



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
Custom House, Room 244
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106-2904



FAI

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

FAI

May 29, 2007

ER 07/347

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

COMMENTS

RE: Review of Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Guardian Expansion Project, FERC No. CP07-8-000, Wisconsin and Illinois

Dear Ms. Bose:

The Department of the Interior (Department) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed Guardian Pipeline Expansion Project, FERC No. CP07-8-000, Wisconsin and Illinois. The following comments have been prepared under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) and are consistent with the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Mitigation Policy and Presidential Executive Orders 11988, 11990, and 13186.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The Draft EIS provides an adequate general overview of each of the alternatives considered. The document appears to address most or all potential wetland, wildlife and other natural resource impacts anticipated with the proposed project alternatives.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS

Endangered Species Act Comments

Based on a review of our files, the Department concurs that the federally-listed species identified in the DEIS is an accurate listing of species and designated critical habitat known to occur in the project area.

In a letter dated June 22, 2006, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Green Bay Field Office (GBFO) provided information to the applicants' representative regarding known occurrences of federally-listed species within the proposed project corridor. In subsequent correspondence

dated January 3, 2007, GBFO concurred with a determination that the project would have no effect on the bald eagle. According to our records, that information remains correct.

According to the DEIS, construction of the proposed Sycamore Compressor Station in DeKalb County, Illinois would not affect habitat for the Indiana bat, prairie bush clover, or eastern prairie fringed orchid. If there is no suitable habitat within the action area for any of these species, we concur with this determination.

Fish and Wildlife Resources

Vegetation

Construction of the proposed alternative is expected to result in long-term impacts to vegetation due to conversion of forest to open habitats, and conversion of other types of both upland and wetland communities due to long-term operational impacts. Guardian has made an effort to minimize fragmentation of habitats within their project corridor to the extent practicable.

The Department stresses the need for implementation of strong measures to monitor and prevent the establishment of invasive species in the impacted corridor. This issue is briefly discussed in the document. We recommend that monitoring for invasive species within the project corridor, including proposed measures to address invasive plants where found, be fully described in the Noxious Weed Management Plan that Guardian will prepare for FERC. | FAI-1

Wetlands

The DEIS indicates that projected wetland impacts resulting from the project would include a total of approximately 60.3 acres of temporary construction impact and 2.52 acres of long-term operational impact. Guardian has proposed to provide compensatory mitigation for permanent impacts to forested wetlands, and to post-construction monitoring of wetlands to ensure their complete recovery.

The Department recommends that Guardian also consider the adverse environmental effects from temporal loss of wetlands functions and values resulting from construction disturbance. Following disturbance, it could take several years for diverse wetland communities to be re-established. We also recommend that in addition to the compensatory mitigation provided for permanent impacts to forested wetlands, compensation for impacts to other wetland types also be provided in order to offset the temporary loss of wetland functions and values. | FAI-2
| FAI-3

Migratory Birds

Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended, it is unlawful to take, capture, kill, or possess migratory birds, their nests, eggs, and young. Significant areas of the project corridor include habitat suitable for nesting by migratory bird species, including song birds and/or raptors. To avoid take of birds, nests or eggs, any habitat or nesting structures occurring within the permanent easement or temporary workspace area should be removed before the initiation of spring nesting for migrants or after the breeding season has ended. | FAI-4

SUMMARY COMMENTS

The DEIS is a relatively thorough assessment of the impacts of the project on fish and wildlife resources. The potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources are expected to be relatively minor. The Final EIS should provide additional information about commitments to invasive | FAI-5

FAI-1 As stated in section 4.4.2.5 of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS), Guardian would prepare a Noxious Weed Management Plan that incorporates details regarding known occurrences of noxious weeds along the proposed pipeline alignment, current treatment of known noxious weed areas, and mitigation measures that Guardian would implement to minimize the spread and establishment of noxious weed species. Guardian would file its Noxious Weed Management Plan with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) prior to construction.

FAI-2 As shown in section 1.3, table 1.3-1 of the FEIS, Guardian has filed with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) permit applications under Section 404 and Section 10 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) as well as a Chapter 30 Wetland/Water Body Certification with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) on April 30, 2007 with an amendment to the applications on June 18, 2007. Environmental effects related to the loss of wetlands functions and values resulting from construction as well as the preferred mitigation measure will be provided by the COE and WNDR within the context of the permits issued under Section 404 and Section 10 of the CWA and Chapter 30.

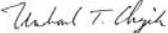
FAI-3 See response to FAI-2.

FAI-4 The Project would impact very few acres of natural habitat for migratory birds because most of the area affected by the Project is agricultural land, which consists of 90 percent of the total affected acreage. Guardian would consult with the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service to avoid impacts to listed threatened and endangered migratory bird species and would also consult with WDNR to minimize impacts to state-listed migratory bird species. Guardian would maintain its permanent right-of-way (outside of agricultural and residential areas) in accordance with our Plan. This would restrict mowing and routine vegetation maintenance from April 15 to August 1 of any year in an effort to protect nesting migratory birds.

FAI-5 See response to comment FAI-1.

species control. The Department also recommends that compensatory mitigation for temporal impacts to wetlands resulting from the project be considered. |FAI-6

FAI-6 See response to comment FA1-2.

Sincerely,

Michael T. Chezik
Regional Environmental Officer

cc:
L. Clemency, FWS, Green Bay, WI
R. Nelson, FWS, Rock Island, IL
J. Gosse, FWS, Ft. Snelling, MN

Submission Contents

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CP07-8-000
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING
DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE

PF06-21-000

FA2

May 7, 2007

2007 MAY 22 A 9 51

Mark Whittenton, Director
Federal Energy Regulatory Agency
Division of Cong., Reg. and Intergovernmental Affairs
888 1st St., NE, Room 11H
Washington, DC, 20426

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION
2007 MAY 21 P 3 0
OFFICE OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Dear Mr. Whittenton:

One of my constituents, Charles Rhein, recently met with a member of my staff about issues related to the proposed plan of the Guardian Pipeline Company in the Town of Byron. Mr. Rhein represents landowners in the town.

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter he wrote to me along with letters written by town officials about what they consider to be the detrimental effect the gas line will have on their community. Mr. Rhein raises the issues of the reduction in land values, loss of tax revenue, and diminished development opportunities. One of the questions he raises is whether annual compensation would be fairer than a one time payment for easements on private property.

Please review this information and fax your response to my Milwaukee office at (414) 276-7284 to the attention of Jeri Gabrielson. If you have any questions, please call her at (414) 276-7282.

Sincerely,


Russell D. Feingold
United States Senator

RDF/jgh

Cc: Mr. Charles Rhein

1600 ASPEN COMMONS
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MIDDLETON, WI 53662
(800) 828-1200
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2007-00113

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

FA2

April 24, 2007

To Whom It May Concern;

Guardian Pipeline Company is proposing an energy corridor through the Town of Byron.

It has been brought to the attention of the Byron Town Board that land owners are dissatisfied with the placement and the method of payment being presented to them by the Guardian Pipeline Company.

The Byron Town Board made a request to Guardian Pipeline that the pipeline placement not destroy development opportunities in their township. Guardian Pipeline did nothing about that request.

Billions of dollars of energy products will flow through the pipeline and the land owners and the taxpayers need to be compensated as long as that pipe is in the ground.

Development opportunities are diminished, land values reduced, and tax revenue lost by the placement of these high pressure pipelines on private land. Our landowners and taxpayers are financially underwriting this project. We feel that the energy industry has enough power and profits to pay their own way. | FA2-1

The proposed easement for the natural gas pipeline is forever and that is a long time for a private company to take control of private property. The laws that give the private pipeline companies the privilege of private property use should also give fair compensation to the land owners and the taxpayers of the town of Byron.

The Wind turbines being placed in the town of Byron provide for yearly payments for both land owners and the Town of Byron. We see no difference in energy from wind turbines and energy from gas pipelines. | FA2-2

We see the use of our road system as a privilege to Guardian Pipeline Company not a right. We see the use of private land in the town of Byron as a privilege not a right. | FA2-3
The citizen's of the town of Byron can no longer afford to supplement the economic well being of the energy industry. A one time payment to landowners and taxpayers is no longer adequate compensation for an underground pipeline that creates billions of dollars for the energy industry. | FA2-4
| FA2-5



Charles E. Rhein
Land Negotiators, LLC.
W5888 Hwy Y
Brownsville, WI 53006

920-583-4522

FA2 Continued, page 2 of 6

FA2-1 See response to comment PM2-18

FA2-2 [Guardian stated in a letter to Senator Feingold on June 1, 2007.](#) Impacts associated with wind turbines are fundamentally different from those created by underground pipeline facilities. Most notably is that wind turbines create land-use impacts that do not subside over time, while underground gas pipelines allow for most surface activities to continue just as they had prior to construction. For example, once the pipeline easement is restored by Guardian, landowners would be able to utilize the property just as before (i.e., to raise crops, graze livestock, or farm) with only limited restrictions. In addition, the pipeline easement usually presents no surface obstructions, as is the case with wind turbines, which permanently remove the land from production (see also response to comment PM2-18). Lastly, wind turbines typically are sited on land secured through a lease of surface land rights for only a limited time. These leases typically compensate landowners by annual rather than lump sum payments. However, those landowners in the wind tower development areas who only have underground electrical cables on their property are also only compensated through lump sum easement payments not annual payments.

[Regarding compensation the commission does not require or solicit any information from an applicant regarding the financial agreements made between the applicant and landowners. This is a private business concern that is not regulated or traced in any way by the Commission.](#)

FA2-3 Comment noted.

FA2-4 Comment noted.

FA2-5 See responses to comments FA2-2 and PM2-18.

TOWN OF BYRON

April 20, 2007

To: Wisconsin Towns Association
Attn: Richard J. Stadelman

Re: Guardian Pipeline Route through our Town, and all other Towns in the State.

Dear Richard,

As you may be aware that Guardian Pipeline wants to construct a 30 inch pipeline from Ixonia in Jefferson County to west of Green Bay in Onedia Gounty. This will pass through the Town of Byron.

As Chairman of the Town of Byron we are asking the Wisconsin Town Association to help our property owners along with all other property owners along this route to get a fair and just compensation for the placing of this pipeline across their lands. What these property owners are asking for, is that in addition to the initial damage compensation, that they would receive an annual payment for this easement, to allow the pipeline to be on their property, after all this will limit their ability to have an opportunity to sell or develop their land in other ways that would be more advantageous to them than having a pipeline cross their property.

I am enclosing a letter that we received from Mr. Charles Rhein who is representing these property owners through a group called "Land Negotiators LLC." They represent about 120 members, all property owners along the Pipeline route, who are trying to get an annual compensation instead of just a one time payment for an easement that is binding on their land for an indefinite period of time. This easement will hinder any potential development, that could take place on their land in the future. Some of these lands in the proposed route have been designated as development sites, one as an industrial site and one as a residential site, in the Town of Byron's Comprehensive plan, that was completed before this route by Guardian Pipeline was announced.

FA2-6

FA2-6 See responses to comments FA2-2 and PM2-18.

We are asking that the Towns Association help these property owners in the many Town that will be affected, by supporting this plan of having a just compensation every year along with crop damage payment (if there has to be repair on the pipeline), rather than a one time payment for this easement. These companies stand to make a considerable profit on having this pipelines constructed, so therefore we feel that these property owners should also have a piece of the so called pie.

FA2-7

FA2-7 See response to comment FA2-2 and PM2-18.

Enclosed is a copy of an article that appeared in the Wisconsin Agriculturist, showing the problems property owners may have.

If their fields are divided by this pipeline at harvest time when it is first put in, how do they get on the other side of this trench if it is rainy season, with the necessary equipment to harvest these crops?

FA2-8

FA2-8 Prior to construction, Guardian would give advanced notice of its construction schedule to farmers, so crops can be harvested. Guardian may be able to make special provisions so crops could be accessed if necessary. Guardian is also responsible for crop losses caused by construction.

These property owners are not trying to stop the pipeline, only to receive a just compensation for this easement. I am sure that these companies do not want to set a standard by doing this, as they did not do this in the past, but I do believe it is time that this form of just compensation should be established. The Wind Farm that is in our Town as well as other locations, will pay an annual compensation to the land owners, for hosting the wind turbine site on their property.

Hopefully the Wisconsin Towns Association can and will support these Town residents and property owners in their effort to be justly compensated, for the intrusion of this pipeline on their property. Please let the Guardian Pipeline know that the Towns Association is willing to support these town residents and property owners.

Thank you.


Francis Ferguson
Chairman, Town of Byron
N3576 Hwy 175
Fond du Lac, WI. 54937

TOWN OF BYRON

July 14, 2006

To: Natural Resource Group, Inc.

From: Town of Byron

Re: In response to your request for information and comments on the proposed route of the Guardian Pipeline through the Town of Byron.

The area that is proposed for the route, is "**Not in the best interest of the Township of Byron**" for any future growth which we had planned in our Smart Growth Plan that we recently completed for the Town. After many months of study and many meetings with our facilitator, Innovative Community Development and the Comprehensive Planning Committee, and after public hearings were held, the Town has adopted "The Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan".

FA2-9

FA2-9 Comment noted.

When we were working on the comprehensive plan we were not aware of the plan to run the pipeline through our Town. When we became aware of the plan, which was after our plan had been adopted, it was shown in a totally different area. The first location that we were aware of was further to the east and would not have had as much of an impact on our Town for future commercial development as this proposal will. This proposed route would in all probability cripple our Town for any future commercial growth in these areas, which has a high potential for commercial growth, and would also impact residential development in other areas of the Town.

FA2-10

FA2-10 Guardian met with Town of Byron officials on August 9, 2006 and, after reviewing the concerns raised by the Town, was able to identify and adopt a route variation that has largely addressed the expressed concerns. See also response to comment PM2-18.

These are some of the factors that have to be considered in this proposed location.

In section 34, a subdivision was talked about as a potential in the southwest corner, as the best possible use. In the southeast and northeast 1/4's this is designated as commercial development potential because of the Canadian National railroad and Highways 175 & Hwy. 41. Along with the possible expansion of Quad Graphics, which is in Dodge Co. which would be limited to expansion only to the North into the Town of Byron. In section 35 this area is designated as commercial all along Hwy. 41. In section 25 along Kelly Rd. in that area there is already a subdivision located, along with many homes from Co. Trk. Y north to Co. Trk. F. along with land located in section 26 & 27 that is already zoned Ag. Transitional, for future residential growth. In section 24 a subdivision is already there along Maple Lane, with the potential for more development in the area which has already been asked for, between Maple Lane and Co. Trk. K. and has been put on hold until more detailed planning and study has been completed.

FA2-11

FA2-11 See responses to comments FA2-10, PM2-18, and IND1-1.

Nothing but harm could come to the Town, if this pipeline were constructed as proposed. Therefore we are strongly opposed to this project.

Attached are some letters from affected landowners, also opposing this proposed route across their farms, stating the potential financial loss that they may suffer because of the pipeline, If in the future they would have the potential to develop their land.

Sincerely:
Town of Byron Board

_____ Chairperson
_____ Supervisor
_____ Supervisor
_____ Clerk



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 5
77 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, IL 60604-3590

MAY 30 2007

ORIGINAL

2007 June 6
REPLY TO THE ATTENTION
MAY 30 4 31 P 2 31
B-19J

Philis J. Posey, Acting Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Guardian Expansion and Extension Project (G-II), Jefferson, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Brown, Outagamie and Walworth Counties, Wisconsin and De Kalb County, Illinois. (CEQ No. 20070150) (FERC Docket No. CP07-8-000)

Dear Ms. Posey;

In accordance with Section 309 of the Clean Air Act and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5 (U.S. EPA) has reviewed the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) above referenced Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed Guardian Pipeline Project (G-II) dated April 2007.

Guardian Pipeline L.L.C. (Guardian) proposes to expand its existing system to provide approximately 537.2 million cubic feet per day (MMcf/d) of natural gas transportation to both eastern Wisconsin and northeastern Illinois. The proposed project would add additional compression along Guardian's existing pipeline system in Illinois and Wisconsin, and add approximately 110 miles of new pipeline and associated facilities from its current terminus in Ixonia, Jefferson County, Wisconsin northward to a new terminus west of Green Bay in the Town of Oneida, Outagamie County, Wisconsin. A portion of the proposed new pipeline would go through the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin. The proposed Sycamore compressor station would be located in DeKalb County, Illinois.

