineries on the Gulf Coast.	CU 10, CLIM 14, WRG 01
Janet Anderson	March 18, 2013	[DEIS] fails to meaningfully assess the immense climate and environmental impacts of this dirty energy project .	CLIM 12
Janet Burr	March 11, 2013	Instead, why not promote business to allow more workers to telecommute and reduce the requirement to travel long distances to and from work? Not only will it improve the air, reduce gas consumption, but it will improve the average workers family life. It will keep parents closer to monitor their children and neighbors more time to socialize. Today's technology with video and online collaboration should drive work-from-home as the norm, instead of making many workers sit in traffic congestion for hours each day. It will save the middle class alot of money and time and should become the NORM in today's world.	ALT 02
Janet Carkeek	April 22, 2013	The oil is not even for us.	PN 07
Janet Carlson	April 7, 2013	Note their choice of putting the pipeline right over the Ogallala Aquifer and their petition to use single-ply pipe walls instead of the safer option.	WRG 01
Janet Craven	April 22, 2013	We must protect our precious groundwater and ecosystems all across America, but especially in Nebraska where water is rare and essential to all life	ACK
Janet Craven	April 22, 2013	We need to focus on clean energy--wind and sun--both of which are abundant in the western and midwestern U.S.	PN 02
Janet D. Larreau	April 22, 2013	The government cannot guarantee that our water will not be contaminated in the future. If TransCanada is allowed access it will be another U.S. environmental tragedy just waiting to happen. CHANGE THE ROUTE AND PROTECT THE OGALLALA AQUIFER FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS!	WRG 04
Janet Dunlap	April 9, 2013	Investing in renewable energy would create jobs without putting human health and safety at risk	SO 05
Janet Dunlap	April 20, 2013	This is a terrible method of trying to provide fuel for the United States. It really only benefits the oil industry executives and stock market players.	PN 07
Janet Evans	March 6, 2013	Huge amounts of CO2 are already being put into the atmosphere as a result of this project.	CLIM 12
Janet Evans	March 6, 2013	The pipeline will send oil to Texas for export, not for US use	PN 07

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Janet Feiring	March 9, 2013	Yesterday the Premier of British Columbia brought forth a plan (\$25 Billion) for a refinery in BC to process tar sands oil. This could impact the costs of the Keystone pipeline and change the dynamic. We don't need it.	ALT 09
Janet Fox	April 22, 2013	Corporate profits and the promise of a few jobs are not worth the threat the pipeline poses to our water and environment.	PN 02
Janet Gerwin	April 3, 2013	I understand the Arkansas spill is composed of the same tarry oil as the Keystone pipeline would carry. The Attorney General of Arkansas said this evening that his government doesn't even know how they can clean up this terrible mess. This is a tremendous warning for us.	RISK 08
Janet Gilmore	March 10, 2013	Dear President Obama, I urge you to stand behind your convictions to keep the air clean, we have come so far, but have so far to go, we may not be able to stop the consequences man has already created up to this time, but we can fight to minimize them. I see people all over going back to simple basics, getting chemicals out of their houses by using old recipes for natural ones. Cutting back on energy as much as possible, buying cleaner cars, there is a trend to a better, healthier, more natural life style growing. I see it everyday on Pinterest. I have been a leader for the Environment for five years now and learn and fight more each year to protect this earth for my grandchildren and great grandchildren. We can live without dirty energy, but we cannot live without each other. Please follow your conscience and the wish of the American people, keep our land and our lives clean and healthy.	ACK
Janet Hicks	April 22, 2013	We do not need to keep fostering our fossil fuel addiction, but rather find solutions with a balance of human, animal and plants needs	PN 02
Janet Hill	April 9, 2013	AS YOU KNOW, TAR SANDS OIL IS NOT AS VISCOSE, SO IT IS MIXED WITH CHEMICALS TO ENABLE IT TO FLOW IN THE PIPES. THAT MIXTURE IS DEADLY TO ALL THAT IT COMES IN CONTACT WITH.	RISK 30
Janet Jensen	April 22, 2013	How can a second pipeline across the Ogallala aquifer even be considered when we have already seen the recipe for disaster produced by the several oil line leaks that have recently occurred. The risk is too great--even a small leak could contaminate the aquifer which is so vital to the midwest states that it serves.	RISK 07
Janet King	April 9, 2013	FISH WITH TUMORS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN LAKES NEAR THE ALBERTA TAR SANDS MINE.	CU 01
Janet Kleeb	April 22, 2013	And they want to place a pumping station within 1500 feet of my house!! Keystone told me that if they have a leak they will know about it within 3 hours! With 1800 pounds of pressure - my family will be dead by then.	RISK 06
Janet Lane	March 9, 2013	It is not in our interest to continue to invest in oil extraction when the future needs to be based on renewable energy. The US should show leadership in switching away from fossil fuels.	ALT 01

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Janet Lane	March 9, 2013	This [tar sands extraction] is an inefficient way to obtain energy and will accelerate carbon emissions which are already dangerously high.	CLIM 07
Janet Lane	March 9, 2013	Tarsands oil extraction is an energy intensive, water intensive process.	CU 07, CLIM 07
Janet Lane	March 9, 2013	The recent State Department environmental review of the XL Pipeline was flawed, and showed an alarming lack of impartiality- instead relying on private subcontractors directly connected with the oil industry to conduct the review.	PRO 01
Janet Lane	March 9, 2013	Your report which found that the pipeline was "not likely result in significant adverse environmental effects," ignores the history of recent spills. Tar sands pipelines have a history of many more spills than light crude pipelines. In fact the first Keystone pipeline had 12 spills in the first 12 months of operation.	RISK 14
		And tar sands spills are extraordinarily difficult to clean up. We are still recovering from the spill on the Kalamazoo River in 2010 with total cleanup costs of over 3/4 of a billion dollars.	
Janet Marx	March 31, 2013	Producing synthetic crude oil from tar sands generates three times the global warming pollution of conventional crude production. The refining process produces significant volumes of petroleum coke (petcoke), a high-carbon refining byproduct that is increasingly being used as a cheaper, more carbon-intensive substitute to coal. Keystone XL will produce enough petcoke to fuel 5 U.S. coal plants. These carbon emissions from this petcoke have not been previously factored into a climate analysis of the pipeline and will raise total emissions of the pipeline by 13 percent.	CLIM 08
Janet Marx	March 31, 2013	According to an EPA letter dated July 16, 2010, addressed to Mr. Jose Fernandez and Ms. Kerri-Ann Jones at the US Department of State the EPA estimated that Keystone XL would increase annual carbon emissions by up to 27.6 MMt CO2e annually - the equivalent of seven coal-fired power plants operating continuously.	CLIM 11
Janet Marx	March 31, 2013	The SEIS fails to address the larger issue of supporting the Canadian tar sands extraction which significantly impacts global warming and increases the use of diminishing resources.	CLIM 14, CLIM 07
Janet Marx	March 31, 2013	The SEIS fails to assess the impact of project on Low-income and minority communities. Keystone XL will deliver 830,000 barrels a day of tar sands oil to refineries situated in communities already suffering from the cumulative impacts of multiple sources of pollution, exacerbating an already dire situation. This is an issue the EPA has consistently highlighted in their comments to the State Department, and yet these impacts remain inadequately addressed in the new SEIS.	EJ 02

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Janet Marx	March 31, 2013	The 45 day comment period is inadequate. This is a short comment period given the numerous, complex issues. The comment period should be extended to 120 days to allow for adequate time for public comment and technical analysis of the document.	PRO 04
Janet Miller	March 19, 2013	Finally, thank you for the commitment in the past to funding alternative cleaner energy technologies.	ACK
Janet Miller	April 15, 2013	Keystone XL is the wrong direction for energy security. Let the US focus on natural energy sources. Put the government focus on demanding building codes to move toward carbon neutral buildings and carbon neutral transportation systems.	PN 03, ALT 01
Janet Miller	April 18, 2013	The scientific evidence is conclusive that carbon dioxide emissions and other greenhouse gases are heating the atmosphere, acidifying our oceans, and ultimately creating a set of global conditions that are destroying diverse ecosystems throughout the world—the ecosystems that sustain all forms of complex life on this planet.	CLIM 14
Janet Miller	April 18, 2013	We know that it will make more oil available for consumption around the world which will continue to escalate our path toward environmental collapse.	CLIM 14
Janet Miller	April 18, 2013	The Keystone Pipeline ...will make more oil available for consumption around the world which will continue to escalate our path toward environmental collapse. We know that tar sands oil will be transported over environmentally unique and vulnerable areas.	RISK 07
Janet Miller	April 18, 2013	We know this type of oil has a much higher risk of spillage than even other types of oil extraction and transport. We know that tar sand oil cannot be cleaned up with the same technology that we have used to clean other types of oil spills.	RISK 08
Janet Miller	April 18, 2013	We know that tar sand oil cannot be cleaned up with the same technology that we have used to clean other types of oil spills.	RISK 08
Janet Muir	March 17, 2013	The State Department's pipeline assessment relied on information from the oil and gas industry itself, not on impartial scientific evidence.	PRO 01
Janet Papenfuss	April 22, 2013	<a href="http://www.pulitzer.org/files/2013/national-reporting/1-1pdf.pdf">http://www.pulitzer.org/files/2013/national-reporting/1-1pdf.pdf</a>	REF
Janet Papenfuss	April 22, 2013	<a href="http://www.pulitzer.org/files/2013/national-reporting/2pdf.pdf">http://www.pulitzer.org/files/2013/national-reporting/2pdf.pdf</a>	REF
Janet Papenfuss	April 22, 2013	<a href="http://www.pulitzer.org/files/2013/national-reporting/3pdf.pdf">http://www.pulitzer.org/files/2013/national-reporting/3pdf.pdf</a>	REF
Janet Poley	April 22, 2013	I have worked closely with the Ponca and other American Indian tribes here in Nebraska and nationally. Shame on those who with this pipeline would further damage sacred burial grounds.	ACK
Janet Price	April 17, 2013	It is NOT a job creator. All the tar sands will be sold on the open market.	PN 07

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Janet Rahmani	March 31, 2013	While some Canadians may be put out with us should we turn it down, many other Canadians will thank us. They don't want to allow a pipeline across their wilderness areas out to their West coast any more than we want the Keystone.	ACK
Janet Rahmani	March 31, 2013	We need to invest our time, effort and money in developing alternate green sources of energy.	ALT 01
Janet Rahmani	March 31, 2013	While its true that the Keystone Pipeline brings us petroleum from a friendly country, the process of extraction of this oil is environmentally so costly and releases the very greenhouse gases we are trying to curb, all while using huge amounts of water.	CLIM 14
Janet Rayor	April 2, 2013	The pipeline appropriates too much water as well. It cuts forest (the size of England) that counters oil carbon output. We must have water, land, air, temperatures that support life.	CU 07
Janet Rayor	April 2, 2013	The Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, written by contractors hired by TransCanada, ignored the pipeline's significant risk for toxic spills and ignored its catastrophic impacts on our climate.	PRO 01
Janet Rohrbacher	March 17, 2013	When I think of the people working and playing outside I know their lungs must be full of this black soot. If you don't believe me - I would be happy to send you a sample of paper towel from my washing the top of the glass top table. You will be shocked at how black the paper is after just being cleaned one month before. Children are getting their lungs filled with this black soot so early in their life. PLEASE STOP THE KEYSTONE XL. THANK YOU.	CU 04
JANET ROWLING	April 22, 2013	1. jobs will be added only during the 2 yr construction period and 2. after that jobs from the pipeline will be limited to 30 or less.	PN 01
JANET ROWLING	April 22, 2013	Information provided by KXL proponents understates risks: 1. estimates of leakage incidents and 2. toxicity to water from benzene contamination.	RISK 12
JANET ROWLING	April 22, 2013	Benzene contamination is a significant carcinogenic risk to the general public	RISK 30
Janet Smarr	April 3, 2013	The oil is intended for shipment abroad. A few will pocket the profits; the heartland of America will pay the price.	PN 07
Janet Snyder	April 14, 2013	The tar sands oil spill in Arkansas has once again highlighted the FACT that as of now no one knows how to effectively and efficiently CLEAN UP these spills. This oil sinks, skimmers don't work and neither do paper towels	RISK 08

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Janet Taub	March 10, 2013	We desperately need to repair and update our infrastructure including our electronic infrastructure. Infrastructure is where the jobs should be!!! Supporting the Keystone pipeline is 180 degrees counter to working for a clean sustainable environment by bringing even dirtier oil into the mix - clean up is almost impossible and there will be spills and problems...Why are you letting vested interest deep pocket companies keep the country in the past, protecting there immediate interests. Move us into the future. DO NOT approve that filthy pipeline!	PRO 01, CLIM 14, SO 05
Janet Teeple	April 17, 2013	We don't even have the technology to clean this type of oil.	RISK 08
Janet Terra	April 1, 2013	We see too many environmental disasters to believe that the oil companies can make safe or are willing to maintain safe operation and transportation of oil from any resource, be it deep sea drilling or tar sands extraction.	RISK 14
Janet Torgerson	April 13, 2013	And after the recent tar sands spill in Arkansas along with hundreds of other incidents over the last few years, it's clear this pipeline will never be safe.	RISK 14
Janet Wise	April 22, 2013	Since tar sands oil creates even more global warming pollution than traditional oil production, it would worsen the climate crisis -- without lowering gas prices or increasing U.S. energy security.	CLIM 05
Janet Wise	April 22, 2013	Beyond the effects on our climate, this dangerous pipeline would also put the water supply of millions of Americans at risk.	WRG 01
Janice Aovoy	March 17, 2013	The pipeline will cause climate change,affecting the weather, human health, and air and water quality.	CLIM 12
Janice Axford-brooks	April 11, 2013	If Canada wants to export its toxic, oil that is so environmentally unsound, let them put the pipeline to the West Coast of Canada and ship it from there. Or better yet, let them pipe it thousands of miles across Canada to an East Coast Canadian Port, putting their own country at jeopardy of a major environmental catastrophe.	ALT 05
Janice Daffern	March 20, 2013	The numbers your agency provided for greenhouse gas impacts are drastically lower than any other report that has been released, casting serious doubt on your department's assessment.	CLIM 11
Janice Glime	April 2, 2013	With the size needed for the XL pipeline, the potential damage is enormous. Canada won't be paying for the repairs or suffering from unusable water and dead wildlife. We will.	RISK 03
Janice Glime	April 2, 2013	Oil Spills ae costly to the environment and to those daring to clean up the damages. Because the tar sands oil is more corrosive than other types, these spills are more likely to occur.	RISK 11
Janice Greenfield	April 9, 2013	Please provide us with a new evaluation that acknowledges that Keystone XL will be a major driver of even more global warming pollution!	CLIM 14
Janice Hallman	April 11, 2013	This oil will only vastly increase our carbon pollution and make us clean up these spills over and over, year after year	PN 05

