

**From:** [SHARON NATZEL](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Cc:** [sorgww@aol.com](mailto:sorgww@aol.com)  
**Subject:** PUC Docket Numbers: Sandpiper: PL-6668/CN-13-473 and PPL-13-474 PLUS Line 3 Replacement: PL-9/CN-14-916 and PPL-15-137  
**Date:** Sunday, April 24, 2016 8:20:10 AM  
**Attachments:** [Online Comment - Heading on submission - ODD.pdf](#)

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Jamie MacAlister, Environmental Review Manager  
Minnesota Department of Commerce  
85 7<sup>th</sup> Place East, Suite 500  
St. Paul, MN 55101

Subject: PUC Docket Numbers:  
Sandpiper: PL-6668/CN-13-473 and PPL-13-474  
Line 3 Replacement: PL-9/CN-14-916 and PPL-15-137

Dear Jamie,

I am writing to ask that the MN Department of Commerce / Public Utilities Commission to consider extending the comment period for the Scoping Environmental Assessment Worksheet and the Draft Scope for Sandpiper Pipeline and Line 3 Replacement Projects for at least 30 additional days for two reasons; the sheer number of documents to review across the 2 separate projects plus the timing of the public meetings being held in the next two weeks when many seasonal residents are not present and are unable to participate.

These two separate proposed projects by two separate companies have the potential to be in place here in Minnesota for 50 years or more. There are 34 document IDs in Docket 13-474 and 38 document IDs in Docket 14-916 each related to the EAW and Draft Scope. These documents were just placed on the dockets 4/11 and 4/12/16. In order to comment appropriately as a member of the public these documents require careful reading, understanding and analysis.

Thank you for considering the extension of the comment period for the Scoping Environmental Assessment Worksheet and the Draft Scope for Sandpiper Pipeline and Line 3 Replacement Projects.

Also Jamie, please note that there may be an issue with the Online submission of written comments based on what I experienced this morning. That is why I am also sending you this email too with my comments. Situation: I entered comments and attached file in [www.sandpiperline3.us](http://www.sandpiperline3.us) and after submitting, I selected the option to view my comments. The system reflected back the title: Tesoro Savage Vancouver Energy Distribution Terminal Draft Environmental Impact Statement - Public Comment Web Site, Website Submission #7 to my surprise and did show my comment. See screen capture attached. Please ensure my comments regarding the Sandpiper and Line 3 Replacement actually made it to the correct area(s) and that the online submission capability is working properly for other members of the public to submit comments. Thank you!

Sincerely,  
Sharon Natzel  
13623 County 20  
Park Rapids, MN 56470

From: [SHARON NATZEL](#)  
To: [\\*COMM\\_Pipeline\\_Comments](#)  
Cc: [sorgweh@aol.com](mailto:sorgweh@aol.com)  
Subject: Comments - PUC Docket Numbers: - Sandpiper PUC Docket Number PL-6668/CN-13-473 & PL-6668/PPL-13-474 PLUS Line 3 PUC Docket Number PL-9/CN-14-916 & PL-9/PPL-15-137  
Date: Thursday, May 26, 2016 6:49:57 AM

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**Sharon Natzel**  
**13623 County 20**  
**Park Rapids, MN 56470**

**5-26-2016**

**Jamie MacAlister, Environmental Review Manager**  
**Minnesota Department of Commerce**  
**85 7th Place East, Suite 500**  
**St. Paul, MN 55101**

**Subject:**

-[if !supportLists]--> <!--[endif]-->**Sandpiper PUC Docket Number PL-6668/CN-13-473 & PL-6668/PPL-13-474**  
-[if !supportLists]--> <!--[endif]-->**Line 3 PUC Docket Number PL-9/CN-14-916 & PL-9/PPL-15-137**

**My Comments focus on the Draft Scoping Decision Documents Detailed Environmental, Social and Economic Analysis section and also the Environmental Assessment Documents County Zoning and Land Use the for Sandpiper Pipeline and Line 3 Replacement Project. My comments are based on:**

**How Complex Systems Fail by R.I. Cook, Cognitive Technologies Laboratory**  
<http://web.mit.edu/2.75/resources/random/How%20Complex%20Systems%20Fail.pdf>

**and When Failure is an Option: Redundancy, reliability and regulation in complex technical systems by John Downer**  
<http://www.lse.ac.uk/accounting/CARR/pdf/dps/disspaper53.pdf>

**I ask that the information contained in these 2 documents become part of what must be analyzed in the EIS for the various proposed oil pipeline system monitoring technologies the applicants' state will be utilized and in relation to the ongoing risk to the waters of the State of MN from day-to-day operations for 50 years across the proposed preferred routes by the applicants and also ALL the Sandpiper System and Route Alternatives, including SA-04 and RA-15, and Line 3 existing pipeline route in addition to the proposed route in Sandpiper Corridor.**

**The EIS must take into account if and how redundancy is planned to be utilized in oil transmission and also wastewater. Are the redundant systems independent so as to avoid catastrophic failure, for example.**

**The EIS must also take into account the ongoing need for clean water for other existing industries and individuals needs for ongoing viability of life.**

**The EIS must also take into account the loss of future potential for new business with MN waters if damaged from oil processes that spill or leak. Water is already in high demand due to the droughts and lack of water in conditions growing across the USA and world.**

**The EIS must take into account our State of MN Waters being MN greatest resource and the proposed perpetual right-of-way for a pipeline corridor for a Canadian**

**company - - just what do our MN laws allow to occur with MN riparian water law. Are our waters at risk from mis-use so that MN's own ability to utilize water impacted negatively?**

**The EIS must also go back into the PUC docket filings for both Sandpiper and Line 3 Replacement and look at ALL the citizen concerns and pull out the areas to be looked at for the EIS. Many citizens from across the USA have taken time to write and document concerns since 2014 and these must be analyzed on an individual basis by individual comment.**

**Thank you!**

**Sincerely, Sharon Natzel**

Sharon Natzel  
13623 County 20  
Park Rapids, MN 56470

5/3/16

Jamie MacAllister, Environmental Review Manager  
Minnesota Department of Commerce  
85 7th Place East, Suite 500  
St. Paul, MN 55101

**Subject:**

- Sandpiper PUC Docket Number PL-6668/CN-13-473 & PL-6668/PPL-13-474
- Line 3 PUC Docket Number PL-9/CN-14-916 & PL-9/PPL-15-137

**My Comments focus on the Draft Scoping Decision Documents Detailed Environmental, Social and Economic Analysis section and also the Environmental Assessment Documents County Zoning and Land Use the for Sandpiper Pipeline and Line 3 Replacement Project. My comments are based on The United States Geological Service Nov 2010 National Research Program document entitled "Water Security – National and Global Issues" at the link in my submitted written comments tonight - AND -**

**( <https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2010/3106/pdf/FS10-3106.pdf> )**

**the Hubbard County Local Water Plan 2016-2026 on the link also in my submitted comments tonight**

**( <http://www.hubbardswcd.org/2016%20Hubbard%20County%20LWMP.pdf> )**

**I ask that the information contained in these 2 documents would become part of what must be analyzed and thoughtfully considered in the EIS for the proposed preferred routes by the applicants and also all of the Sandpiper Previously Accepted System and Route Alternatives; especially SA-04 and RA-15 which is part of the DNR Straight River Pilot Groundwater Management Area.**

**The USGS document states that the United Nations Environment Programme (1999) projects that:**

- By 2025, global freshwater stress owing to increasing population on water use will increase significantly, especially in northern Africa, Eurasia, the Middle East and even the United States, and by 2050, nearly 5 billion people will be affected by freshwater scarcity.**
- By 2025, across the United States the water withdrawal as percentage of total available is projected to be 20 to 40 percent.**

**The USGS report points out that the amount of freshwater is finite and makes up approximately 2.5 percent of all water on Earth. As Minnesotans, we know that a large amount of freshwater is contained in Minnesota and Lake Superior.**

**The water threats and hazard triad described in Table 2 by Tindall and Campbell, 2009 shows the most common hazards affecting water security, supply and sustainability are manmade, natural, and technological.**

**Several of these hazards should be analyzed especially in the EIS including terrorism through cyber and industrial sabotage, particularly against / including Supervisory control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) valves, contamination of water due to infrastructure failure, and hazardous chemicals released in pipeline spills like benzene and other "enes" in addition to the oil as occurred in the Yellowstone River 2015 Pipeline Spill under the ice near Glendive, Mont. Their drinking water had to be replaced with truckloads of fresh water brought into Glendive.**

**The Mississippi River provides the drinking water for St. Cloud, Minneapolis and St. Paul. So downstream contamination from the pipeline crossing points on the Mississippi like the one near McGregor would be especially important to study in the EIS and for a spill under the ice similar to what happened on the Yellowstone River in 2015.**

**The Hubbard County Local Water Plan 2016-2026 was not utilized in the EAW. An older plan from 2007 was used instead. I ask that the newest plan be used as it contains very important information about minor watershed protection**

strategy and uses the example of Long Lake. The individual private wells around Long Lake could be threatened by a leak into the groundwater of the Straight River aquifer with RA-15. The lake itself which has a surface water / groundwater connection could also be affected. Please include a scenario in the EIS looking at the negative impact to the local economy if the minor watershed like Long Lake incurred an oil spill affecting its drinking water and/or surface water. In 2013 there were 500 unique landowners around the lake and most of these would have private wells.

Thank you!

  
Sincerely, Sharon Natzel

National Research Program

# Water Security— *National and Global Issues*

*"Water Security is the protection of adequate water supplies for food, fiber, industrial, and residential needs for expanding populations, which requires maximizing water-use efficiency, developing new supplies, and protecting water reserves in event of scarcity due to natural, (manmade), or technological hazards." (Tindall and Campbell, in press).*

Potable or clean freshwater availability is crucial to life and economic, environmental, and social systems. The amount of freshwater is finite and makes up approximately 2.5 percent of all water on the Earth (fig. 1). Freshwater supplies are small and randomly distributed, so water resources can become points of conflict. Freshwater availability depends upon precipitation patterns, changing climate, and whether the source of consumed water comes directly from desalination, precipitation, or surface and(or) groundwater. At local to National levels, difficulties in securing potable water sources increase with growing populations and economies. Available water improves living standards and drives urbanization, which increases average water consumption per capita.

*Global population tripled during the 20th century and demand for water increased ninefold (Hinrichsen and others, 1997).*

Commonly, disruptions in sustainable supplies and distribution of potable water and conflicts over water resources become major security issues for Government officials. Disruptions are often influenced by land use, human population, use patterns, technological advances, environmental impacts, management processes and decisions, transnational boundaries, and so forth.

Water security is a critical factor in Government planning. However, the decisions of water-security professionals are complicated by an uneven global distribution of freshwater (fig. 1), and local to regional freshwater deficits are caused when extraction exceeds available recharge—sustainability. When water supply falls below 1,700 m<sup>3</sup> per person per year (about 123 gallons per person

per day), which is considered minimum need (United Nations Development Programme, 2006), the source of supply is considered stressed. The demand for water grows fastest in areas of the world experiencing freshwater scarcity. Adding further stress to quality of life issues are inadequate sanitary living conditions and contaminated water, which can result in cancer, liver and kidney damage or failure, nervous system disorders, damage to the immune system, birth defects, and water-borne diseases (United Nations, 2010). Additionally, certain naturally occurring water-borne chemicals are suspect carcinogens, such as arsenic in Bangladesh and West Bengal, India, where problems associated with high arsenic levels arose due to switching from surface- to groundwater

sources. Generally, areas of high-density populations stress water resources. Adding to this problem, population is increasing in areas where natural hazards—earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, and droughts—are most severe (Hinrichsen and others, 1997). Such natural hazards can disrupt potable water distribution and destabilize population centers.

*Water stress affects 44 percent of the world population. The United Nations Environment Programme (1999) projects that by 2025, global freshwater stress owing to increasing population on water use will increase significantly, especially in northern Africa, Eurasia, the Middle East, and even the United States, and by 2050, nearly 5 billion people will be affected by freshwater scarcity.*

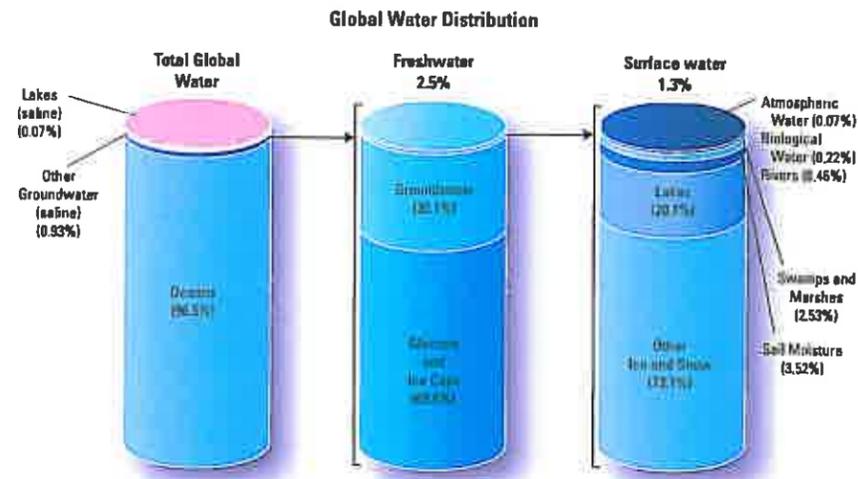


Figure 1. Data taken from United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, 2006.