Based on our review, we rate the DEIS as EC-2 (environmental concerns, request additional information). We have natural resources concerns regarding impacts to surface and ground water quantity and quality, wetlands and upland forest. The DEIS lacks proposed wetland compensation mitigation plans and does not identify any compensation for the loss of 41 acres of upland forest and its associated habitat. In addition, it appears that FERC has not formally consulted with the Oneida Tribe, in the spirit of the Executive Order 13175, Section 2, Fundamental Principles, and the United States Government Indian Policy. We recommend additional information be developed and included in the Final EIS (FEIS) for this proposal. Documentation of FERC's direct consultation with the Tribe and the results of that consultation should be included in the FEIS. Our detailed comments are enclosed with this letter. A copy of our EIS summary rating sheet is also enclosed.

FA3-1

FA3-2

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Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

FA3 United States Environmental Protection Agency Page 1 of 6

FA3-1 As stated in section 4.4.2.4, about 51.6 acres of forest would be affected by construction and 33.5 acres would be permanently impacted for the life of the G-II project and the related branch lines, which is already highly fragmented and not considered to be critical habitat for any threatened or endangered species. However, as proposed, the construction and operation of the pipeline laterals would not result in the clearing of extensive wooded areas. As indicated in section 4.7.3.3, the majority of forest land that would be crossed, would be located along the existing ATC right-of-way. By collocating within this right-of-way, potential construction impacts on forest land have been minimized to the extent practicable. In addition, the Project would not cross any federal, state or local parks or forest. Guardian would also follow our Plan and Procedures which would further minimize impacts. Those forested areas temporarily impacted by construction would be allowed to naturally revegetate. Given the measures that would be applied by Guardian and the already highly fragmented nature of the forest lands currently found along the proposed route, we believe impacts would be sufficiently minimized with no further compensation required. This determination is also consistent with the findings of Environmental Assessments (EAs) produced independently by both the Wisconsin PSC and WDNR for the Guardian Project and related nonjurisdictional pipeline facilities.

As stated in section 4.3.2.1 the pipeline would cross one WDNR-owned conservation easement located at MP 57.7 along Pipe Creek and would temporarily affect about 0.61 acre of the easement. However, this portion of the pipeline would be collocated with the ATC powerline easement and thereby minimize impacts to the conservation area. Guardian would also follow our Plan and Procedures and cooperate with the WDNR which would further minimize impacts and maintain the integrity of the easement. WDNR would decide what mitigation might be necessary for crossing this conservation easement.

See also response to FA1-2.

FA3-2 See response on next page.

FA3-2 While the FERC is not required to carry out the mandates of Executive Order 13175, because we are an independent regulatory agency and not technically a part of the Executive Branch of the federal government, we generally follow the spirit and intent of that Executive Order. The FERC issued a Policy Statement on Consultations with Indian Tribes on July 23, 2003. Our stated policy is to promote government-to-government relationships with Indian tribes and consider tribal concerns before making decisions that may adversely affect tribes or their resources. Also, the FERC is required to consult with Indian tribes that may attach religious or cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking, in accordance with the regulations for implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) at 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2).

The FERC initiated government-to-government consultations with the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin by sending copies of our NOI to various tribal offices and representatives, including the tribal Chair. In response to our NOI, we received a letter from the Director of the Environmental Health and Safety Division of the Oneida Tribe, dated June 22, 2006. While that letter addressed a number of environmental issues, it did not raise any concerns about potential project impacts on cultural resources or sacred or religious sites.

Consistent with 36 CFR 800.2(a)(3), we used the services of the applicant (Guardian) to prepare information and analysis for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.. Guardian acted as our non-federal representative in consultations with the Oneida Tribe. Our DEIS documented all of Guardian's contacts with the Oneida Tribe in section 4.10.3.2 and Appendix [M](#), table 2-[LM](#).

**U.S. EPA Comments On FERC's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)
Guardian Expansion and Extension Project (G-II)
(CEQ No. 20070150) (FERC Docket No. CP07-8-000)**

Ground Water – Proposed Compressor Station Wells

The DEIS briefly mentions that ground water wells will be installed at two proposed compressor stations and the well water may be used for hydrostatic tests. We recommend that the Final EIS (FEIS) disclose the amount of ground water that would be withdrawn from these wells during construction, testing and/or operation of the pipeline and compressor station facilities. The FEIS should disclose any potential impacts. For example, would the amount of ground water withdrawn from an aquifer substantially impact the amount of ground water available for municipal drinking water supplies and/or crop irrigation? If applicable, the FEIS should include the proposed mitigation measures that Guardian would undertake to offset any potential adverse impacts identified.

FA3-3

Water Quality – Hydrostatic Test Waters

To rule out the possibility that corrosion preventatives or other types of pipe or equipment coatings applied by the manufacturer could become mobilized during hydrostatic testing, and thereby constitute a discharge "pollutant" to waters of the U.S. under Clean Water Act Section 402, EPA recommends a review of internal corrosion preventatives and other coating substances for pipeline materials that will be used for this project. Substances that could be mobilized should be disclosed in permit applications. Consequently, we recommend the FEIS include the results of the review and disclose any potential impacts to water quality. If applicable, the FEIS should identify the mitigation measures that will be undertaken to protect water quality.

FA3-4

U.S. EPA, Region 5 Contacts for Clean Water Act Permits – Oneida Reservation

The following permits from U.S. EPA, Region 5 will be needed for any portion of Guardian's proposal or connected actions that would occur within the exterior boundaries of the Oneida Reservation:

- Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 402 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) 402 discharge permit for discharges to waters of the U.S. from ground water pump out or process water associated with pipeline hydrostatic pressure testing. For permit information contact John Colletti, phone: 312/886-6106, email: colletti.john@epa.gov.
- CWA Section 401 water quality certification for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) CWA Section 404 wetland permits, water body crossings or discharge into waters of the U.S. For 401 certification information contact Janice Cheng, phone: 312/353-6424, email: cheng.janice@epa.gov.

We recommend FERC include the U.S. EPA 402 permit and 401 certification contact information in the FEIS. In addition, we request FERC amend DEIS Table 1.3-1 to clarify that U.S. EPA CWA 402 discharge permits and 401 water quality certifications only cover the area

FA3-5

FA3 Continued, Page 3 of 6

FA3-3 As stated in section 4.3.2.4, hydrostatic testing of the compressor station facilities would use water obtained from municipal sources. Guardian anticipates using 98,500 gallons of water for hydrostatic testing of the Sycamore Compressor Station and 103,000 gallons for the Bluff Creek Compressor Station. However, wells that Guardian proposes to install at each compressor station would be used for routine station operations (e.g., potable water and toilet facilities and only as a contingency for hydrostatic testing. If Guardian is required to utilize well water would only be used for the testing of compressor station piping. The small volume of water that would be required to support such testing would not likely have an adverse affect on local groundwater resources. Section 4.3.2.4 has been revised to clarify the proposed use of well water.

FA3-4 As state in section 4.5.2.2 Guardians has stated that biocides and other potentially toxic hydrostatic test water additives would not be used during hydrostatic testing and therefore not adversely affect water quality.

In regard to the coating substances to be placed on the pipeline, Guardian has indicated that the pipe would be delivered from the factory pre-finished with a fusion bonded epoxy coating. The epoxy coating applied to the pipe at the factory is rendered inert by the heating process during factory installation and therefore would pose no risk to water quality.

Field coatings would also be applied at the joints between pipe sections following welding as well as to repair any minor damage to the factory applied coatings resulting from handling during construction. The epoxy coatings that will be applied in the field take three general forms; powders, 2-part liquid coatings, and solid stick or slab coatings. Most of the pipeline welds will be field coated using powder-based compounds. These materials are sprayed on to a pre-heated portion of the pipeline as a dry powder that cures upon contact with the heated pipe section. Once heated, the epoxy material is generally inert. During the spray application process it is possible that minor amounts of the uncured epoxy compound could be deposited on the ground as a result of "overspray." This overspray material is not considered a drip or spill. In addition, based on the information in the presented in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for these powder products, the overspray material deposited on the ground would pose little risk to the environment due to the material characteristics and the minor quantities in question. In a number of locations along the pipeline (e.g., tie-in locations), a 2-part liquid epoxy coating will be applied to the welded joints. The liquids are mixed and applied by brush or roller. Spills or drips of the individual liquids could be possible during the mixing process. However, these occurrences would be very minor in quantity at any one location, and based on the material characteristics presented in the MSDS for these materials, they would pose little risk to the environment. Spills or drips of the polymerized epoxy could also be possible during the application process, but once polymerized the material is inert, so there is no risk to the environment from the actual coating material (in fact, the polymerized epoxy may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill). The third coating product that could be used in the field is a solid stick or slab material that is commonly applied to the existing factory coating to repair minor damage caused by handling the pipe during construction. This material is applied to the pipe as the pipe is heated, melts into place on the pipe, and cools in place (similar to melting candle wax). Drips of this material could occur during the application process. However, the quantity of material that could be deposited in any one location would be very minor, and based on the material characteristics would pose no threat to the environment.

FA3-5 As a result of the pipeline amendments filed with the FERC on April 24, 2007 and July 2, 2007, the project will no longer cross through reservation lands and therefore Guardian would no longer require CWA 402 and 401 permits from the EPA.

within the exterior boundaries of Indian Reservations.

FA3-5
Cont'd

Waterbody Crossings - Streams/Rivers

The proposed pipeline would cross 111 surface waterbodies. Of these, 7 stream/river segments are included on the list of impaired waterbodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Guardian proposes to cross 2 impaired water bodies, the Fox and Rock Rivers, using the horizontal directional drill (HDD) method. Except for Duck Creek, Guardian proposes to cross all other water bodies, including the other 4 impaired waterbodies (i.e., Kummel Creek, Kankapot Creek, Plum Creek and Trout Creek) using the open cut method.

The Duck Creek segment is located within the exterior boundaries of the Oneida Reservation and the crossing method has yet to be determined. The FEIS should identify the Oneida Tribe's preferred method for crossing Duck Creek and disclose the method Guardian proposes to use to cross Duck Creek.

FA3-6

The DEIS identifies that Guardian proposes to use the erosion and control practices for waterbody crossings and the crossings would be undertaken during low flow conditions. U.S. EPA does not object to the use of the open cut method for this project. However, we recommend Guardian use in-stream sediment control structures (e.g., silt curtains) during construction to reduce downstream sediment flow. The FEIS should identify whether or not Guardian will use in-stream sediment control structures during construction.

FA3-7

The Fox River Crossing - A National Priority List (NPL) Site and Agency Contact Information

The proposed pipeline would cross the Fox River. The Fox River in the project area is a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) National Priority List site (i.e., Superfund site). Based on the information in the DEIS the proposed current location for the Fox River crossing is not within an active remediation work area. Guardian proposes to use the HDD method for crossing the Fox River, if future geotechnical data indicates this method would be feasible. We recommend the FEIS identify the results of the geotechnical tests and verify the Fox River location and crossing method that will be used.

FA3-8

We agree with FERC staff's recommendation that in the event the planned HDD crossing of the Fox and/or Rock River fails, Guardian will need to develop an alternative crossing plan with the ACOE, U.S. EPA and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WisDNR). However, whether or not the current crossing location or method changes, prior to any Fox River crossing work, Guardian should contact and coordinate with Mr. Greg Hill, Project Coordinator, WisDNR (Water Division) at (608) 267-9352. In addition, Guardian should contact the U.S. EPA, Region 5 Remedial Project Manager, Mr. James Hahnenberg. Mr. Hahnenberg may be reached by calling (312) 353-4213 or by email at hahnenberg.james@epa.gov. We recommend this agency contact stipulation and contact information be included in the FEIS.

FA3-9

FA3-6 Due to the amendments to the pipeline route proposed by Guardian on April 25, 2007 and July 2, 2007, the pipeline no longer crosses the Oneida Reservation, as discussed in Section 3.3.3.6.

FA3-7 As stated in section 2.3.1.2, all waterbody crossings will be conducted in accordance with the procedures and practices, including sedimentation control, identified in our Procedures (refer to appendix E). Guardian must obtain stream crossing permits listed in Table 1.3-1 and follow the conditions of these permits. In addition, Guardian has stated that it would open-cut streams when there is no perceptible flow using wet trenching methods. Most of the streams crossed by the project are intermittent, so very little sedimentation would be expected to occur if there is no perceptible flow. Any dewatering of the trench would occur in a manner that does not result in heavily silt-laden water flowing into any waterbody. Trench dewatering is typically done to a well vegetated upland area or using some type of sediment filtering device prior to releasing the water.

For those waterbodies that would not be directionally drilled that would have a perceptible flow at the time of crossing with the exception of the East Branch of the Rock River, Guardian would use a dry trench method consisting of either dam and pump or fluming. In both cases the trench is isolated from the waterbody by damming and the water is either pumped around or allowed to flow through flume pipes. These dry crossing methods minimize downstream sediment flow making the use of other sediment control structures unnecessary. Trench dewatering would also occur as described above.

FA3-8 and FA3-9 comments are on the following page.

Wetland Impacts, 404 Permitting and Compensatory Mitigation Plan

The DEIS identifies that approximately 124 wetlands will be crossed by the pipeline and 60.3 acres of wetlands will be directly impacted. The majority of these wetlands appear to be emergent wetlands. While the DEIS includes information concerning the project area wetlands (by location, size, and type) and waters of the U.S. that may be impacted either directly or indirectly by the proposed project, it does not provide wetland functions and values assessments.

U.S. EPA concurs with the other resource agencies that additional information on high quality emergent wetlands (e.g., sedge meadow) should be provided for this project. We request wetlands functions and values assessments to determine which wetlands may have floristic and habitat integrity of high quality emergent wetlands. High quality wetlands may need additional protection during project construction and operation than is currently being proposed in the DEIS. The DEIS identifies that Guardian plans to apply for the ACOE CWA Section 404 permit in the spring of 2007. Consequently, we recommend the FEIS include functions and values assessments of the wetlands and identify those emergent wetlands of higher value. This information would help to expedite Section 404 permitting for the G-II project.

FA3-10

The DEIS identifies that approximately 10 acres of forested wetlands will be directly impacted due, in part, to the cutting and removal of wetland trees. Since it takes many decades to grow mature trees and restore the functions and values of forested wetlands, we consider the loss of trees from forested wetlands to be a permanent loss and expect compensation for this loss during Section 404 permitting. Consequently, we recommend the FEIS include a proposed wetland compensation plan for any unavoidable wetland impacts, to include temporal loss of wetland functions and values for those wetlands that may eventually revert to near pre-construction condition. The inclusion of a proposed wetland compensation mitigation plan in the FEIS would help to expedite the Section 404 permitting process for the G-II project.

FA3-11

Upland Forest/Wildlife Habitat Loss and Compensation

The DEIS identifies that 41 acres of upland forest will be destroyed due to construction of the proposed project. Since it takes many decades for trees to mature and a forest to become established, the loss of any forest associated with this project should be considered a permanent loss. In addition, based on the information in the DEIS, EPA suspects that significant loss of upland forest and its associated wildlife habitat has already occurred in the project area due to development and agricultural activities. The DEIS identifies that Guardian does not propose to provide compensatory mitigation for the permanent loss of upland forest due to their G-II proposal.

In the spirit of NEPA, in order to mitigate for the contribution of the proposed project's adverse impacts to upland forest, we recommend that Guardian commit to voluntary upland forest mitigation and that the FEIS include Guardian's proposed voluntary upland forest compensatory mitigation plan. This plan might include, but need not be limited to, commitments to planting native tree saplings at Guardian's compressor station locations and within upland buffers associated with the yet-to-be-identified wetland compensation mitigation areas for this proposal.

FA3-12

FA3 Continued, Page 5 of 6

FA3-8 As a result of route amendments proposed by Guardian since the publication of the April 13, 2007 DEIS, the Pipeline Route would now cross the Fox River at new location west of the DEIS location. Geotechnical investigations conducted by Guardian and filed with the FERC on September 7, 2007 at this location indicate very favorable conditions for installing the pipeline using the HDD method. At this time, Guardian does not anticipate the need for an alternative crossing method for the Fox River. However, in the event the planned HDD crossing of the Fox River fails, Guardian would be required to develop final alternative crossing plans in consultation with the COE, EPA Regional Manager, and WDNR Project Coordinator. We have recommended that Guardian file the final alternative crossing plans with the Secretary for review and for written approval from the Director of the OEP prior to conducting any such alternative crossing. This has been added to Section 4.3.2.3.

FA3-9 Guardian has indicated that they would coordinate the installation of the pipeline at the Fox River and Rock River with the appropriate WDNR and U.S. EPA staff. At this time no consultations have taken place with the WDNR or U.S. EPA staff. Prior to construction, Guardian will coordinate further with WDNR and the U. S. EPA.

FA3-10 As stated in section 4.4.1.2 only 61.4 acres of wetlands would be temporarily disturbed by the construction of the G-II project. Of this amount, only 3.4 acres of wetlands would be retained for operation and maintenance of the pipeline. Approximately 3.2 acres of previously forested wetlands would be permanently maintained as emergent and scrub-shrub wetlands as a result of routine vegetation clearing along the pipeline. No high quality emergent wetlands and only 3.2 acres of forested wetland would be permanently affected by the operation of the Project.