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Janice Hallman	April 11, 2013	This makes no sense when more jobs will be permanently created by developing and maintaining clean sustainable energy sources like wind, solar, and others.	SO 05
Janice Hoffman	April 13, 2013	The longer we put off fully supporting and exploring clean energy like solar, wind, fuel from algae, etc., the more damage is done to the planet.	PN 02
Janice Hoffman	April 13, 2013	Yes, it will provide jobs for now but at the cost of our future environment and water sources that can't afford to be polluted any more.	PN 05
Janice Murphy	April 19, 2013	The latest Environmental Impact Statement regarding the Keystone XL Pipeline was both inaccurate and incomplete -- it ignores risk for toxic spills, catastrophic impacts on our climate, and the clear consensus among financial analysts that Keystone XL would be a tipping point for further tar sands development.	ACK
Janice Myers	March 12, 2013	The State actually used one of TransCanada's own contractors to help them write the report!	PRO 01
Janice Wagner	April 17, 2013	Our country will never move to green energy if we keep investing in and supporting this dirty energy that risks so much. Start a concerted policy towards renewable energy!!! If there is any chance that tar sands production stalls/slows because there is not an optimal route to move it, then we should take it. There is a good chance Canadians will also block moving this dirty oil towards the pacific.	PN 02
Janie	March 15, 2013	Water is a vital concern.	ACK
Janie	March 15, 2013	Pumping vast amounts of chemicals into the earth will cause harm and as usual it will not be the oil companies, but we American taxpayers who will have to pay for the resulting environmental disaster.	RISK 03
Janie McIntyre	April 17, 2013	This country has a history of plunging headlong into irreversible disasters through allowing dangerous practices to proliferate without first requiring proof that accidents like those in Arkansas can be prevented, and effectively cleaned up when they occur (think also of Exxon Valdez and Horizon disasters, to name just 2 of the more highly publicized ones). It is irresponsible and unrealistic to allow this proliferation without proof, in advance, that effective clean-up technology exist already for the specific environmental disasters that inevitably will occur.	RISK 14
Janine Copple	April 22, 2013	Aside from the huge carbon footprint and questionable net energy gain after all is said and done completely aside from the horrendous destruction of boreal forest etc to put it through an area as fragile as the sandhills is so ill thought-out as to make it apparent that there must be another agenda here and its not whats best for Americans certainly its not whats best for Nebraskans.	PN 05

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Janis Fensch	April 4, 2013	To date there has been NOTHING OF SIGNIFICANCE done in reviewing the potential damage this project could cause (we are currently already seeing it in the present pipeline leaks and they have hardly started the major project on the northern end) nor the ability of the oil companies to deal with leaks when they occur.	RISK 07
Janis Holdeman	March 10, 2013	As a current resident of Texas, I personally do not want to deal with the potential effects of this pipeline. The pollution levels around and inside of Houston are already some of the worst in the nation. The former U.S. Oil Recovery facility site has already been added to the National Priorities List (reserved for SPA Superfund sites of the highest concern.) And it's owner is nowhere to be found.	CU 04
Janus Woods	March 10, 2013	This administration's "all of the above" energy policy has to change. We cannot continue supporting oil! Wretching it from the Arctic Ocean, the Canadian tar sands, or other extreme "new sources" and then transporting it across our entire country north to south is ASKING for another Gulf-type disaster. We KNOW how pipelines break and spill oil from the Alaskan pipeline problems. Do we want that kind of mess to clean up from our farmlands? Our pastures? Our towns? NO!!!!  Let's take the short-term hit to our economy and instead invest in our future by cutting our ties with oil NOW and focusing on wind and solar power. Let's put our money into building a better electricity distribution grid. Let's plan for a clean future, not limp along with one clean leg and the rest of our body covered in OIL.	PN 02
Jared Babula	March 11, 2013	Any environmental assessment must include the CO2 emissions in extracting and processing the bitumen. In addition the assessment must address the effects of tar sands being designated as a high carbon fuel by the California Air Resources Board and therefore requiring greater number of carbon allowances if sold tar sand based oil is sold in the state.	CLIM 07
Jared Babula	March 11, 2013	Finally the assessment must discuss the high likelihood that the tar sand's high cost and low energy return on energy invested will result in production never reaching any level beyond 2 million bpd, if that, therefore putting into question the need for a pipeline or the chances the pipeline will ever actually be built. Economics and the environment are against the tar sands.	PN 12
Jared Drenth	April 22, 2013	We have a certified organic ranch. When the pipeline leaks (because ALL pipelines eventually leak), we would lose our organic certification on our ranch. Our certifiers have already notified us that we would lose our organic certificate when the pipeline leaks.	SO 12, RISK 24

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Jared Jensen	April 22, 2013	As a former well driller, I know how quickly oil travels through the sandy soils of Nebraska. I saw groundwater ruined for a square mile by a leaky deisel fuel tank. I shudder to think what will happen when keystone XL springs even a small leak. At least deisel fuel floats. Tar sands will sink into the ground with no way to clean it up except to strip mine the area. Eventually the pipeline will leak. Maybe not on the first day of operation or the first year or the first decade but it will leak. When it does, families will lose farms they have worked for generations.	RISK 24, RISK 08, WRG 01
Jason C.	April 22, 2013	There are better smart energy policy ways to create jobs and keep the environment safe than the Keystone XL Pipeline	ALT 01
Jason G. Campbell	April 17, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline is dangerous, dirty, and destructive -- and the latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete. It ignores ... the clear consensus among financial analysts and oil executives who agree Keystone XL will make the difference in tar sands development.	ACK
Jason G. Campbell	April 17, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline is dangerous, dirty, and destructive -- and the latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete. It ... ignores its catastrophic impacts on our climate, ...	CLIM 12
Jason G. Campbell	April 17, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline is dangerous, dirty, and destructive -- and the latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete. It ignores the pipeline's significant risk for toxic spills,...	RISK 07
Jason Glatz	April 21, 2013	As a society, we need to move to clean, renewable energy rather than clinging to ever dirtier fossil fuels.	PN 02
Jason H	April 22, 2013	I would also like to express my deep dismay with the conclusions of section 4.12 on releases. Given Keystone's poor record with spills (the Kalamazoo river being the most horrible recent example), I have no idea how the State Dept can conclude that spills would be extremely rare or unlikely, and in any case likely be small. This seems not only unwarranted, but extremely cavalier, given the enormous potential impact of any spills on the many endangered species along the route, notably birds, fish, aquatic mammals and reptiles.	RISK 07

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Jason H	April 22, 2013	<p>Another example of inadequate analysis is seen in the section in 4.8.3.1 considering the black footed ferret (<i>Mustela nigripes</i>; endangered under the ESA). Although it is clearly admitted in section 3.8 that ferret habitat has declined 90% from historical levels, and that ferrets are entirely dependent on large prairie dog towns for their survival, the dots again remain unconnected. In section 4.8.3.1, one black-tailed prairie dog (<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>) population is identified along the route, but its impact on ferrets is dismissed as follows:</p> <p>"One prairie dog town in Montana was identified near the proposed Project; however, this town was determined to be too small to support black-footed ferrets and would not be impacted by construction."</p> <p>How exactly is the ferret going to recover from its endangered status unless small prairie dog towns are allowed to grow in size so that they can support new ferret populations? Isn't a population of prairie dogs that is "too small to support black-footed ferrets" at present of critical importance for ferret recovery efforts? And as such, shouldn't Keystone avoid impacting such populations at all costs?</p> <p>The fact that the black tailed prairie dogs are themselves mentioned in 3.8 as a BLM sensitive species, but completely ignored in their own right in section 4.8 is another shocking example where this draft EIS fails to connect the biological and environmental dots. And finally, the potential mountain plover impacts, too, are mentioned in relationship to prairie dogs (4.8.3.2), but the dots are not directly connected to ferrets and their shared habitat to make an appropriately habitat-wide assessment.</p>	TES 10
Jason H	April 22, 2013	<p>Other egregious examples occur as well. One notable case is the consideration of the Interior Least Tern (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>). When the Keystone surveys for <i>S. antillarum</i> occurrences along the route are admittedly totally inadequate for their main survey period in 2011 (the big flooding year; see 3.8.3.2), how can the State Dept then possibly conclude (in 4.8.3.1) that Keystone is unlikely to impact Tern populations and endangered status?</p> <p>I also am left wondering how much confidence one should place in a Keystone directed survey of an endangered species. Isn't the State Dept at all skeptical in the objectivity of such an analysis</p>	TES 12, TES 11

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Jason H	April 22, 2013	<p>What is primarily insufficient or missing from this EIS is a holistic consideration of the biological impacts. It is abundantly clear to biologists and environmental scientists that the motive for targeted species protections (such as the Endangered Species Act) is habitat preservation. The particular protected species are thus a proxy for habitat protections and the myriad known and unknown species in the region.</p> <p>In this context, the endangered species mitigation proposals are grossly inadequate as presented in section 4.8</p> <p>For example, let us consider the case of the singular species mentioned that is characterized as likely to be adversely impacted: the American burying beetle (<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>). Why is the species likely to be adversely impacted? Because a substantial portion of its critical habitat lies right along the proposed route. And why are the beetles currently endangered? A key reason is, as mentioned in section 4.8.3.1: "habitat loss, alteration, and degradation...Additionally, these types of habitat alterations have generally led to declines in ground nesting birds."</p> <p>Despite this clear admission of a food web and habitat-centered reason for the beetle declines, this report thus does nothing to connect the dots between the potential impacts of the project on beetles and the underlying habitat degradation. Mitigation strategies such as not turning on construction lights at night will probably marginally lessen the impacts on the beetles themselves, but will do nothing to address the much larger issue of ecological degradation associated with the project. In this sense, the section on beetles (as on every other species considered) can in the most generous terms only be considered greatly incomplete.</p>	TES 13
Jason Haney	April 22, 2013	<p>The immediate environmental danger posed by tar sands pipelines has been shown by the two recent bitumen spills in Michigan (2010) and in Arkansas (2013), neither of which have been successfully cleaned up. The Keystone pipeline would cross some of the most sensitive aquifers in the country, putting drinking water for millions at risk. The toxic solvents which make the tar flow pose so much danger to humans that areas near the two aforementioned spills had to be evacuated. Cleanup costs are not funded the way ordinary oil spills are, making us dependent in this case on a foreign corporation's kindness should any cleanup be needed. The technology for cleanup of tar sands oil specifically does not exist, and normal oil spill cleanup techniques are ineffective.</p>	RISK 08, PN 05, RISK 10
Jason Kamalie	March 11, 2013	<p>THE CESSATION OF THE PROCUREMENT AND USE OF ALL DIRTY ENERGIES AND FOSSIL FUELS IS LONG OVERDUE.</p>	ACK

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Jason Kamalie	April 16, 2013	THE CESSATION OF THE PROCUREMENT AND USE OF DIRTY ENERGIES AND FOSSIL FUELS IS LONG OVERDUE. AS IS THE TRANSITION FROM THESE DIRTY FUELS TO GREEN, CLEAN, RENEWABLE, AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND TECHNOLOGIES -- SOME OF WHICH ALREADY EXIST AND MIGHT BE SEQUESTERED.	PN 02
Jason Krivanek	April 22, 2013	The Ogallala Aquifer is the largest underground source of fresh water in North America, and is a vital source of irrigation providing the lifeblood of the economy of Nebraska.	WRG 01
Jason Mcguire	March 28, 2013	This is NOT for US energy independence, or even for US energy needs. It is to pollute US lands and water to ship dirty Canadian tar sands oil overseas!	PN 07
Jason Mcguire	April 20, 2013	It does nothing for America, a lot for super rich oil companies and Canada, and threatens the habitat and water all life in this country depends upon.	PN 05
Jason Miller	April 16, 2013	The KXL holds more economic risks than profits.The job creation claims being made by pipeline supporters and some media outlets are wildly exaggerated. While Rush Limbaugh says the KXL will create up to a million jobs, an independent study done by Cornell estimates the number to be closer to 2,000 temporary jobs, and that the KXL could kill more jobs than it actually creates. The most recent State Department EIS estimates that the KXL will only create 35 jobs.	SO 05
Jason Miller	April 22, 2013	If were going to raise fuel efficiency standards to cut CO2, work to force high pollution factories to curb emissions, and phase out the use of coal, we should not encourage further development of a fuel that will just counteract the measures we are already taking. It doesnt make any sense. We should be finding real solutions, not making those solutions obsolete by <u>giving the green light to more of the same.</u>	PN 03
Jason Miller	April 22, 2013	Sure, our refineries get work, but the American people are not going to be using the finished product. There will be maybe 200 permanent jobs once it's built. This is an EXPORT pipeline that studies have shown will actually increase the price of gas for drivers in my state of Nebraska and throughout the Midwest. We should not be helping to encourage the development of dirty fuel by other countries. We should not put our land and water resources on the line for <u>the profits of this or any corporation.</u>	PN 04
Jason Miller	April 22, 2013	This draft SEIS report is laughable, using the wrong assumption and therefore the wrong science. I also question its credibility. Is there really only one single Ph.D. qualified scientist in the entire list of preparers? In fact, some of them seem to be students and many seem to have qualifications and experience that are not sufficient to equip them to research these matters. There is no one better qualified to cover this critical aspect of the environmental impact of the KXL project?	PRO 01

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Jason Miller	April 22, 2013	As a Nebraska resident, I am also concerned about the following unaddressed issues that this report seems to disregard: -The route still crosses the Sandhills and sandy soil that is corrosive to pipe. -The route still crosses the Ogallala Aquifer, Niobrara river, Platte river and over 200 bodies of water in Nebraska as well as countless private family wells. My family also uses these bodies of water for recreation and fishing. Continued use for any reason will be at stake if the pipeline is built and operational. -No one, not one government entity at the state or federal level, has looked at the contract (i.e. Land Easement) between landowners and TransCanada and assessed the social and economic impacts and risks. -We do not have a single study conducted by our government on what a worst case scenario spill, of at least 150,000 barrels would look like on the Aquifer or our rivers or on private land. We only have studies from TransCanada and their contractors or one computer model from the DEQ that only looked at a 47,000 gallon spill in the Aquifer. -Comparing a tarsands and chemical diluent spill in Nebraska's Ogallala Aquifer to a light-crude oil spill in a different Aquifer in Minnesota is not a valid scientific analysis.	RISK 05, RISK 02, RISK 07, RISK 09, RISK 17, RISK 22, WRG 06, WRS 02
Jason Miller	April 22, 2013	Many of those leaks are major and pose immense dangers to the public. According to Dr. Stansbury, UNL Professor of Environmental and Water Resources Engineering conducted a study showing that the KXL would result in 91 major spills over the 50 year life of the pipeline.	RISK 13
Jason Miller	April 22, 2013	-Risks to Sandhills cranes, Whopping cranes, bald eagles and other wildlife are not fully addressed. Concerns about the American Burying Beetle are highlighted.	TES 13
Jason Rittal	April 3, 2013	[Transcanada] has been responsive regarding questions related to environmental and property rights issues.	ACK
Jason Rittal	April 3, 2013	Short-term, the sheer number of TransCanada employees working to install the pipeline will constitute an increase in local business revenue. Long-term, establishing the pipeline will increase county revenues, which will allow counties to better support local school districts and needed infrastructure projects. More importantly, the on-ramp planned in Fallon County/Baker will be the only port through which domestic oil enters the pipeline. This will effectively increase productivity associated with Bakken shale oil extraction. It is this benefit to the natural resource industry that will provide one of the greatest economic boosts to our region.	PN 05
Jason Vardzel	April 11, 2013	I have high hopes that you'll continue that trend and reverse this clearly political, non-scientific review and replace it with one that is actually scientific and accurate	PRO 05
Jason Vardzel	April 11, 2013	Again, a man of your intelligence and world view must see how disastrous and expensive these cleanups will be and that they are not preventable given the industry's track record which you have available to you.	RISK 14