*Global Security: The peaceful intercourse of all nations for a parallel advancement of individual to societal well being and quality of life, and the actions taken by nations to guarantee shared sustainability, safety, and continuity that challenges mutual security. Threats and hazards to Global Security evolve from Man-made (Anthropogenic), Natural, and Technological (causes) and might include such actions as disruption of natural or commodity resources; failed or failing states; pandemics (swine flu or others); climate change; mass population migrations; civil unrest, and other unsuspected or surprising disturbances to national peace (TinMore Institute, 2010).*

Effective management of "virtual water" (water used in the production of a good or service) likely will become key to water sustainability and distribution. For example, ethanol produced from corn requires nearly 2,500 liters of water to produce one kilogram (300 gal per lb) of ethanol (Brown, 2008). In the United States, corn commonly is grown in areas experiencing a 20 to 50 percent growth in population (Brown, 2008). This combination could change irrigation or crop management practices but still significantly stress water resources. Similar trends occur globally.

Urbanization in the metropolitan Denver area requires a water withdrawal of about 33.5 inches per year from the Dawson aquifer, while the natural recharge rate is only 0.5 inches per year (Moore and others, 2004); a prime example of water-resource stress and a potable-water extraction and recharge deficiency.

## World

Presently, millions of people lack access to adequate potable water supplies, and Government officials are unable to appropriately manage and assess water resources owing to insufficient information and expertise. The United Nations (2003) states that approximately one billion people are deprived of potable water due to mismanagement and depletion of water resources (fig. 2). If people are deprived of water, it is likely that water needed for food production is limited, if not absent, leading to increased water-resource conflicts and negative effects on security (Tindall, 2008). Without proper prioritization of water use, production of sufficient food to meet the demands of global population growth could be more challenging. Unfortunately, unsustainable potable water supplies are becoming a global trend, especially in large urbanized areas, often leading to water-use conflicts. Water shortages and increasing conflicts between supplies, distribution, and use and management signify the need to develop and implement processes for mitigating water-security issues.

## United States

Because most future population growth in the United States is projected to be in water-stressed areas, demand (fig. 3) and distribution could remain a problem. Irrigation requires about 34 percent of U.S. water supplies (table 1). Other uses include thermo-electric powerplant cooling, which returns water back to the environment (Hutson and others, 2004).

Water-security strategies depend upon appropriately developed and implemented water-management plans and practices that are best developed in concert. Also, water-management practices necessary for water security include plans for potable-water

sustainability, proper wastewater- and waste-disposal methods, distribution, water-use priorities, and water-resource development.

## Developing Countries

Water-management practices designed to improve water supplies can be restricted by disparate water distribution, poor infrastructure, insufficient water quantity and quality, and excessive cost issues. Nevertheless, developing appropriate practices is vital if public health and quality of life are to improve while reducing security, economic, and political concerns (Tindall and Campbell, 2009; United Nations, 2003). In this regard, local and national water-security strategies can improve foreign relations as related to transboundary water disputes and nationalist, minority, and ethnic aspirations of a State.

Development and mitigation of water-security processes follow the Water Threats and Hazards Triad (WTHT) and represent common types of hazards affecting water supply and sustainability (table 2). As an example, an occurrence of a WTHT component against critical water infrastructures could prove disastrous to water supply and sustainability from a local to regional or national level (Tindall and Campbell, 2009). From a Homeland Security perspective, an evaluation of these three primary hazards reveals risks and vulnerabilities to the population at large: a net

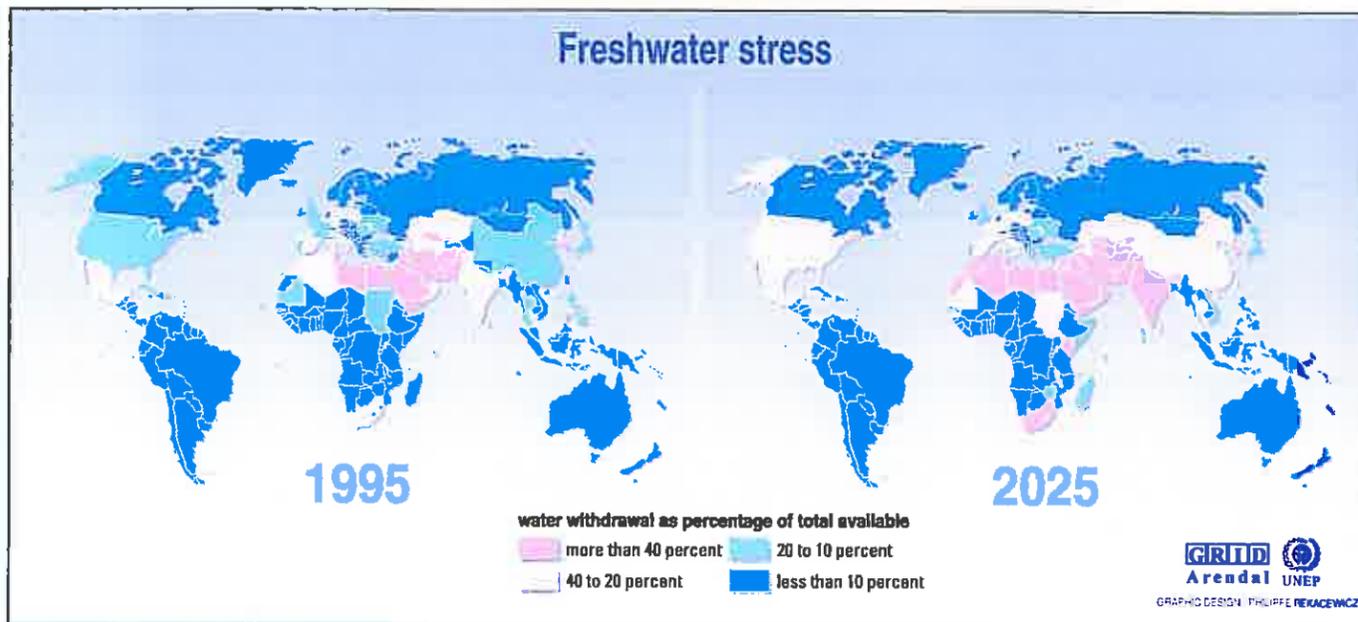
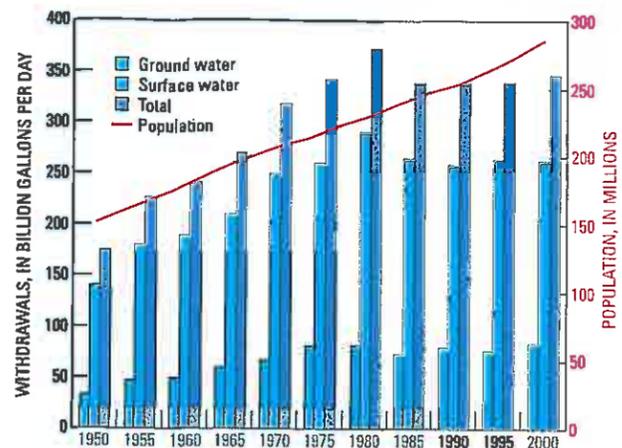


Figure 2. Global freshwater stress (Source: United Nations Environment Programme, 1999).



**Figure 3.** Total U.S. water withdrawals since 1950 (Source: Hutson and others, 2004). Since 1950, per capita water use has declined.

assessment—"all hazards" approach—in addressing water security and protecting finite potable-water resources against various threats. The WTHT components are a pressing concern for public (Government) and private (corporate) officials.

**Table 1.** Freshwater use in the United States (Hutson and others, 2004).

Sector	Water use (billion cubic meters/day)
Industry	291 (76.61 trillion gallons/day)
Domestic	35.8 (9.45 trillion gallons/day)
Agriculture	120.9 (34.94 trillion gallons/day)
Total	563.7* (408 billion gallons/day)

\*Includes other sources not listed.

According to the FBI, prior to the 9/11 terrorist attacks Mohamed Atta scouted Hoover Dam as a potential target (Tamm, 2004).

### Terrorism—A Manmade Hazard

Manmade threats currently are a major concern. Officials dedicate much time and effort to prevent attacks on exposed infrastructure. For example, an attack on Hoover Dam could affect water and power availability in the Western United States and denotes why the U.S. Intelligence Community is concerned about these types of possibilities.

Enhanced technology complications, such as operations controlled by Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) valves that can be operated over the Internet, make water systems more vulnerable. Similar types of controls/valves are used in the electrical power grid and nuclear plants, where nuclear power generation requires water for cooling.

### Natural Threats to Water Security

**Hurricanes**—Hurricane Katrina (2005) caused large loss of life, ruptured levees, and led to serious water-quality consequences (Palser, 2007).

**Earthquakes**—Scientists predict a major earthquake will hit Los Angeles (Fialko, 2006), an event that could sever the Colorado River Aqueduct, and/or the California Aqueduct supplying water from Lake Mead in Nevada. These two distribution systems supply potable water to 18 million residents within metropolitan Los Angeles.

**Wildfires**—The short- and long-term effects of wildfires are serious considerations for any water-security program. This may be particularly true in the United States after 100 years of fire suppression, where large fires have burned about 6,000,000 acres in drier years (National Interagency Fire Center, 2009). The Hayman fire in Colorado in 2002, the largest fire in Colorado's history (138,000 acres), seriously degraded the water quality of Cheeseman and Strontia Springs Reservoirs—primary water sources for metropolitan Denver—requiring \$8 million over 4 years to remove debris, replace culverts, build sediment dams, and seed slopes for restoration (Robichaud and others, 2003). Further, deforestation of hillsides by fire promotes flooding and debris flow during wet periods that affect water quality.

**Contaminants**—Heavy rains and flooding could create particularly severe water contamination problems that can be fatal. *E-coli* infiltrated water pipes following torrential rains in Walkerton, Ontario, Canada; 7 people died and more than 2,300 became seriously ill after contracting food poisoning from the bacteria (Vicente and Christoffersen, 2006). In 1993, dozens died and an estimated 400,000 developed chronic illnesses due to the parasite *Cryptosporidium*, which contaminated the water supply of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, after heavy rainfall (Corso and others, 2003).

**Climate Change**—Water-security strategies need also to consider events related to extreme drought. In 1995, a severe drought extended from central, eastern, and western Texas and New Mexico into Arizona and parts of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Kansas. Water restrictions increased in many cities, forcing residents to cut usage about 25 percent; winter wheat conditions in 19 States were poor; wind and insect damage significantly affected crops; a shortage of hay throughout the region reached disastrous proportions, forcing ranchers to sell cattle at the lowest prices in 10 years; and agricultural losses for cotton, wheat, feed grains, cattle, and corn and agriculturally related industries such as harvesting, trucking, and food processing in Texas alone reached \$5 billion (Wilhite and Vanyarkho, 1999). Reduced supplies of irrigation water led to decreased vegetable production with related job and income losses; food prices increased as much as 22 percent in response to the lower production levels for milk, meat, produce, and other foodstuffs; and prices for gasoline, diesel, and liquefied petroleum rose 15 percent above previous levels. Fires raged throughout the region and in Colorado alone burned 262,009 hectares (647,440 acres). Total regional drought effects were estimated at \$10–15 billion, although it is difficult to quantify many social and environmental impacts (Wilhite and Vanyarkho, 1999).

**Table 2.** The Water Threats and Hazards Triad (Tindall and Campbell, 2009): The most common hazards affecting water security, supply, and sustainability.

Manmade (Anthropogenic)	Natural	Technological
Terrorism*	Climate change	Infrastructure failure
War and civil unrest	Hurricanes	Hazardous chemicals and biological material events
Population growth	Earthquakes	
Human error and poor assessment and resource allocation	Tsunamis	Malfunctions of information technology and equipment
	Droughts	
	Floods	
	Wildfires	
	Landslides	
	Volcanoes	

\*Includes foreign and domestic cyber and industrial sabotage, particularly against/including Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) control systems.

To strengthen water-security strategies and processes, a dual strategy is needed that will both monitor infrastructure and supplies and assess, understand, and manage water resources to avoid the threat of water-related security and conflict concerns. Also, effective monitoring of water scarcity, energy, and environmental degradation can aid water managers. In the Homeland Security arena, intelligence estimates also can factor water security into threat assessments and consider the need for creating specialized water-security data-collection platforms.