Guardian has taken numerous steps to avoid and/or minimize impacts to wetland areas including reducing the size of the construction corridor to 75 feet in areas of wetland habitat; rerouting the pipeline route and/or proposing the use of HDD to avoid wetland areas; collocating the pipeline within or adjacent to existing rights-of-way; and adopting our Procedures. In addition, Guardian is continuing its consultations with the COE and WDNR to ensure impacts to the functions and values of important wetland habitats are avoided and/or minimized. See also responses to comment FA3-1 and FA1-2.

FA3-11 See response to comments FA1-2, FA3-1, and FA3-10.

FA3-12 See response to comment FA3-1.

Executive Order 13175

Based on the information in the DEIS, it appears FERC did not directly consult with the Oneida Tribe. Executive Order 13175 Section 2 describes fundamental principles of inherent sovereign powers of tribes over their territory, and the principle of government-to-government relationships with the United States Government where tribal resources and rights are affected. These principles have been the cornerstones of the United States Government's Indian Policy since the Nixon Administration, and have been re-affirmed by the current Administration in a memorandum from President Bush on September 23, 2004. We recommend that documentation of FERC's direct government-to-government consultation with the Tribe and the results of that consultation be included in the FEIS.

FA3-13

FA3 Continued, Page 6 of 6

FA3-13 See response to comment FA3-2.



State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Jim Doyle, Governor
Scott Hassett, Secretary

101 S. Webster St.
Box 7921
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7921
Telephone 608-266-2621
FAX 608-267-3579
TTY Access via relay - 711

SAI

May 25, 2007

Ms. Philis J. Posey, Acting Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Docket No. CP07-8-000: Guardian Pipeline Expansion and Extension Project

Dear Ms. Posey:

Following are the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (WDNR) comments on the above referenced document. The WDNR has an interest in this proposal as the State Agency responsible for implementing the natural resources and environmental quality laws and regulations applicable in Wisconsin. In order for the proposed jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional projects to be implemented, this agency must issue those permits. Therefore, WDNR has participated as a cooperating agency with FERC in preparing the Federal EIS on this project (as well as with the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSCW) for the non-jurisdictional lateral projects).

In general, WDNR finds the Draft EIS to be a good description of the proposed projects and their environmental consequences. The following comments are offered to help improve and update the Final EIS for the subject project.

Specific Comments (by page, paragraph and line). Text in quotation marks presents specific WDNR suggestions to replace the referenced DEIS text for the FEIS:

- P. 1-9, last par: The text should indicate that some of the Laterals are also proposed by Wis. Gas. Co. |SAI-1
2-33, last par., line 1-2: "In the course of reviewing permit applications, the WDNR had indicated to the applicants that crossings of intermittent waterways would only be permitted at times of no flow. For streams with flowing water, impacts would be..." |SAI-2
2-33, P. 2, line 9: The FEIS should briefly note that the result of allowing aggressive non-native species to move in is a reduction in reproductive success for interior species, thus reducing their numbers. |SAI-3
4-1: P.1, line 4: for "temporary impact", "...almost immediately afterwards" doesn't really correspond to "less than the three years indicated for "short-term impacts". Text should provide either a duration range, or some other relative measure (e.g.: weeks to months) |SAI-4
P. 4-26, 4.3.2.2 P 1, line 10: Text should describe the implications of the relocation of Duck Cr. crossing? Is the same method proposed at the new location? Would the impacts be essentially the same? |SAI-5
P. 4-49, P. 5 (Section 4.5.1.1): Wildlife Resources line5: Add the following: "...similar, or at least suitable, habitats if these are available near the disturbed area." |SAI-6

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Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

SAI

- SAI-1 Wisconsin Gas Company is also known as We Energies and conducts business under the We Energies name. Pipeline laterals would be constructed and operated by the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPS) and We Energies.
SAI-2 Section 2.9.2.1 of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) has been revised to include this information.
SAI-3 Section 2.9.2.2 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
SAI-4 Section 4.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
SAI-5 As indicated in the April 13, 2007 draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) the proposed pipeline would cross Duck Creek within the Oneida Reservation. Given the relevance of this stream to the Oneida Nation, an appropriate crossing method was still under negotiations with the Tribe at the time of the DEIS. However, as a result of the pipeline amendments proposed by Guardian on April 24, 2007 and July 2, 2007 the Pipeline no longer crosses the Reservation and therefore eliminates the crossing of Duck Creek at this location. The amended pipeline route does still cross Duck Creek well outside of the Reservation boundary. The proposed method at the new crossing location is open cut. Given that Guardian will cross and restore this stream in accordance with our Procedures we do not anticipate any adverse downstream affects to the waterbody on the Oneida Reservation.
SAI-6 Section 4.5.1.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information

P. 4-51, Table 4.5.1.1-1: This table would be greatly improved by adding a column indicating typical habitat preference: grassland, woodland, open, wooded, etc. (which is probably more important information than the scientific names). Also, the title could be revised to make it more descriptive: "Common migratory birds found in habitats potentially affected by the proposed project" | SAI-7

P. 4-52, line 2: Revise as follows: "...to the loss of forest habitat, and increase the area of habitats preferred by edge species, which include nest parasites:..."
Line 8: "...however, the activity and noise of construction..." | SAI-8

P. 4-53, full P. 3, line 3: "...altered water temperatures and dissolved oxygen levels..."
Text should note that Stony Brook was stocked with wild trout in the 1990's.
Table 4.5.2.1-1: WDNR does not have white bass or perch listed for this stream. | SAI-9

4-54, last P, line 3: "...managed by WDNR, and do not have a fisheries classification." | SAI-10

4-65, P. 6, Ln. 2: "...list of special concern species that could be affected..." I don't think this is referring to species being considered for adding to the Species of Concern list, but those on the list already that could be affected. | SAI-11

4-69, P.3, ln. 10: "...could experience nest failure in the year of construction or long term loss of..." | SAI-12

P. 4-78, Section 4.7.3.2 Open Land, first paragraph, lines 1-3: It is not clear that the preconstruction herbaceous and shrub communities would be fully established within one or two growing seasons after construction. It may take several growing seasons to adequately reestablish the roots and growing patterns of grasses and shrubs, and longer periods for shrubs to grow to pre-disturbance size. It may be more accurate to state: "Some vegetative cover will be reestablished within a few growing seasons of disturbance, comprised primarily of fast-growing species planted to stabilize the open ground. More diverse vegetation, including shrubby species similar to those removed, will take longer to establish." | SAI-13

P. 4-79, 3rd paragraph, line 1: "...new forest fragments, and the expansion of edge habitats, would be minimized..." | SAI-14

4-84, P1: Eliminate the last sentence regarding shoreline development, as the pipeline route does not cross or follow the shoreline zone of either Lake Winnebago or Lake Michigan. If any discussion of development trends applies, it should focus on subdivision and home development, and large facilities such as confined animal feeding operations (CAFO's). | SAI-15

P. 2, line 2: "...and other unique ecological characteristics..." | SAI-16

P. 3, line 6: "...vertical exposure, rock face or outcropping associated...the route traverses the top of the escarpment from..." | SAI-17

4-84, first full P., ln. 10: This is not exactly an accurate description, we suggest rewording as follows: "The Escarpment is near areas of intensive development along the Fox River – Lake Winnebago corridor, including Fond du Lac, the Fox Valley Cities and Green Bay. Residential development is increasing to take advantage of the scenic views and wooded bluffs." | SAI-18

4-111, 1st P. after the bullets, ln. 1: "...types of air pollutant emissions" suggests categories of pollutants, such as toxics, ozone precursors, etc. "sources" would be a more accurate word in this context. | SAI-19

SAI Continued, page 2 of 4

- SAI-7 Some common species present in the project area are listed under the various habitat types in section 4.5.1 of the FEIS. More specific habitat information for the bird species listed in table 4.5.1.1-1 is commonly available from guide books and on the internet from a number of sources such as The Peterson Field Guide for birds, Audubon Birds of America Guide, and www.birds.cornell.edu.
- SAI-8 Section 4.5.1.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-9 Section 4.5.2.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-10 Section 4.5.2.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-11 Section 4.6.2.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-12 Section 4.6.3 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-13 Section 4.7.3.2 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-14 Section 4.7.3.3 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-15 Section 4.7.5.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-16 Section 4.7.5.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-17 Section 4.7.5.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-18 See response to comment SA1-15.
- SAI-19 Section 4.11.1.4 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

SAI Continued, page 3 of 4

4-111-112 (Air Quality Impacts and Mitigation): In the last sentences of the paragraph that spans both pages, this is not an accurate description of the potential contribution to air quality standard violations of construction equipment operating to construct these facilities. The conditions most likely to cause a violation occur during daylight hours, when construction equipment would be operating. However, the rural nature of the route area, and the distance from most major highway sources of vehicular emissions, indicate that the construction-related emissions are not likely to mix with those major emissions sources to contribute substantially to a violation. There may be some localized areas where conditions concentrate emissions from all sources, and could therefore contribute to a violation. However, these are unlikely to occur with any frequency. | SAI-20

4-124: first full P: Not sure this list is complete – what about other linear facilities like highway projects and electric transmission lines? Were none found, or no attempt made to identify them? | SAI-21

4-129, full P. 1, ln. 3: "...impacts on riparian and instream vegetation..." | SAI-22

4-130, top, line 1: "...include many species of..." (We can't really quantify this) | SAI-23

FP 3, line 1: "...could affect several bird species protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and bats, as a result of..." | SAI-24

4-130, top line: " Among these species are many migratory songbirds and..." | SAI-25

4-131, Air Quality P. 1-3: to be clear, text should state "air pollutant emissions" NOT "air emissions". | SAI-26

4.13.4.4 Air Quality
P 1, line 6: "Guardian pipeline currently emits air pollutants from operation..." | SAI-27

Throughout this section and any other text, "air pollutant emissions" should substitute for "air emissions". The logic is that combustion sources such as the compressors emit (release) air pollutants into the ambient air. They do not emit "air" itself. | SAI-28

P. 5-2: The difference between a "fluctuating stream" and other types of streams listed (permanent and intermittent) is not clear. This is not a term commonly applied in this area, and has no regulatory context under State law (does it have any substantive meaning in Federal water law?). All streams fluctuate to some extent, between low flow, base flow, high flow, etc. | SAI-29

P. 5-4
Section 5.1.5 Wildlife and Aquatic Resources
P 1, Ln 9: "...Some types of wildlife, such as..." | SAI-30
Ln 10: Mortality rate means "number of individuals killed per unit", usually time but space and other parameters are used. Is it accurate to use this measurement in this context? We suggest that the correct term would be "relative mortality" – "would a greater number of individuals be killed as a result of these activities than without them? Therefore it would be accurate to say: "More individuals of some less mobile species, such as small mammals...would be killed as a result of the installation of this pipeline, than without this activity." | SAI-31

P. 2, lines 1-3: "...to wildlife is a result of the clearing..." "Along the proposed route...with long-term conversion...areas to earlier successional stages occurring in..." | SAI-32

Aquatic Resources

- SAI-20 Section 4.11.1.4 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-21 Section 4.13 of the FEIS has been updated to include this information.
- SAI-22 Section 4.13.4.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-23 Section 4.13.4.2 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-24 Section 4.13.4.2 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-25 See response to comment SA1-23.
- SAI-26 Section 4.13.4.4 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-27 Section 4.13.4.4 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-28 Sections 4.13.4.4 and 5.1.11 of the FEIS have been revised to include this information.
- SAI-29 Section 4.3.2.1 of the FEIS and appendix J have modified to reference this stream as "intermittent."
- SAI-30 Section 5.1.5 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-31 Section 5.1.5 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- SAI-32 Section 5.1.5 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

First P, line 2: "aquatic species, primarily including...and one coldwater..." | SAI-33

P. 5-5

Full P. 3, ln. 3-4: "...appropriate habitats to focus searches for protected species that will be conducted during...If habitat is found, or species presence is verified..." | SAI-34

5.1.13 Cumulative Impacts

Similar to an earlier comment, some mention should be made of the possibility of additional road building or repair projects in the project area. | SAI-35

Those are WDNR's comments on the Draft EIS, we look forward to continuing the productive and cooperative relationship with FERC staff and consultants for the remainder of the review process for this project. If you have any questions about these comments, please direct them to me at the address on the letterhead, phone: 608 266-6673.

Sincerely,

Steven M Ugoretz
Steven Ugoretz
Environmental Analyst – Office of Energy

Cc: Robert Kopka – FERC
David Siebert – OE/G3
Michael Jaeger - PSCW

SAI-33 Section 5.1.5 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

SAI-34 Section 5.1.6 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

SAI-35 See response to SA1-21.

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

CO1



Wisconsin Public Service Corporation
(a subsidiary of WPS Resources Corporation)
700 North Adams Street
P.O. Box 16001
Green Bay, WI 54307-9001

May 29, 2007

Attention: Gas Branch 1, DG2E;
Reference Docket No. CP07-8-000

The Honorable Kimberley D. Bose
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E., Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

RE: Guardian Pipeline LLC, Docket No. CP07-8-000
Wisconsin Public Service Corporation's Comments
to Draft Environmental Impact Study

Dear Ms. Bose:

Pursuant to the Notice Issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPSC) respectfully submits the following comments to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Guardian Expansion and Extension Project dated April 2007 (Reference Docket No. CP07-8-000):

- 1.) Section 2.9, page 2-29, second paragraph, last line --- The referenced Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSCW) docket number should be changed from 66-CG-160 to 6690-CG-160. | CO1-1
- 2.) Section 2.9, page 2-33, first paragraph, 9th line --- The referenced PSCW docket number should be changed from 66-CG-160 to 6690-CG-160. | CO1-2
- 3.) Section 2.9, .2.1 page 2-33, first paragraph, last line --- The nonjurisdictional Sheboygan lateral does not cross the Onion River. Therefore, the statement that the laterals cross the Onion River should be corrected. | CO1-3
- 4.) WPSC concurs with FERC staff in the **support of the Fox River Trail Alternative C** as referenced in Section 3.3.3, Pipeline Route Alternatives, Fox River Trail Alternatives, page 3-26, second paragraph. Use of the Fox River Trail Alternative C allows the connecting nonjurisdictional Denmark Lateral in this area to follow existing corridors along town and county highway corridors and along an existing natural gas line corridor. | CO1-4

- CO1-1 Section 2.9 of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) has been revised to include this information.
- CO1-2 Section 2.9 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- CO1-3 Section 2.9.2.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- CO1-4 Comment noted.

- 5.) WPSC concurs with FERC staff in the **support of the Johnsbury Variation A** as referenced in Section 3.3.3.1, Pipeline Route Variations, Johnsbury Variations A and B, page 3-39, second paragraph. Use of the Johnsbury Variation A allows the connecting nonjurisdictional Chilton Lateral in this area to follow an existing town road corridor and cross Stony Brook by directional drilling to minimize impacts. | CO1-5

- 6.) WPSC concurs with FERC staff in the **support of the location of the Sheboygan Meter Station at MP 43.8** as referenced in Section 3.3.4, Aboveground Facility Site Alternatives, Meter Stations, Sheboygan Meter Station, page 3-56, last paragraph. Siting the meter station at MP 43.8 will remove or eliminate any impacts associated with a 1.5-mile pipeline length addition that would be required to the nonjurisdictional Sheboygan Lateral if the alternative at MP 45.3 were selected. | CO1-6

- 7.) WPSC concurs with FERC staff in the **support of the location of the proposed Chilton Meter Station at MP 66.4** as referenced in Section 3.3.4, Aboveground Facility Site Alternatives, Meter Stations, Chilton Meter Station, page 3-58, third paragraph. Siting the meter station at MP 66.4 along the south side of Quinney Road is compatible with the location of the nonjurisdictional Chilton Lateral. | CO1-7

- 8.) WPSC concurs with FERC staff in the **support of the location of the proposed Denmark Meter Station at MP 91.6 on the south side of Wrightstown Road** as referenced in Section 3.3.4, Aboveground Facility Site Alternatives, Meter Stations, Denmark Meter Station, page 3-58, third paragraph. Siting the meter station at MP 91.6 along the south side of Wrightstown Road is compatible with the location of the nonjurisdictional Denmark Lateral. | CO1-8

- 9.) Section 4.13.2 Nonjurisdictional Facilities, page 4-127, first paragraph, WPS Southwest Green Bay Project --- The information presented should be corrected to indicate there is 6.8-mile section of 20-inch diameter pipeline lateral in the WPS Southwest Green Bay Project description. The description of the nonjurisdictional WPSC Southwest Green Bay Project in section 1.5 on page 1-11 is correct. | CO1-9

CO1-5 Comment noted.