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Jason Waitkins	April 22, 2013	I see no reason why we are building a pipeline from Canada down to Texas. Whatever state the pipeline comes into, I see no reason why we can't make a brand new Refinery in that state.	ALT 08
Jasonburb	April 3, 2013	<p>I am writing to voice my opposition to the Keystone XL pipeline mainly because of the Hydraulic fracturing operations that it supports. I am concerned about the impact to environment, but I am more concerned about the health impact that Hydraulic fracturing has been having. ... Hydraulic fracturing in it's current practice is more evidence of the Oil/Gas industry acting irresponsible. The failure of the industry to follow/enforce well establish safety procedures for the workers at several Hydraulic fracturing sites<sup>1</sup> demonstrates a severe lack of integrity on part of the industry. Not to mention the open air nature of Hydraulic fracturing sites which expose the population around them to the same health hazards that the workers encounter. ... Recent technicalities in the law say that oil from hydraulic fracturing is not conventional oil and therefore exempt from many regulations governing the industry. I fear this will only encourages more irresponsibility. Until the industry can 'clean up its act' and behave like a responsible corporate citizen, I see no reason why the people of the United States of America should accept the burden of risk, the potential cost in damage to the environment, or the threat to our health. Please do not approve the Keystone XL pipeline until the industry improves its performance</p>	ACK
Jasonburb	April 3, 2013	<p>Unfortunately the history of Gas/Oil industry operations in the United States of America shows a clear lack of responsibility to the people of the United States. I believe that Appendix K in the report clearly supports this argument.</p> <p>"The dominant cause of a release for the mainline pipeline (linear) element is corrosion and outside force; Equipment failure is the primary cause for discrete equipment elements; and Incorrect operations represent a large proportion of reported incidents for tanks." (from APPENDIX K Historical Pipeline Incident Analysis)</p> <p>The root cause of most spills being Corroded facilities, equipment failure, and Incorrect operations reflects poorly upon the operating practices of the industry. They may have well documented standards that in theory, if practiced, would maintain a (forgive the pun) well oiled system of model efficiency where on the rare occasion that if a spill does happen, it is handled in such a way as to be a mere inconvenience, rather than a threat, to the environment. The Keystone XL pipeline plan seems to speak of such a system. I fear the good intentions in the plan will fall by the wayside if the Oil/Gas industry is allowed to continue it's irresponsible practices.</p>	RISK 14

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Javier Pacheco	April 3, 2013	The Obama administration must be consistent in supporting clean energies across the board.	ALT 01
Jay Dearien	April 4, 2013	We have to give clean energy a leg up, and we have to allow the economic system to push consumers to conserve, and manufacturers to react to the demand for better, more efficient products.	ALT 01
Jay Dearien	April 13, 2013	we need to acknowledge that oil pipelines pose a risk to everybody in terms of health	ACK
Jay Dearien	April 13, 2013	serious negative potential economic consequences to real estate and business,	SO 13
Jay Harney	April 15, 2013	Building the pipeline in the U.S. will benefit neither our job market, nor our energy security. The vast majority of the construction jobs for this pipeline would be temporary and any economic benefit of such jobs must be offset by the negative impact of future environmental and property damage caused by the Keystone XL.	PN 05
Jay Harney	April 15, 2013	As for energy security, much, if not most, of the oil proposed to be transported will end up in the East Asian and European markets. In addition, the U.S. is barred from buying oil that has a higher carbon footprint than "traditional oil" (per section 526 of the Energy Independence and National Security Act).	PN 07
Jay Harney	April 15, 2013	As we have just witnessed in Mayflower, Arkansas, pipelines leak and cause irrevocable, permanent damage to private and public property. Historically oil companies have to be forced to clean up their messes, and the oil proposed to be transported is particularly difficult to clean up.	RISK 07
Jay Jones	March 10, 2013	You KNOW [Keystone XL is] all being done simply to satisfy the pockets of the already extremely wealthy few. And you KNOW it isn't even going to be for America's advantage - again, it's simply so Big Oil can shuttle a lot of sloppy dangerous oil sands down to the Gulf so it can be sold overseas. We Americans won't be using it and again, a few extremely wealthy people are the only beneficiaries.	PN 07
Jay Ruby	April 16, 2013	IT is far more responsible and intelligent and caring to invest in solar, wind and hydroelectric. We do not want to risk pipeline breaks, increase carbon emissions or destroy the environment through extraction industries.	PN 02
Jaylen Schmitt	April 9, 2013	I don't know if there are any more concrete reasons to ensure an environmental review is of the highest quality than the recent pipeline spill in Arkansas. The Arkansas spill coupled with the recent discovery by activists of holes in the Keystone XL pipeline are more than enough reason to be damn sure the expansion of the Keystone XL is safe and sound and backed up by a flawless environmental review and impact statement.	RISK 14
Jayna Sheats	March 7, 2013	[The Project] is not in the national interest because it is strongly in the national interest to encourage the adoption of renewable energy and discourage the use of petroleum based energy	ALT 01

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Jayna Sheats	March 7, 2013	Since the oil will be sold at world market prices, most of it will go to other countries, not the U.S.	PN 07
Jayna Sheats	March 7, 2013	The amount of economic benefit to the U.S. is miniscule (a few thousand jobs for two years; almost nothing after that).	SO 04
Jayne Chase	March 19, 2013	I humbly and most respectfully express my deepest hope and expectation that you will reject this pipeline: for the greater good of this nation; its people; and its future environment.	PN 09
Jc Honeycutt	March 14, 2013	We currently have the opportunity to invest in much safer, healthier technology in the form of wind, solar and biomass energy sources	ALT 01
Jean	March 6, 2013	I would like to know how and by whom this recent report was researched. I sincerely hope that the report will be studied carefully by those qualified to evaluate its content.	LEG 04
Jean & Jordan Jackson	March 6, 2013	The carbon emissions from the oil sands will prevent Canada from meeting its Copenhagen accord targets if all of the proposed projects proceed.	CLIM 20
Jean A. Blackwood	April 4, 2013	You must lead us towards a future of clean, safe renewable energy	ALT 01
Jean Andrews	March 14, 2013	The tar sands are a very "dirty" source of energy, adding to the already-critical global warming crisis.	CLIM 12
Jean Anne Panisko	April 17, 2013	I urge you to reject the proposal for the Keystone XL Pipeline because of its impact on the environment and climate change. The world is looking to us to be the leaders in fighting climate change and to preserve our environment for future generations.	CLIM 18
Jean Baird	April 2, 2013	I know good jobs are a priority for us all and the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline will probably provide some; however, the environmental Russian roulette that goes with Keystone project is just too high a price to pay.	PN 05

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Jean Blackwood	March 19, 2013	<p>What is worse however, is the actual failure of this DSEIS to address the key environmental question that has been posed by most opponents, and raised not only by citizens and scientists of the United States, but of the entire world - namely, what effect will the continued and expanded burning of the tar sands crude oil have on climate change? President Obama has correctly identified climate change as the key threat to the environment and human survival and promised to take the actions necessary to deal with this frightening threat to our future. How then can we accept the conclusions of this report that make no serious effort to actually answer the question, but brush it aside with an assumption that if the pipeline is not built then other means of transporting the same oil will be developed? This conclusion begs the real question. It is based on assumptions drawn only from an examination of oil markets, especially the expressed "needs" of existing Gulf oil refineries for mixed heavy and light crude. But the conclusion totally ignores the democratic political cultures in which future decisions about energy will be made. The people of Canada and the US are increasingly determined that not only will this pipeline not be built, but that the total supply of tar sands crude available in Alberta will never be allowed to leave the ground. They are determined to replace such dirty, wasteful, climate-changing sources of energy with clean, renewable alternatives.</p> <p>I note also that in acknowledging the GHG implications of the DSEIS does not discuss possible mitigation efforts, other than to suggest Canada will take care of that, another doubtful conclusion. It is ironic that the DSEIS does discuss the precautions being taken to make sure the Keystone pipeline itself would be secure from the effects of climate change, even while it offers no precautionary advice for protection of the environment human beings require to survive.</p> <p>Scientists and ordinary citizens in Canada and the US oppose this project because they are capable of reading studies which do answer the key questions about the Keystone XL and the tar sands dilbit it would carry, reports like the one recently published in Scientific American (<a href="http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=tar-sands-and-keystone-xl-pipeline-impact-on-global-warming">http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=tar-sands-and-keystone-xl-pipeline-impact-on-global-warming</a>) which reported that:</p> <p>“The greenhouse gas emission of mining and upgrading tar sands is roughly 79 kilograms per barrel of oil presently, whereas melting out the bitumen in place requires burning a lot of natural gas—boosting emissions to more than 116 kilograms per barrel, according to oil industry consultants HIS Cambridge Energy research. All told, producing and processing tar sands oil results in roughly 14 percent more greenhouse gas emissions than the average oil used in the U.S. And greenhouse gas emissions per barrel have stopped improving and started increasing slightly, thanks to increasing development of greenhouse gas–intensive melting-in-place projects. ‘Emissions have doubled since 1990 and will double again by 2020,’ says Jennifer Grant, director of oil sands research at environmental group Pembina Institute in Canada.”</p>	CLIM 12

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Jean Blackwood	March 19, 2013	The many environmental threats posed by the building and operation of the Keystone XL pipeline are treated with casual dismissal by this DSEIS, with an assumption that numerous special rules and stipulations requested by US regulators will be followed and will be successful in almost all cases. Exactly how the US State Department would verify that such rules were being followed in the construction of an 845-mile long pipeline, or followed during its operation, must be a question addressed by President Obama and Secretary Kerry, since in fact the only way the failure of such provisions will likely be known is when we deal with the oil spills they cause.	LEG 12
Jean Chapman	April 5, 2013	the purpose of the pipeline is so the oil from it is to be shipped to the Far East. It will not be used in the US. It is just for more profits for the oil companies.	PN 07
Jean Colum	March 13, 2013	There is little time left to reverse global warming and the drastic effects it will bring the extraction process produces 80% more greenhouse gases than conventional oil.	CLIM 12
Jean Colum	March 13, 2013	(There is little time left to reverse global warming and the drastic effects it will bring the extraction process produces 80% more greenhouse gases than conventional oil). We must find alternative, sustainable energy sources.	PN 02
Jean Corcoran	April 10, 2013	That assessment gets it dangerously wrong on a number of fronts... It fails to adequately consider the risks of tar sands oil spills along the pipeline route -- a danger underscored by the recent spill of tar sands oil in Arkansas.  DO YOU KNOW THAT THIS SPILL WAS POWER WASHED INTO THE CURB SIDE DRAINS? THAT IT WENT INTO THE RUNOFF WATER WETLANDS THAT EVENTUALLY WILL FEED INTO THE WATER SUPPLY?	RISK 10
Jean Craig	April 10, 2013	We don't want our homes stolen by the law that allows the oil companies to take our property if they want the land.	LEG 02
Jean Craig	April 10, 2013	After the spill in Arkansas, the oil company clean-up crew pumped the oil into a nearby wetlands area and power-washed some of the oil into the storm drains. Then, they put down PAPER TOWELS to try to soak up the oil in the wetland area. Does this sound like a serious attempt to clean up this environmental disaster? It only proves the oil companies don't have any idea how to clean up the mess. The Arkansas spill was tiny compared to what would happen if the Keystone XL pipeline burst.	RISK 08
Jean Craig	April 10, 2013	You must not let the Keystone pipeline be built. Millions of Americans have demonstrated, written letters, and signed petitions trying to stop this boondoggle that is a disaster waiting to happen. Americans DO NOT want this pipeline to cut across our country. Those of us unfortunate enough to live along the pipeline route don't want their property values to plummet.	SO 18

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Jean Dehorn	April 9, 2013	The Keystone XL tar sands pipeline is an environmental nightmare already. Birds now migrating back to their nesting grounds in the arboreal forests of Canada may find strip mines instead of trees. I grieve for the precious creatures who bring nothing but joy and color to our lives. Each one is a small miracle. And that's only the Canadian part.	CU 03
Jean Estill	April 22, 2013	Once our water supply is contaminated its all over for this state in the future.	ACK
Jean Goering	March 28, 2013	The oil does not stay in our country and after the installation of the pipeline, few jobs will remain. We need to continue to work for sustainable energy and keep diminishing our need for fuels viw oil.	PN 02
Jean Gonzales	March 11, 2013	This is very important. We could lose trillions of gallons of underground water, which is used for irrigation and drinking over 4-5 states, at least. My father irrigated crops using this aquifer in 1950 in the Panhandle of Texas. He had to lower our wells 100 feet at that time. We must protect both the purity and availability of this precious resource.	WRG 01
Jean Gonzales	April 11, 2013	Please have your staff look at the segment which travels over the Oglala Aquifer. This ancient aquifer waters the bread basket crops of many states. The pipeline, if built certainly should be rerouted around the aquifer.	WRG 01
Jean helms	April 22, 2013	How many leaks and spills will it take to convince you that running the XL pipeline anywhere near our precious aquifer is a bad idea ?	RISK 07
Jean Katus	April 21, 2013	<p>* I believe it is environmentally hazardous. CO2 emissions released would be the equivalent of 51 coal-fired power plants. As we all know, increasing carbon emissions is very bad for the climate and the environment in general.</p> <p>* Much of the path for the proposed pipeline crosses Native American treaty land. Yet, the draft EIS has failed to address the fact that the Great Sioux Nation must give its permission for such a pipeline to be built.</p> <p>* Much of the oil would be shipped abroad and would not benefit Americans and especially those whose land the pipeline would go through.</p> <p>* There is too much risk for leaks and spills. There have already been far too many such spills on American soil.</p> <p>* <u>Job creation would be far less than what the company claims.</u></p>	PN 05, CU 12, SO 02
Jean Knowlton	April 13, 2013	I was a court reporter at the Keystone hearings in Michigan and their argument that seemed to sway the judge was that it would take tankers off the road. Yet we don't hear about nearly as much damage when a tanker explodes as we do when a pipeline breaks, so it would seem to me that argument doesn't really hold true. It would be best to stick with the over-the-road transport rather than using a pipeline. Besides, it seems to me that driving oil tankers is a well-paying job so we don't need to decrease those types of jobs.	ALT 07