### Technological Hazards

Technological hazards include, but are not limited to, biohazards and hazardous materials incidents and nuclear powerplant failures. Generally, little or no warning precedes these incidents. Victims may not know they have been affected until years later. For example, health problems caused by hidden toxic waste sites—Love Canal near Niagara Falls, New York—surfaced years after initial exposure (Heath, 1984). Perhaps the most well known example of a technological hazard is the Chernobyl nuclear reactor disaster, April 1986, in the Ukraine (International Nuclear Safety Advisory Group, 1992).

### Hazards Interdependence

Understanding the complex interdependency of water with other life-support systems (critical infrastructures) is important. Certain types of energy generation are dependent on water; for example, Hoover Dam in the United States, Bhakra Nangal Dam in India, and nuclear powerplants.

International agencies such as the World Bank are well aware of the seriousness of water-security issues. Since ancient times, limiting access to water has been used as a weapon through the destruction of water resources and distribution facilities (Young, 2006). Water-use and actual or perceived ownership conflicts create social and political disorder and serious security risks to a region or a country, and international law has proven inadequate in defending the equal use of shared water supplies. Such conflicts can become zero-sum disputes involving cultural, tribal, religious, and regional and(or) transnational victims (Tindall and Campbell, 2009).

### Water Security and USGS Activities

U.S. Agencies, such as the Department of Energy, Department of Defense, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and Department of Homeland Security, understand and acknowledge the importance of water security and the results of neglect to the Nation and individual States. These agencies link water security to critical infrastructure protection (CIP) and intelligence gathering capabilities (fig. 4) to develop a security strategy for water and other resources. In short, they merge the intelligence cycle (typified by the Human Intelligence [HUMINT] Cycle—upper right fig. 4) with water-resources data and information (provided by such agencies as

the USGS), energy, and other fixed assets of critical infrastructure such as dams, water ways, and operations facilities (green circle, upper left). Although increasing in complexity, CIP also must consider detection, prevention, response, and mitigation as interdependent components of this process (center, fig. 4). Also considered must be the organization type in terms of structure to merge management and operations methods to the inclusive process (lower left, fig. 4). The overall process is highly complex.

A major goal of the USGS is to reduce the vulnerability of people and communities at risk from hazards by working with partners throughout all sectors of society.

As part of its mission, the USGS engages in efforts to improve the understanding and effective management of water resources around the globe to help address scientific and management concerns regarding water-resources supply, sustainability, protection, and security. The USGS investigates the complex interdependency of water with

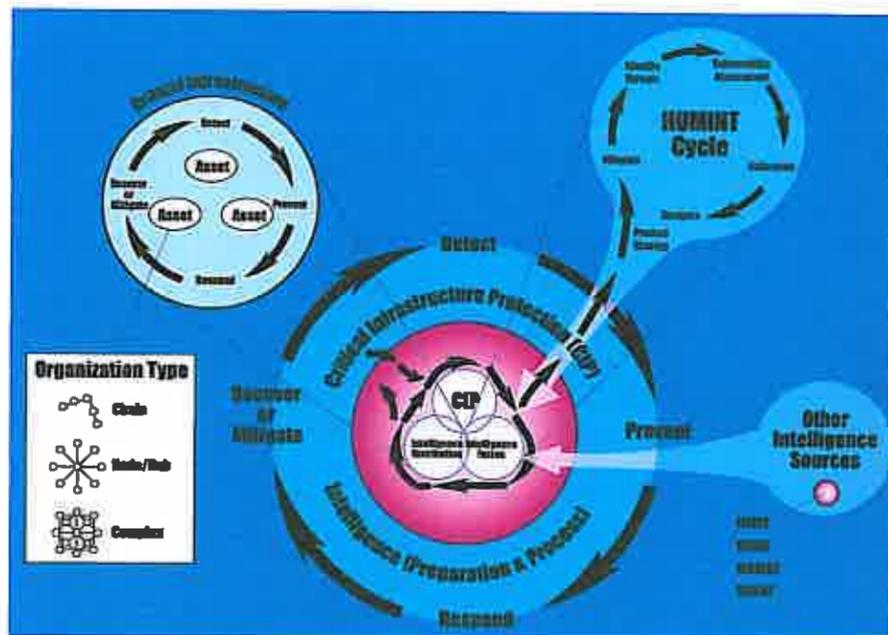


Figure 4. Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) within the Intelligence Process. Acronyms: IMINT (Imagery Intelligence); OSINT (Open Source Intelligence); MASINT (Measurement and Signature Intelligence); SIGINT (Signal Intelligence). Copyright James Tindall; free for public use.

An International Alert identified 46 countries with a combined population of 2.7 billion in which both climate change and water-related crises may create a high risk of violent conflict (Smith and Vrekekananda, 2007). 56 countries represent an additional 1.2 billion people at high risk of political instability. A 2004 to 2005 Somalia/Ethiopia dispute over water wells and pastoral lands left nearly 250 people killed and many more injured. A 3-year drought led to the violence, aggravated by the lack of effective government and central planning (BBC News). In African Burkina Faso in 2007, declining rainfall led to growing clashes among animal herders and farmers with competing water needs (United Nations Office Commissioner for Human Rights, 2008). Two thousand people (including 1,400 children) fled their homes because of water disputes.



Water infrastructure (clockwise from top right: tap; second Los Angeles Aqueduct; Hoover Dam; world map in background). Source: Transnational Resources Development Associates ([www.transrda.com](http://www.transrda.com)); used by permission.

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### For more information, please contact:

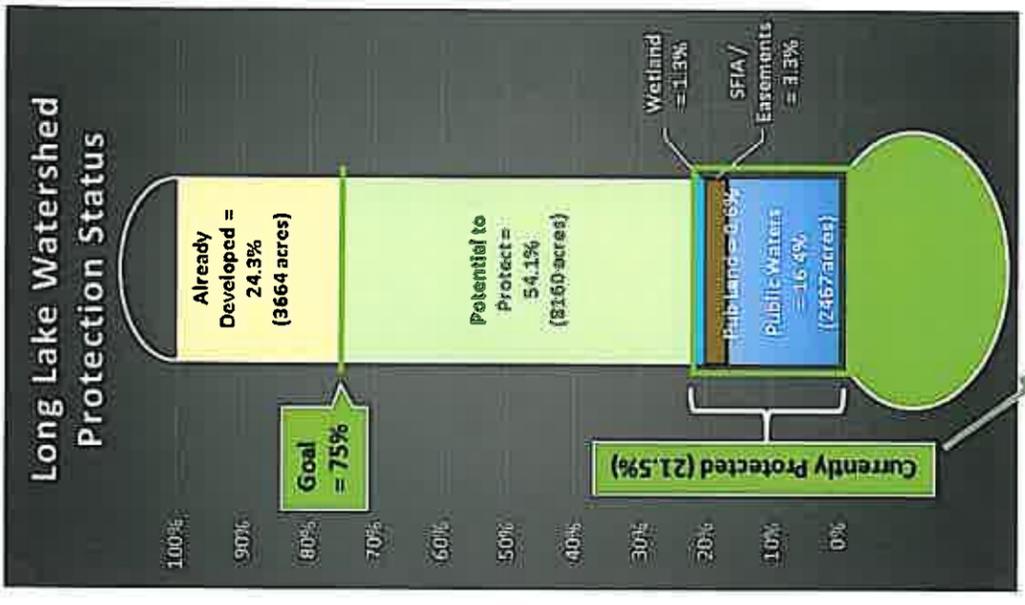
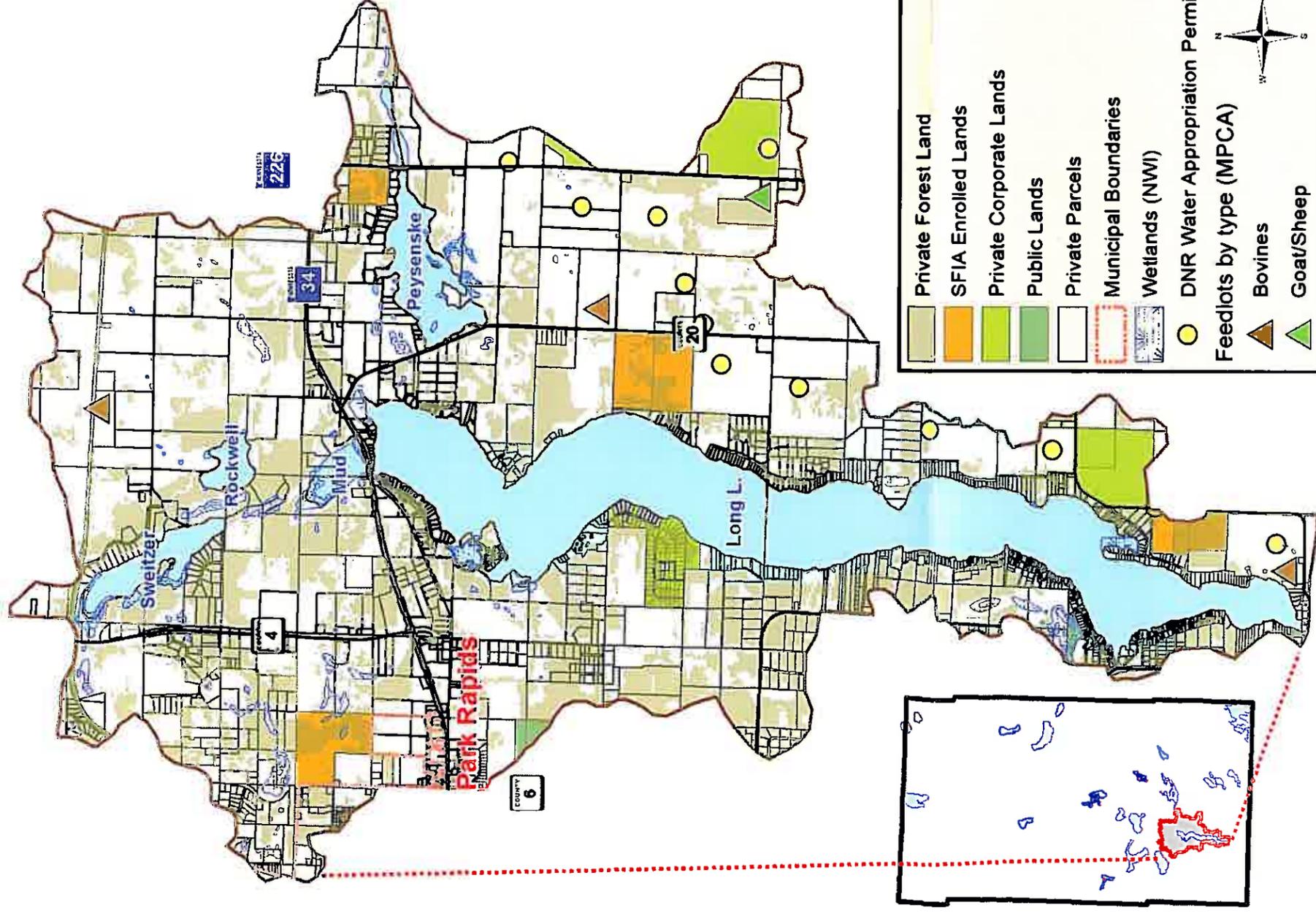
James A. Tindall, [tindall@usgs.gov](mailto:tindall@usgs.gov)  
 U.S. Geological Survey, National Research Program  
 Box 25046, MS 413  
 Denver, CO 80225-0046  
 Telephone: (303) 236-5005





# Long Lake Minor Watershed Protection Strategy

Sharon Natzel



## Protection



## Land Use Disturbance



## Water Quality Trend

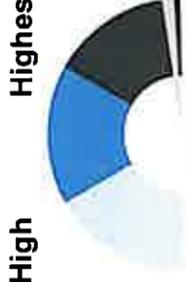


## Risk Classification



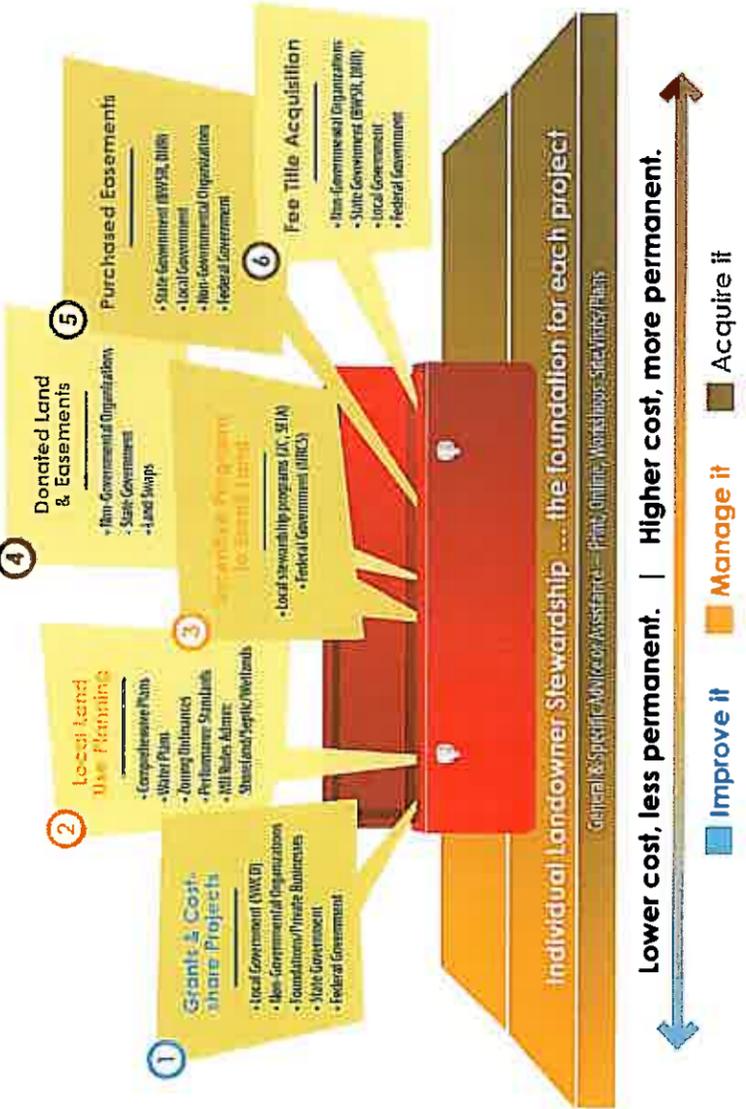
**Enhance / Protection**

**Phos. Sensitivity Land Conversion Risk**



## Implementation Tool Box

Options for watershed protection



MN Public Utilities Commission - Sandpiper/Line 3 EIS Comment

Name Sara Nohrenberg Email \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address 21274 207<sup>A</sup> Street

City Big Lake State MN Zip 55309

It means jobs and a safer way  
to move oil.