CO1-6 Comment noted.

CO1-7 Comment noted.

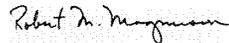
CO1-8 Comment noted.

CO1-9 Section 4.13.2 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

This concludes the WPSC comments. Should questions arise concerning these or any other comments please contact Russ Senso at (920) 433-1733.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Respectfully submitted,



Robert M. Magnuson
 Integrys Gas Group
 Director - Guardian II Expansion Project

cc - Mr. Greg Egtvedt, WPSC – D2
Mr. Roger M. McCambridge, WPSC - A2
Mr. Justin Monnette, WPSC-REG
Mr. Les Nishida, WPSC-G3

Mr. Pat Vaughan-ONEOK
Mr. Robert Whitefoot-WE
Mr. Ron Mosnik, WPSC D2
Service List

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

IND1

ORIGINAL

May 21, 2007

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
FERC
888 First Street, N.E., Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2007 MAY 29 P 4:41
WASHINGTON, DC 20548

RE: Docket No CP07-8-000

Dear Ms. Salas:

I own land in Fond du Lac county in Wisconsin that is affected by the route of Guardian pipeline.

The town of Byron where our land is located recently completed the required Smart Growth Plan. Part of our land is designated as future industrial development and another part is designated as future residential development. The route of Guardian pipeline will adversely affect future development on our land.

IND1-1

There is a large rock ledge on part of our property. The pipeline going through this ledge would require blasting which would adversely affect nearby houses.

IND1-2

I request that Guardian pipeline reconsider the route of the pipeline through our property.

Sincerely yours,



Charles & Mary Rhein
W5888 Hwy Y
Brownsville, WI 53006

IND1

IND1-1 As discussed in section 4.7.4.2 of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS), Guardian has received comments indicating that the pipeline route would traverse areas that have the potential for development in the future or were identified in Smart Growth Plans as possible building areas. However, as of October 2006, there have been no specific plans or plots proposed for development along the proposed pipeline route and/or associated aboveground facilities in De Kalb County, Illinois or Jefferson, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Calumet, and Outagamie Counties Wisconsin. Consultations with the Brown County Planning Department indicated that four planned residential developments are currently proposed within 0.25 mile of the proposed pipeline route and associated branch lines. Of these four developments, two would come within 200 feet of the proposed pipeline and two would be crossed by the Southwest Green Bay Branch Line. Guardian is currently consulting with the developers to identify any potential conflicts between the proposed pipeline route and specific plans for developing these areas.

IND1-2 As discussed in sections 2.3.1.2 and 4.1.1 of the FEIS, Guardian would conduct blasting activities in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local laws, permits and authorizations. The contractor would conduct pre-blasting evaluations of the rock, as needed, to develop specific blasting operations and monitoring plans to limit stresses on existing pipelines, nearby domestic structures, water supply wells, or electrical transmission tower footings that are located near the Project area. Guardian would be required to submit each plan to the Secretary for review and approval prior to the commencement of any blasting activities. In addition, only the minimum explosive charge necessary to fracture bedrock and keep shot-rock from leaving the construction right-of-way would be utilized. Blasting would be conducted during daylight hours and would not begin until occupants of nearby buildings, stores, residences, places of business, and farms have been notified.

5121107

IND2

IND2

To: Philis Posey

Docket# CP07-8-000
MAY 25 A 9:45

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED
COPIES OF LETTERS

NO ONE IS LISTENING

NO ONE IS RESPONDING

Colleen Maxey

COLLEEN MAXEY

6953+ FOR 6937 SHADY RD

GREENLEAF WI

54126

ORIGINAL

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2007 MAY 25 A 9 45
WASHINGTON, DC

June 16, 2006

OEP – Gas 1, PJ – 11.1
Federal Energy regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Sir:

I am writing because my property and my 73 year old Fathers property is in the path of the pipeline scheduled to run through the Greenleaf, WI and Wrightstown, WI area.

Because of business travel and illness it has not been possible for me, my husband, or my father to attend any of the local meetings. We have met with a gentleman who obtained our permission for survey. We expressed our strong concerns to him. I believe he has these noted in his records.

That said, we felt it was critical to contact you directly to state our VERY strong objections to this project running through either of our properties.

1. Limits our options on sale of our properties. – |IND2-1

Jack Richeson – 45 acres
6953 Shanty Rd
Greenleaf, WI 54126

Greg & Colleen Maxey – 10 Acres
6937 Shanty Rd
Greenleaf, WI 54126

It has been our intent for the last 4 years to combine these properties and either sell to a developer who would subdivide for homes, OR develop the project on our own and subdivide and develop for homes.

We are located ¼ mile from the local High School and in a prime location for this type of development. We have talked with agents about the possibility of brokering such a project to locate a developer.

While we have not made applications to the township for permission, it was entirely due to the assumption that there was no urgency to do so and with unawareness of the monster that lurked in the backround.

IND2-1 See response to PM2-18.

Should the pipeline project move forward as currently planned, our use for the property will be limited to the current use.

This is potentially a several million dollar loss to our families.

- 2. **Significantly devalues our properties –** | IND2-2
 My father's property has been appraised at a current market value of \$999,000
 -Estimated loss to Property Value should this project proceed as planned is a min. of \$300,000!!!!

Our Property has been appraised at a current market value of \$475,000
- Estimated loss to Property Value should this project proceed as planned is a min. of \$100,000!!!!

- 3. **Safety and Potential Loss of Life** | IND2-3
 As the project is currently planned it takes the pipeline through my father's driveway and very near existing structures.

I have included information from a New Mexico Pipeline Explosion Seismic Study. This explosion created a large crater that was 86 feet long, 46 feet wide and 20 feet deep. It was buried 15 feet underground. A significant number of individuals camping near this site were killed when the pipeline exploded.

THIS IS NOT A RISK WE ARE PREPARED TO TAKE!!!

- 4. **Limitations and Property Value loss TODAY** | IND2-4
 As we have now been made aware of the project our ability to sell our home for true market value has been eliminated unless the current plan is changed.

Once we were made aware of the project we immediately began to discuss with agents listing our homes for sale. Ethically and morally we are bound to disclose the proposed pipeline route. We have been advised that this will make both properties virtually impossible to sell at market value if at all while the project is still on the table as planned.

We have carefully planned and invested in our homes. We are sickened that this project could dramatically alter our investment and limit our ability to sell our homes.

IND2-2 See response to PM2-18.

IND2-3 As discussed in section 4.12.1 of the FEIS, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) is mandated to provide pipeline safety under Title 49, United States Code Chapter 601. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS), administers the national regulatory program to ensure the safe transportation of natural gas and other hazardous materials by pipeline. PHMSA ensures that people and the environment are protected from the risk of pipeline incidents. The pipeline and aboveground facilities associated with the G-II Project must be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the DOT Minimum Federal Safety Standards in 49 CFR 192. The regulations are intended to ensure adequate protection for the public and to prevent natural gas facility accidents and failures. Part 192 specifies material selection and qualification, minimum design requirements, and protection from internal, external, and atmospheric corrosion.

IND2-4 See response to PM2-18.

5. Request for the pipeline to be routed to an area behind my fathers woods.

In carefully reviewing the proposal it is evident with a slight adjustment, the pipeline could shift to an area behind my fathers woods, keeping it on existing farmland and eliminating the need to run it on residential property.

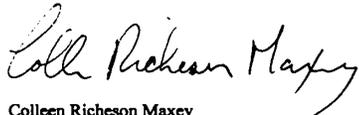
|IND2-5

IND2-5 See section 3.3.5.4 of the FEIS for a discussion regarding the Maxey Modification.

I respectfully plead for you to change the proposed plan to the area suggested in point 5. We would desperately like to move forward with our lives and our plans for our properties, whether that be to simply sell them at market value or continue to explore the possibility of development. This plan is already making significant limitations on our property even before finalized because no one will pay market value with this monster looming over our heads. While the plan does not today run through my property, we have been told it may. This requires disclosure should we try to sell.

Please confirm receipt of this request by mail along with information concerning the process for appeal.

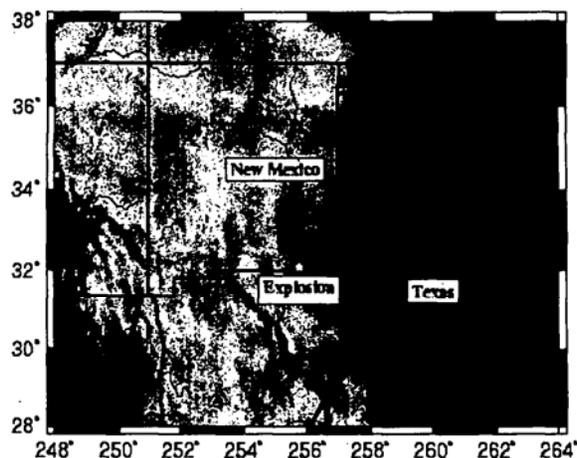
Sincerely,



Colleen Richeson Maxey
For Greg & Colleen Maxey
Jack Richeson

6937 & 6953 Shanty Rd
Greenleaf, WI. 54126

Forensic Seismology: New Mexico Pipeline Explosion Seismic Study



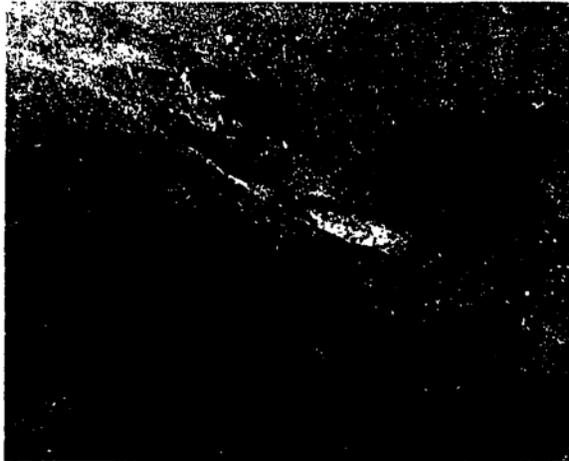
On 19 August 2000 two seismometer networks in southeastern New Mexico recorded signals from a natural gas pipeline explosion. Analysis of the particle motion, arrival times, and durations of the seismic signals indicates that three impulsive events occurred with origin times of 11:26:18.8 1.9, 11:26:43.6 2.1, and 11:27:01.7 2.0 (UT). The first event was caused by the explosive blowout of the buried, high-pressure pipeline, and the second event was caused by the ignition of the vented natural gas. The nature of the third event is unclear; however, it was likely created by a secondary ignition. There were also two extended seismic events that originated at the same time as the first two impulsive events. The first resulted from the preignition venting of the gas and lasted for about 24 sec, while the second resulted from the postignition roaring of the flames and lasted for about 1 hr. Many of the source constraints provided by the seismic data were not available from any other investigative technique and thus were valuable to a diverse range of parties including the New Mexico state police, law firms involved in litigation related to the accident, the National Transportation and Safety Board, and the general public.

This research is published as: *Koper, K., Wallace, T., Aster, R., Seismic Recordings of the Carlsbad,*

New Mexico Pipeline Explosion Seismic Signals

Page 2 of 7

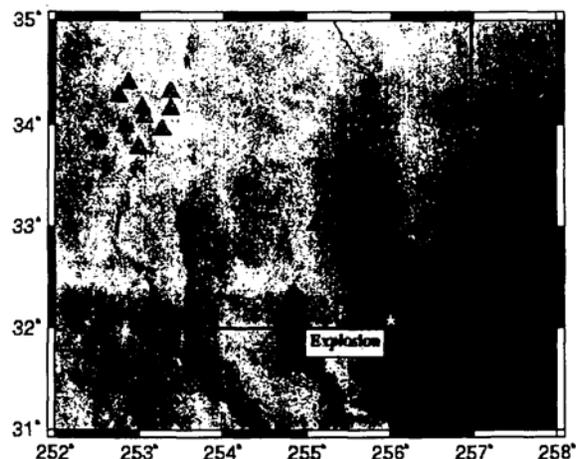
New Mexico, Pipeline Explosion of 19 August, 2000, Bull. Seism. Soc. Am., 93, 1427-1432, 2003.



The explosion created a large crater shown above (the State Police GPS location is (32.03785,-104.0286)). The crater is 86 feet long, 46 feet wide, and 20 feet deep. The people camped near the pipeline may have been unaware of its exact location because it was buried 15 feet underground, although the pipeline emerged from the ground to cross the Pecos river at a nearby bridge. The cause of the explosion was officially investigated by El Paso Natural Gas and the National Transportation Safety Board

New Mexico Pipeline Explosion Seismic Signals

Page 3 of 7

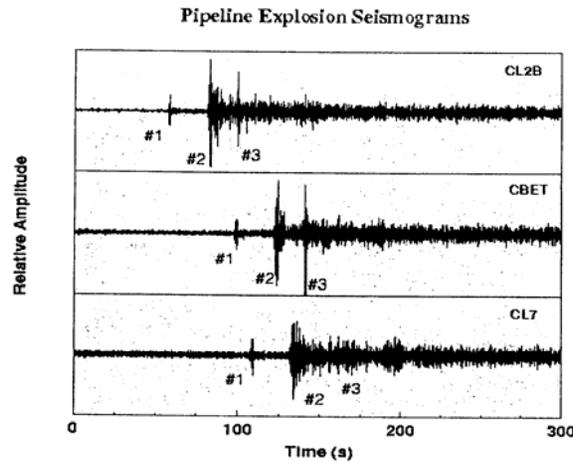


Three groups of seismometers were deployed at the time of this explosion. Yellow triangles correspond to permanently deployed stations near Socorro, New Mexico; red triangles correspond to permanently deployed stations near Carlsbad and the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP); blue triangles correspond to temporarily deployed stations that are part of a coincidentally deployed New Mexico Tech, seismic experiment funded by the National Science Foundation, RISTRA, to image deep earth structure. RISTRA is supported by the IRIS/PASSCAL Instrument Center at New Mexico Tech. The explosion is clearly visible on seismographs recorded by the permanently deployed Carlsbad stations (in red). We are currently analyzing data from the temporarily deployed stations (blue). The signal is very subtle or not visible at the Socorro stations. All clear signals are due to sound waves propagating in the atmosphere. The pressure variations in these sound waves cause elastic motion near the Earth's surface which is sensed by seismic instrumentation.

Locations of NM Tech/RISTRA stations that recorded seismic and/or air wave signals are

WIPP ANTR 32.2493 -103.405
 WIPP CBET 32.4202 -103.989
 WIPP CL2B 32.2642 -103.879
 WIPP CL7 32.4128 -103.808
 WIPP GDLM 32.2017 -104.48
 WIPP HTMS 32.4725 -103.634

RISTRA TX06 31.967103 -103.706837
 RISTRA NM07 32.084544 -103.839986
 RISTRA NM09 32.326484 -104.118304
 RISTRA NM10 32.472927 -104.267218



The three waveforms above show vertical short period (this instrumentation is primarily sensitive to frequencies above about 1 Hz) ground velocity at three of the permanent Carlsbad stations (in red). They are arranged according to distance from the explosion site, with the closest station (approximately 23 km distant) appearing first. The x axis shows time in seconds, and the y axis is proportional to ground velocity. The data are consistent with at least three significant separate explosions occurring within a time span of approximately 40 seconds, the first being much smaller than the subsequent two. Other smaller explosion events are also visible later in the recording. The approximate origin times for the first three events observed at station CL2B, estimated by Al Sanford and Kuo-wan Lin of New Mexico Tech using a sound velocity of approximately 335 m/s,

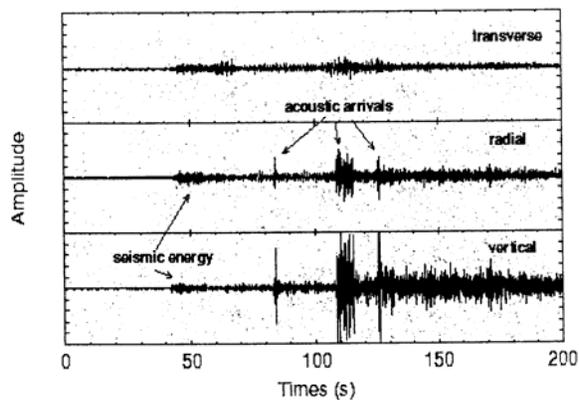
- #1 05:26:19 MDT (Weak)
- #2 05:26:43 MDT (Strong)
- #3 05:27:02 MDT (Moderate)
- Shutdown ~06:25 MDT

Under the simple assumption that the energy in each explosion is proportional to the square of the recorded ground amplitude, and normalizing by the amplitude and energy of the first event, we can crudely estimate the relative energy in each blast, from CL2B we have

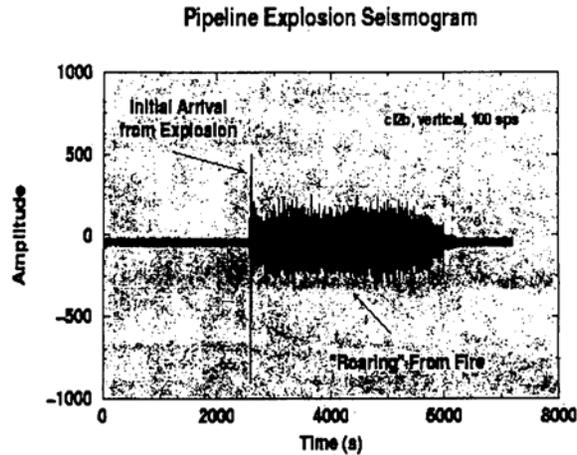
- #1 05:26:28 MDT Energy: 1
- #2 05:26:52 MDT Energy: 11.8
- #3 05:27:10 MDT Energy: 5.8

However, note that the energy received from event #3 at CBET is comparable to that received from event #2. This variation may reflect explosion directionality, and/or changing local atmospheric conditions (perhaps due to the heat pulse from the explosion) which can dramatically affect sound/seismic coupling.