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Jean Lewis	April 21, 2013	This oil, if burned, will contribute to CO2 concentrations which are causing climate disruption. It should be left in the ground.	CLIM 14
Jean Loughran	April 11, 2013	The total carbon pollution impacts of Keystone XL are "the equivalent of putting 9 million cars on the road when considering the total emissions of tar sands and refining processes." You have shown that you care about taking care of our planet. Please show you care now by stopping the Keystone XL Pipeline.	ACK
Jean Mc Donald	April 10, 2013	A friend of a friend of mine lives in Nebraska where the pipeline is scheduled to go through, and they are concerned about the damage to their water supply.	ACK
Jean McMahon	March 8, 2013	It matters that all avenues be cut off from burning tar sands "oil" which takes a lot of energy to mine. This bitumen is pumped thru inferior pipes as is documented by protestors.	ACK
Jean Naples	April 9, 2013	Please be aware that this review was written by a government representative who has received money from the Tar Sands oil company in Canada.	PRO 01
Jean Naples M.d.	April 11, 2013	Please continue to promote clean, renewable energy projects and oppose the Keystone XL pipeline.	ALT 01
Jean Naples M.d.	April 11, 2013	Please do not forget about the 2 pipeline oil spills involving tar sands oil that have already occurred in the USA - in Kalamazoo, Michigan and the present Exxon oil pipeline spill in Arkansas.	RISK 13
Jean Rabovsky	April 2, 2013	According to a Sierra Club publication, among the toxic chemicals associated with Tar Sands oils and its processing, are heavy metals, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, benzene and arsenic ( <a href="http://www.sierraclub.org/dirtyfuels/tar-sands/faces/TarSands.pdf">http://www.sierraclub.org/dirtyfuels/tar-sands/faces/TarSands.pdf</a> ).	RISK 12
Jean Rabovsky	April 2, 2013	A review of the SEIS chapters, "Executive Summary" and "Cumulative Effects Assessments" reveals only one health concern, i.e., a competition between construction workers and residents for health care access. This concern is the only health effects concern articulated in the section on Environmental Justice. While access to health care is an important issue and should be evaluated, the public health impact of exposure to the chemicals associated with Tar Sands should be assessed.	RISK 30
Jean Rork	April 18, 2013	I am writing to oppose the Keystone XL pipeline route...I have asked and never received a response why they do not just run the line next to the first keystone pipeline. Wouldn't that actually be a long term savings for Trans Canada since there are already the substations (infrastructure & staff) needed along the pathway?	ALT 03
Jean Schmid	April 22, 2013	Build this pipeline so they can ship the oil to China. After it is built there will not be as many jobs as they claim.	PN 07
Jean Snow	April 4, 2013	We are losing Evening Grosbeaks, a gorgeous native bird. This oil greed is killing wild life with this tar sands pipeline - which does not even produce oil for the United States!!	WI 09

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Jean Weber	April 1, 2013	The most important issue in the 21st Century is not race, gender, or class, but rather, the possible destruction of our world through global warming	CLIM 12
Jean Weills	April 9, 2013	I am sick of this government for not growing hemp. I am sick of all of you for not looking into it. It dosen't have be oil for fuel, it can be hemp for fuel.Henry Ford built a car make of hemp and it ran on hemp fuel.	PN 02, ALT 01
Jeanina Martin	April 20, 2013	The solution to all of this is to lift the ban on hemp. That way we never have to rely on another country for fossil oil when we can use hemp for way cheaper! And all the paper! OMG! It would create SO MANY JOBS that will help our nation out of debt and recession. It creates paper by the reams for way less than the trees that were here long before we were. I can go on. Thank you for taking the time to read my letter.	PN 02
Jeanette Robinson	March 18, 2013	I believe enough energy can be saved through conservation and even more through clean solar and wind power to negate the need for such a drastic measure.	ALT 02
Jeanette Robinson	March 18, 2013	the greenhouse gas released by digging and installing these pipelines across the entire country as well as processing the "tar sand" into oil will greatly accelerate the destructive changes in climate engendered by such a short-sighted endeavor.	CLIM 14
Jeanette Robinson	March 18, 2013	The potential risks should absolutely not be ignored just so that oil companies can increase profit and ship oil to China.	PN 05
Jeanette Robinson	March 18, 2013	Not only will wells and waterways be contaminated but toxic leaks into air could occur.	RISK 07
Jeanette Vosburg	April 5, 2013	We don't need to accelerate the disasters already happening because of climate change	CLIM 17
Jeanine Center	March 14, 2013	Where's the big push to develop the clean, environmentally friendly energy resources that we really need?	ALT 01
Jeanine Center	March 14, 2013	I understand that the State Department's report about the pipeline was actually written not by neutral government officials, but a private company in the pay of the TransCanada.	PRO 01
Jeanine Center	March 14, 2013	Instead the big push is for a pipeline carrying filthy tar sands oil over aquifers, fragile wild lands, agricultural fields, and towns	RISK 07, RISK 06, RISK 12, WRG 01
Jeanine Greene	April 2, 2013	Please protect our planet for future generations by revising your environmental impact statement to reflect what we all know to be true: that the Keystone XL pipeline is all risk and no reward.	PN 05
Jeanine Greene	April 9, 2013	This is not worth the environmental impact this pipeline creates. What's curious is that Canada's energy use comes from 60% renewable energy. Why are they trying to sell this horrible pipeline to us when they don't even want to use the product produced other than wanting the money they will reap from it not us	PN 05

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Jeanine Huber	April 17, 2013	IF KEYSTONE XL WAS A GOOD IDEA, THE CANADIAN COMPANY WOULD PIPE IT THROUGH THEIR OWN COUNTRY.	ALT 05
Jeanine Kemper	April 22, 2013	The threat of land condemnation against land owners in the U.S. for the pipeline route by a foreign owned corporation is a reprehensible action, if allowed	LEG 02
Jeanine Morris	March 17, 2013	The time is now, the action is green energy, the outcome is the beginning of a cleaner world, further to that a more enlightened society.	ALT 01
Jeanne Anderson	April 20, 2013	time to break free and find renewable energy alternatives.	PN 02
Jeanne Blum	April 14, 2013	Until the chemicals are revealed that are used in this process and their impacts assessed, it is impossible to say with any credibility that the process is safe.	RISK 14, PD 04
Jeanne Cebulla	April 11, 2013	PLEASE take a closer look at the SAFE renewable energy options that already exist	PN 02
Jeanne Cebulla	April 22, 2013	create millions of jobs and boost the economy by investing dramatically in RENEWABLE ENERGY. Using existing technology, so many of our energy needs can already be met with environmentally safe "green" energy. For one small example, Ohio State University will save \$1 million this year by buying 50 megawatts (about 25% of the campus's electricity) from Ohio's largest commercial wind farm (Columbus Dispatch, 1/28/13.) Much, much more is already being done in this country with renewables, and research and development will take us even further. Let's show America and the world that we can do and be much better than our current behavior indicates.	PN 02
Jeanne Cebulla	April 22, 2013	Considering the grave consequences of the KXL, I was terribly disappointed to learn that the U.S. State Department had allowed a TransCanada contractor to write a significant part of the State Department's KXL report,	PRO 01
Jeanne Criss	April 4, 2013	We need to concentrate on clean, renewable energy sources rather than endanger our land to continue our current, unsustainable dependence on oil.	ALT 01
Jeanne Crumly	April 22, 2013	I draw your attention to a DEQ map of Nebraska posted on the DEQ website in December of 2011. On it, Nebraska was comprised of four distinct zones: tall grass prairie, short grass prairie, mixed grass prairie, and Sandhills. One year later and one month before Governor Heinemanns approval of the line, that very map, generated by DEQ, finds that the Sandhills have disappeared from Nebraska. We are now Northeast Nebraska. It was easy for Governor Heinemann to make an approval based on avoidance of the Sandhills, when his agency essential moved them out of the way of the project, at least cartographically.	LEG 16
Jeanne Crumly	April 22, 2013	We pay over \$70,000 / year in property tax, alone. This land is already contributing handily to our nations economy.	SO 08
Jeanne Crumly	April 22, 2013	My soil is still 82% sand, verifiable by a recent soil scientist evaluation. I am part of this land which has always been considered part of the Sandhills, yet now find that distinction conveniently altered.	SOIL 07

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Jeanne Derer	March 11, 2013	the State Department's report doesn't even acknowledge the facts.	ACK
Jeanne Johnson	April 19, 2013	the whole process of getting the tar sands oil out of the ground destroys the environment.	ACK
Jeanne Mann	March 28, 2013	The oil produced will not be used here, will not reduce the price of gas here, and will provide such a small number of jobs that, when weighed against the environmental detriment, isn't worth discussing.	PN 05
Jeanne Miller	March 13, 2013	To evaluate the carbon dioxide emissions of building the pipeline, but fail to examine the carbon dioxide emissions of burning the bitumen it is to transport can only be described as purposeful negligence. This DEIS is incomplete	CLIM 10
Jeanne Miller	March 13, 2013	The pipeline will NOT create a substantial number of long-term American jobs. The pipeline will NOT lower gas prices (in fact, the southern leg currently being built will increase prices in the Midwest). There are alternative ways to become energy independent – ways that will not endanger our children's future.	PN 02
Jeanne Moenk	March 28, 2013	The indisputable fact is that we need clean water to drink and clean air to breathe. All the money made on the tar sands and all the jobs created cannot compensate for polluted water and polluted air -- since we will all be either too sick or dead.	ACK
Jeanne Oglesby	April 23, 2013	History has shown us the safety of the oil industry is not working. Our water is being threatened by the spills.	RISK 07
Jeanne Plunkett	March 24, 2013	We need to invest in renewable energies. That is what people demand. It is time to serve the people of this country over business interest.	ALT 01
Jeanne Turner	March 10, 2013	<a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/07/18/bp-spill-pipeline-alaska_n_901601.html">http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/07/18/bp-spill-pipeline-alaska_n_901601.html</a>	REF
Jeanne Wingate	March 10, 2013	President Obama and Secretary of State Kerry, I have heard or read that you both are concerned about the future of our planet. I know that you both want your children and grandchildren to have a planet that is not totally ravaged because of the greed of huge corporations and billionaires. You may not have had time to view some of the horrific pictures of tar sands mining in Alberta, Canada.	ACK
Jeanne Wingenter	April 18, 2013	Moreover, tar sands oil produces three times more greenhouse gas emissions than crude oil, which would make our climate change problem worse. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has estimated that Keystone XL would increase annual carbon emissions by the equivalent of seven coal-fired power plants operating continuously.	ACK
Jeanne Wingenter	April 18, 2013	I am concerned that the language of the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) on the Keystone XL pipeline deliberately underestimates or disguises the pipeline's health and environmental risks. Please put public health and safety first and revise your Environmental Impact Statement to include the full hazards the pipeline represents.	RISK 07

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Jeannette Lovetri	March 10, 2013	What is it about Tar Sands drilling that the Administration does not get? It's very very well established that is incredibly bad for the water table, for the surrounding land for hundreds of years to come, for the animals who live in or near the land, and for those other beings, you know, the human ones. The good it does is mostly for the oil companies and the millionaire who own them.	WRG 01, RISK 07
Jeannie Peterson	April 9, 2013	Consider your legacy. Our climate and our planet are at stake. The decision you make about Keystone XL will impact our future fundamentally.	CLIM 14
Jef Weisel	March 10, 2013	It has come to my attention that the crafter of the State Dept. report on the Keystone XL pipeline is a TransCanada hiree. This seriously conflicts with the purpose of the report, which happens to stand in stark contrast to most climate scientists' appraisal of the effects of the proposed project.	PRO 01
Jeff Asch	April 15, 2013	[Rejecting the pipeline] will allow us to more immediately begin moving to a green energy economy which will unleash American ingenuity and allow our country to become a leader in creating prosperous jobs for a sustainable future.	CLIM 18, ALT 01
Jeff Bartos	March 10, 2013	This will not benefit America in any way. Only destroy and pollute. Why send this muck through our country? And we probably won't see a drop of it. The only beneficiaries will be billionaires and oil companies, and of course the Koch brothers...I strongly urge you to vote aggressively against this project.	PN 08
Jeff Bell	March 19, 2013	And even if there are no accidents and spills, (a highly unlikely outcome considering the enormous risk factors), the impact on the environment and on global warming is unacceptable. Lastly, it makes no sense at this point in human history to invest vast sums of money or other resources in increasing our reliance on and independence on fossil fuels for energy. Instead, all of those resources need to be directed toward clean and renewable energy development.	PN 03
Jeff Bell	March 19, 2013	Rather, it serves the interests of the very small group of very well-to-do people who stand to make huge profits from this act of environmental suicide. It poses terrible dangers to the environment, that we know from both analysis and experience cannot be minimized to acceptable levels. Furthermore, the rationalization that it will create badly-needed jobs is not valid, either. Analysis confirms that the bulk of the jobs will be short-term - not what America needs.	SO 04
Jeff Bush	April 7, 2013	[You are] aware of the tremendous cumulative damage being done to the atmosphere and oceans by the use of fossil fuels	ACK
Jeff Bush	April 7, 2013	Impact Statement was written by a TransCanada contractor and you expect us to believe this was done objectively?	PRO 01