Comment Ideas:

- No pipeline has ever been studied more, stop the delays
- The environmental review plan is good enough, let's get it going
- Look at jobs and other benefits to communities, not just natural resources
- Pipelines are safe, just ask people who build and live next to them
  - Don't forget to look at the danger of moving oil by rail

**(Please print legibly)**

Our staff will electronically file your comments on the MN PUC website. Thank you for your time!

Korey Northrup



Line 4, March 2016, Fond du Lac Reservation @ Ditchbank Rd. (Photo: John Ratzloff)



Line 4, March 2016, Fond du Lac Reservation @ Ditchbank Rd. (Photo: Thane Maxwell)



Line 4, March 2016, Fond du Lac Reservation @ Ditchbank Rd. (Photo: Thane Maxwell)



Line 4, March 2016, Fond du Lac Reservation @ Ditchbank Rd. (Photo: John Ratzloff)



RECEIVED  
MAY 25 2016  
MAILROOM

May 22nd, 2016

Jamie MacAlister  
Minnesota Department of Commerce  
85 7th Place, Suite 500  
Saint Paul, MN 55101

Dear Ms. MacAlister:

I am writing to you as the leader of the Pipeline Working Group of the Northern Water Alliance of Minnesota. We represent a number of organizations concerned about preserving the water quality of Northern Minnesota and the impact of any development proposal that would potentially impact the water quality. We view our role as taking a proactive stance rather than participating in corrective actions after water quality is degraded. Our membership includes lake associations, county and statewide associations of lake associations, non-profit groups involved with conservation and protection of watersheds, Ojibwe organizations and private citizens. The Northern Water Alliance of Minnesota is a sounding board for issues and defines our role as the dissemination of issues affecting the source waters of Minnesota. Our position could be summarized as: **"no short term gain for the trade-off of long term environmental degradation"**.

I feel the development and organization of the public hearings were rushed with materials for review not always available to communities and counties. As an example, Cass County never received copies for public review as stated in the DOC public notice. The language presented within public handouts was incorrect or contradicted what was being presented by the Department of Commerce. Because of the schedule set for each hearing, no time was allotted to questions on the DOC presentation or deferred until after public comments. This limited public understanding and thus, informed comments. The time allotted to public comments was limited to 5 minutes per citizen with additional 5 minute comment periods available if time allowed with an arbitrary comment period applied regardless of the number of citizens present.

To lead the EIS, the Department of Commerce needs to improve their credibility as an

advocate for Minnesota rather than for the applicant. This in some ways seems to be in direct conflict to the role the DOC has in the past played as the assumption was that anything good for commerce was good for the state.

I, along with others, am concerned that with the current level of information and public input, this credibility gap will remain.

Your challenge, but professionally, and as an employee of the Department of Commerce, is to do everything in your power and that of your agency to produce an EIS with broad citizen input including the affected Chippewa Bands that is both transparent and thorough, and includes all alternatives including doing nothing. In this endeavor, I would suggest another round of hearings on the scoping process before it is presented to the PUC.

Attached are my comments regarding the EAW scoping and the hearings held in early May in several communities around the state.

Sincerely;



James W. Reents  
Leader, Pipeline Working Group; Northern Water Alliance of Minnesota  
Resident of Cass County  
4561 Alder Ln NW  
Hackensack, MN 56452  
218 675 6229

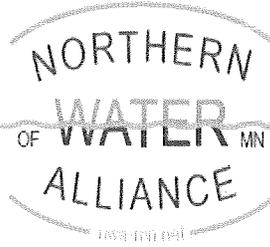
CC:

Governor Mark Dayton and Lt. Governor Tina Smith  
Office of the Governor and Lt Governor  
116 Veterans Service Building  
20 W. 12th St.  
Saint Paul, MN 55155

Mike Rothman  
Commissioner, Department of Commerce  
Minnesota Department of Commerce  
85 7th Place, Suite 500  
Saint Paul, MN 55101

John Linc Stine  
Commissioner, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency  
520 Lafayette Rd  
Saint Paul, MN 55155

Tom Landwehr  
Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources  
500 Lafayette Rd  
Saint Paul, MN 55155-4040



## EAW Scoping Comments

Submitted by James W Reents  
Leader, Pipeline Working Group  
Northern Water Alliance of Minnesota

- A full economic analysis of need for additional oil transportation through Minnesota is needed. This should take into account not only the touted benefits of the proposed projects in terms of short-term jobs and additional tax contributions, but also the economic impacts of climate change and mitigation from the continued uses of fossil fuels. While there is impact locally, the economic impact should be considered on at least a national scale as decisions fragmented by state regulatory agencies have impacts that extend well beyond their jurisdictional boundaries.
- Climate Change needs to be integral to the EIS, not just the evaluation of the additional CO2 released into the atmosphere from the product being transported at the end point of consumption, but also on the production end. At present, there is no evaluation of changes in construction and specifications regarding construction and severe weather events.
- Line 3 abandonment should be included in the scope; while the applicant states that the line will be flushed and filled with an inert gas and receive continued monitoring, the questions unanswered are for how long, and a what point does the liability revert to the state?
- Reasoning for the Line 3 relocation includes a current line that is operating at reduced capacity because of deterioration within the line. Is it a public responsibility to approve another energy corridor for the convenience of the applicant when the current line demonstrates a lack of maintenance on the existing line and poor planning on the part of the applicant in the existing energy corridor?
- Tar sand oil cleanup methodology; none currently exists for cleanup on water and analysis of risk based upon water crossings and water proximity should become part of the EIS Scope



- Evaluation of the cost of carbon mitigation of the proposed trans-shipped oil in light of climate change and atmospheric carbon reduction goals; both statewide, nationally, and also those targets committed to by the US in the 2015 Paris Climate Summit should be included within the EIS. Nothing done in Minnesota impacts only Minnesota. Carbon impacts should be considered from point of extraction to final consumption.
- What will become of stranded assets? Current estimates on Bakken and Williston Basin Oil is that they will be depleted in 20 years. Even the Canadian Government is saying 80 to 90% of the tar sand oils in Alberta should remain in the ground, negating , except for the short term, any need for a new Line 3. What's to become of the infrastructure? Removal? Abandonment? Other proposed uses by the applicant?
- Most major players in the Alberta Tar Sands have either delayed, put on hold, and in some cases, such as Statoil, have pulled out of Tar Sand Oil. Need for additional oil should be included within the EIS.
- Is the proposed Line 3 as a 36-inch diameter pipeline (12% larger by volume) actually a replacement or an entirely new pipeline, which needs a new US State Department approval? Why is it being considered by the state without this determination. The applicant's statement that it can undertake these improvements under a 1960's permit should, at the very least be questioned and confirmed by the U.S. State Department
- The current State Department EIS review of the Alberta Clipper should be included within the scope of the EIS. Presently, the Alberta Clipper is operating at a capacity for which the lie has yet to be approved through the sleight of hand Line 3 / Alberta Clipper bypass at the Canadian Border. The currently underway EIS was a condition of the original approval of the Alberta Clipper. The inclusion would enhance the evaluation of the Sandpiper ? Line 3 Energy Corridor proposals.



- The EIS should include spill modeling under both average and worst-case weather conditions on all river crossings as well nearby lakes, streams and wetlands. Too often modeling is done at average or perfect weather conditions that in turn can skew the findings. The northern part of Minnesota through which this proposal passes experiences at least 5 months of winter and almost as long a period of ice cover. This needs to be taken into account with any modeling.
- Impacts on both natural and human resources: including but not limited to those natural and human resources of importance to the Native Bands and including their retained rights under the 1837, 1854, and 1855 Treaty Areas.
- The scope of the EIS should include the entirety of the project from beginning to end; i.e.: from the Tar Sands of Alberta or the Bakken and Williston Basin fields in North Dakota to the Gulf Coast.
- The Scope should not assume that the criteria for route evaluation include any intermediate through-points ( Clearbrook or Superior) . In the public input sessions conducted by the Department of Commerce, it was unclear as to how system alternatives and route alternatives would be evaluated within the EIS. To be fair to both the applicant and the citizens of Minnesota, both system alternatives and route alternatives should be included within the EIS
- While NDPC and Enbridge’s initial applications include some information, it should not be used to limit the scope of the EIS nor should any conclusions by the applicant become part of the final EIS. Initially within the proceedings, route alternatives were eliminated based primarily on additional cost to the applicant. Instead, based on the evaluation of the EIS of both route and system alternatives, the least environmentally sensitive with the least impact on Minnesota’s natural resources should be considered along with the no build option.



- There are concerns that the Department of Commerce is not staffed nor experienced in the role of the RGU for the first EIS of a pipeline proposal in the State of Minnesota. Reassignment of the RGU to the MPCA or MDRN, both agencies with EIS development experience would be both desirable and add more credibility to the process. There is at least the appearance of “regulatory capture” of the Department of Commerce and the PUC by the industries they are charged to regulate. During the public input sessions around the state, the DOC without attribution used maps provided by the applicant. Natural features along with key communities were absent giving a confused and incomplete understanding not only of the applicant’s proposal, but also of the route alternatives and system alternatives. The language presented at the initial hearings in written were those of the applicant and were changed over the course of the public hearings in response to public objection. The hearings seemed confused and rushed; there was never a clear explanation of whether this was for both Sand Piper and Line 3, or just a portion of the Line 3 proposal, materials for public review were unavailable, hearings in impacted counties were not held, and while 2 communities on route alternatives had hearings, no hearings were scheduled on what were identified as system alternatives. When asked about these discrepancies, the DOC representatives cited both a lack of time and staff to accomplish the initial review. One would ask, behind the scenes, who is driving the schedule.
- Federal agencies; the USGS, Fish and Wildlife, EPA, and the Corps of Engineers should be active in the development of the EIS along with the affected 5 Chippewa Bands of Minnesota and their agencies such as the 1855 Treaty Organization.

Please provide your contact information. This information and your comments will be publicly available.

Name: RANDY DESSCHLAGER Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: MONTICELLO State: MN ZIP: 55362

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

My comments pertain to:

- Sandpiper Pipeline Project
- Line 3 Replacement Project
- Both Projects

I'm all for pipelines, they put people to work and believe they are good for the economy. Pipelines are getting safer every year and safety is key in today's construction force

Jamie MacAlister, Environmental Review Manager  
Minnesota Department of Commerce  
85 7<sup>th</sup> Place East, Suite 500  
St. Paul MN 55101  
[Pipeline.Comments@state.mn.us](mailto:Pipeline.Comments@state.mn.us)

Dear Ms. MacAlister,

I was a Carlton County Commissioner in 2013 when Enbridge announced plans to build the Sandpiper Pipeline Project. In late summer, a group of my constituents were very concerned about the proposed route crossing their farms (many of them are organic farms). Enbridge met with me, Commissioner Peterson, our land commissioner and our zoning and environmental services administrator to come up with a better route through the County.

We talked about the importance of prime farmland to the county, safety and proper restoration of the land. After a handful of meetings and work to examine possible options, we all agreed to a different route, away from the organic farms, that took advantage of existing utility corridors in the County. In November 2013, the Commission voted unanimously to support the new route. Enbridge revised their plans and submitted that route to the PUC as their Preferred Route.