Seismic Data from Station NM07



Seismic data from the closest RISTRA station (approximately 17 km) shows distinct seismic phases arriving in advance of the ground-coupled air waves. The three components of motion recorded at this station show that the motion of the ground is mostly restricted to the vertical/radial plane relative to the source, consistent with a coupled Rayleigh wave mode of excitation.



This seismogram shows the blast recorded at the nearest permanent Carlsbad station. The time scale shown here is much longer than that of the figure above. An extended coda of seismic energy continues for nearly one hour after the explosion. This is associated with the roaring of the flames from the ruptured pipeline. The end of this coda is consistent with the time that the gas was shut off by the El Paso Natural Gas Company.

In accordance with IRIS and general academic open data policies, the recorded seismogram data, station locations, and a data information (README) file for the pipeline explosion are publically available via anonymous ftp as a gzipped tar volume from Saint Louis University (ftp.eas.slu.edu). The data file is [pub/koper/pipeline/pipeline.tar.gz](ftp://pub/koper/pipeline/pipeline.tar.gz).

The data in the [pipelint.tar.gz](#) volume are unfiltered velocity traces, replicated in both ascii and in SAC (Seismic Analysis Code) format. Keith Koper has composed a layman's summary incorporating the preliminary analysis of the SLU/UA/NMT group, available here in postscript format [summary.ps](#).

This analysis has been conducted by researchers at Saint Louis University, New Mexico Tech, the University of Arizona, and the RISTRA, research group, and is published as:

Koper, K., Wallace, T., Aster, R., Seismic Recordings of the Carlsbad, New Mexico, Pipeline Explosion of 19 August, 2000, Bull. Seism. Soc. Am., 93, 1427-1432, 2003.

Keith Koper (SLU)
Rick Aster (NMT)
Terry Wallace (LANL)

New Mexico Pipeline Explosion Seismic Signals

Page 7 of 7

Al Sanford (NMT)
Lara Wagner (UA).

More references on forensic seismology:

Gewin, V., Nature (2002)

Koper, K., Wallace, T., Reinke, R., Leverette, J., Empirical scaling laws for truck bomb explosions based on seismic and acoustic data, Bull. Seism. Soc. Am., 92, 527-542, 2002.

O'Hanlon, L., Nature (2001)

Koper et al., Forensic seismology and the sinking of the Kursk, EOS, Vol. 82, no. 4, p. 37, 2001.

Dietel, C. M., Digital seismic recordings of the May 23, 1995, demolition of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U.S. Geol. Surv. Open File Rep. 95-594, 14 pp., 1995.

Brown et al., Seismograms offer insight into Oklahoma City bombing, Eos Vol. 77, No. 41, October 8, 1996, pp. 393, 396-397, 1996.

AAPG Explorer, Bomb blast waves recorded, OC tragedy shook the earth, Am. Assoc. Pet. Geol. Explorer, 16(6), 24, 1995.

MEMORY TRANSMISSION REPORT

TIME : 08-30-'06 15:48
FAX NO.1 : 920-738-9156
NAME : Jack Richeson & Co.

FILE NO. : 449
DATE : 08.30 15:47
TO : 9203228659
DOCUMENT PAGES : 13
START TIME : 08.30 15:47
END TIME : 08.30 15:48
PAGES SENT : 0
STATUS : 0050

*** TX FAILURE NOTICE ***

*13 pages incl
this letter*

*ATTN: Gary Nolden
REF LETTER DATED 8/21/06*

*Please SEND LETTER TO CLARIFY SITUATION | IND2-6
FOR 6953 SHANTY RD GREENLEAF.*

*While we are pleased our property is
currently not involved it is EQUALLY
important to know my father Jack Richeson's
property @ 6953 Shanty is also in the
clear.*

*Please NOTE FOR RECORD - LETTER SENT TO
WASH. DC.*

*Sincerely
Collen Richeson Mafay*

IND2-6 See response to IND2-5.

ORIGINAL



Pam Barnes
Team Lead, Regulatory and Rates
Phone: (801) 584-6857
FAX: (801) 584-7764

May 22, 2007

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20426

Re: Northwest Pipeline Corporation
Docket No. CP01-438-000
Supplement

2007 MAY 22 10 30 AM

Dear Ms. Bose:

Pursuant to Section VI, Parts C and D of the April 29, 2003 Rockies Expansion Project Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), Northwest Pipeline Corporation (Northwest) hereby submits an original and seven copies of this supplement filing.

This supplement consists of documentation of the fifth, and final, condition of a treatment plan designed to mitigate the adverse effects imposed on Historic Highway 30 in Idaho during pipeline construction has essentially been completed. Attached is a photograph of an interpretive sign which will be installed in the vicinity of the project location by the Idaho Department of Transportation sometime this fall.

Respectfully submitted,
NORTHWEST PIPELINE CORPORATION

Pam Barnes
Team Lead, Regulatory and Rates
Northwest Pipeline Corporation

cc: Dave Swearingen
Paul Friedman

LARGE-FORMAT IMAGES

One or more large-format images (over 8½" X 11") go here. These images are available in E-Library at:

For Large-Format(s):
Accession No.: 20070529-0257

Security/Availability:
 PUBLIC
 NIP
 CEI
 NON-PUBLIC/PRIVILEGED

File Date: 5/25/07 Docket No.: CP07-8-000

Parent Accession No.: 20070529-0256

Set No.: 1 of 1

Number of page(s) in set: 1

IND3

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2007 MAY 21 P 3:37
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, DC 20426

May 15, 2007

Daniel and Mary Vanden Heuvel
W3015 County Road EE
Seymour, WI 54165

Docket No. CP07-8-000

Kimberly Bose
Secretary FERC
888 First Street, NE room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose:

We are writing to let you know that we OPPOSE, the rerouting of the Guardian pipeline through our farm. We have been farming this land for over thirty years and have been improving it by tiling the land and putting in drainage ditches. So we could produce higher corn and grain yields. With this pipeline going through it will be damaging the drainage ditches and the tile lines. Which if not replaced properly will cause bad drainage and loss in crop production. Plus only God knows how many more stones will be dug up and the hours of back breaking labor it takes to pick them up. Thats not only when they put it in but for years after.

IND3-1
IND3-2

Just think of how many more farm land acres and not to mention all the forest acres are affected by going this route. About 38 per cent more enviromental impact than their orginial route. Not only that, we've always been good stewards of the land. It appears that Guardian are not, because we asked their representatives at the high school if they were going to replant trees and they said no.

IND3-3
IND3-4

We bought this farm without any money of our own. By good faith in us FHA gave us a loan and the farmer we bought it from left money in on a land contract for 20 years. We have worked hard for all these years - and now for what - we will be retiring in 5 to 10 years. This farm is our retirement, perfectly located between Green Bay and the Fox Cities. Now if this pipeline goes through, there goes our land value. Who would even want to buy or build by the pipeline?

Hopefully, you will see the impact that this has on us and the rest of the people that are involved, and NOT let Guardian put the pipeline through this alternative route.

Sincerely,

Daniel and Mary Vanden Heuvel

ENCLOSURE:

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

IND3

IND3-1 See response to PM1-8.

IND3-2 See response to PM2-5.

IND3-3 As discussed in sections 4.7.1.1 of the FEIS, the proposed pipeline and branch lines would temporarily disturb a total of 1,588.2 acres of agricultural land during construction of the pipeline, aboveground facilities, and associated ancillary facilities. Of this amount, a total of 646.5 acres of agricultural land would be retained as permanent right-of-way following construction to facilitate pipeline monitoring and maintenance and for aboveground facilities. When compared to the proposed route evaluated in the April 13, 2007 DEIS, this equates to an addition of 122.7 acres or an 8.4 percent increase in temporary construction impact, and 17.4 acres or a 2.8 percent increase in permanent impact to agricultural lands.

In regard to forest lands, as discussed in sections 4.7.1.3 of the FEIS, the proposed pipeline and branch lines would temporarily disturb a total of 51.6 acres of forest land during construction of the pipeline, aboveground facilities, and associated ancillary facilities. Of this amount, a total of 33.5 acres of forest land would be retained as permanent right-of-way following construction to facilitate pipeline monitoring and maintenance and for aboveground facilities. When compared to the proposed route evaluated in the April 13, 2007 DEIS, this equates to an addition of 0.6 acres or a 1.2 percent increase in temporary construction impact, and 1.4 acres or a 4.4 percent increase in permanent impact to forest lands.

IND3-4 Based on the modifications to the pipeline route presented by Guardian in their Project amendments filed with the FERC on April 25, 2007 and July 2, 2007, the pipeline reroute would result in approximately 8.1 percent more temporary impact and 2.8 percent of permanent impact to agricultural, open, forest, open water, commercial/industrial, and residential lands than the route originally evaluated in the April 13, 2007 DEIS.

PAWNEE, Ill. (AP)

Illinois pipeline explosion creates giant fireball; no injuries

An explosion in a natural gas pipeline sent a fireball several hundred feet into the air early Sunday (April 29), but caused no injuries, authorities said.

The pipeline break and explosion occurred before dawn in a farm field just north of Pawnee, said assistant Pawnee Fire Chief John Archer.

Archer said the 24-inch pipeline, owned by the Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co., failed at a spot near a creek bed and sent an orange fireball into the air about 15 miles southeast of Springfield.

Witnesses said they could see the initial fire from several miles away.

The fire was extinguished by midafternoon, and 50 to 75 area residents who had been evacuated as a precaution were allowed to return to their homes, said firefighter Walt Punsch.

Archer said one house about 100 yards from the pipeline suffered minor exterior damage from the heat of the fire.

"It's a mostly rural area, so there aren't many people or houses around," Archer said.

IND3-5

IND3-5 See response to IND2-3.

Mrs. Benz:

This article was in last Sunday's Wisconsin State Farmer. This is exactly why we do not want the pipeline going through the middle of our farm. We will never be able to develop it, when we retire.

ORIGINAL

IND4

May 16, 2007

To: Kimberly Bose
Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Gas Branch 1DGE Reference Docket #CP07-8-001

From: Dean Thiel
Chairman, Town of Seymour – Outagamie County
W3158 Tubbs Road
Seymour, WI 54165
Phone: 920-833-7033 home – 920-833-2378 work/days
E-mail:

FILED
MAY 23 AM 9:32
RECEIVED
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Dear Ms Bose,

I am sending this E-mail to express my complete dissatisfaction of the newly proposed Northern routing of a natural gas line that is to connect to the West Green Bay meter station located in the Town of Oneida in Outagamie County. The proposed line being built by Guardian Pipeline LLC appears to take a fairly direct route starting at Ixonia and goes northward to just south of Green Bay. At that point the line was to continue on directly through the Oneida Nation to the West meter station. Apparently Guardian has been unable to come to a timely agreement with the Oneidas and is therefore proposing a new route bypassing the Nation. If the figures I have been quoted are correct the new proposed route bypassing the Nation will be 38% longer than the earlier proposed route.

This new proposal not only makes NO common sense but also makes NO economical sense! This proposal is not only going to be a huge additional cost of constructing the pipeline (which only can mean a higher cost to the consumer) but also is going to unnecessarily disrupt the fields and properties of so many more landowners.

IND4-1

I understand there probably is a need to bring more natural gas to the ever growing Green Bay and it's surrounding area but I don't understand how it can be considered fair and just to consider this newly proposed route. While I won't pretend that I know all the details of this project or the politics leading up to this new route bypassing the Nation, I do know a huge majority (if not all) of the landowners affected are in agreement with me and most are prepared to spend money fighting this unfair proposal.

IND4-2

This newly proposed route is not only unfair to the landowners in the Towns of Seymour, Osborn, Kaukauna, etc which are directly affected by the bypass but also all of the landowners starting at Ixonia. No doubt the bulk of the landowners would prefer the gas line did not cross their property. Did they have a choice to say, "NO I won't allow the gas line to cross my property"?

I ask you to please look into this matter and act promptly on it. I also ask you to please respond back to me either by E-mail or letter.

Sincerely,

Dean Thiel



Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

IND4

IND4-1 The revised pipeline route as amended on April 25, 2007 and July 2, 2007 will have no discernable impact on the cost of gas. In addition, the pipeline has been routed to minimize impacts to landowners to the maximum extent practicable. As a result of the reroute, 46 additional landowners are affected.

IND4-2 Comment noted.

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

IND5

DORIC

ATTENTION: GAS BRANCH 1 DG2E
REFERENCE DOCKET NO. CP07-8-001

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2007 MAY 21 P 4: 10

TO: KIMBERLY BOSE,

IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO MY ATTENTION THAT GUARDIAN PIPELINE IS ATTEMPTING TO REROUTE IT'S GAS LINE, AND ARE WANTING TO USE MY PRIME FARM LAND CONSISTING OF 40 ACRES, ALL TILED AND PLANTED NOW IN SOYBEANS AND LATER DOWN THE LINE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, THIS IS JUST AN ATTEMPT TO SOLVE THEIR PROBLEM, BECAUSE THE ONEIDA TRIBE WILL NOT ALLOW THEM ON THEIR LAND. WHY ON GOD'S GREEN EARTH SHOULD WE ALLOW THEM TO DO THIS, IT IS AFFECTING 38% MORE ACRES, WHAT REASON WOULD THERE BE IN REROUTING THE GAS LINE 38% FURTHER THEN THE DEIS ROUTE, THEY WILL BE AFFECTING 50 ACRES MORE BY DOING IT THIS WAY. IT WILL CAUSE A GREAT IMPACT ON WATERWAYS, DITCHES, FIELD TILE (affecting water flow) AND WATER QUALITY. I SURELY WOULD THINK THIS WOULD WARRANT AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY. ALSO ANY IMPROVEMENT OPTIONS I WOULD HAVE WOULD BE LIMITED, AND FUTURE ASSESSED VALUE OF THIS PROPERTY WILL CERTAINLY DEMINISH. I ALSO WONDER IF ANY ELECTRICAL CURRENT IS INTRODUCED INTO THR GAS LINE FOR ANY REASON. I REALLY AM DEAD SET AGAINST THIS IDEA AND HOPE IT CAN BE STOPPED, WE NEED TO PRESERVE OUR VALUABLE FARM LAND. PLEASE TRY TO INTERVENE ON OUR BEHALF, AND GET THIS PLAN STOPPED. THERE WAS AN ARTICLE IN THE WISCONSIN STATE FARMER PAPER (MAY 2007) TELLING OF AN EXPLOSION IN ILLINOIS, I'M ENCLOSING IT, PLEASE TAKE NOTE, NO ONE NEEDS THIS TYPE OF

IND5-1

IND5-2

IND5-3

IND5-4

IND5-5

IND5-6

IND5-7

IND5

IND5-1 As discussed in section 4.2.2.1, Guardian would minimize and mitigate potential effects to prime farmlands by implementing the standard requirements for pipeline construction identified in our Plan, as well as Guardian's Agricultural Impact Management Plan (AMP) and associated best management practices (BMPs). These practices have been developed in consultation with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP). Refer to the response to PM1-8 for further information regarding impacts and mitigation measures related to drainage tile, and see section 4.7 of the FEIS and the AMP in appendix E.

IND5-2 See response to IND3-4, and despite not being able to negotiate an easement through the Oneida Reservation, Guardian has contracted to deliver gas to WPS at the original location of its West Green Bay Meter Station on County Road VV and must route a pipeline to this delivery point.

IND5-3 As stated in section 4.3.2.2 of the FEIS, to minimize potential impacts to waterways and water quality Guardian is committed to cross waterbodies during periods of low flow to the extent possible. In the event that a waterbody is experiencing perceptible flow at the time of crossing Guardian would employ a dry crossing method such as a flume or dam and pump. In addition Guardian has agreed to implement our Plan and Procedures as well as a site-specific Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC Plan). It is our position that the proper implementation of our Plan and Procedures and SPCC Plan would adequately minimize construction-related impacts on waterbodies and water quality.