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Jeff Chase	April 21, 2013	The industry prefers to express the impact as a percentage of well-to-wheel emissions (WTW-GHG), which have a higher baseline, yielding the "17% more GHGs per barrel" estimate in the Executive Summary. But this measure is misleading at least because it does not account for projected increases in automobile efficiency. The only true measure is the carbon cost to produce the gasoline that we use. A factor-of-two higher cost appears to be a reasonable estimate for tar sands oil over the long term, since there appears to be a consensus that energy-intensive in-situ steam injection will be required to recover 80% of the recoverable oil in the reservoir.	CLIM 04
Jeff Chase	April 21, 2013	Third, the EIS analyses appear to presume that the tar sands oil refined and burned in the US will primarily displace heavy crude from Venezuela, which also has high WTT-GHG cost. This is a useful device to lowball the impact of tar sands oil on US emissions. But it is at least as likely that the oil will displace (or replace) higher-grade oil, as other studies suggest, or, more likely, that it will displace and slow substitution of renewable energy for fossil fuels.	CLIM 13
Jeff Chase	April 21, 2013	the administration is considering this decision [on the KXL pipeline] in a political context in which various leaders, including an apparent candidate for Secretary of State, are discovered to have a large financial stake in TransCanada, and the consultancy that prepared the EIS also has close ties to TransCanada. These relationships were not made known to the public until Keystone opponents uncovered them. For at least this reason, approving the pipeline on that basis would undermine public trust in open and honest government.	PRO 01
Jeff Chase	April 21, 2013	I note as an aside that the posted draft EIS available to the public does not include an assessment of the consequences of a spill: it appears that this information (e.g., Appendix Q) is proprietary and withheld from the public.	RISK 07
Jeff Chase	April 21, 2013	The US has a recognized need for other infrastructure projects that would provide more jobs than Keystone while reducing rather than promoting environmental damage (examples: sewage treatment, public transportation, grid upgrades, renewable energy). If approval is a political decision to be made because so many people are desperate for jobs, then these other alternatives are clearly preferable.	SO 05
Jeff Chase	April 21, 2013	The only reasonable basis for that choice is a cost-benefit analysis over the lifetime of the project, balancing the impact of all of the fossil carbon recovered from the tar sands and released into the atmosphere vs. the value of the energy obtained, relative to other possible sources. Nobody has attempted such an accounting, but the outcome is not really in doubt.	SO 13

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Jeff Cook	April 15, 2013	I live in Michigan and know first hand the devastation caused by an oil spill. We had the Enbridge pipeline leak 100's of thousand's of gallons of oil into our beautiful Kalamazoo river. It's been three years now and even though they opened the river back up to the public, the effect on the environment and people's lives can never be measured or go back to what they were. People had to leave their homes. Who knows what toxins are out there. I know I would never eat a fish from that river again. Imagine the damage the Keystone pipeline can cause to future generations	RISK 09
Jeff Cummings	April 9, 2013	How many oil spills have we already had and how many more will we have to have before we get serious about alternative fuels that don't adversely effect our planet?	ALT 01
Jeff Dean	April 2, 2013	Drought is already squeezing our water supply to the point where there is not enough for agriculture, drinking water, and other essential uses. The pipeline will also put the water supply of millions of Americans at risk. Notice that the pipeline, if completed, would travel under the entire length of the Ogalla Aquifer!	ACK

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Jeff Due	April 22, 2013	<p>My business is the safe and prudent use, protection, and care for our states underground water used in agriculture irrigation. This water flows underground, it is not static and moves. Many areas where in this proposed route cross places where this aquifer rises very high, in many cases to near ground level or even above. Any contamination of this unique source of the worlds largest supply of the cleanest underground water is capable of moving long distances, threatening large population bases, and a large swath of the Ogallala aquifer used to produce the nations biggest business....food. Because Diluted Bitumen is technically called crude oil is no excuse to exempt it from the regulations regarding the amount of Benzene in crude oil, gasoline and diesel fuel. Diluted bitumen sinks in water. Its loaded with Benzene. Benzene leaches readily from oil (diluted bitumen in this case) when exposed to water. If this pipeline were to have a spill the size of the one in Arkansas or the Kalamazoo River, there is absolutely no way to clean it up once the benzene leaches into the water supply, none. I cannot imagine the devastating affect this would have not just on our states economy, but my business, my customers health, my own safety and that of my employees. I simply cannot, in good conscience, support something that not only threatens my livelihood and that of my customers, but also would mean higher fuel prices for me to do business, increase my expenses due to working with and in possibly contaminated water, and would pollute, for all time, water that now is one of the last remaining sources of water so clean we can drink it straight from the ground with no treatment. If a spill occurred and the water supply were contaminated for any small town in its path, it would be devastating. No town can cover the cost of treatment facilities to remove the contamination. It would seal their fate and effectively kill the town off, and all the local businesses and support industries serving the areas agriculture and livestock base</p>	RISK 07
Jeff Fox	April 1, 2013	<p>If this type of endeavor is good for the economy, then perhaps it's time to rethink what a healthy economy is. Yes, jobs are important, but if the description of the job created is aquifer, well, and waterway polluter, then is that really a job worth creating?</p>	PN 05

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Jeff Frusha	April 17, 2013	For quite a few reasons, the Keystone XL pipeline should NOT be built. 1st, as intended export, it does nothing for our 'energy stability and independence'.The funds designated for Keystone XL would be far more useful, applied other directions. Reducing the need for so much energy can be as simple as better insulation for homes and businesses and investing in alternative fuels and legislation around fuel economy of vehicles.  Smart-grid technology, combined with distributed co-generation can put far better energy into the nation, than increasing pollution. If solar co-generation was installed on every rooftop, along with better insulation, there would be a substantial reduction in emissions, even as we try to mandate emissions control.	ALT 02, ALT 01, PN 02
Jeff Frusha	April 17, 2013	Next, the pollution from handling the tar/oil sands will be of epic proportions, destroying the ecosystem, there, as well as just the damage to ecosystems as the pipeline would be laid, not to mention the damage the inevitable spills would do.	RISK 06
Jeff Grinvalds	April 22, 2013	We have seen over and over that manmade structures fail. It is inevitable that oil will leak. Dont let them ruin our greatest resource.	ACK
Jeff Havens	April 22, 2013	solve the climate crisis with renewable energy and energy efficiency.	PN 02
Jeff Holman	April 17, 2013	If we as a country can't muster the collective will to stop a project that would demonstrably accelerate global warming, then we will have cast our lot with the wealthy few who stand to become even richer at the expense of the planet that sustains life as we know it	CLIM 14
Jeff Mccollim	April 5, 2013	When all is said and done with the current tar sand oil spill in Mayflower, Arkansas, the homes in the spill area will be bought by Exxon-Mobil. The same results happened in Michigan by the Kalamazoo River, where Enbridge bought all the homes in that tar sand oil spill area. You can not clean up tar sand oil. The ground and the homes become uninhabitable. Too many carcinogenic chemicals are in tar sand oil.	RISK 08
Jeff Padowitz	April 22, 2013	<a href="http://www.audubonmagazine.org/magazine-issues/july-august-2011">http://www.audubonmagazine.org/magazine-issues/july-august-2011</a>	REF
Jeff Richardson	April 1, 2013	I would support the project if for no other reason than reciprocity. I seem to recall we have a pipeline from Alaska THAT TRAVERSES CANADIAN TERRITORY! If I were Canadian and Keystone was not allowed, I might request that the trans Canada pipeline be shut off.	ACK

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Jeff Saxton	April 22, 2013	the effects of a leak or rupture of the Keystone XL pipeline would devastate states that use the Oglala reservoir, most especially farmers who depend on its water. Since the 1940's we have used over 50 percent off the water in the reservoir and there is only 20 years of water remaining in the reservoir. You must vote no for this pipeline. It is just too dangerous to too many farmers and citizens in the breadbasket of the United States.	WRG 01
Jeff Sheets	April 2, 2013	The pipe that recently burst in ARK and literally destroyed the neighborhood is only a fraction of the size of the pipes that are proposed in the Keystone pipeline. This latest disaster is proof of the instability	RISK 14
Jeff Tyler	March 15, 2013	The environmental impact of mining tar sands in Canada will be with us for decades	ACK
Jeff Tyler	March 15, 2013	The planet is near the tipping point. We must take a stand and commit to alternative sources of energy if we are to preserve our planet and this country's prosperity for generations to come.	PN 02
Jeff Tyler	March 15, 2013	Please do not allow for the construction of the Keystone pipeline. The jobs and economic benefits will be short-term.	SO 08
Jeff Volimas	March 15, 2013	the jobs that this project will provide will be a boost economically for not just the states and the little towns along it's path but to hard working Americans who need the jobs.	SO 08
Jeff Wandler; Jason Percifield; Jim Clikeman; Dustin Roush; Mike Wandler	April 24, 2013	My company's business is a clear example that importing oil from Canada creates jobs and economic growth in the U.S. This is not necessarily the case for other foreign imports. Canadian oil through Keystone XL will also replace the declining foreign oil that currently feed Gulf Coast refineries. This will help ensure ready access to secure, reliable crude oil from a friendly and policy-aligned partner in Canada.	SO 07, PN 01
Jeff Wandler; Jason Percifield; Jim Clikeman; Dustin Roush; Mike Wandler	April 24, 2013	Canadian oil sands development contributes to jobs and economic prosperity for my business, and there are many other U.S. businesses that benefit from the Canada-U.S. energy relationship. These businesses include not only the construction and engineering sector, but many others such as advanced technology and environmental and health and safety services.	SO 09
Jefferson County Commissioners	April 2, 2013	The numerous local and national issues which have been raised in objection to KXL have been addressed during the many years that this project has been studied. According to the DSEIS, "there would be no significant impacts to most resources along the proposed Project route."	ACK
Jefferson County Commissioners	April 2, 2013	In Nebraska alone, the pipeline will generate \$418.1 million in economic benefits and would support 4,560 new or existing jobs.	SO 10

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Jefferson County Commissioners	April 2, 2013	According to the DSEIS, [economic]... benefits [of Keystone XL] include an estimated \$16.5 million in sales or use taxes on materials in the State of Nebraska during construction and an estimated \$11.8 million in property taxes in the area where the pipeline is operating in the first full year of operation.	SO 14
Jefferson County Commissioners	April 2, 2013	The operating Keystone Pipeline is due to pay more than \$1 million in property taxes to local taxing jurisdictions in 2013 and we recognize and appreciate these benefits.	SO 14
Jeffrey & Susan Evans	March 28, 2013	there have already been spills from pipelines leading from those fields, and they have proven to be even harder to clean up than regular oil spills. If a leak gets into any water the sands sink, making normal skimming methods useless.	RISK 08
Jeffrey Arbogast	April 13, 2013	only generate 35 American Jobs that will stay after the construction.	SO 04
Jeffrey Crunk	March 27, 2013	I'm writing to insist that the State Department include a full life-cycle assessment of the impacts this proposed project (Keystone XL) will have on the global climate, and, how those changes to global climate stemming from this project will affect U. S. national security interests.	CLIM 05
Jeffrey Davis	March 3, 2013	This project will do nothing for our energy security, since the refined product will go out to the open market.	PN 01
Jeffrey Gertz	April 15, 2013	Save your political capital and approve the construction of the Keystone pipeline but perhaps do it in conjunction with a carbon tax on all fossil fuels. Then let the market decide how much oil & gas we will consume.	SO 16, PN 07
Jeffrey Kisling	March 6, 2013	Current and projected levels of CO2 in the atmosphere already will have an extremely powerful effect on global temperature and the problems arising from that. We have to stop, now, adding significant amounts of CO2 to the atmosphere.	CLIM 12
Jeffrey Kisling	March 6, 2013	Beyond that, the sludge in the pipeline is moved under high temperature and pressure, so the inevitable spills will be much worse, as seen with the Michigan pipeline spill.	RISK 13
Jeffrey Routh	April 17, 2013	Spills along Keystone XL's course are inevitable -- over 1 million gallons of oil have spilled in the Americas only in the last month! Tar Sands is so heavy that it sinks in water, making it almost impossible to clean up if it gets into our waterways or aquifers. Consequently, unique species, precious water supplies, and local livelihoods will be at high risk if Keystone finally goes ahead	RISK 07, RISK 06
Jeffrey S. Tilton	March 17, 2013	The meager benefits of current jobs for construction of the pipeline will be far less than the future cost of disaster relief to our communities for increased hurricanes, droughts and floods.	PN 05
Jeffrey Shenot	April 10, 2013	The NEPA documents prepared by your cabinet (all, so far, including the draft environmental review your department released last month for the northern segment of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline) have consistently been inadequate, and gloss over the environmental consequences to wildlife and vegetation in the boreal forest.	CU 01

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Jeffrey Shenot	April 10, 2013	It will most likely not be marketed in the U.S., since it is a Canadian owned product and they will sell to the highest bidder (not the U.S., probably China), it will not lower the price Americans pay at the pump, will likely increase the price at the pump for some markets in the U.S. midwest, and most importantly, is taking America down a failed future. If canada chooses to continue, then let them build a refinery in B.C., as it can be shipped much quicker to China from there.	PN 04, ALT 08
Jeffrey Siemers	April 13, 2013	Given the choice between risking a weak economy or a lifeless earth, I will risk the former.	CLIM 14
Jeffrey Spencer	April 2, 2013	Just look at the disaster in Arkansas if you need evidence as to the dangers of allowing this pipeline to be built. It is not a question of IF the KXL will leak; it is a question of WHEN the KXL will leak -- if we allow it to be built. Just say, no!	RISK 14
Jeffrey Troupe	April 22, 2013	<p>The Western 1/2 of the State of Nebraska holds one of the most precious resources in the entire U.S. - pure, clean, unpolluted, water in the Ogallala Aquifer. One day this wonderful resource will be more valuable than oil or gold. The U.S. has a long history of water pollution in almost every state in American. Once the Ogallala Aquifer is polluted from an oil line pipe line break, carrying caustic chemicals to move this heavy sludge - we have no idea how to clean up the biggest aquifer in the United States. To allow this pipeline to go anywhere near this aquifer shows we have NO insight into the value of water in the plains states and the West. There is no question there will be a spill at some point this year, ten years or 20 years - it happens with all pipelines- those without additional caustic chemicals- the consequences will be disastrous- as this aquifer covers five plains states.</p> <p>Texas has already had trouble with depletion of this aquifer without enough recharge. Pollution would be an entirely danger.</p> <p>Nebraska will inherit the liability of the loss - pure underground water lost forever. Nebraska gains almost no positive gains - very few jobs - landowners unable to say they do not want the pipeline though their ranches and a dangerous path over fragile sandhills land that has been ranched for over 160 years in sinc with the land.</p>	RISK 07, PN 05, WRG 01, WRG 04
Jen	April 21, 2013	1) Approving the project would reverse the United States direction of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Approving the project would be contrary to current US policy.	PN 03
Jen	April 21, 2013	4) After construction, the Keystone XL pipeline would only provide 50 - 60 full time jobs, certainly not enough to justify the project on the basis of the few jobs it would provide.	PN 05