As you are conducting the EIS for Enbridge's Sandpiper and Line 3 Replacement project, I'd like you to consider the work that has already been done to adjust the route to meet the needs of county governments, landowners and the environment.

Sincerely,



Bob Olean

Former Carlton County Commissioner

RECEIVED

MAY 28 2016

MAILROOM

**OFFICE OF THE  
CARLTON COUNTY AUDITOR/TREASURER**

AUDITOR  
P.O. Box 130  
CARLTON, MINNESOTA 55718-0130  
TELEPHONE (218) 384-9127  
FACSIMILE (218) 384-9116

PAUL G. GASSERT  
*AUDITOR/TREASURER*  
  
KATHRYN KORTUEM  
*CHIEF DEPUTY AUDITOR/TREASURER*

TREASURER  
P.O. Box 160  
CARLTON, MINNESOTA 55718-0160  
TELEPHONE (218) 384-9125  
FACSIMILE (218) 384-9116

**\*\*\* RESOLUTION NO. 14-000\*\*\***

BY COMMISSIONER: Olean

ADOPTED: September 9, 2014

WHEREAS, North Dakota Pipeline Company LLC (Enbridge) has been operating safely and successfully in Minnesota for more than 65 years; and,

WHEREAS, significant improvements to the Nation's energy infrastructure are desperately needed in order to increase national security and energy independence; and,

WHEREAS, Enbridge places safety and environmental protection at the forefront of all its daily operations and major projects, and constantly improves procedures, technologies and training to reduce the potential for spills as well as improve results from remediation; and,

WHEREAS, Enbridge is currently investing nearly \$2.5 billion in the Sandpiper Pipeline Project in Minnesota, is paying more than \$34 million in annual property taxes to the State of Minnesota, and will pay approximately \$25 million in additional property tax payments in the first year of Sandpiper's operation; and,

WHEREAS, the Sandpiper Pipeline project will create approximately 1500 construction jobs in Minnesota, with approximately half of those jobs hired from local union halls; and,

WHEREAS, Enbridge has worked hard to keep the Carlton County Board and its citizens informed and at the table with respect to the design and location of the Sandpiper route; and,

WHEREAS, the Carlton County Board is very satisfied with the currently proposed Sandpiper route, and opposes, at this time, any possible changes to that route; and,

WHEREAS, Enbridge has worked with all state and local authorities to determine the proposed Sandpiper route through not just Carlton County, but across the State of Minnesota, respecting all impacts to people and the environment while fulfilling all applicable regulatory requirements and surpassing other route alternatives; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Carlton County Board of Commissioners extends its support for Enbridge's proposed route of the Sandpiper

Pipeline Project and urges the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission to adhere to an efficient permitting process for the Sandpiper Pipeline and to approve Enbridge's proposed route.

\*\*\*\*\*

Upon motion by Olean, seconded by Proulx, and carried, the above resolution was adopted.

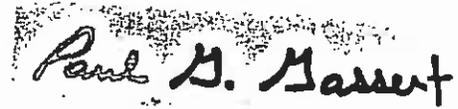
Yea votes: Bodie, Peterson, Brenner, and Proulx

Nay votes: None

Absent: Olean

I, Paul G. Gassert, Auditor of the County of Carlton, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original resolution filed in my office on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2014, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the whole thereof.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE in Carlton, Minnesota, this 9<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2014.



Paul G. Gassert  
Carlton County Auditor/Treasurer

**OFFICE OF THE  
CARLTON COUNTY AUDITOR/TREASURER**

AUDITOR  
P.O. Box 130  
CARLTON, MINNESOTA 55718-0130  
TELEPHONE (218) 384-9127  
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PAUL G. GASSERT  
*AUDITOR/TREASURER*  
  
KATHRYN KORTUEM  
*CHIEF DEPUTY AUDITOR/TREASURER*

TREASURER  
P.O. Box 160  
CARLTON, MINNESOTA 55718-01  
TELEPHONE (218) 384-9125  
FACSIMILE (218) 384-9116

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BY COMMISSIONER: Olean

ADOPTED: September 9, 2014

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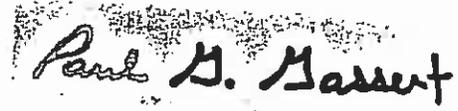
Yea votes: Bodie, Peterson, Brenner, and Proulx

Nay votes: None

Absent: Olean

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WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE in Carlton, Minnesota, this 9<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2014.



Paul G. Gassert  
Carlton County Auditor/Treasurer

**From:** [Adeline Olson](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Scoping EIS comment for Sandpiper (13-473 & 13-474) and Line 3 Replacement (14-916 & 15-137)  
**Date:** Friday, April 29, 2016 12:08:26 PM

---

Dear Ms. MacAlister,

Our county -Pennington County - greatly benefits from the pipeline. Keep this project moving forward - it is so important to follow the 280 day schedule. Only study the alternate routes that meet the need for the project as defined by Enbridge.

Sincerely,

Adeline Olson  
PO Box 616  
Thief River Falls, MN 56701

**From:** [Craig Olson](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Scoping EIS comment for Sandpiper (13-473 & 13-474) and Line 3 Replacement (14-916 & 15-137)  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 26, 2016 10:00:07 PM

---

Dear Ms. MacAlister,

Dear Ms MacAlister

I'm writing to urge the process to stay with the DOC ,I think it would be a delay of the process , to go to other agencies to review the Sandpiper and line 3 upgrade , these project will insure oil is transported is the most economic and safest option ,the construction trades have been hit hard in the taconite and mining slow down ,with thousands of men and women out of work in Northern Minnesota ,the construction of these projects will be an immediate boost to many community's and working family's , it make the most sence to follow the existing right of ways ,being the least intrusive to the environment please don't not delay the process.

Sincerely  
Craig Olson

Sincerely,

Craig Olson  
8072 Swan Lake Rd  
Saginaw, MN 55779

Please provide your contact information. This information and your comments will be publicly available.

Name: Wade Olson Phone: 763-482-3201  
Street Address: 33872 Hasting ST NE Unit B  
City: Cambridge State: MN ZIP: 55008  
Email: Wolson7791@gmail.com

My comments pertain to:

- Sandpiper Pipeline Project
- Line 3 Replacement Project
- Both Projects

As a member of Local 563 out of Minneapolis I support the pipeline work, and there are any union jobs - I traveled for 2 1/2 years working on Bridges and roadway to make them safer for commuters - I know the sacrifice of being away from home and the family, but the work I did was to better not only my family and health ins. and retirement, was also to improve the lifestyle of others - Everytime I traveled I was making every place a home away from home - I support this pipeline for the sake our our country and my children And to secure our future.

Sincerely

Wade Olson



Orton Oil  
P.O. Box 820  
Walker, MN 56484

May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2016

[Pipeline.Comments@state.mn.us](mailto:Pipeline.Comments@state.mn.us).

To: Jamie MacAlister and the Department of Commerce,  
Subject: Pipeline Scoping

The development of the Line 3 and Sandpiper Pipeline are major and important Energy Transportation infrastructure projects for the state of Minnesota.

As Vice President of Orton Oil, I can verify that the benefits will be felt statewide – not simply along the route. According to the U.S. DOT, pipelines are the safest and most efficient way to transport the crude oil we all use in everyday life. Sandpiper will help move more North Dakota crude by pipeline, freeing up rail capacity for other products important to Minnesota agriculture and trade.

I ask that the Department of Commerce adhere to the 280-day time limit to prepare the EIS to keep the project on track. A fair, timely, and final evaluation of this project has been delayed for far too long. Any entity attempting to do business in Minnesota relies on a predictable and timely regulatory process.

The scope of the EIS is vital. It needs to serve the public and private purpose of the Sandpiper and Line 3 project. It should not be so narrow that it would be inadequate, but it should also not be too broad. This balance must be met.

The economic benefit, safety of shipping oil through pipelines, and public support for this project should emphasize the importance of seeing this process through, in a timely manner.

Thank you for the work you do for the state of Minnesota and thank you for your dedication in moving this project forward.

Sincerely,  
Frank Orton  
Vice President  
Orton Oil

Enbridge testimony

Bennett Osmonson

34622 380<sup>th</sup> Ave SE

Gully, MN 56646

I am Bennett Osmonson, president of East Polk Farm Bureau. Our members and our state Federation membership also approved support for the building of the Sandpiper Pipeline. As farm producers, we need certainty for reasonably priced fuels used daily to produce the raw products that are then processed into consumer usable items as food, fiber and more renewable fuels.

The Good book gives instruction to “subdue the earth”. The earth holds many valuable resources for the human race to use. The early days of our world, the people were hunters and gatherers and they lived where the climate was easier to survive in. As civilization progressed, we found the use of fire to release energy and make living in cold climates acceptable. The demand for usable energy is tremendous, for heat, food production, industry, travel, construction and the list goes on and on.

Discovery of oil reserves in this country secures our freedom and ability to keep our financial balance sheet more in our favor. There may well be more discoveries in the future that will yield more sources of energy that a growing population needs. Currently the demand for crude is less, therefore we cannot fail to plan for future demand again. Because we need to move the raw oil product to places where refinement can be accomplished, we need transportation to happen. For now we must free up trains that transport oil so they can carry the coal, feeds, grains, fertilizer and many other items of freight that our farmers need so desperately.

There is an inherent risk when any work is attempted and we must assess the risk to reward ratio. For the Sandpiper Pipeline and the replacement of #3, our reward is greater than the risk. The safety in transportation by pipeline is much better than by rail. There is less exposure to traffic incursions and delays caused by blocked intersections.

I live near several pipelines and have had no reason to question the safety of the system. Today’s ways of construction and maintenance are state of the art and if better means of safety are found, then that will be used.

In conclusion, please go forward with the approval as soon as possible.

Thank You.

**From:** [Jimmy Pedigo](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Scoping EIS comment for Sandpiper (13-473 & 13-474) and Line 3 Replacement (14-916 & 15-137)  
**Date:** Friday, May 06, 2016 9:10:06 AM

---

Dear Ms. MacAlister,

America needs this. Pipelines are the safest mode of transportation.

Sincerely,

Jimmy pedigo  
810 Pintail Dr  
Bowling Green, KY 42104

## Ingrid Kimball

---

**From:** Jerry Perkins <jerrypeggyp@hotmail.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, May 26, 2016 11:42 AM  
**To:** \*COMM\_Pipeline Comments  
**Subject:** Comment on Proposed Enbridge Sandpiper Pipeline

I am a property owner in Hubbard County, near the proposed siting of the Enbridge Sandpiper pipeline.

I am opposed to building any pipeline that will carry toxic and explosive crude oil from the Bakken shale oilfields of North Dakota through Minnesota, but IF one must be built, please don't allow Enbridge to build it through Minnesota's precious wetlands, wild rice beds, and Mississippi Headwaters.

I urge consideration be given to SA-04, a route that has less porous soils, deeper aquifers, fewer wetlands, lakes, and rivers.

Please put Minnesota's precious environment ahead of a foreign corporation's greed.

Thanks for accepting my comments.

Gerald V. Perkins, Jr.  
Crow Wing One Lake  
Hubbard County

**From:** [Dustin Perry](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Pipeline Scoping  
**Date:** Tuesday, May 24, 2016 12:00:16 PM  
**Attachments:** [Scoping comment D Perry.docx](#)

---

To

Jamie MacAlister and the Department of Commerce

Please see the attached letter

Thank you!

Dustin Perry  
President  
West Polk County Farn Bureau

To Jamie MacAlister and the Department of Commerce,

Subject: Pipeline Scoping

As you know, the Sandpiper and Line 3 Replacement projects are both vital to the state of Minnesota. By moving forward in their development, thousands of jobs will be created, petroleum will be distributed safely underground, and our local economy will thrive.

As the President of the West Polk County Farm Bureau, I understand fully the impact that these projects will have on our state. It is essential that we continue to move both of these projects forward in order to benefit the agriculture industry as well as countless others.

A fair, timely and final evaluation of these two projects has been delayed for far too long. Any entity attempting to conduct business in the State of Minnesota relies on a predictable, consistent and timely regulatory process. We ask that the Department of Commerce adhere to the 280-day time limit to prepare the EIS to keep the project schedule on track.

The scope of the EIS should serve both the public and private purpose of both projects. It should not be overly broad, but it should not be too narrow as to be inadequate. This important balance must be met.

Thank you for your work for the state of Minnesota and for continuing to move these projects forward in a timely manner.

Sincerely,  
Dustin Perry  
President  
West Polk County Farm Bureau

**From:** [Robert Peters](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Scoping EIS comment for Sandpiper (13-473 & 13-474) and Line 3 Replacement (14-916 & 15-137)  
**Date:** Friday, May 06, 2016 9:00:11 AM

---

Dear Ms. MacAlister,

This line needs to be built. To help keep America economically competitive and for national security purposes. A new pipeline in properly built does not harm the environment an old leaking one does.