Refer to response PM1-8 for further information regarding impacts and mitigation measures related to drainage tile, and the AMP in appendix E.

IND5-4 See response to IND2-1.

IND5-5 See response to PM1-14.

IND5-7 See response to IND2-3.

DANGER RUNNING THROUGH THEIR PROPERTY. I'VE WORKED HARD ALL MY
LIFE AND WOULD ALWAYS

GO ALONG WITH ANY PLAN OR PROJECT THAT MADE FOR PROGRESS,
BUT THIS IS DOWNRIGHT

SENSELESS

DENNIS WICKESBERG

SALLY WICKESBERG

PAWNEE, Ill. (AP)

Illinois pipeline explosion creates giant fireball; no injuries

An explosion in a natural gas pipeline sent a fireball several hundred feet into the air early Sunday (April 29), but caused no injuries, authorities said.

The pipeline break and explosion occurred before dawn in a farm field just north of Pawnee, said assistant Pawnee Fire Chief John Archer.

Archer said the 24-inch pipeline, owned by the Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co., failed at a spot near a creek bed and sent an orange fireball into the air about 15 miles southeast of Springfield.

Witnesses said they could see the initial fire from several miles away.

The fire was extinguished by midafternoon, and 50 to 75 area residents who had been evacuated as a precaution were allowed to return to their homes, said firefighter Walt Funsch.

Archer said one house about 100 yards from the pipeline suffered minor exterior damage from the heat of the fire.

"It's a mostly rural area, so there aren't many people or houses around," Archer said.

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

ORIGINAL

IND6

May 17, 2007

Kimberly Bose
Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
888 First Street, NE room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2007 MAY 23 P 3:03
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Gas Branch 1DG2E
Docket No CP07-8-001

Dear Ms Bose,

We are opposed to the proposed Green Bay Variation route of the Guardian gas line. The route passes through our property which has been approved by the WI DNR for an 18 hole golf course and a residential development. The plans for the golf course and residential development have been finalized by our architect (extensive hours of planning and numerous dollars have been expended on this).

IND6-1

We are not in favor of this running through our property and bringing our property value down.

We do not approve of this variation.

Sincerely,



Joanne and Floyd Van Camp
W1988 Twilight Trail
Seymour, WI 54165

IND6

IND6-1 Guardian has consulted with the Outagamie County Planning Department and received confirmation dated June 15, 2007 that there are no known planned development projects within 0.5 mile of the proposed pipeline. However, both FERC and Guardian are aware of the preliminary plans for the golf course and residential development. A figure developed by Guardian and filed with the FERC on September 7, 2007 overlays the proposed pipeline with the development plans provided by the landowners; it indicates that the proposed pipeline route would cross only a small portion of the golf course and would not directly impact any of the residential structures planned. In addition, as indicated in the response to PM2-18, construction of the pipeline would not change the general use of the land.

Original

ORIGINAL

IND7

Kimberly Bose
secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
888 First Street, NE room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

2007 MAY 22 P 1:18
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

**Re: Gas Branch 1DG2E; and Reference Docket
No. CP07-8-001**

Dear Kimberly,

As you know, Guardian Pipeline L.L.C is seeking to expand and extend its existing interstate natural gas pipeline system. I have some concern about this project.

-What is the reasoning for rerouting the gas line 38% further than the DEIS route? | IND7-1

-I was told the gas line was supposed to take the shortest route.

-This impacts over 50 more acres.

-This will impact waterways, ditches, field tile by water flow and the quality of water. | IND7-2

-This will bring the value of our property down. | IND7-3

- The gas line will be put close to my house what will happen if this will leak and get into my water? | IND7-4

Please reply back with the self address envelope.

Sincerely,



Mike Maass
W2282 E State HWY 54
Seymour, WI 54165

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

IND7

IND7-1 See responses to IND3-4 and IND5-2.

IND7-2 See response to IND5-3.

IND7-3 See response to PM2-18.

IND7-4 See response to IND2-3. Natural gas is non-toxic substance. During operations, in the unlikely event there is a natural gas leak, it would migrate to the surface and dissipate into the air. It would not affect groundwater because it is a gas and is not water soluble.

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

IND8

ORIGINAL

Wisconsin Farmer
Since 1956

Representing The Farming Industry For The Past 47 Years

717 10th Street P.O. Box 152 Waupaca WI 54981
715-258-5546 800-236-3313 FAX 715-258-8162
wpccompany@charterinternet.net

To Hon At My Concern

*Has Branch 1 D G 2 E
Reference Docket # CP07-8-001*

*What is the reasoning for the
Green Bay West Variation of the
Guardian Pipeline? It affects 38^{??}
more land enroute affecting
drainage ditches & field tile lines.
My 80 acre farm will have
all drainage ditches & tile lines
crossed. I think we should
have a environmental impact
study done, on how many more
people this Green Bay West
Variation route affects*

*Key Concerned
Thank You,
Milton Krause
N9361 Co Rd Y
Seymour, WI 54165*

Mr. Milton J. Krause
19361 County Road Y
Seymour, WI 54165-0413

paper in The State With Full State Coverage
Iowa - Minnesota & Michigan

IND8

IND8-1

IND8-2

IND8-3

IND8-4

IND8-1 See responses to PM1-7 and IND5-2.

IND8-2 See response to IND3-4.

IND8-3 See response to PM1-8.

IND8-4 This reroute and associated amendments has undergone a full environmental evaluation, the results of which are address throughout the context of this EIS. Specific details of this reroute can be found in section 3.3.3.6 of the FEIS.

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

IND9

TO: **KIMBERLY BOSE, SEC.** **ORIGINAL** MAY 19, 2007
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMM. IND9
888 1ST ST. NE. ROOM 1A
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426
 FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
 2007 MAY 23 P 4:09 PM
SUBJECT: GUARDIAN PIPELINE VARIATION
ROUTE TO WEST GREEN BAY METER STATION
1 COPY ATTN: GAS BRANCH 1 DGE: REF. DOC. CP07-8001

AS LAND OWNERS WHO WILL BE AFFECTED BY THIS PROPOSED VARIATION OF ROUTES IT GOES BEYOND ALL COMMON SENSE. WE CAN NOT BELIEVE THAT ADDING OVER 8 MILES OF THIS PROJECT SERVES THE PUBLIC NEED AND JUSTIFY'S THE CONDEMNATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY INCLUDING OURS. IND9-1

THE FEDERAL AGENCY REGULATING SUCH SHOULD NOT BE A PARTY TO ANY ENTITY THAT FORCES US TO ENDURE THE IMPACT THAT A PIPELINE THROUGH OUR LAND ENTAILS. IF YOUR DUTY INCLUDES REGULATING THE INSTALLATION OF PIPE LINES YOU SHOULD BE WELL AWARE OF THE IMPACT IT HAS ON US PRIVATE TAX PAYING LAND OWNERS. IND9-2

SINCERELY
Oliver & Aeline Lerum
OLIVER & AELINE LERUM
333 SALLY ST. SEYMOUR, MS 54165

IND9-1 Natural gas demand in the Project area continues to grow as development in the area continues to grow. New supplies are needed to meet the increased demand. The need, alternatives, and affected environment are studied in the EIS, which the FERC will use to make its decision of whether or not to certificate the Project.

IND9-2 The FERC realizes landowners will be impacted by the Project. This is the reason your comments are being discussed in the EIS and that mitigation measures and recommendations have been made to help minimize the impacts to affected landowners.

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

N5850 French Rd.
Seymour, WI 54165
May 24, 2007

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2007 MAY 30 P 3:50

IND10

IND10

Kimberely D. Bose
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Docket No. CP07-8-001

Dear Secretary Bose:

I am a landowner who is directly affected by the proposed Guardian Pipeline L.L.C. route variation project, Gas Branch 1, DG2E; Reference Docket No. CP07-8-001. I am a farmer and am currently using my land for agricultural production. I am actively involved in my local community and am aware of the issues pertaining to the above project and how it will affect the other land owners and myself. From this perspective, I strongly urge denial of approval for the route variation project.

Please consider the following points of objection:

An additional 8.74 miles of adjoining property on both sides of the proposed pipeline reroute will be impacted. Land valuations will decrease as future usage is severely restricted. In some locations, land locked parcels will be created.

IND10-1

IND10-1 See response to PM2-8.

Many land owners have made considerable capital investment in surface and subsurface drainage structures to their agricultural lands. The functionality of these systems will be damaged as backfilled soils settle over a 5-10 year period of time.

IND10-2

IND10-2 See response to PM1-8.

A much greater area of the environment will be disturbed. This will have a direct impact on wildlife and natural vegetation.

IND10-3

IND10-3 See response to IND3-3. Also, impacts associated with pipeline reroute are discussed in section 3.3.3.6 of the FEIS.

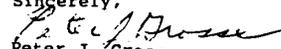
Existing utility right of ways and government road right of ways are not being utilized. Doing so would reduce the overall impact of the total project.

IND10-4

IND10-4 Farmland would be restored after construction and farming operations could continue over the pipeline easement. Temporary work areas would be allowed to revert to previous uses.

Landowners who have chosen to preserve their property from development will be unjustly burdened for the convenience of Guardian Pipeline, L.L.C. as it strives to meet its project completion date.

Thank you for recognizing my concerns.

Sincerely,

Peter J. Grosse

ORIGINAL

IND11

GUARDIAN EXPANSION/EXTENSION PROJECT

PUBLIC MEETING COMMENTS

May 17, 2007 Regency Suites and Conference Center, Green Bay WI

SECRET
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

Send an original and two copies of your comments to Magalie R. Salas, Secretary ^{2007 MAY 29 P 4:43} copy for the attention of the OEP/DG2E/Gas Branch 1 (addresses provided below). Reference Docket Nos. CP07-8-000. Mail your comments so that they will be received in Washington, DC on or before **May 29, 2007**.

For Official Filing: Magalie R. Salas, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street, N.E., Room 1A Washington, D.C. 20426	Label One Copy for the Attention of: OEP/DG2E/Gas Branch 1 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street, N.E., Room 6H-05 Washington, D.C. 20426
---	--

COMMENTS: (Please print; use back or additional sheet if necessary.)

After attending The May 17th meeting & hearing many complaints mostly about getting enough compensation for their land, which I agree with. I'm a bit more concerned about the environmental impact of the additional 20 some odd miles that are added to this route. This surely has to be a concern as it definitely will impact more land mass as well as wet lands. It also is a case of reverse discrimination as we as land owners are being forced to take the re route because the outside nation doesn't want it thru their land (OVR)

IND11-1

IND11-2

IND11-3

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (PLEASE PRINT)

Raymond Samson
N6677 Ranch Rd.
Seymour, WI. 54165

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

IND11

- IND11-1 The pipeline amendment proposed by Guardian on April 25, 2007 and then amended on July 2, 2007 constitutes an additional 5.7 miles of pipeline from that originally considered in the DEIS. This amended route has been evaluated by the FERC in cooperation with other federal, state, and local agencies, and has taken into consideration the concerns of affected landowners and other stakeholders. The amended route has undergone a full environmental evaluation, the results of which are discussed within the context of this EIS.
- IND11-2 The pipeline amendment proposed by Guardian on April 25, 2007 and then amended on July 2, 2007 constitutes an additional 179.5 acres of construction impacts and 83.2 acres of operational impacts. The pipeline route as amended will temporarily impact a total of 59.8 acres of wetlands during construction and permanently impact at total 3.4 acres of wetlands during operation. Refer to sections 4.4.1 and 4.7 of the FEIS for a detailed discussion of impacts and mitigation measure to wetlands and land use.
- IND11-3 See response to PM1-7.

IND11 Continued, page 2 of 2

This is definitely going to effect me more than most of the others on this route as they are planning to run along side of my active sand & gravel pit, which will keep me from expanding to the east as far as we can.

IND11-4

Also an issue is phase 2 of a subdivision going into this area where the pipeline goes thru. This was in the planning before Guardian decided to cram their pipeline down our throats. I probably can still go ahead with this development, but the pipeline is surely going to effect the original design of lot values.

IND11-5

Please reconsider the original route.

Thank you!
Ray Samson

IND11-4 As part of the right-of-way procurement process, Guardian would negotiate with the affected landowners/operators to obtain an easement agreement that governs mining activities in the immediate vicinity of the permanent pipeline right-of-way and/or establishes an adequate buffer zone between active mining areas and the proposed pipeline. Compensation for any losses or limitations on mining operations (current or future expansion) would be addressed during those easement negotiations.

IND11-5 As indicated in the response to IND6, Guardian has consulted with the Outagamie County Planning Department and has received confirmation that there are no currently proposed residential or commercial developments within 0.5 mile of the proposed pipeline route. Refer also to the responses to IND1-1 and PM2-18.



Land Use and Resource Management Department

May 11, 2007

ORIGINAL

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2007 MAY 21 P 4: 13
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND12

Philis J. Posey, Acting Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E., Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

RE: Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Guardian Expansion and Extension Project, Docket #CPO7-8-000, FERC/EIS-0212D

Dear Ms. Posey:

After reviewing the Guardian Expansion and Extension Expansion Project and, in particular, the portion of that project that affects Walworth County, being the proposed Bluff Creek Compressor site which is located on the intersection of Kettle Moraine Drive and McCabe Rd., NW1/4 Section 30, T4N, R16E, Walworth County, our staff has the following comments:

- 1. The applicant will need to obtain a farm separation approval from the Walworth County Zoning Department | IND12-1
- 2. The applicant will need to obtain a zoning permit for any structures from the Walworth County Zoning Department | IND12-2
- 3. The applicant will need to obtain a Walworth County Stormwater Management and Erosion Control permit from the County Land Conservation Office. | IND12-3
- 4. Any conversion of A-1 Prime Agricultural Land to non-agricultural use may require payback of State of Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program tax credits. | IND12-4

Sincerely,

Neal A. Frauenfelder, Senior Planner

NAF:mlh

100 West Walworth Street
P.O. Box 1001
Room 222
Elkhorn, WI 53121
Planning/Zoning/Resolutions
Conservation Initiatives
262.741.4972 tel
262.741.4974 fax

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

IND12

IND12-1 Refer to response PM1-1.

IND12-2 Refer to response PM1-1.

IND12-3 Refer to response PM1-1.

IND12-4 Agricultural use could continue after construction of the pipeline, except for a few areas where aboveground facilities would be located. Guardian would typically purchase property for compressor stations and meter stations and would pay back State of Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program tax credits if required.

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

IND13

IND13

Warren and Gloria Maass
N6795 State Rd 55
Seymour, Wisconsin 54165
May 16, 2007

ORIGINAL

FILED
MAY 23 AM 9:33
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY
COMMISSION

Kimberly Bose, Sec. FERC
888 First Street NE room 1A
Washington D.C. 20426

RE: Gas Branch 1DG2E
Reference Docket NO. CP07-8-001

Attention: FERC:

We recently received a notice from the Guardian Pipeline LLC for a proposed gas line through the Township of Seymour and Osborn just East of Seymour, Wisconsin. This gas line was originally planned to be constructed through the Township of Oneida, Wisconsin. We are objecting to this change of routing because it is 8 miles longer than originally planned which is about 38% more cost to be constructed along with much more valuable farmland and forest land impacted.

IND13-1

We, as landowners, are affected by this new proposal. We feel a complete environmental impact study is necessary before constructing this new line. We have recently tilled much of our farmland, which includes owned and rental property to better drain our fields and improve our crop production. This pipeline will injure our drainage system, which has been installed over a period of many years.

IND13-2

The newly proposed gas line easements will affect future building expansion, housing development, organic farms, forestlands, and expansion of present quarries. These are all present in the Township of Seymour and Osborn and will have adverse financial affects on all land owners. Furthermore, this will lower the value of prime farmland if the new proposed gas line goes through.

IND13-3

IND13-4

There is a present gas line going through Oneida to the substation. Why can't the new proposed line follow and existing easement? This would be much more cost effective and less impact to the land and the environment. The newly proposed plan calls for construction through many angles of property causing the value of great acreages of prime farmland to drop in value. Members of the community feel this line should follow present boundary lines east and west and north and south or road right away. This would be more efficient and cause less damage to property if this would be done.