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Jen	April 21, 2013	2) US demand for transportation fuels is projected to fall as a result of higher vehicle fuel efficiency, higher efficiency aircraft like the Boeing Dreamliner, and the switch to vehicles using alternative fuels. At the same time, production of US Bakken Shale sweet light crude oil is increasing, turning the US into a net oil exporter. As a result it is likely that most of the diluted bitumen from the Canadian tars sands would be exported.	PN 12
Jen	April 21, 2013	3) A Canadian National Energy Board Report showed that their younger pipeline system as suffered spills due to pipeline corrosion that is almost three times as high as that reported for older US pipelines. The acidic tar sands product, which is pumped through pipelines at higher temperature and pressure than light oil like the US West Texas, Louisiana, and Bakken shale oils. Large spills like those in Kalamazoo, Michigan and Mayflower Arkansas. The US does not need to suffer more inevitable spills of the highly toxic tar sands product just so Canada can have an outlet to export its tar sands oil from the US Gulf Coast.	RISK 26
Jen F	April 21, 2013	The spills of bitumen and chemicals in recent weeks have exemplified the need to shift away from fossil fuels. As a PhD student studying renewable energy policy, it's clear that alternatives exist technologically and economically – but the political will must lead! We're falling behind on innovation globally because of a desire to prop up an aging industry and to rely on aging infrastructure and outmoded ways of thinking about "progress." Unyielding economic progress, to what end? The health of our environment and of people should be placed ahead of the health of the socially constructed thing we call the economy which is reliant upon the very environment it continues to destroy.	PN 02
Jen Howe	April 22, 2013	A new report that fully accounts for the climate impact of the pipeline found that it will carry at least 181 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent each year, which equals the tailpipe emissions of nearly 38 million cars or the emissions of 51 coal-fired power plants.	ACK
Jen Howe	April 22, 2013	The analysis ignores evidence that tar sands pipelines are more likely to cause devastating spills of toxic oil in America's heartland.	RISK 07
Jena Laske	April 16, 2013	Just two weeks ago we watched in horror as an aging tarsands pipeline ruptured underground, spewing tens of thousands of gallons of thick and noxious crude oil into the marshes, fields, roads and neighborhoods of Mayflower, Arkansas.	ACK
Jena Laske	April 16, 2013	Wind power, solar power, bio reactors, and renewable energies are the economic and ecological solution to the energy climate crisis we now face.	ALT 01

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Jena Laske	April 16, 2013	Great economies are founded on a long view, on thinking that accounts for the sustainable health and prosperity of future generations. Beyond a handful of decades, oil and gas have no future. Wind power, solar power, bio reactors, and renewable energies are the economic and ecological solution to the energy climate crisis we now face.	PN 02
Jena Laske	April 16, 2013	Just two weeks ago we watched in horror as an aging tarsands pipeline ruptured underground, spewing tens of thousands of gallons of thick and noxious crude oil into the marshes, fields, roads and neighborhoods of Mayflower, Arkansas. We watched as Exxon dominated the cleanup, closed off airspace to the press, and forced residents to their knees as their properties, their health and their futures drowned in oil. Children were sent home from school for passing out and vomiting blood. The U.S. Government must not allow the fossil fuel industry to plunder our last remaining rural lands, exposing our citizens, our wildlife, and our farmlands to toxic tar sands oil.	RISK 30
Jenefer Ellingston	April 23, 2013	They have failed even to consult with native and indigenous peoples over routing the pipeline through their lands.	CR 01
Jenefer Ellingston	April 23, 2013	They have bullied and lied to landowners in their unlawful assertion of eminent domain authority. They have unlawfully begun work on the pipeline before any permit has been issued by the U.S. State Dept. They have lied to the U.S. State Dept. in inflating the economic benefits of the pipeline. ... This project provides no permanent jobs benefits, but would create a permanent risk that would be assumed by citizens along the route. They are not required to contribute to public funds for the cleanup of diluted bitumen when it spills, as dilbit is not classified as oil, for which such cleanup funds are designated...This project would not increase energy independence for the U.S. as it is designed to provide transportation fuels for the world market. It would instead raise fuel prices throughout the Midwest. This is the very opposite of energy security.	LEG 02, CU 13, PN 01, PN 04, SO 04, SO 15
Jenefer Ellingston	April 23, 2013	And they have used environmental impact reviewers who have an obvious conflict of interest in that they have had recent business dealings within the past three years with TransCanada, contrary to the criteria for independent environmental review.	PRO 01
Jenefer Ellingston	April 23, 2013	They have proven willful disregard for the environmental concerns of Nebraskans by failing to avoid the Ogallala Aquifer and the sensitive Sandhills regions in both the first and the second proposed routes. They have both overstated their capacities and understated the costs involved in responding to and cleaning up any mess that would occur when there is a rupture in the pipeline. They have resisted detailing the composition of their diluents, making cleanup of leaks harder to plan for and more hazardous to the public as well as cleanup crews.	RISK 12, RISK 07

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Jenna Behnke	March 15, 2013	If we drain water out of the Ogallala Aquifer for the use of the pipeline, it will be destroying lives of farm workers.	ACK
Jenni Matz	April 10, 2013	...the latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete. It ignores the pipeline's significant risk for toxic spills...	ACK
Jenni Matz	April 10, 2013	...the latest Environmental Impact Statement was both inaccurate and incomplete. It ignores the pipeline's ... catastrophic impacts on our climate.	CLIM 12
Jenniebeth Baker	April 5, 2013	Whoever actually wrote that ignored the fact that this process creates several times the pollution that regular processes do.	CLIM 05
Jennifer Badger	April 21, 2013	TransCanada has a poor safety record and tar sands spills are significantly more damaging to the environment than conventional crude spills.	RISK 25
Jennifer Baker	April 22, 2013	The consultation process pertaining to this proposed project has been wholly inadequate in ways that were pointed out to the State Department through public comments regarding TransCanada's first Presidential Permit application. Despite having received and read about the shortcomings of its process, the State Department has taken no actions to improve that process. In addition, the State Department has failed to acknowledge binding treaties that would be violated if the Keystone XL pipeline is built, such as the 1851 and 1851 Fort Laramie Treaties. Executive Order 13175 and the United States Constitution require that the rights outlined in those treaties, including territorial exclusive use rights, be honored.	CR 01
Jennifer Baker	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS states that the "permanent operational pipeline workforce would comprise about 50 employees strategically located along the length of the pipeline in the United States: 35 Keystone employees plus 15 contractual workers." DSEIS page 2.1-66. The value of these 50 jobs is miniscule in comparison to the irreparable damage to our water, our environment, our health, and our communities that would result if the pipeline is built. I also question how the number of expected permanent jobs was determined	SO 02
Jennifer Chernoff	April 23, 2013	I wish for a future that will utilize solar energy. I would prefer seeing money being spent towards an infrastructure that will allow the US competency in providing citizens with the means to utilize solar power and better technology for batteries and vehicles that use solar power.	PN 02

Sender	Received On	Comment Text	Theme Code(s)
Jennifer Chesworth	March 31, 2013	The Exxon Pegasus pipeline spill that has dumped thousands of barrels of crude oil in Arkansas, still a crisis now as I write this comment; the train derailment Wednesday spilling 15,000 gallons of oil in Minnesota; the Enbridge spill last summer -- these and more catastrophes and safety issues involving the transport of oil make it clear that the dangers are not at all merely alarmist exaggerations imagined by "environmentalists." No matter how lucrative for private corporations in the short term, the short-and long-term risks of these operations threaten our national security now and for future generations of Americans. We have viable alternatives to oil for energy production. We do not have viable alternatives to land, drinking water, and the ecosystems that sustain us.	PN 05
Jennifer E. Lyon	March 20, 2013	I know that the U.S. State Department's Environmental Impact Statement was actually conducted by ERM (Environmental Resource Management), a contractor for TransCanada. The results of their "study" do not take into account the environmental impact of releasing the carbon in the tar sands into our atmosphere. And ERM's shamefully obvious conflict of interest cannot stand up to serious scrutiny. I expect more from our State Department.	PRO 01
Jennifer Edwards	April 11, 2013	The United States needs to be a leader in moving the world toward clean energy, which means we need to stop subsidizing the oil industry and make them pay higher taxes, we need to stop considering their plans to drill anywhere in the Arctic, and we need to reject this filthy tar sands pipeline! Wasn't the horrific accident in the Gulf of Mexico by BP enough to wake us up? Please reject this Keystone XL project and be a leader in moving us toward wind and solar!	PN 02
Jennifer Fujii	April 14, 2013	Pipelines significantly fragment habitat for these big game species such as Caribou, elk, moose, wolves, bison, that rely on large open spaces.	WI 02
Jennifer Gleeson	April 11, 2013	I would at least ask that the report you now pass leave a record of the actual projections of this project on the climate and eco-system.	CLIM 14
Jennifer Goldman	April 10, 2013	America should be leading the way on solar energy and other alternative resources as opposed to being reliant on oil which we know is only temporary.	PN 02
Jennifer Hammon	April 22, 2013	invest in sustainable power, solar, wind and wave.	PN 02
Jennifer Hovey	April 9, 2013	...clean up the catastrophic mess that is sure to follow if this pipeline goes through!	RISK 08
Jennifer James	April 22, 2013	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.	ALT 06
Jennifer Kayongo	March 2, 2013	The oil is more corrosive than standard oil which will increase the risk of an oil spill.	RISK 11
Jennifer Kayongo	March 2, 2013	It creates very few jobs and these jobs are temporary. There is no evidence that it will decrease gas prices, in fact it more likely will increase them.	SO 04

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Jennifer Koskinen	March 28, 2013	Please understand that approving this pipeline would drastically ACCELERATE the problems of climate change by lighting the fuse on one of the largest remaining carbon bombs on the planet.	CLIM 14
Jennifer L. Frasier-Davison	April 22, 2013	At the hearing yesterday, the proponents for the pipeline claim they know they are capable of constructing a pipeline that will not leak. Just because they say it, it doesnt mean it is true. The sandhills cannot risk contamination to their lifeline, their fresh water.	ACK
Jennifer M Koskinen	April 15, 2013	From a perspective of national security, we should be investing in localized sources of renewable power AND efficiency, not building pipelines across the breadbasket of our country to Gulf of Mexico refineries that have poisoned their local populations and seriously damaged the watersheds.	ALT 01
Jennifer Mercede	April 15, 2013	Furthermore, the Keystone XL project has neglected to perform due diligence in its environmental impact review. In order for the American people to be considered in this equation, the absolute bare minimum this project should entail is a thorough environmental impact review/report that is done as well, and as thoroughly as domestic projects are required to be.	LEG 04
Jennifer Mercede	April 15, 2013	Claim of jobs-creation or drops in fuel prices are false. The keystone XL pipeline would reduce the number of US jobs. And even overly optimistic projections are no trade-off for the health and environmental impacts to human and animal populations.	PN 05
Jennifer Moore	April 3, 2013	The Oil and Gas Industry has PROVEN THEY CAN'T AND WON'T HANDLE THE RESPONSIBILITY! In the last 4 years alone, we have had disaster, after disaster, from the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, to the oil rigs in Alaska, to the lack of maintenance on the pipeline. WE MUST SAY NO TO KEYSTONE!	ACK
Jennifer Nessel	April 12, 2013	Please do not approve these sand tar pipelines, there must be a better solution.	ALT 09
Jennifer Patterson	March 26, 2013	I would like to commend the State Department for executing a thorough and transparent Draft SETS for the Keystone XL project. In this latest iteration, the State Department again concludes that the Keystone XL project will have minimal environmental impact due to extensive mitigation efforts to be undertaken by TransCanada. I urge the State Department to finalize the SEIS expeditiously in order to complete a second National Interest Determination. Swift action will allow this vital infrastructure project to move forward after four years of extensive study.	ACK
Jennifer Patterson	March 26, 2013	As discussed in this draft SEIS, the project offers the most efficient, safest and least intrusive method for transporting Canadian and Bakken crude to markets in the Gulf Coast region. Alternative transport methods-namely rail and barge-will require significantly more displacement of land and result in greater energy use and carbon emissions. Furthermore, the likelihood of an incident leading to a release or spill of crude oil is much lower for pipelines than other transport methods.	ALT 07

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Jennifer Patterson	March 26, 2013	Keystone XL will be critical to improving American energy security and boosting our economy. In the Southeast, the vast majority of our gasoline and diesel is delivered via one pipeline from the Gulf Coast refinery complex. With Keystone XL online, those same refineries would receive an extra 830,000 barrels a day of highly discounted oil, as it will be coming from Canada and the United States instead of the Middle East. When crude oil makes up 80 percent of the price of a gallon of gasoline, such an increase in supply can have a big impact, leading to lower prices for energy consumers across the Southeast.	PN 10
Jennifer Patterson	March 26, 2013	With an additional 57 mitigation measures, Keystone XL is still the smallest choice. We respectfully request that the State Department expeditiously finalize the Draft SEIS and ultimately TransCanada the Presidential Permit necessary to begin building the pipeline.	PN 10
Jennifer Pfeiffer	April 4, 2013	According to my research, cleaning tar sands oil takes a lot of energy, water, and other natural resources to get it to a usable state, leaving considerable waste and making it a very inefficient way to harvest oil.	PN 05
Jennifer Pfeiffer	April 4, 2013	Potential for spills with the resulting loss of property and cleanup costs	RISK 07
Jennifer Rashleigh	March 11, 2013	Please endorse clean energy not the alternatives that ruin our greatest national treasure: our air and earth.	PN 02
Jennifer Richardson	April 22, 2013	The sandhills are one of our most beautiful areas and the already dwindling aquifer doesn't need the threat of contamination.	WRG 01
Jennifer Riley	April 13, 2013	[The pipeline] would increase atmospheric carbon responsible for global warming through the energy-intensive extraction process and the subsequent burning of this dirty fuel.	CLIM 14
Jennifer Riley	April 13, 2013	"It is not in our nation's best interest to pipe tar sands across our fields and aquifers so that the oil industry can reach the higher prices of overseas markets. How many red flags do we need before we realize that the solution is to stop tar sands expansion and say no to tar sands pipelines? I think we've seen enough."	PN 05
Jennifer Riley	April 13, 2013	This proposed pipeline: would NOT add a significant number of permanent jobs would endanger our land and water as it crosses America's breadbasket.	PN 05
Jennifer Russell	March 17, 2013	If you do not reject this pipeline you will have ignored those Americans and the promises that were made.	ACK
Jennifer Sapico	March 14, 2013	All plastics should be produced from recycled materials; we don't need no new plastics.	ACK
Jennifer Sapico	March 14, 2013	GHG emissions unacceptable.	ACK
Jennifer Sapico	March 14, 2013	Not in the best interest of the United States.	ACK
Jennifer Sapico	March 14, 2013	The Tar Sands oil is too dirty to be refined.	ACK