Sincerely,

Robert Peters  
4582 Kingwood Dr Apt 355  
Kingwood, TX 77345  
tiewelder@yahoo.com

**From:** [Scott Peters](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Cc:** [scott.peters@co.marshall.mn.us](mailto:scott.peters@co.marshall.mn.us)  
**Subject:** Enbridge  
**Date:** Wednesday, May 25, 2016 3:09:41 PM

---

To Whom it May Concern:

As a landowner Enbridge Pipeline has crossed land that I or my family has owned since the 1950's. They have been a professional, reliable, and an environmentally sound organization. Their willingness to work with land owners and all entities has been exceptional. They have always been willing to listen to suggestions or ideas. I am in favor of the Line 3 Project and know Enbridge will treat landowners with the same respect as they have done in past. This is an important project for Enbridge and I hope this letter of support will help Enbridge to be able to move forward with this project.

Additionally, I currently serve as the Marshall County Auditor-Treasurer, from a county level I know first-hand that myself and our county commissioners are in full support of the Line 3 and Sand Piper Projects. The County is confident in the reputation that Enbridge has shown for many decades.

For any questions, please feel free to call me, Scott Peters at 218-686-3507. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely  
Scott Peters  
Marshall County Auditor-Treasurer/Marshall County landowner

**From:** [Steve Peters](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Scoping EIS comment for Sandpiper (13-473 & 13-474) and Line 3 Replacement (14-916 & 15-137)  
**Date:** Sunday, May 22, 2016 7:40:07 PM

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Dear Ms. MacAlister,

As you prepare the EIS, please make sure the issues reviewed are relevant and practical for the intent of the document. It is also important to stick with the 280-day time limit to help keep project schedules on track. There are many economic benefits to the pipeline construction and operation including jobs, tax revenue, and generation of local economies. As a pipeline worker, my family will be directly impacted by this project. Thank you

Sincerely,

Steve Peters  
750 1st St NE  
Hartley, IA 51346  
puffer@tcaexpress.net

May 19, 2016

Docket Nos: PL9/CN-14-916, PPL-15-137

RECEIVED

Line 3 Replacement Project

MAY 23 2016

Scoping Comments

MAILROOM

We are submitting some comments and thoughts about the Line 3 Replacement Project north of Clearbrook Mn.

First some comments and thoughts about the decommissioning of Line 3.

The right of way grant of 1950, 125 ft modified easement, the LSR easement (Line 65) and the Clipper (Line 67) easements doesn't say anything about the decommissioning lines on landowner's properties.

The company is given the right to lay, maintain, operate, patrol (including aerial) altering, repairing, replacing, renewing and removing in whole or in part.

The lines are for transportation of crude petroleum, its products and derivatives. IF they are not transporting they are breaking easement contracts with landowners.

Federal and state agencies have to look at the easements at play because if the company breaks the easement contract it becomes invalid which means the company would have no rights to lay pipelines anymore without redoing the easements all over again. They would lose control of the pipelines and their percentage into the lands involved for a specific purpose.

②

Was told by someone that since it doesn't say they can't do it (decommission) it means they can. Does that mean since easements work both ways since it doesn't say we can't put a tap or something else on the pipe that we can. Do you know how long before they sue a person?

What will happen when the pipe eventually collapses. Unknown amount of time but since the pipe is in such physically bad shape with lots of corrosion and cracking it must already be about ready to fall apart even with the cathodic protection in play this whole time. We was also told by someone that old line 3 will still be dug ~~up~~ and maintained. So why say replacing won't inconvenience landowners when the pipe is still being dug.

Also the reason for leaving it in the ground is that it is too hazardous to work over the "hot lines" with heavy equipment but during maintenance they work over the "hot lines" all the time. So what other excuses. Farm machinery of all sizes, weights and types work over these lines all the time. If there is a bad section of pipe they cut and remove to make the repairs. So what other excuse.

As this pipeline rots into the ground and becomes compost in everyone's good soils what contamination will this coated empty pipe leave behind for crops and plants to grow into and ingest and put into the beefs, potatoes, melons, etc.

③

What toxins might be passed into the food source. Scary, huh? Let's see all the Enbridge people and their families eat potatoes that grow out of a decayed old pipeline area and think what they might have ingested from the soil passed to the potato. Better get Enbridge's attorneys and their families.

Also what if this old line 3 collapses under someone's tractor, combine, pickup or god forbid a kid riding a bike and someone is killed or severely injured?

Also it is supposedly being filled with an inert gas. Does this mean it is safe if this gas leaks out and someone accidentally inhales a big whiff. What could happen to that person or even wildlife.

Now some other comments and thoughts about the line 3 replacement north of Clearbrook Mn.

There need to be more environmental monitors and inspectors to make the company follow the laws. There were never enough with the line 65 (2SR) and line 67 (Clipper) install up here.

Mitigate tree loss and environmental impacts since there is only one pipeline not 2 up here by making the temporary workspace areas smaller. ~~What~~ Why 150ft wide just like in Sandpiper/line 3 area?

Enforce neutral footprint plan of Enbridge that the Commission enacted with line 67 phase 2 upgrade. A tree for a tree - acre for acre / Killowatt for Killowatt.

(4)

This might encourage Enbridge not to kill off more than what they need if they are required to plant back the temporary workspaces to trees and shrubs and make sure they grow up like landowners so wish

Rock picking should be done by machine not people walking and handpicking. Machines do a better job, just ask any farmer

Erode shoots should be done before clearing and construction. It may take more time but pays off in the long run because the contours of the land are noted so it can be put back properly.

Since the pipeline is going through the State of MN, the pipe should be manufactured in MN not Canada or elsewhere to bolster our states economy.

Economy-wise the most jobs created are for people who are already employed by Enbridge and the contractors people which most of the time are not from the state of MN. How many ads locally does Enbridge place in local papers looking for people to work on installing a new pipeline. None.

Another subject we want to mention concerns Enbridge's restoration practices. We have multiple contracts with Enbridge concerning planting trees and shrubs back on our land to mitigate the environmental impacts done on our <sup>farm</sup> under the LSR and Clipper Permits (Dockets PPL-07-360 and PPL-07-361). Mr. Hartman determined the number of 5450 trees and shrubs should be established on our farm to be compliant with the permits.

⑤

The stock was planted in May 2012 and a lot of it died. Enbridge soyave has not followed up on replacing or even looking to see how much has died. We went @ Rehash on issues here but we encourage anyone to go up to e-dockets on the Clipper website PPL-07-361 and read all about it.

This seems to be how Enbridge handles contractual and permit restoration practices. We are supposed to have 5450 pieces of live 3-5 ft tall trees and shrubs established and growing larger on our farm and as of May 2016 4 yrs later we do not so our land is still not fully restored to its preconstruction condition as permits and law requires. For a green, eco-friendly company that has supposedly changed we haven't seen it. Talk is Cheap. Prove it.

There is a broad spectrum of issues that need to be looked at very carefully because this is peoples lives and land. Decisions made today, tomorrow or in the future are things that will impact everyone for a long time. Decide wisely.

Sincerely,

Alice Peterson

Randy Peterson

Alice and Randy Peterson

24153 300th St NW

Argyle, MN. 56713

218-437-8266

E 1/2 Sec. 28

Foldahl Township Marshall County MN

T-923

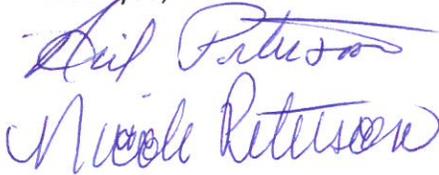
MP-839

Neil and Nicole Peterson  
13500 150<sup>th</sup> Ave. SE  
Saint Hilaire, MN 56754

To the Public Utilities Commission,

We fully support the Line #3 replacement plan set forth by Enbridge.  
Our family has had pipelines running through our property since the first line was installed.  
We have had an excellent working relationship with Enbridge. Any issues with private contractors have been dealt with swiftly and to our satisfaction by Enbridge.

Thank you,

The image shows two handwritten signatures in blue ink. The first signature is "Neil Peterson" and the second is "Nicole Peterson". Both are written in a cursive, flowing style.

Neil and Nicole Peterson  
Land owners in River Falls Township Pennington County

5-3-16

TO: Enbridge Co.  
RE: Tar sands Pipeline

Please seriously reconsider the Tar sands oil pipeline. The oil will be very dirty and as with anything man-made there will be a very good chance of leaks eventually. The leaks will be horrible for the environment and wildlife.

Water washouts are probable, bursting of the oil pipeline and damage to the Minneapolis and St. Louis River waterways is very possible.

Please do not force the Pipeline on the people of Minnesota.

Sincerely,

Candice C. Pierce



RECEIVED  
MAY 26 2015  
MAILROOM

**From:** [Rodney Pilgreen](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Scoping EIS comment for Sandpiper (13-473 & 13-474) and Line 3 Replacement (14-916 & 15-137)  
**Date:** Thursday, May 05, 2016 7:50:14 AM

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Dear Ms. MacAlister,

Enbridge has been a great partner with the state of Minnesota for many years and will continue to provide jobs, tax revenue, and generate economic activity for local and regional businesses. I know the process of approving the Sandpiper and the Line-3 replacement has been going on for some time and we feel strongly that the Department of Commerce should approve both of these projects and keep America moving forward. I appreciate your time and consideration.

Wade Pilgreen  
Financial Secretary Treasurer  
Pipeliners 798

Sincerely,

Wade Pilgreen Financial Secretary Treasurer  
6366 S 80th East Ave Apt E  
Tulsa, OK 74133

# Pine River



## WATERSHED ALLIANCE

Voicemail: (218) 692-1020

Email: prwatershed@crosslake.net

P. O. Box 822

Crosslake, Minnesota 56442



Minnesota Department of Commerce,

My name is Ron Meyer and I am Chair of the Pine River Watershed Alliance. I have been involved in the Enbridge proposed Sandpiper for years. The MPCA Pine River Watershed Project is creating a Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy. My organization is meeting with the Lake Associations in the watershed to discuss the strategy and potential projects.

We have just begun the process but I am surprised by the recent jump in the awareness of the pipeline among these lake associations and local residents. At a meeting this last Saturday I was surprised also how much people had started looking into the details. A lake association member at this meeting was a lawyer who had dealt with the PUC during his career and simply stated that the courts require an EIS and the PUC must comply. The discussion then got to be how the PUC complies with the court's ruling.

### Points made were:

- An EIS must have significant field work and give serious consideration to alternative routes.
- The purposed need of the project must be addressed.
- The EIS must be conducted by qualified experts and to incorporate credentialed experts to monitor the draft as it is constructed.
- The EIS should address the cumulative effects.

As stated I was surprised by the recent increase in not only the awareness of the pipeline proposal but the understanding of the process. I believe this project has flown under the radar screen of the general public and the impact this might have to the water resources of our state. As your aware the US Forestry service has identified the Pine River Watershed as the third most important watershed in the Eastern US for providing clean drinking water. The general public is beginning to ask the simple question; "Why should Minnesota risk our water supply when alternative routes are available?"

The people seem to think if the EIS is correctly handled our water will be protected and a viable solution and decision will be made. I hope they are right. I have yet to see the process insure anything other then just get it done and get Enbridge it's preferred route. But I do know the uptick in awareness will not let the issue go away.

  
Ron Meyer

Chair of the Pine River Watershed Alliance

**From:** [Joey Poland, G.](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Scoping EIS comment for Sandpiper (13-473 & 13-474) and Line 3 Replacement (14-916 & 15-137)  
**Date:** Thursday, May 12, 2016 5:40:05 PM

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Dear Ms. MacAlister,

I am in support of our Brothers and Sisters making a Living working on Pipelines and I have been working them since I was a Kid in High School. The Pipeline is so much more Safer with Transmission than Highway or Railway, we are asking for a Living that we provide a Very Profession Service that will provide a Safer transport to and from. With economy these day's it is faster delivery and a Great Provider for our Industrial use of Growing and to have a Great Uprising for the Economy. Made in Amecica what God has gave us the technology to have a Safe built by Union Workers of the United Association. I am Proud of my Country and Work hard Everyday to Support my Brothers and Sisters, please consider us members as a Association that Believe in Doing the Right Thing For Our Nation. God Bless You all Amen.

Sincerely,

Joey Poland G.  
14254 Oakwood Ln  
Denham Springs, LA 70726  
joey.poland@yahoo.com



# Comment Form: Scoping Energy Environmental Review and Analysis

Please provide your contact information. This information and your comments will be publicly available.

Name: Heleen K. Pollock Phone: 218-768-2340

Street Address: 201 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave E

City: McGregor State: MN ZIP: 55960

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**My comments pertain to:**

- Sandpiper Pipeline Project
- Line 3 Replacement Project
- Both Projects

*I think it would be much safer way of transporting the oil instead of by rail.*

**From:** [Kevin Poindexter](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Laurentian Chamber of Commerce Resolution in Support of Enbridge Sandpiper Pipeline  
**Date:** Tuesday, May 24, 2016 1:41:13 PM  
**Attachments:** [0975\\_001.pdf](#)

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Please see the attached resolution in support of the line 3 and Sandpiper Pipeline. Thank you very much.