IND13-5

IND13-6

- IND13-1 See responses to IND3-3, IND3-4, and IND11-1.
- IND13-2 See response to PM1-8.
- IND13-3 See response to IND1-1 pertaining to future development. See sections 2.3.1.2, 4.2.2.1, 4.7.1.1, and 4.8.5 of the FEIS for a discussion on effects to organic farms. See section 4.7.3.3 of the FEIS for a discussion of effects to forestland. See section 4.1.2 of the FEIS for a discussion on effects to mineral resources.
- IND13-4 As discussed in section 4.2.2.1, Guardian would minimize and mitigate potential effects to prime farmlands by implementing the standard requirements for pipeline construction identified in our Plan, as well as Guardian's AMP and associated BMPs. These practices have been developed in consultation with the Wisconsin DATCP. See section 4.2.2.1 of the FEIS, our Plan in appendix G, and the AMP in appendix E.
- IND13-5 As stated in section 2.2.1 of the FEIS, the FERC regulations (18 CFR, Section 380.15[d][1]) encourage the use, enlargement, or extension of existing rights-of-way over developing a new right-of-way in order to reduce potential impacts on potentially sensitive resources. In general, installation of new pipeline along existing, cleared rights-of-way (e.g., pipeline, powerline, road, or railroad) may be environmentally preferable to construction along new rights-of-way to reduce forest fragmentation and to at least partially overlap previously disturbed and currently cleared and maintained rights-of-way. Following an existing right-of-way does not guarantee an environmentally preferable route. Where possible and environmentally preferable, Guardian has attempted to collocate the pipeline within or adjacent to existing rights-of-way. Approximately 25.7 miles (21.6 percent) of Guardian's proposed construction right-of-way would be located adjacent to or within existing rights-of-way. Following existing rights-of-way has been further discussed in the section 2.2.1.

IND13-6 See response to IND13-4.

IND13 Continued , page 2 of 2

When planning for such a project, one must consider the future hazards involved, such as the ones Illinois and Green Bay just experienced recently. Using the Roadways and existing gas line easements would be better plan, or better yet, the former proposal through Oneida.

|IND13-7

|IND13-8

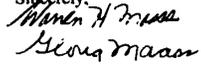
IND13-7 See response to IND2-3.

IND13-8 See responses to IND13-7 and PM1-7.

We hope you will consider the input of the property owners and property tax payers affected in our area of the new Guardian Pipeline variation route to the West Green Bay meter station.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Warren and Gloria Maass

Enclosures

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2007 MAY 18 P 3 26

WILLIAM G. PENTERMAN
LANDOWNER CONCERNS PERTAINING TO THE PROPOSED
GUARDIAN II EXPANSION PROJECT-PARCEL # G2-BR-392.00

ORIGINAL

IND14

DOCKET # CP07-8-000

I am a farm landowner whose property is part of the above proposed expansion project. This proposal will place 1/2 mile of 30" gas pipeline and a metering station on my property. This is in addition to another proposed gas pipeline titled the Fox Valley Lateral Project which would tie into the proposed metering station. Altogether, 7.86 acres of my 113 acre farm will be affected by this project. I do not approve of my property being used for such purposes for the following reasons:

1. Our land has greatly increased in value for the purposes of residential development. The Rueden Ridge subdivision, which offers lots for sale at \$45,900 per acre or more, is directly adjacent to the north of my farm and literally only a few feet from the proposed project location. Also, another subdivision which is in the planning stages is directly adjacent to the south of my farm. This project will greatly devalue future development potential of my property. There will be 6.06 acres of permanent right-of-way which can never be built upon or even allow homeowners to plant trees on. Also, a gas pipeline and metering station of this size and nature will reduce the pool of potential buyers to build homes, even beyond the permanent right-of-way. This will affect a significant portion of my property. I have worked long and hard to pay for and maintain our property and I am troubled by the fact that it be depreciated greatly by this project. This is my future retirement at stake here!

IND14-1

IND14-1 See response to PM2-18.

2. The proposed metering station would be 1320 feet from the nearest road to access it. This would require a road also be placed on my property. We barely have enough acres to support our dairy cattle. Between a road and land lost to the metering station, it would put more burden on us to purchase more feed. This may be especially more costly with the rise in corn prices.

IND14-2

IND14-2 As a result of the July 2, 2007 amendment, the Fox Valley Meter Station will be located within this parcel of land.

3. The proposed metering station site would be on the side of a rather steeply sloping hill. This does not make sense to me in the fact it would require much project site grading to make it work, possibly requiring even more land than originally planned.

IND14-3

IND14-3 Grading would be done as necessary to make sites suitable for permanent structures such as meter stations.

It is my opinion, after discussing with Guardian officials at a recent informational meeting, that they will not be willing to compensate me for the loss of future development potential. For these reasons, I strongly urge my property be excluded from this project.

Thank you for taking my concerns into consideration.

William G. Penterman, Owner



5-9-07

PUBLIC

ORIGINAL

IND15

Kimberly Bose, Secy.
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
888 First Street, NE Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Attn: GAS BRANCH 1, DG2E Docket No CP07-8-000 Original
Docket No. CP07-8-001 Revised Plan

2007 MAY 31 10:08 AM

Dear Ms. Bose:

On May 2, 2007, I was informed by Guardian Pipeline L.L.C. (who is seeking to expand their existing natural gas pipeline from Ixonia, Wisconsin to a point north of Green Bay to service new housing development) has revised their original route by going around the Oneida Indian Reservation instead of straight through. Thus they'll be crossing diagonally the east 20-acres of my 200-acre crop farm south of Seymour. This re-routing will involve 38% additional "easement" acres plus 23 extra miles more than original DEIS Route required.

IND 15-1

IND15-1 See response to IND3-5.

I am an 83-yr-old widow whose grandfather owned much of this land since middle 1800's, my father since 1916, and we bought our first 100 acres in 1946; then added my dad's 100 in 1965. I'm trying to keep my land a farm so haven't sold any lots yet. But taxes are getting so high I may have to resort to some development in order to stay living in the home we built in 1967 with lumber from our own woodlot. I'm bordered by three roads: west side on County Rd. "C" zoned "limited access" so no culverts (entrances) allowed; my north mile on Culbertson Road is across from square-mile zoned "territorial zoning City of Seymour" and some of it has already been annexed by city for commercial and residential uses; and my east side on Ranch Road (the field Guardian wants) already has one pipeline from 1959 crossing diagonally from opposite corner. And across the road there is all residential. Then proceeding east from me on Culbertson is all houses to State "55". So if development becomes necessary for me financially, that corner field would be the logical one to sell lots, bordered by Culbertson and Ranch Road. The big "X" across entire 20 acres ruins development as roads can't be built over pipeline, and who would pay top price to be enclosed by pipelines? Also Guardian has their permanent 50-foot wide easement to be clipping, inspecting any time they want--not a welcome environment for new homeowner in country! (Present pipeline hasn't exercised those requirements).

IND 15-2

IND15-2 See response to PM2-18.

This pipeline would prevent new tiling should I choose to improve drainage in that area. The first one in 1959 destroyed the hand-dug, shallow lines put in by my dad and grandfather many years ago, and they were never repaired as promised--words are cheap! We've retiled our first 100 acres already and have been improving dad's as money permits. My south side borders a 51-acre subdivision already half built up, my woodlot, and a huge quarry almost to my lotline--any expansion would be prevented should they choose to expand my way. Guardian's handbook says depth from ground surface to top of pipe is often only two feet, not deep enough for heavy equipment used today. Big combines and tractors cause compaction and occasionally require using a subsoiler to break up the hard tac below to encourage drainage in our heavy clay soil. I feel forcing this on us by threat of eminent domain is discrimination.

IND 15-3

IND15-3 See response to PM1-8.

IND 15-4

IND15-4 See response to IND11-4.

IND 15-5

IND15-5 See response to PM2-11.

Sincerely, *Aletha M. Buchmann*

Aletha M. Buchmann
w2791 Culbertson Rd.
Seymour, WI. 54165

PUBLIC

Not-By-Fax
W2791 Culbertson Rd.
Seymour, WI 54165

ORIGINAL IND16

GUARDIAN EXPANSION/EXTENSION PROJECT

PUBLIC MEETING COMMENTS

May 16, 2007 • Bauer Ramada Plaza Hotel, Fond Du Lac, WI

Send an **original and two copies** of your comments to Magalie R. Salas, Secretary and label one copy for the attention of the OEP/DG2E/Gas Branch 1 (addresses provided below). Reference Docket Nos. CP07-8-000. Mail your comments so that they will be received in Washington, DC on or before **May 29, 2007**.

<u>For Official Filing:</u> Magalie R. Salas, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street, N.E., Room 1A Washington, D.C. 20426	<u>Label One Copy for the Attention of:</u> OEP/DG2E/Gas Branch 1 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street, N.E., Room 6H-05 Washington, D.C. 20426
---	--

COMMENTS: (Please print; use back or additional sheet if necessary.)

When the pipeline route was considered many factors were determined. This included input from the landowners involved, the notification of people & interested members, and the series of informational meetings for the project.

1st - We submitted a proposed route for the pipeline which we feel was totally ignored. (See Attached) The route that Guardian selected has very high erodible land (hills). We should know since we've farmed this land for 75 years. The impact on the eleven fields in which this pipeline will go through will tear our farm in half. How can you replace that? We don't know what the future holds! No one would even

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (PLEASE PRINT)

RAYMOND S and MARY E WAGNER
W3158 CTH WH
MALONE, WI 53049

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

IND16

IND16-1 It appears from the aerial photography-based alignment sheets of the proposed route provided by Guardian, that the alternative route provided crosses the Sheboygan River at a location that has a more extensive and more mature coverage of forested and scrub/shrub wetlands than the proposed crossing location on Guardian's proposed route. This route also traverses a longer distance through fields that are wetter, increasing the amount of tiles that would need to be repaired and increasing the compaction potential.

IND16 Continued, page 2 of 3

Consider purchasing this farm or land with this going through the middle of it. Our proposed route would only include three of our fields, which would minimize the impact on our farm. Our proposed route also gave the pipeline a straighter route which would follow fence lines, eliminate two of our neighbors properties, (one in which has a underground fresh water spring & the other wanted to plant evergreen trees). Guardian claims there is too much ledge rock that they would have to go through, yet they told our neighbor that the extreme ledge rock on their farm would be no problem to go through.

IND16-2

IND16-3

2nd We were told that this Expansion Project has been in the planning for 15 years. Why were the landowners first notified in April of 2006? We feel this land is taken for granted! We are the third generation to operate this land. It was purchased during the depression in 1932. This land is priceless to us, and to both generation before. No one knows or understands how hard these farmers & families work and sacrifice daily to keep their

IND16-4

IND16-2 See response to PM2-18.

IND16-3 See response to IND16-1

IND16-4 Notification coincided with the FERC Prefiling Review Process. A Notice of Intent was issued to stakeholders on May 19, 2006/

operations going.

3rd A big concern we had was about the Ferc meeting on May 16th in Fond du Lac, WI. Most of the people involved in the expansion project did not receive a notice of this meeting. We feel that if this pipeline is going through our land we should have received a notice. How can anyone attend a meeting when they didn't have knowledge of it.

IND16-5

IND16 Continued, page 3 of 3

IND16-5 The FERC DEIS Scoping Meetings were noticed in the Federal Register on April 20, 2007. The notice was amended on May 8, 2007 due to an unforeseen change in schedule. Notice of the meetings as well as the revised meeting places and times were also provided to affected landowners who had sent in the return mailer to remain on the FERC mailing list, to local newspapers, and to bulletins.

ORIGINAL

IND17

May 20, 2007

Kimberly Bose
secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
888 First Street, NE room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Gas Branch 1 DG2E
Docket No. CP07-8-001

Dear FERC:

I am a Town of Seymour landowner concerned about the Guardian Pipeline variation route. I feel like our land is being affected simply because the Oneida Nation is difficult for Guardian Pipeline to work with. A kind of reverse discrimination. My understanding is that they can condemn the Oneidas' land just like they have the right to condemn our land, so there is no real reason for the variation route. The issue shouldn't be who is easier and cheaper to deal with, it should be least environmental impact.

IND17-1

IND17-1 See response to PM1-7.

It is obvious that the least environmental impact would be to run the pipeline along the DEIS route. There is an existing pipeline along this route. Those land owners and land areas have already been affected by the existing pipeline. The new pipeline would have minimal additional impact on those land areas and land owners previously affected. Why devalue and environmentally negatively affect new land areas and landowners? The DEIS route makes more sense. The pipeline will greatly affect the land areas along the variation route. The

IND17-2

IND17-2 See response to PM1-7.

IND17-3

IND17-3 See response to IND3-4.

- 2 -

pipeline impacts ditches, field tile, water flow and water quality. The land that we own that is affected by the variation route is located right along Highway 54. Land improvement options will be significantly limited on this parcel; and the value of this parcel of land will be significantly lowered. The variation route affects 3870 ~~more~~ more acres than the DEIS route and it would be affecting new areas of land.

IND17-3
(cont'd)

IND17-4

Please deny Guardian Pipeline's request for a certificate for the variation route. The impact is hugely negative compared to the DEIS route.

Sincerely,

Glen Schaumburg
Catherine Schaumburg

Glen Schaumburg
Catherine Schaumburg
W2597 State Hwy 54-55
Seymour, WI 54165

IND17 Continued, page 2 of 2

IND17-4 See response to PM2-18.

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

ORIGINAL

IND18

May 20, 2007

Kimberly Bose
Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
888 First Street, NE room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Gas Branch 1D62E
Docket No. CP07-8-001

Dear FERC:

The Town of Osborn Extra-Territorial Committee is against the Guardian Pipeline variation route. There are no grounds for moving the Guardian Pipeline route from the DEIS route except that the Oneidas are difficult to deal with. IND18-1

The variation route environmentally impacts more miles and acres of land in a negative manner. It affects waterways, ditches, field tile, water flow and water quality in a negative manner. It makes more sense to affect fewer miles due to a shorter route and follow the existing pipeline where land areas are already affected. The additional environmental impact would be minimal. IND18-2

Why devalue more land and risk more people's lives with the risk for hitting the pipeline and explosions. IND18-3

Sincerely,
The members of the Town of Osborn Extra-Territorial Comm.
Warren Barclay Warren Barclay
Alex Niespodzany Alex Niespodzany
Glen Schaumburg Glen Schaumburg

IND18

IND18-1 See response to PM1-7.

IND18-2 See responses to IND 3-3 and IND3-4.

IND18-3 See response to PM2-18.

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

ORIGINAL

IND19

IND19

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701 JUN -4 P 4:10

Docket Nos. CP07-8-000
OEP/DG2E/Gas Branch 1
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E., Room 6H-05
Washington, D.C. 20426

Dear FERC,

I, Thomas L. Micke, spoke at the Green Bay scoping meeting on May 17, representing Norbert J. Micke, his Sons and residents of Hollandtown. I was the first speaker and asked for the Guardian Expansion to be inside the Fox Valley Bike Trail from approximately mile 82.5 until it would bend to cross the Fox River. After my speech, a member of Guardian's public relations firm said I raised some good points. He said a straight pipeline would be better for Guardian.

FERC's pre-evaluation lumps "inside the trail" and "alongside the trail" as one consideration. I want to express how "inside the trail" is better and should be the preferred route by both Guardian and FERC. "Alongside the trail" would have these disadvantages, which are avoided "inside the trail":

- Affecting more trees and wildlife alongside bike trail
- Making new crossings of waterways
- Affecting farmers
- Having to avoid the electric easements

Farm land conservation techniques need wide areas to protect fertile top soil. With the Guardian expansion inside the trail, less area is needed since the top layer is gravel and not fertile farm land. The Best Management Practice used would have to be reevaluated to apply to a trail. Trenching could be accomplished with less surface area disturbed and then recovered with new gravel.

On the drive home, my Dad commented, as only a wise 80-year old Grandfather can, "You catch more ants with honey than vinegar." This made me think about what my union calls Interest Based Bargaining. This is a method of looking at situations and finding ways that benefits all interested parties. I firmly believe that putting the Guardian Expansion inside the bike trail is best for all parties. Therefore, let me list them.

IND19-1

IND19-1 Both the trail and placing the pipeline adjacent to the trail are discussed as one alternative because placing the pipeline within the trail itself would still require the use of land adjacent to the trail during construction. Using the trail is longer and affects more wetlands as shown in table 3.3.3-5 of the FEIS. The trail may possibly be historic because it makes use of an old railroad corridor dating to the 1860s, but this would have to be studied further. The trail would have to be closed during construction and restoration reducing recreational opportunities in the area. The trees along the trail would be cleared for construction. Also, using the proposed route avoids placing the pipeline through the middle of the town of Greenleaf close to several residences and businesses.

AUG-21-2007 14:43 FROM:

TO:617 457 8498 P.2/2

IND20

Ruth Anne Tobias,
Chairman
Patricia S. Vary,
Vice Chairman
Fax: 815-836-7284



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CLERK OF THE
COURT

2007 AUG 20 P 3:03

Legislative Center 200 N. Main Street Sycamore, Illinois 60178 (815) 895-7189

The Honorable Kimberley D. Bose August 8, 2007
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E., Room 1a
Washington, D.C. 20426

RE: Guardian Pipeline LLC, Docket No. CP07-8-000

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that the County of DeKalb would prefer that Guardian Pipeline LLC did not apply for a local special use permit for its planned compressor station near Sycamore, IL.