<b>Sender</b>	<b>Received On</b>	<b>Comment Text</b>	<b>Theme Code(s)</b>
Jennifer Shoby	March 24, 2013	invest I'm other forms of clean energy	PN 02
Jennifer Simpson	April 20, 2013	It's WAY passed time to move from fossil fuels to clean energy.	PN 02
Jennifer Swift	April 22, 2013	Let our nation move towards being a leader in biofuel and alternative resources.	PN 02
Jennifer Turner	March 22, 2013	...your State Department has produced an environmental review of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline that ignores the climate impacts of extracting the dirtiest, most carbon-intensive fossil fuels on the planet.	CLIM 12
Jennifer Turner	March 22, 2013	That review should include the climate impacts of expanding tar sands development, the major refinery pollution it will produce here in the United States, and the grave risk to our communities from toxic pipeline spills.	RISK 07
Jennifer Williss	April 19, 2013	While I understand that many consider the pipeline "progress," real progress would be to develop wind and solar power and reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.	ALT 01
Jennifer Williss	April 19, 2013	Although Keystone has proposed a new route across Nebraska, but it still crosses part of the sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer.	WRG 01
Jennifer Wilson	April 22, 2013	It will NOT benefit U.S. interests, it will provide little in the way of "real jobs" -- just temporary, the oil will go to China (per a Keystone exec testimony before a NE committee one or two years ago), and THE VERY REAL RISK TO OUR AQUIFER, water supply and wildlife simply isnt worth it.	PN 05
Jennifer Wright	March 20, 2013	The known leaks are many and they will multiply with unregulated oil companies who own our government with lobbying dollars. They have no interest in spending more money to safeguard the environment or the citizens.	RISK 14
Jenny Eggert	April 22, 2013	Please DO NOT allow this pipeline to be constructed through the delicate Sandhills! The natural resource of the Aquifer is too vital to the ecosystem and economics of Nebraska to risk being contaminated by oil.	ALT 06
Jenny Eggert	April 22, 2013	The natural resource of the Aquifer is too vital to the ecosystem and economics of Nebraska to risk being contaminated by oil.	WRG 01
Jere Rosemary	March 1, 2013	...if the Tar Sands are developed fully, global warming will go over the top and lead to irreversible climate heating.	CLIM 05
Jere Rosemeyer	April 9, 2013	[tar sands oil] will markedly increase the concentration of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere.	CLIM 14
Jeremiah O'leary	March 7, 2013	based on the increasing occurrence of extreme weather events and projections supported by a near consensus of the scientific community, the world needs to wean itself off of fossil fuels quickly and dramatically, not continue its development.	CLIM 17
Jeremiah O'leary	March 7, 2013	These oil sands lie under approximately 140,000 square kilometers of the boreal forest in northern Alberta, which is being destroyed for its extraction	CU 01
Jeremiah O'leary	March 7, 2013	Most of the oilsands is destined for export, contradicting the claim that KXL will improve the US's energy independence.	PN 04

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Jeremiah O'leary	March 7, 2013	American taxpayers, not oilsands refiners, foot the bill for spills of tar sands oil on US soil. An IRS decision exempts tar sands refiners from paying the 8-cents-per-barrel excise tax applied to other crude oil and petroleum products that funds the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.	RISK 03
Jeremiah O'leary	March 7, 2013	This SEIS does not adequately consider the demonstrated higher risk of pipeline failure due to external corrosion in high temperature pipelines like Keystone XL.	RISK 14
Jeremy Amos	April 15, 2013	New data suggests that the current analyses of the impacts of tar sands underestimate the climate impacts of tar sands pollution by at least 13% because petroleum coke, the high-carbon byproduct of the refining process used as a cheap alternative to coal was not accounted for in its calculations.	ACK
Jeremy Amos	April 15, 2013	The total carbon pollution impacts of Keystone XL have been compared to placing up to 9 million cars on the road when considering the total emissions of tar sands and refining processes.	ACK
Jeremy Amos	April 15, 2013	The State Department confirmed that tar sands fuel is up to 19% more greenhouse gas intensive than conventional fuel. Keystone XL will open the floodgates to more tar sands production and even more greenhouse gas emissions.	CLIM 12
Jeremy Amos	April 15, 2013	In Texas, TransCanada's southern segment has already proven it is a threat to water as pipeline construction has polluted landowners' natural springs with drilling mud, destroyed wetlands, and contaminated farm ponds with diesel fuel.	CU 13
Jeremy Amos	April 15, 2013	Processing heavier, dirtier tar sands oil will increase the amount of toxic pollutants in poor communities near refineries that are already suffering from high rates of asthma and cancer.	EJ 02
Jeremy Amos	April 15, 2013	I also reject the State Department's refusal to make public the comments regarding this Supplementary Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS).	PRO 02
Jeremy Amos	April 15, 2013	The "new" northern segment still crosses the sensitive Sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer, a major supply of drinking water and irrigation. The pipeline still crosses the Yellowstone River which has already suffered one tar sands spill.	RISK 07
Jeremy Breckbill	April 3, 2013	There are too many points of failure on the XL pipeline, and having worked in field for the oil industry myself, I can say that many oilfield workers do not take safety seriously.	ACK
Jeremy Griffith	April 2, 2013	Isn't what just happened with the SAME KIND of oil in Arkansas enough of a wake-up call	RISK 14
Jeremy Karsh	April 10, 2013	The Boreal forest in Canada, which would be bulldozed in order to get at the Tar Sands, should be left alone to continue absorbing carbon and purifying everyone's air and water.	CLIM 06
Jeremy Murphy	April 22, 2013	if an oil spill occurs, there will be lawsuits and the State of Nebraska will have to step in to clean up the mess at taxpayer expense.	RISK 03

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Jeremy Shipley	March 25, 2013	<p>The State Department has declared in a statement written by oil industry contractors that the tar sands pipeline will have negligible impact on the climate. This is because they assume a baseline scenario in which other necessary pollution reductions are not made. Prof. Neil Stewart who has undertaken the most comprehensive study of carbon and the tar sands has written:</p> <p>"If the current populations of the USA and Canada burnt the 'economically viable' proven oil-sands reserve (170 billion barrels), they would achieve a per capita carbon footprint of 64 tonnes<sup>3</sup>. This number does not include other sources of carbon emissions, such as coal fired power stations, natural gas usage, conventional crude oil usage, etc. Thus if the populations of the USA and Canada were to extensively utilize the Alberta oil-sands proven reserve, it would almost certainly be incompatible with doing a globally equal share (85tC) in keeping warming below 2°C."</p> <p><a href="http://climate.uvic.ca/people/nswart/Alberta_oil_sands_2C_warming.html">http://climate.uvic.ca/people/nswart/Alberta_oil_sands_2C_warming.html</a></p> <p>This demonstrates how fallacious the oil industry contractors employed by State Department's choice of baseline is. It is an arbitrary and subjective choice that essentially assumes that we don't do everything else necessary to solve the problem then concludes that slowing tar sands consumption won't solve the problem alone.</p>	CLIM 05
Jeri Liggett	March 24, 2013	We must pursue wind and solar and other alternatives aggressively right away.	PN 02
Jeri Simmons	April 8, 2013	We need to invest in the energies of the future - wind and solar and water turbines and geothermal heat sources are renewable and green.	ALT 01
Jerri Jarvis	April 3, 2013	It is long overdue to end these toxic fossil fuels and put our energies into clean renewable energies such as wind and solar.	ALT 01
Jerry & Kathleen Gotschall	April 14, 2013	Our concern...the Emergency Reponse plans are inadequate. Specifically, inadequate emergency reponse training for first responders, lack of disclosure of dilutents in the dilbix mixtuer to be piped, inadequate lability coverage for landowners, and the lack of a basic step-by-step plan to clean up a spill in the aquifer.	RISK 05
Jerry & Kathleen Gotschall	April 14, 2013	There are places along the proposed route where no vehicle would even be able to drive to in resopnse to a leak or spill...	RISK 14
Jerry And Patricia Losos	March 17, 2013	Please weigh the profit that will go to a few against the harm that will befall many--the environment, animals, our water, our beautiful irreplaceable forests. Don't cave in to greed and corruption.	PN 05

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Jerry Chan	March 19, 2013	If they wanted to offer permanent job opportunities and more gasoline production to drive down the price of gas for the average American, the oil producers should propose building a new refinery along the border in Montana or North Dakota (for a fraction of the pipeline cost) which would actually create American jobs to build and operate it for years to come, and produce gasoline supplies that can be distributed in America first.	ALT 08
Jerry Chan	March 19, 2013	The pipeline's true purpose is to find the most expedient path to refineries on any coast to upload onto tankers and sell on the world market to the highest bidder. If built, the Keystone XL will divert Canadian oil from refineries in the Midwest to the Gulf Coast where it could be refined and exported. Many of these refineries are in Foreign Trade Zones where oil and gas may be exported to international buyers without paying U.S. taxes. Very little of it will go to alleviate America's need for cheaper fuel.	PN 07
Jerry Chilson	March 31, 2013	It is one of the most enviro. Unfriendly ideas put forth in years	ACK
Jerry Cook	March 19, 2013	The keystone oil project takes huge risks for short term profits to big oil only (while they also don't pay tax but get "subsidies" or tax payer money)	PN 05
Jerry Curow	April 11, 2013	because of the free market the oil will be sold to foreign countries.	PN 07
Jerry Hughes	April 13, 2013	Please, since the U.S. has all this "new" oil in our own country to pump, why build the pipeline? But if we must import this oil from Canada, why not build a refinery on our northern border instead of building a pipeline?	ALT 08
Jerry Matsui	March 10, 2013	Secretary Kerry needs to step-up to the plate and instruct his staff to oppose the obvious threat to our environment. Perhaps he should investigate who and which on the State Dept. staff are being greased by the petroleum industry, Since this has been the tone and tenor since Clinton was the Secretary of State. He needs to clean house if he is to have any integrity while in office.	ACK
Jerry Scott	March 6, 2013	Make the study factor in all the costs of global warming, the cost of compensating people with damage to their health due to air and water pollutants, and heavy metal pollutant damage to natures life cycles resulting from its consumption in the tar sands price point to see if the costs are less than the alternatives.	ACK
Jerry Scott	March 6, 2013	If rail delivery still leaves the tar sands cost effective, then rail is preferable to the pipeline because leaks and spills would be more easily detectable, energy and pollutants won't have to be consumed to make it flow through a pipeline, and more temporary and permanent jobs would be created in manufacturing and operating the railroad infrastructure.	ALT 04
Jerry Scott	March 6, 2013	Don't forget the damage to other industries - such as the timber industry when forest growth is damaged.	CLIM 16

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Jerry Scott	March 6, 2013	The costs and types of alternative energy is coming down all the time, impacting the likelihood of the tar sands break even point.	PN 02
Jerry Scott	March 6, 2013	After considering all the costs, including the externalized ones, if it was found that rail would not be cost effective, then it doesn't support the reports statement.	PN 06
Jerry Scott	March 6, 2013	One alternative to the pipeline the study uses to assume the oil will get to market anyway is rail transportation at a cost of \$15 to \$20 a barrel more. Would that leave the tar sands economically viable?	PN 06
Jerry Scott	March 6, 2013	The no impact of the environment statement assumes some other means of transporting the tar sands to market will be financially feasible. Such an assumption shows the bias of the writer	PN 06
Jerry Scott	March 6, 2013	Since most of the oil will be shipped overseas, the increased price is of no concern to America.	PN 07
Jerry Scott	March 6, 2013	Their leak detectors don't sound an alarm if the spills are less than 100s of thousand of gallon/day rate.	RISK 15
Jerry Scott	March 6, 2013	This company has a record of leaks/spills.	RISK 26
Jerry Spanel	April 22, 2013	there is a possibility of a great number of negitive impacts that could occur from a pipeline of this nature.	PN 05
Jerry Unruh	April 9, 2013	I suspect we have a decade or less before climate change becomes intolerable and irreversible. Now is the time to accept this reality. Rejecting the pipeline is a symbolic as well as a real acknowledgment of the threat we face and our resolve to do something about it.	CLIM 14
Jerry Unruh	April 9, 2013	A thorough environmental review not paid for by the industry that wants to continue that use is in order.	PRO 01
Jerry Wilson	April 18, 2013	Producing a gallon of fuel from tar sands is far more energy intensive and polluting, and contributes more to global climate change than producing fuel from conventional petroleum sources.	CLIM 05

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		Tar sands bitumen is so dense it will flow only when heated and diluted with a mix of toxic chemicals, then pumped under extreme pressure.	
		The mix of bitumen and diluents corrodes steel pipes.	
Jerry Wilson	April 18, 2013	All pipelines eventually leak, 364 leaks recorded in 2012 alone. Sometimes the leaks are insidious, sometimes catastrophic, like the massive 2010 Enbridge spill of nearly a million gallons of tar sands crude that polluted Michigan's Kalamazoo River, a disaster that three years later is still not over. In fact, Trans Canada's existing Keystone pipeline erupted more times and in more places in its first year of operation than what Trans Canada promised would happen in a decade. Leaks in the proposed XL pipeline over the Oglala Aquifer would be catastrophic.	RISK 11, RISK 07, RISK 13, RISK 14, RISK 26
		Contrary to pipeline industry claims, their much touted early detection system is greatly overrated. Most pipeline spills are first discovered by their victims.	
Jerry Wilson	April 18, 2013	According to a Cornell University study, the number of jobs Trans Canada claims this pipeline would generate is wildly exaggerated. In fact, Keystone XL would be a job killer, substituting a few temporary jobs for a greater number of permanent jobs that would be generated by investing the same money in renewable energy.	SO 05
Jerry_Kathy Gotschall	April 1, 2013	We believe the emergency response plans are inadequate. Specifically, the emergency response training, lack of disclosure of the toxic diluents in the dilbit mixture, inadequate liability coverage too landowners, and the lack of a basic plan for a cleanup in the aquifer.	RISK 12, RISK 05
Jess Linde	March 1, 2013	By ignoring every single scientific warning and common sense decision on the keystone XL pipeline, including your own comments about climate change being a "life threatening" issue, you have signed nature away to shell and Exxon and the Koch brothers.	CLIM 14
Jess Suit	March 19, 2013	This is a real and immediate environmental threat to the entire Midwest aquifer	WRG 01
Jesse Johnson	March 21, 2013	When the U.S. State Department reviewed the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline, they failed to assess the damages and impact it would have on the environment. They failed to notice what would happen to the forest in the area, the wildlife in it; the issue of protecting sensitive wildlife habitat and natural resources along the pipeline route, in particular the Ogallala Aquifer and Sandhills region; and more.	WI 21
Jesse Moore	April 15, 2013	Please help protect the environment, the United States from terrible oil spills, and the native people of Canada from having their land ruined and their waters polluted.	ACK
Jesse Moss	March 6, 2013	[The pipeline] WILL eventually, if not immediately contaminate the mississippi river basin.	ACK