--

**Kevin D. Poindexter**  
Cell: (612) 384-8357

# Resolution



# Resolution

## As concerns the Enbridge Sandpiper Pipeline Project

*To all to whom these presents may come*

**WHEREAS**, according to the United States Energy Information Agency (EIA), oil and natural gas will be the largest source of energy for the United States of America in 2040

and

**WHEREAS**, the United States of America will be the largest producer of crude oil in the world by 2017, according to the United States Energy Information Agency

and

**WHEREAS**, the United States of America is the largest producer of natural gas today, according to the United States Energy Information Agency

and

**WHEREAS**, the Bakken oil field and the oil sands of Alberta are dramatically increasing production

and

**WHEREAS**, domestic production enhances national energy security by reducing or eliminating dependence on imports from less stable and less friendly regimes abroad

and

**WHEREAS**, the proximity of the State of Minnesota to these vast resources increases economic opportunity for its citizens

and

**WHEREAS**, the proximity to these growing resources and its transport to refineries in the United States has dramatically increased traffic and pressure on Minnesota's transportation infrastructure

and

**WHEREAS**, according to the University of Minnesota, transportation infrastructure challenges cost Minnesota's agricultural sector \$100 million in 2014

and

**WHEREAS**, this pressure on infrastructure is expected to continue into the near future

and

**WHEREAS**, construction of the Sandpiper pipeline in Minnesota would provide important relief for this transportation problem

and

**WHEREAS**, the State of Minnesota's Public Utilities Commission, on advice from various state agencies, has chosen to cause significant delay to the efficient permitting of the Sandpiper project

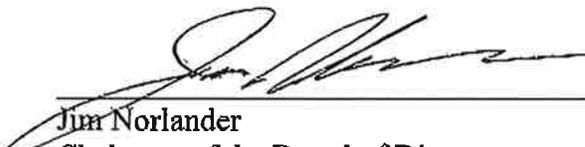
and

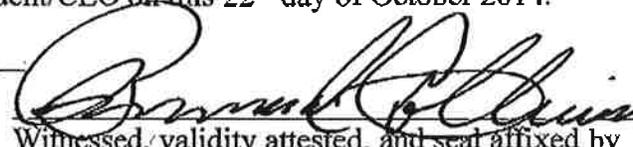
**WHEREAS**, construction delays will limit the availability of employment for skilled craft workers

and

**WHEREAS**, pipelines are the safest mode of transport of crude oil and natural gas.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Laurentian Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors strongly supports the Enbridge Sandpiper Pipeline Project and believes that the State of Minnesota's Public Utilities Commission should reconsider its decision to delay this critical project, and schedule Sandpiper for approval in early 2015. For these reasons the Board has directed that this resolution be adopted, and signed by the Board Chair and witnessed by the corporate President/CEO on this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of October 2014.

  
Jim Norlander  
Chairman of the Board of Directors  
Laurentian Chamber of Commerce

  
Witnessed, validity attested, and seal affixed by  
President/CEO Bernard J. Collins  
Laurentian Chamber of Commerce, October 22, 2014

**From:** [Danny Poole](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Scoping EIS comment for Sandpiper (13-473 & 13-474) and Line 3 Replacement (14-916 & 15-137)  
**Date:** Saturday, May 07, 2016 9:10:05 PM

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Dear Ms. MacAlister,

I HAVE WORKED PIPELINE PROJECTS IN MINNESOTA MANY TIMES. THE ROW'S AFTER COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT WAS ALWAYS BETTER THAN BEFORE.

Sincerely,

Danny Poole  
2801 Richmond Rd  
Texarkana, TX 75503  
dnnyp14@aol.com

Please provide your contact information. This information and your comments will be publicly available.

Name: Doug & Kathy Rasch Phone: 218-784-8390; 218-784-8388

Street Address: 43003 191st Ave

City: Clearbrook State: MN ZIP: 56634

Email: horsehillgdn@gtel.com

**My comments pertain to:**

- Sandpiper Pipeline Project
- Line 3 Replacement Project
- Both Projects

Dear MN Department of Commerce,

Our comments support alternative sites or routes for both lines. It is based on four considerations.

1. Line 3 should be replaced on site. This certainly poses less environmental impact to new land and addresses the issue of line abandonment by removing the old line and replacing with new pipe. This also reduces the cost to Enbridge of buying new easement & site preparation costs. These merits should have strong consideration. After all, one of the reasons pipelines have been placed 25 ft or more apart in the past was to allow for future maintenance, repair & replacement. We were informed of this by the Office of Pipeline Safety & the MN DOC during the Koch Minn Cann expansion in 2007, as justification for the new easement & work space needed. There are many pipelines across the State nearing the same condition as Line 3. We cannot site every one on a new corridor. Now is the time to set the precedent and standard of future line replacement.

2. Siting on sites & routes already disturbed. The preferred route of Enbridge requires the destruction of much forested land; land that now sequesters CO<sub>2</sub>, absorbs rain and holds it longer in watersheds, and does not spread State Noxious weeds. Any of the route alternatives, SA-03 through SA-08, use land that is more agricultural, more disturbed from natural cover and habitat. These soils are already disturbed and introduction of noxious weeds isn't the same concern & issue on land already tilled, pastured & monitored for weeds. Weed control strategies are already implemented on these sites. This is not the case on pipeline corridors which pass through forested & other undisturbed sites. Why destroy forested land that does not have agricultural potential & use when already disturbed soils exist on other routes?

If including additional pages please number them and tell us how many you are providing: 1 more pages

(2. continued) Less wetlands are also impacted with the alternate routes. They cross counties which under the Mn Wetland Conservation Act and the Mn Board of Water and Soil Resources, have been identified as having less than 50% of their wetlands remaining. We shouldn't route the pipeline through counties with an intact landscape of high value wetlands and wetland buffers. This is important for all Minnesotans, and should be considered in the EIS.

3. In Clearwater County and our farm in particular, making Maple Syrup is part of our farms income. We sell syrup in Bemidji and Minneapolis. A large number of Sugar Maple trees we tap are located on the preferred route. Their income potential would be lost to our economy and the States economy, and so many others along the route. Never to be replaced. Even in the work space, if Enbridge was required to replant and it was successful, it is more than a 50 year wait for the trees to be large enough to tap. This economic and cultural resource is highly valued and needs consideration.

4. Access to the pipelines needs evaluation in the EIS, including Enbridge access to new lines, and also the impact & constraints that would be placed on existing utilities at the preferred route. It is imperative for pipeline & utility maintenance, and especially critical in the case of an emergency response to spills and accidents, to use a route which accomodates fast, prompt & efficient access. Alternative routes, SA-03 to SA-08, do offer less restrictions to access. The Enbridge preferred route cuts through many miles and acres wild & forested land which inherently leads to many stretches of pipeline with poor, slow & cumbersome access. Just following the existing Koch pipeline or other utility corridor does not imply good access as these corridors were sited in an era of environmental oblivion to environmental impacts. One such example is a stretch of the Koch Pipeline, and the Enbridge preferred route, which crosses our farm. This stretch is nearly surrounded by large, permanently flooded wetlands. The only access to this stretch is on a small trail through large Sugar Maple, hardwood forest, and across the adjacent neighbors property which has no pipeline easement. This certainly is not the only property with this restriction. All sites with this or other access restrictions along the preferred route need to be identified & the risks evaluated. I have seen no such assessment for these conditions, from Enbridge. Siting Enbridge lines adjacent to Koch on sites of limited and one-sided access also forces Koch to cross Enbridge lines for any and all maintenance, repairs and emergencies. This is an added risk to evaluate. Co-siting the 2 pipeline companies absolutely restricts future activities to "their side" of the corridor. This will necessitate a compromise of environment and economics to any future activities. This risk needs to be evaluated out for the next 50 years or more.

Submitted by: Kathy Pack;

**From:** [John Reish](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Enbridge pipelines, EIS, and removing PUC  
**Date:** Tuesday, May 03, 2016 12:48:12 PM  
**Attachments:** [2016\\_04\\_11\\_scoping\\_hearings.pdf](#)

---

We have a severe shortage of clean water on our planet. We also have a glut of oil, with new reserves being discovered regularly, even as we move closer to a clean energy economy.

Why, out of consideration for all humans, animals and plants, would we even consider jeopardizing another source of clean water ( without mentioning the impact in Minnesota to fish, wildlife, and our most precious lakes). We need pipelines to move oil. But, we do not have to run those pipelines through environmentally sensitive regions - that is a decision based on a short term goal - it is cheaper to run those pipelines across the state than to reroute south along less sensitive passages. We have a duty to protect our remaining sources of clean water, not play Russian roulette with it. Please take this decision out of the hands of the PUC and allow it to be made by the Minnesota EPA along with a full EIS.

Jane Reish  
Park Rapids, Minnesota

Sent from my iPad

**From:** [Larry Rhodes](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Scoping EIS comment for Sandpiper (13-473 & 13-474) and Line 3 Replacement (14-916 & 15-137)  
**Date:** Friday, May 06, 2016 7:30:05 PM

---

Dear Ms. MacAlister,

I'm writing in support of building the pipeline with as little red tape as possible.

All these restrictions delay delay and cost that are unheard of.

We need jobs and we need them now not next year.

Thanks for your understanding.

Larry D. Rhodes

Local 798 Tulsa, Ok

Sincerely,

Larry Rhodes

94 Northwood Dr

Lexington, TN 38351

**From:** [Preston Ri'chard](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Scoping EIS comment for Sandpiper (13-473 & 13-474) and Line 3 Replacement (14-916 & 15-137)  
**Date:** Friday, May 06, 2016 9:30:07 AM

---

Dear Ms. MacAlister,

I would like to comment in favor of the Sandpiper pipeline and the line. 3 replacement. These projects will improve infrastructure for moving oil in the safest manner possible. They will provide jobs for American workers while enhancing tax revenue for the counties and state. Moving oil by rail has proven to be costly, dangerous and has caused disruption of traffic even in rural areas where farmers wait hours to cross railroad tracks. I believe by being able to keep energy moving on the North American continent between friendly trade partners gives us energy independence from a volatile Mideast where governments can change overnight. We need to get the Environmental impact statement done in a timely manner and within the guidelines set out.

Thank you for your time and effort on this matter.

Sincerely,

Preston Ri'chard  
7896 Nelson Rd  
Lake Charles, LA 70605  
arc798@aol.com

**From:** [Rebecca Richard](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Scoping EIS comment for Sandpiper (13-473 & 13-474) and Line 3 Replacement (14-916 & 15-137)  
**Date:** Saturday, May 07, 2016 7:10:05 AM

---

Dear Ms. MacAlister,

Please encourage the DOC to consider the following impacts within the scope of their EIS:

Economic benefits of pipeline construction and operation - jobs, tax revenue, generation of economic activity for local and regional businesses

"No build" alternative - reliability and security of energy supplies; increased energy transportation costs

Oil being transported by an alternative method, such as rail or truck

Route alternatives in more developed, densely populated areas

Route alternatives that are longer

Benefits of following existing rights of way

Further delays to these projects (jobs, tax revenue, business dependability)

Maintaining focus on alternatives that meet the underlying purpose of the project by delivering oil in Clearbrook

Sincerely,

Rebecca Richard  
101 Wilbourn Blvd Apt 707  
Lafayette, LA 70506

**From:** [Steve Roe](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Sandpiper and Line 4 Scoping  
**Date:** Wednesday, May 11, 2016 1:17:34 PM

---

Thankyou for the opportunity to speak to the subject this day. My issues are as follows:

The scope should include a complete risk assessment of:

water, surface and ground aquifer

Property valuation vulnerability

Mississippi River

Local economy vulnerability

Real estate tax base erosion.

The Pipeline Design must be. approved and signed by a qualified, registered engineer. An independent, previously non involved person.

As an engineer I maintain that the Pipeline Design is Minimal, as specified in Federal regulations. 49 CFR 192.100 THRU 107 and others as applicable. Professional judgement and ethic is needed

Sincerely,

Steve Roe

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone

Jamie Macalister  
Environmental Review Manager  
Minnesota Department of Commerce  
85 7<sup>th</sup> Place East, Suite 500  
St. Paul, MN 55101

May 13, 2016

Via Email

Re: Scoping Sandpiper and Line 3 Pipeline Projects  
PUC Docket No. PI-9/CN-14-916 (Sandpiper)  
PUC Docut No. PPL-6668/PPL-13-474

Dear Jamie,

I am restating the position I presented at the McGregor, MN scoping hearing held on May 11, 2016.