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Jesse Moss	March 6, 2013	Tar sands oil has been shown to be some of the dirtiest energy available to us,	CLIM 05
Jesse Moss	March 6, 2013	the Pipeline itself has been found to have leaks already, even though its construction has not yet finished.	RISK 23
Jesse Wilson	March 11, 2013	Potential effects to the global climate must be included in the NEPA document for the Keystone XL pipeline. Please consider the increase in CO2 levels. The tar sands are known to be some the most inefficiently extracted sources of oil! Almost doubling the carbon released from burning a single gallon of gas!	CLIM 12
Jessica	April 4, 2013	I'm not saying I'm against the pipeline but I'd like an honest evaluation of its impact on the environment and a solid strategy in place for eventual leakages.	RISK 05
Jessica Abbe	April 21, 2013	The cancer deaths and environmental catastrophes taking place in Alberta as a result of tar sands mining should be taken into account [in the SEIS] in figuring the cost of this [pipeline].	CU 02
Jessica Bullock	April 21, 2013	1. The assessment of the environmental safety of the pipeline is incomplete. The draft EIS was completed by a consulting firm paid by the pipeline's owner. There are more complete reviews of the full environmental, economic, and climate impact of the pipeline available, and the one used presently is not sufficient.	PRO 01
Jessica Byrnes	April 2, 2013	I can't imagine how we need to explain why after the major oil spill in Arkansas last weekend. You are a man of reason. The decision could not be more clear. But I'll go on anyway.	RISK 14
Jessica Garraway	April 22, 2013	Army Core of Engineers stated that the likely hood of there not being a spill is next to impossible.	RISK 24
Jessica Garraway	April 22, 2013	This threatens the water of over 7 million people	WRG 01
Jessica Harbeson	April 23, 2013	needs to be aimed at reducing climate change and global warming, not increasing it.	ACK
Jessica Harbeson	April 23, 2013	Keystone is bad news. Instead, we should be investing in clean, renewable energy, and directing our scientific and monetary resources toward developing and refining it.	PN 02
Jessica Johnson	April 13, 2013	America should be blazing the trail on biofuels and alternate energy sources, not degrading large plots of US soil with the detrimental side effects of oil production, including but not limited to oil spills, mining, transportation and refinement of crude oil.	ALT 01
Jessica Jones	April 22, 2013	It is our responsibility to put our time, effort, and money into small-scale energy sources (specifically renewable) that will provide power for local communities rather than destroy our delicate environment with these massive, destructive projects.	PN 02
Jessica Lanan	April 2, 2013	If we allow the Keystone XL, there will be spills.	ACK
Jessica Lanan	April 2, 2013	This ... pipeline would also put the water supply of millions of Americans at risk.	WRG 01
Jessica Lunt	April 17, 2013	The State Department confirmed that tar sands fuel is up to 19% more greenhouse gas intensive than conventional fuel	CLIM 12

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Jessica Lunt	April 17, 2013	the tar sands industry admits that Keystone XL will lead to more tar sands production.	PN 06
Jessica Marion Barr	April 23, 2013	The priorities set in Ottawa and Washington reach across our planet. It is not only our economies that are interdependent; our air, water, and our future are bound together and will be defined by our ability to act on the most important issue facing the planet.	PN 05
Jessica Miller	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS does not take into account the amount of lost good agricultural land and resources, nor the risk to water supplies that sustain South Dakota's agricultural producers.	LU 01
Jessica Miller	April 22, 2013	The benefits to the United States are minimal; the pipeline will not create sustainable jobs nor will it add to US energy security. A new wind project in South Dakota will create 5 times as many permanent jobs than this project will over it's lifetime. This pipeline is also an export pipeline and is not in our national interest because of the risks, and no rewards it poses. There is already one pipeline running across our country and gas prices have not diminished.	PN 03
Jessica Miller	April 22, 2013	The DSEIS does not adequately address the safety concerns raised by constructing and maintaining a diluted bitumen pipeline in rural areas, including a lack of emergency response infrastructure to deal with inevitable spills. South Dakota is a rural state with a mostly volunteer emergency response teams. A emergency response plan with input from the citizens who will be on the ground should be done before approval of the project.	RISK 05, LEG 24
Jessica Miller	April 22, 2013	The high profile spills in the last two years have proven that we do not know how to clean up a oil-sands spill yet. And there is no way to clean an aquifer that provides clean water for 8 states. The "reroute" in NE does not lessen the impact on the Ogalla Aquifer - it is still at risk.	WRG 06, RISK 08
Jessica Moenning	March 22, 2013	I strongly support the proposed Keystone XL pipeline and urge you to swiftly finalize the draft SEIS, and approve this project. Keystone XL will ensure American energy security and create jobs and economic opportunity in Nebraska.	PN 10
Jessica Moenning	March 22, 2013	Additionally, an independent study conducted by Creighton University economist Ernie Goss found that the Keystone XL pipeline will provide \$418 million in economic benefit to Nebraska, including over \$160 million in local tax revenue. The study also indicated that between construction and operation, over 5,000 jobs will be created.	SO 10
Jessica Paus	April 22, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline is a very bad plan. It is dangerous, dirty, and destructive. Not only does it put risk to huge areas of the country at risk of the side effects of drafting, it also tears up land. It is the wrong direction to go for energy production. Please, please, PLEASE to in the direction of alternative energy. More people will profit, it is linked to less pollution, and it is looking ahead to future generations.	PN 08, ALT 01
Jessica Prenosil	April 22, 2013	People need clean water and healthy food not oil.	PN 09
Jessica Stoner	April 22, 2013	endangering our water supply	ACK

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Jessica Tok	March 12, 2013	The carbon pollution from the tar sands is significant --- and it does not gain the US anything aside from political good-will and 35 permanent jobs. Canada is sending their tar-derived oil here because they've decided that they can't get rid of it due to their own cap-and-trade laws.	PN 07
Jessica Tok	April 22, 2013	Freshwater resources will soon become more scarce than	ACK
Jessica Torres	March 10, 2013	I think it is embarrassing that we have this humungous project dissect our country, because prior Presidents, especially the Republican Presidents, since back in the 70's gasoline shortage, dragged their feet and did not safeguard our future interests, by encouraging and adopting cleaner fuels and cleaner energy, and making us independent of fossil fuels and other countries. We are simply going to use up our natural resources till there is nothing left for future generations and in the mean time degrade our environment specifically with this exceptionally dirty substance and transporting that across America, across Yellowstone, with who knows how many large or small oil spills there will be. How dare any oil transverse Yellowstone National Park!!! We may end up like Russia's back country that is covered in oil. Already, there have been spills from various U.S. pipelines that are kept from the public, but on that large a scale as the XL, secrets will get out into the public and do you want your legacy to be "those idiots allowed this Pipeline".	PN 02
Jessie Gordon	April 6, 2013	Pipelines fail.	ACK
Jessie Panek	April 9, 2013	We don't need to facilitate more dirty fuels impacting our atmosphere. Help reduce global climate change by rejecting this pipeline; there are many less polluting sources of energy, and even other carbon based fuels that are better than this tar sands product!	CLIM 18, ALT 01
Jet Miskis	March 28, 2013	There are currently too many people being harmed by the Keystone XL pipeline operations down stream. Families living along the water shed have to treat their water shed like some threatening prey, for all of the contamination they've already experienced.	ACK
Jewel Irene Yurewich	April 14, 2013	The pipeline will provide short-term benefit for advanteged sectors of society but will not support long-term, sustainable management of our communities, resources or environment.	PN 05
Jezanna Gruber	April 2, 2013	Tar sands oil is far too expensive: it is destroying the environment in Canada and also in the USA where pipeline construction has begun	PN 05

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JF	April 22, 2013	We the USA, need to lead the rest of the world. Let's do so. The USA should: Decarbonize the world by finding cleaner sources of energy; Leave more fossil fuels in the ground; Create jobs in the solar and wind power generation industry; there is much work to do, which will create many jobs. Change the way America thinks on this subject: let move forward with new technology; Move to solar and wind power today, in a big way. Start a "Manhattan project" for clean energy (Germany, Netherlands have started/are doing this already).	SO 05, PN 02
Jill Barker	April 4, 2013	Seems that we are seeing that these spills really can't be cleaned up.....why should we get dependent on another toxic engery source that we have no idea how to clean up? Please let's make the investment for solar and wind and stay away from this type of earth killing engery! Please!	RISK 08
Jill Cassady	March 18, 2013	Let's encourage more green energy, less energy with dense carbon out put.	ALT 01
Jill Cassady	March 18, 2013	Our environment is so fragile as it is, to encourage carbon dense fuel use is the wrong direction.	CLIM 12
Jill Gilbert	March 10, 2013	The Keystone XL Pipeline Environmental Impact Statement is an inadequate basis on which to base approval of the pipeline because it does not consider the entire life cycle of the oil that will be transported from Alberta to Galveston. It is not the carbon emissions from construction and operation of the pipeline itself that will be the death knell for large regions of our planet, but the extraction, transportation, refining and burning of the huge quantity of filthy tar sands "fuel". An analysis of this entire process, the life cycle of this material, must be done. Though the 3.19 million metric tons per year of CO2 to be emitted in operating the pipeline, annually, is not an insignificant amount, it is only a small part of the total emissions of the extraction, transportation, refining and burning process.	CLIM 05
Jill Gilbert	March 10, 2013	The State Department is not doing its job of protecting Americans if allows ... 450 parts per million of carbon in the atmosphere... Research has shown that the global average temperature will rise eleven degrees Fahrenheit, causing huge increased population pressure on Northern regions, greatly increased violent weather patterns that will destroy U.S. businesses along all the coasts, and massive poverty as a result of these changes.	CLIM 14
Jill Godmilow	April 5, 2013	Isn't the Arkansas disaster enough warning - what else would convince you that this pipeline is totally unsafe	RISK 14
Jill Hoehlein	April 9, 2013	We need to focus and spend our energy - personal and not - on renewable energy research and development.	PN 02, ALT 01

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Jill Holmquist	April 22, 2013	Nebraskas agricultural land and, even more important, its position over the Ogallala Aquifer, make the Keystone XL pipeline far too dangerous to route through Nebraska. Even with the changed route, a break would poison our land and water--the water supply for hundreds of thousands of people. We know a break is inevitable somewhere along the line.	WRG 01, RISK 07
Jill Irvin	April 15, 2013	Although the State Department's report downplays any risk of ground water contamination, it only makes vague assumptions of what the authors' believe may happen when (not if) a spill should occur. But the deformities, abnormalities and deaths already caused by the chemical sludge which will pass through that pipeline have been well documented.	WRG 01, RISK 30
Jill Mcmanus	April 20, 2013	Why should we help Canada develop and market filthy tar sands to China, encourage the growth of the tar sands industry, and put a major US aquifer and farmland belt at risk for the inevitable spills of this highly corrosive and polluting substance??? Makes no sense whatsoever in the long or short term.	PN 07
Jill Minor	March 20, 2013	However some large percentage of revenue from the project should be dedicated for renewable energy projects. For every metric ton of carbon dioxide created from burning the tar sand oil from Canada, there should be an equivalent offset. Ideally a cap- and -trade program on carbon emissions should be implemented in return for building the Keystone Pipeline.	CLIM 18
Jill Patton	April 2, 2013	The Keystone XL project is toi big a risk to this country, and threats greatly outway any benefits it might have.	PN 05
Jill R. Moore	April 22, 2013	it is a serious environmental threat to the Ogallala Auquifer, and could jeopardize the drinking water of millions of people.	ACK
Jill R. Moore	April 22, 2013	it does not promote President Obamas stated goal to become less dependent on foreign oil. We need to use our resources to develop other forms of energy that are clean and renewable	ALT 01
Jill R. Moore	April 22, 2013	... it would allow access to land that has been held by generations of Americans to a FOREIGN COUNTRY	LEG 02
Jill R. Moore	April 22, 2013	it would allow access to land that has been held by generations of Americans to a FOREIGN COUNTRY despite the wishes of the land owners. I find it reprehensible that our federal government would consider placing the pursuits of a foreign business ahead of the rights of American landowners. I see in this situation a conflict with the 4th 5th and 11th Amendments to the Constitution	LEG 02
Jill R. Moore	April 22, 2013	We need to use our resources to develop other forms of energy that are clean and renewable.	PN 02
Jill Saunders	April 22, 2013	The pipeline will NOT create many jobs. TransCanada plans on using it's own workers.	SO 03

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Jill Sheehan	April 22, 2013	The company has no viable plan for cleaning up any spills.	RISK 05
Jillian Lieder	March 25, 2013	The XL Pipeline WILL contribute to climate change. Every study not funded by the oil industry confirms that fact.	CLIM 14
Jillian Liesemeyer	April 22, 2013	this pipeline has the potential to leak and ruin the farmland and ranches in the area.	RISK 07
Jillian Liesemeyer	April 22, 2013	Not only would our water source be contaminated but this pipeline has the potential to leak and ruin the farmland and ranches in the area.	RISK 09, LU 01
Jillian Marohnic	April 2, 2013	... reject the State Department's inadequate review of of the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline.	LEG 04
Jim	April 17, 2013	We need renewables, not dirty, toxic sludge that could throw the balance of our climate out of control.	PN 02
Jim + Evadine Boettcher	April 19, 2013	The pipeline is still a threat to the Olagalla aquifer. It was moved, but not enough to avoid all of the sand hills. In a drought this water is key to providing not only drinking water, but food to our people.	RISK 07
Jim Conn	April 4, 2013	The State Department should...undertake the kind of comprehensive analysis that you have long promised. That review should include the climate impacts of expanding tar sands development, the major refinery pollution it will produce here in the United States, and the grave risk to our communities from toxic pipeline spills.	LEG 04
Jim Diamond	April 11, 2013	there are win-win alternatives including solar and wind power, further electrification of transit, changes in building codes and so forth which can create national wealth in a better, cleaner way.	SO 05
Jim Eng	April 20, 2013	The government needs to stop interfering with private business. Why doesn't a US based company build the pipeline. That would take it out of the hands of the federal government. Also Mr. Obama's friend, Buffett, owns most of the Burlington Northern Railroad and all the oil pumped in the new fields goes to the refineries on that railroad.	ACK
Jim Engelking	April 13, 2013	The pipeline failures often relate to weld failures, in very old and newer lines, and the difficulty of determining failure locations, particularly where water bodies are crossed.	WRS 02, RISK 23
Jim Findlay	April 9, 2013	It's taken millions of years to make these oil resources that we're consuming at a rate exponentially greater than they took to create. Common sense should tell us oil is running out and we should move to other fuels.	PN 02
Jim Findlay	April 9, 2013	the Keystone XL pipeline is not projected to create 20000 jobs as some say. The proposal for the pipeline estimated 20000 person years. That is, for example, one person working four years is counted as 4. The number of jobs estimated is 5000 temporary jobs. In the overall unemployment picture, a drop in the bucket.	SO 01