- A. The pipe design as reviewed by myself and others appears to be marginal or minimal. The **Design Factor is claimed to be a Safety Factor** which is not valid. The Safety Factor must be applied after the maximum operating stress is obtained by applying the Design Factor. This pipe design must be certified by a Minnesota Certified and Registered Professional Engineer experienced in hydraulics and pipe design. Judgement and Integrity are absolutely mandatory to this process.
- B. A risk analysis must be performed to review the probability of failure and the related Environmental, Financial and Human risk and specific damages. These failures must include "RELEASES". This is the Pine River Watershed and a major tributary to the Mississippi River. Tourism and seasonal properties are a major asset to the area economy.

My family has lived Lower Whitefish Lake for over 80 years.

I am available for additional references and resources if desired.

I have attached detailed watershed maps for your reference showing many waterway and lakes in the area of the proposed pipelines.

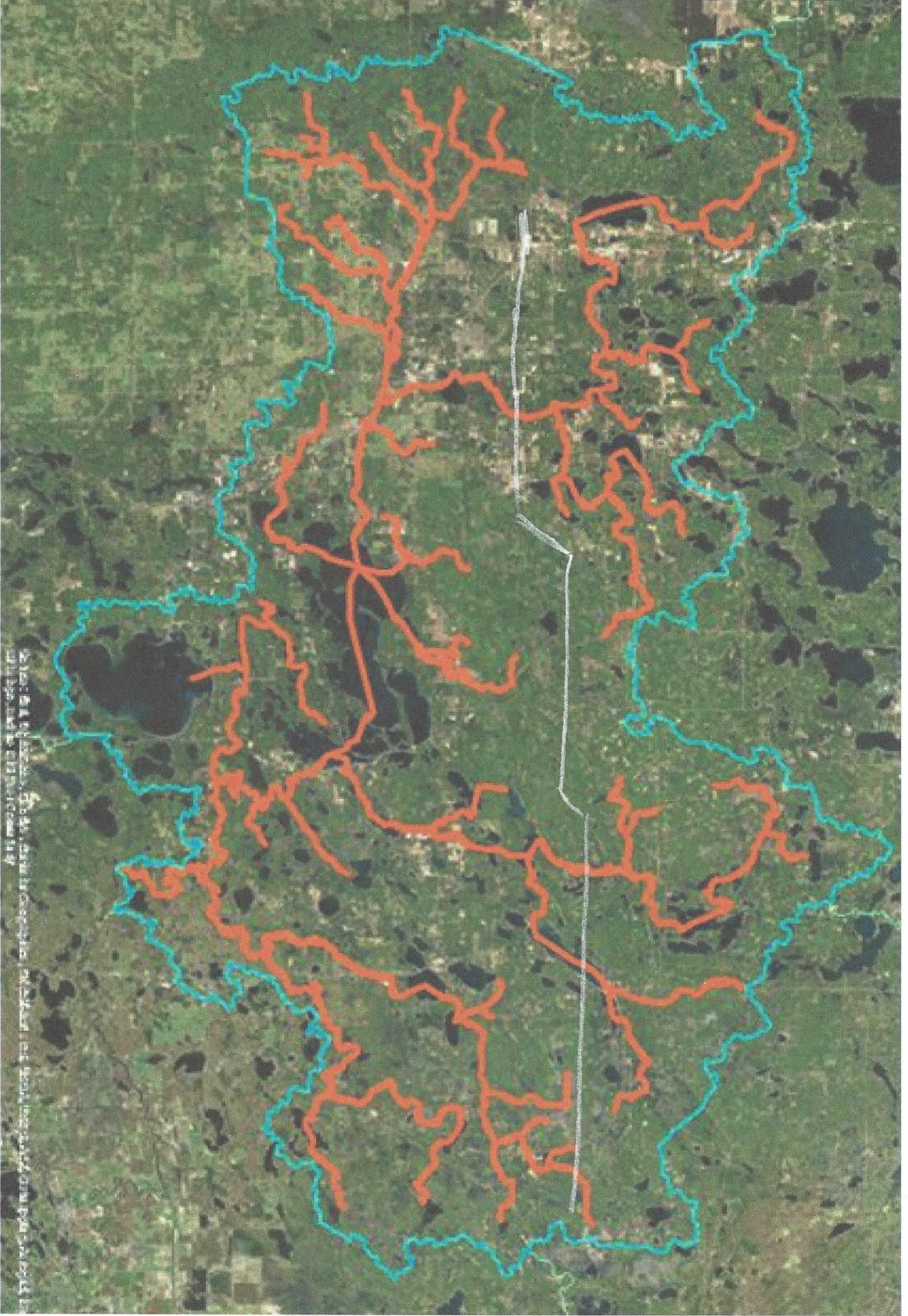
Respectfully,

Steve Roe  
11663 Whitefish Ave.  
Crosslake, MN 56442

[roetreat@crosslake.net](mailto:roetreat@crosslake.net)

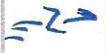
218-692-3331 home

218-232-3554 cell



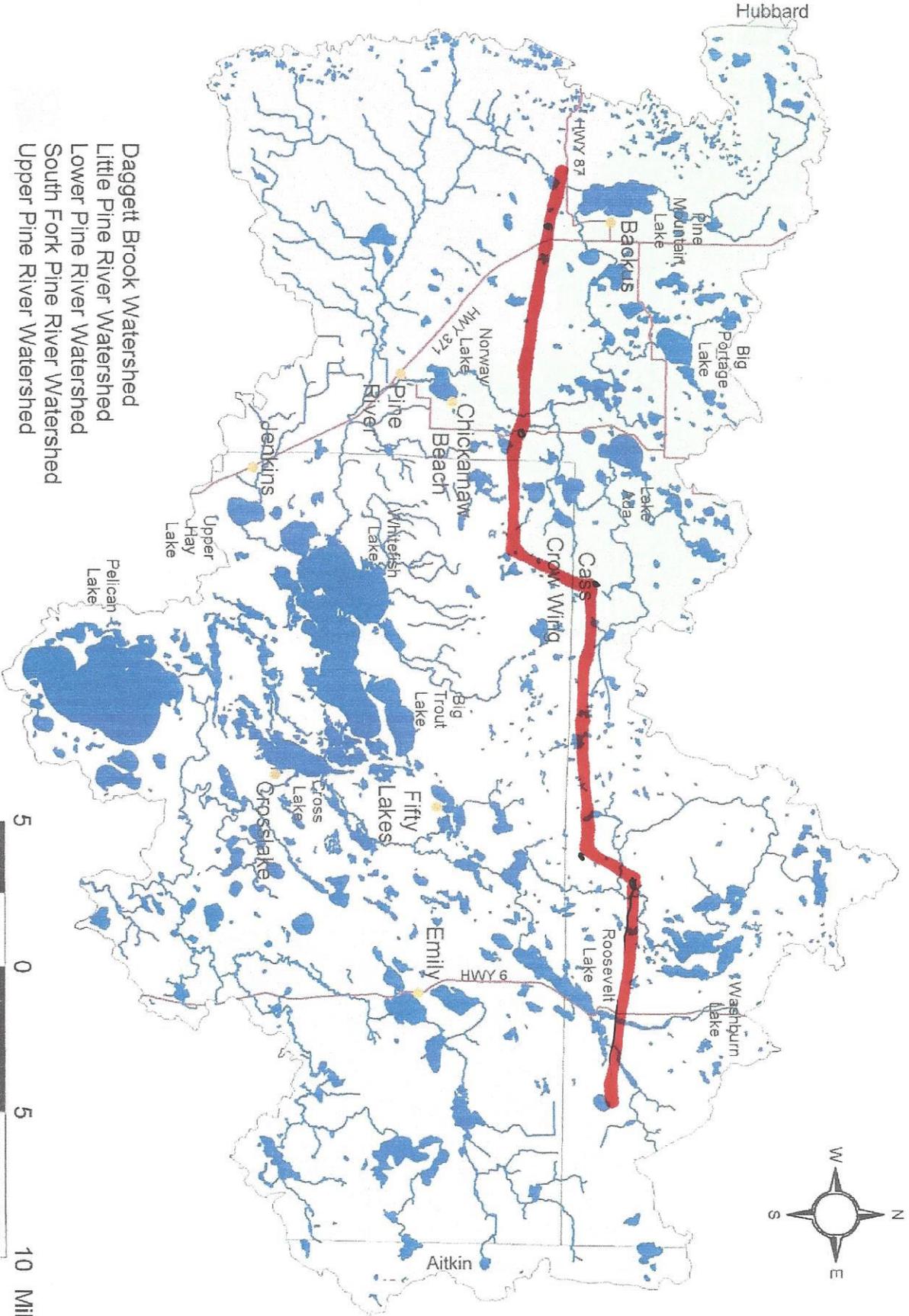
Source: Data by the author. Data for stream hydrographical network and flow accumulation were derived using a digital elevation model (DEM) derived from a 1:25,000 scale topographic map.

# DINE RIVER WATERSHED



# Pine River Watershed

- Daggett Brook Watershed
- Little Pine River Watershed
- Lower Pine River Watershed
- South Fork Pine River Watershed
- Upper Pine River Watershed



*Enbridge SANDPIPER LINES  
PROPOSED PIPELINE ROUTE*

Climate

My name is Jean Ross & I live in Mpls member of Sierra Club, MN 350 & Vote-Climate  
As far as items to be covered in the EIS, I truly believe that the original LINE 3 should be removed & its entire length should be remediated. Enbridge has ~~an~~ knowledge that this 60 year old pipeline is weeping which to me means leaking. They have stated that there are 900 anomalies along Line 3 so these so called anomalies have possibly been leaking oil into various shallow water tables. Enbridge should not be allowed to abandon this environmental disaster and build a replacement along an entirely different route. When we were all children we were taught to clean up our messes, I believe as part of the scoping you should consider what it will cost Minnesota tax payers to clean up Enbridge's mess they want to leave behind and let's consider making them clean up their mess. Then they can put their replacement pipeline along the same corridor as the original while they are there cleaning the old line up. Which to me would be the true definition of a replacement.  
~~We have reduced our petroleum usage 20% over the~~  
I thank you last 10 yrs. We are head toward that bright shining future where.

quote/unquote

line

1  
Q We won't be reliant on fossil fuel -  
P Building a new pipeline commits us  
P - to another 50-60 years of carbon  
C - pollution. Let's not encourage this.  
S - The area that these proposed  
S - pipelines will take will be cross  
S - the Mississippi River head waters  
S - twice of the whole north/south  
S - vertical section is within the  
Q Mississippi spill way. A spill  
A in this area will affect drinking  
Q water for everyone downstream  
P including the twin cities & points  
P beyond.

My name is Jean Ross. I would like to talk about the societal costs & costs to human civilization that must be addressed. I have been crying off & on since Monday night when I heard Ninona LaDute's testimony in St. Paul about the # of people in her community that have turned to drugs & have committed suicide & over 100 young people are on suicide watch. What will it cost to have proper services & opportunities for the indigenous peoples that are most affected by ~~the~~ capitalistic & consumptive ruinous practices. ~~There~~ This will be the civil rights issue of our time. These people have done nothing but be good stewards of the land, water & air & we've walked all over their reservation & territorial lands. Not only should we remediate the entire Line 3 that has been leaching & poisoning the shallow water table but also lines 1, 2 & 4. Let's figure out how much it will cost to do the right thing by the Anishnabii & factor in the cost of cleaning up all the old lines. We tax payers in Minnesota should not be paying for this. Enbridge should be ordered to set aside enough money to pay for ~~the~~ all of the removal of all their failing infrastructure before they be allowed to build any new. ~~And some~~ And some alternative routes should be considered that don't go through this pristine North Country. Western farming methods

that use petro chemical fertilizers  
& pesticides & huge feed lots that  
allow run off of animal waste  
into the waterways have already  
greatly degraded the western  
& southern part of our state.  
If Enbridge is permitted to  
build these god damn pipelines  
all responsible parties better  
consider those alternatives ~~or~~  
because if Enbridge doggedly  
insists on their preferred route,  
we will be back in court again  
because of your flawed & one sided  
approach. Oh & by the way, I had  
to listen to people on Monday night  
in St. Paul talk about what a  
wonderful co. Enbridge is which  
has nothing to do with the EIS's  
scoping process. So I'm here to put  
on the record that Enbridge is not  
a wonderful company. They have  
bullied their employees & have been  
pushing our Governor to support these  
projects even though he claims he wants  
his legacy to be a water legacy. En-  
bridge's environmental track record is  
abysmal & I don't ~~trust~~ think our  
agencies should trust them that  
all of a sudden they're going to  
completely change & be these  
great stewards of our only  
unsullied areas we have left.

For

work  
conferences

**From:** [james russum](#)  
**To:** [\\*COMM Pipeline Comments](#)  
**Subject:** Scoping EIS comment for Sandpiper (13-473 & 13-474) and Line 3 Replacement (14-916 & 15-137)  
**Date:** Thursday, May 05, 2016 11:50:10 AM

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Dear Ms. MacAlister,

Please consider the needed economic benefits being effected by further delays. Alternative methods of transportation are certainly more dangerous by rail or trucking.

Sincerely,

james russum  
5405 Planting Field Ln  
Flowery Branch, GA 30542