DeKalb County recognizes and respects the role of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in the permitting of these pipeline projects. The County is also familiar with, and has a great deal of respect for, Guardian Pipeline LLC. The company has proven to be a good steward of the environment and sensitive to the needs of our citizens. In the past Guardian has willingly complied with local ordinances and regulations and has promised to continue to do so with regard to this project.

IND20-1

DeKalb County zoning regulations permit compressor stations as a possible special use in the A-1 district. Our concern is that the issuance of a special use permit requires, in addition to a fair amount of time and effort on everyone's part, a public hearing. Public bodies that conduct public hearings for matters that are outside of their regulatory authority invite legitimate public criticism. Guardian has voluntarily conducted an informational open house here and our feeling is that for us to conduct a public hearing and put them and us through a process for which only FERC has the authority to finally approve would be at best disingenuous.

Thanking you in advance for your understanding in this matter I remain sincerely,

Ruth Anne Tobias
Chairman
DeKalb County Board

Cc: Paul Miller, County Planning Director; Neil Palmer, Guardian Pipeline

DeKalb County

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

IND20 Ruth Anne Tobias, page 1 of 1

IND20-1 Comment noted.

IND21

Robert, Debby, David and Karen Vande Voort
Po Box 22 Greenleaf WI 54126
920-864-2828

We are sending notification that we have several concerns about the guardian pipeline going through our property in Brown County Wi.

We have a planned subdivision there and have met with Jim Ison from Guardian on a few occasions. He seems to think that the pipeline has no affect on the value of our lots. This is aggravating and untrue—the amount of people who would build a family home that close to a pipeline are probably few and far between.

IND21-1

We are very concerned about future roads we needed to build that will now have to cross over the pipeline.

IND21-2

We are also concerned as to the devaluation of the lots. | IND21-3

In addition, it is planned that a Meter Station is to be built on Agnes Dix property which adjoins our property and per Jim Ison, Guardian has no intention on construction any type of a barrier. He said that it has no affect on our property. The meter station is visible to our lots, and nobody will build next to that with the odor emissions. Those lots adjoining the meter station will now be of no value to us.

IND21-4

Please put it on the record that we have many, many unresolved issues.

Sincerely,

Bob and Debby, Karen and Dave Vande Voort

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

IND21 Robert, Debby, David, and Karen Vande Voort, page 1 of 1

IND21-1 Refer to responses IND1-1 and PM2-18.

IND21-2 Construction and operation of the pipeline would not preclude the construction of a road across your land; however, prior to the construction of any such road Guardian should be consulted to ensure that integrity of the pipeline would be maintained during the construction and operation of the road. See also response PM2-18.

IND21-3 Refer to response PM2-18.

IND21-4 As stated in section 4.7.6.2 of the FEIS, Guardian would employ a variety of additional visual screening options to obstruct the view of the meter stations including fences and/or trees. In addition, areas surrounding the meter stations will not be affected by odor emissions because Guardian would not be odorizing the gas at any of its facilities. Odorization would be conducted by the WE Energies or the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation at either existing facilities or at the proposed nonjurisdictional facilities.

IND22

Warren and Gloria Maass
N6795 State Rd 55
Seymour, WI 54165
August 15, 2007

ORIGINAL

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2007 AUG 21 P 3:11
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Kimberly Bose, Sec. FERC
888 First Street, NE room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

**Re: Gas Branch 1DG2E
Reference Docket No. CP07-8-001 and CP07-8-002**

Attention FERC:

We recently received a notice from the Guardian Pipeline LLC for a proposed gas line through the Township of Seymour and Osborn just East of Seymour, Wisconsin. This gas line was originally planned to be constructed through the Township of Oneida, WI. We are objecting to this change of routing because it is 8 miles longer than originally planned which is about 38% more cost to be constructed along with much more valuable farmland and forest land impacted.

IND22-1

We, as landowners, are affected by this new proposal. We feel a complete environmental impact study is necessary before constructing this new line. We have recently tilled much of our farmland, which includes owned and rental property to better drain our fields and improve our crop production. This pipeline will injure our drainage system, which has been installed over a period of many years.

IND22-2

The newly proposed gas line easements will affect future build expansion, housing development, organic farms, forestlands, and expansion of present quarries. These are all-present in the Township of Seymour and Osborn and will have adverse financial affects on all land owners. Furthermore, this will lower the value of prime farmland if the new proposed gas line goes through.

IND22-3

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

IND22 Warren and Gloria Maass, Page 1 of 2

IND22-1 Refer to response IND3-4

IND22-2 The FEIS has been updated to reflect the amended pipeline route.

IND22-3 Refer to responses IND3-3, IND3-4, IND11-1, IND11-4, IND13-2, PM1-7, and PM2-18.

There is a present gas line going through Oneida to the substation. Under Wisconsin statues a public utility can condemn an existing easement to install a new line. Why can't the new proposed line go on the existing easements? This would be much more cost effective and less impact to the land and the environment. Two gas lines should coexist whenever possible. The newly proposed plan calls for construction through many angles of property causing the value of great acreages of farmland to drop in value. Members of the community feel this line should follow present boundary lines east and west and north and south or road right away. This would be more efficient and cause less damage to property if this would be done.

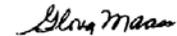
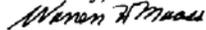
IND22-4

When planning for such a project, one must consider the future hazards involved, such as the ones Illinois and Green Bay just experienced recently. Using the roadways and the existing gas line easements would be a better plan.

IND22-5

We hope you will consider the input of the property owners and property tax payers affected in our area of the new Guardian Pipeline variation route to the West Green Bay meter station.

Sincerely,



Warren and Gloria Maass

Enclosures

IND22 Continued, Page 2 of 2

IND22-4 Refer to responses IND13-5, PM2-9 PM2-10, and PM2-18.

IND22-5 Refer to response IND2-3.

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August 16, 2007

Daniel and Mary Vanden Heuvel
W3015 County Rd. EE
Seymour, WI 54165

IND23

2007 AUG 22 P 3:03

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Attn: Gas Branch 1
Docket Nos. CP07-8-001 and CP7-8-002

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Ms. Bose:

We are writing again, to let you know that we OPPOSE, the routing of Guardian pipeline through our farm. We still have many concerns about the damaging of drainage ditches and the drainage tile lines. Also the stones that will be a problem for years after. With this pipeline going through our farm, the value of our land will greatly drop, we'll never be able to develop it like we were planning.

In the area where the pipeline is planned to be placed is ledge rock. We have only about three feet of soil covering it. How will Guardian get the pipeline low enough so they will have their 48" of soil on top of it. We will need at least that much depth of soil, because of erosion and the big equipment that will be used for tillage.

IND23-1

We have also learned that there is already a gas pipeline going through the Oneida Reservation from south to north. Why can't Guardian Pipeline do Eminent Domain on the easement of this other pipeline???? Then they can put their pipeline next to this other one. The easement area is not part of the reservation.

IND23-2

Hopefully, you will not disregard this letter and other letters from concerned landowners. And NOT let Guardian put this pipeline through our farms.

Sincerely,


Daniel and Mary Vanden Heuvel

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

IND23 Daniel and Mary Vanden Heuvel, Page 1 of 1

IND23-1 Guardian has committed to burying the pipeline 4 feet deep in agricultural land. If rock is present that would prevent placing the pipeline at the required depth, Guardian would blast if necessary. Also see response to comment PM1-7.

IND23-2 The existing ANR Pipeline Company (ANR) easement in this area goes through the Oneida Reservation. Additional temporary workspace would be required as well as additional new permanent easement for the Guardian Pipeline, which would need to be obtained from the Oneida Nation.

Guardian Expansion & Extension Project

AP

AP

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

GUARDIAN PIPELINE, L.L.C.)
)
) Docket No. CP07-8-000

COMMENTS OF GUARDIAN PIPELINE, L.L.C. ON
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's ("FERC" or "Commission") "Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and the Draft General Conformity Determination for the Guardian Expansion and Extension Project," issued April 13, 2007 in the captioned proceeding, applicant, Guardian Pipeline, L.L.C. ("Applicant" or "Guardian") hereby submits its comments on the Commission Staff's April, 2007 Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") in this proceeding.

I.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Guardian, with certain clarifications/refinements noted in these comments, generally concurs with the conclusions in the DEIS and is prepared to accept the Commission Staff's proposed 20 mitigation measures or conditions that are recommended to be included as part of the final authorizations to be issued herein. Guardian hereby affirms that, subject to the reservations expressed below and to the outcome of requested modifications, and subject to its review of any modifications or adjustments that otherwise may be incorporated into the final environmental impact statement ("FEIS"), it is willing to accept and implement the proposed mitigation measures as proposed. Guardian recognizes that the DEIS and the mitigation measures are the product of the comprehensive and thoughtful review that the Commission's Staff and its environmental services contractor have undertaken since Applicant commenced its participation in the Commission's pre-filing National Environmental Policy Act review process

474903.1

over one year ago.¹ Through these comments Applicant is commenting upon or seeking refinements/clarifications related to only a limited number of statements within the DEIS and a single proposed mitigation measure.

II.

APPLICANT'S COMMENTS TO THE DEIS

Section 3.0 Alternatives

Section 3.3.1

The second sentence of the last paragraph on page 3-8 of the DEIS states that the Western Route was identified by Guardian “because it crosses fewer perennial waterbodies than either the Central Route or the Eastern Route.” Guardian clarifies that although the Western Route does cross fewer perennial waterbodies, Guardian identified the three preliminary route options (Western, Central and Eastern) to select a route that Guardian could subsequently refine and present to the public at Guardian’s initial Open House Meetings. Thus, although that route alternative as originally presented crossed the fewest number of perennial waterbodies, further refinements to the ultimate route would mitigate that impact.

AP-1

AP-1 Section 3.3.2 of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) has been updated to reflect this change.

The second sentence of the second paragraph on page 3-10 indicates that the Eastern Route was identified by Guardian “because it crosses fewer forested wetlands and fewer total wetlands than either the Central or Western Route Alternatives.” Although the Eastern Route does cross the least amount of wetlands, Guardian identified the three preliminary route options so it could select a route that Guardian could subsequently refine and present to the public at Guardian’s initial Open House Meetings. Thus, although that route alternative as originally presented crossed the fewest amount of wetlands, further refinements to the ultimate route would mitigate that impact.

AP-2

AP-2 Section 3.3.2 of the FEIS has been updated to reflect this change.

¹ See Letter to Applicant from the Director, Office of Energy Projects, Docket No. PF06-21-000 (April 7, 2006).

Section 3.3.3

In all the pipeline route alternative tables (Tables 3.3.3-1 through 3.3.3-10), the footnote relating to “estimated from WWI mapping” is linked to the column related to the second alternative being compared. Guardian believes that this footnote in each table should be moved to the associated rows under the “Environmental Factor” columns in each table. In Tables 3.3.3-5, 3.3.3.1-1, and 3.3.3.1-4, the footnote should be deleted in its entirety as it is not referenced in the table.

The first paragraph on page 3-13 states “[a]s shown in Table 3.3.3-1 the two Alternatives are virtually identical; however, Alternative A would avoid impacts on approximately 0.2 acres of wetland.” However, to be consistent with the data in that table, that sentence should read: “As shown in table 3.3.3-1 the two Alternatives are virtually identical; however, Alternative A would avoid impacts on approximately 1.8 acres of wetland.” (Emphasis added).

In Table 3.3.3-4, the column labeled “Lomira Alternative C” indicates that the length of the alternative is 15.5 miles. However, the length of the new right of way is 15.2 miles; therefore, that value should be changed in the table. Although the other numbers in the table are correct, the units for the values in the row labeled “Length of Wetland Crossed” are incorrectly labeled as feet rather than miles. This incorrect unit is also included in the corresponding row in Tables 3.3.3-5, 3.3.3.1-2, 3.3.3.1-9 and 3.3.3.1-10 and should be revised to indicate miles rather than feet.

The first full sentence of the first paragraph appearing on page 3-26 currently indicates that Fox River Trail Alternative A would result in an additional 75 and 51.1 acres of disturbance than Alternatives B and C. However, this statement is not correct and should be revised to state: “Fox River Trail Alternative A would result in an additional 75.5 and 51.0 acres of disturbance than Alternatives B and C.” (Emphasis added).

474903.1

3

AP-3 Section 3.3.3 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

AP-4 Section 3.3.3 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

AP-5 Section 3.3.3 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

AP-6 Section 3.3.3 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

AP-7 Section 3.3.3 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

AP-8 Section 3.3.3 of the FIS has been revised to include this information.

In the fifth paragraph on the same page, Guardian submits that the directional descriptions for the Rock River South Variations A and B have been reversed. Based on Figure 3.3-7 the description ascribed to the Rock River South Variation A really is the description of Variation B and the description ascribed to the Rock River South Variation B is the actually the description of Variation A. Further, the correct description of the Rock River South Variation A differs from that in the DEIS. Thus, Guardian proposes the following changes to second and third sentences of that paragraph: “Beginning at MP 7.5, Rock River South Variation A would travel in a slightly northeasterly direction for approximately 1.1 miles and then turn north for approximately 0.6 mile rejoining the Proposed Route at MP 9.1. Rock River South Variation B would travel in a relatively straight line towards the northeast for 1.6 miles, passing through the manmade wetland mitigation site (see figure 3.3-7).” (Emphasis added).

AP-9

AP-9 Section 3.3.4.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

Section 3.3.3.1

In Table 3.3.3.1-2 on page 3.28, Footnote b/ is missing two words and should be revised to state: “Based on construction right-of way width of 75 feet in wetlands and 110 feet in uplands.” (Emphasis added).

AP-10

AP-10 Section 3.3.4.2 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

In Table 3.3.3.1-7 on page 3.42, it appears that the Length of Wetland Crossed values listed in the table are to the tenth of the mile and not in feet.

AP-11

AP-11 Section 3.3.4.6 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

In the third paragraph on page 3-43, the third sentence incorrectly indicates that the Oneida variation would create an additional 0.6 miles of new right-of-way. That sentence should be revised as follows: “The primary disadvantage of Oneida Variation A is that it would require the creation of 1.7 miles of new right-of-way and would impact 11 additional landowners.” (Emphasis added).

AP-12

AP-12 As a result of amendments to the G01 Project on April 24, 2007 and July 2, 2007 the pipeline route no longer crosses Oneida Reservation Lands. Modifications to pipeline route and the corresponding alternatives analyzed are discussed in section 3.3.3.6

In the second paragraph on page 3.48, the discussion transitions from the Oneida Variation to the Vissers Variations without a break in the text. Thus, Guardian suggests that in

AP-13

AP-13 Comment noted.

the FEIS, Staff insert a title (i.e., “Vissers Variations A and B”) to separate the discussions of the “Oneida Variations A and B” section from the discussion of the Vissers Variations.

AP-13
(cont'd)

Section 3.3.3.2

On page 3-51, FERC identified the Baus Modification in response to comments received from a landowner. To facilitate the FERC’s evaluation, Guardian has conducted additional analysis of the modification. A summary of Guardian’s analysis is presented below.

As described in the DEIS, the modification deviates from the proposed route near MP 49.0 and travels north for approximately 0.6 mile to Cody Road. The modification then turns and proceeds northeast for 0.3 mile, until it rejoins the proposed route near MP 49.8. Table 1 below compares the Baus Modification to the corresponding segment of the proposed route.

TABLE 1 Guardian Pipeline Expansion and Extension Project Baus Modification A			
Factor ^a	Units	Proposed Route	Baus Modification
General			
Route Length	(ft.)	4,550	4,975
Adjacent to existing Rights-of-Way	(ft.)	0	1,575
Road Crossings	(no.)	0	0
Existing structures within 100 feet	(no.)	0	1
Special Environmental Features			
Total Wetlands Crossed	(ft.)	1,124 ^b	850
Forested Wetland Crossed	(ft.)	0	0
Waterbody Crossings	(no.)	0	0
Major Waterbody Crossings ^c	(no.)	0	0
Land Use			
Forest Land Crossed ^d	(ft.)	0	0
Agricultural Land Crossed	(ft.)	3,426	3,500
Residential Land	(ft.)	0	625
Open Land Crossed	(ft.)	0	0
Land Owners	(no.)	3	4
^{a/} Calculated from interpretation of aerial photography, USGS topographic maps, Wisconsin Wetland Inventory maps and Wisconsin DNR 24K Hydrography database. ^{b/} Based on field delineations. ^{c/} Major Waterbodies are defined as being ≥ 100 feet in width at the point of crossing. ^{d/} Forest Land Crossed includes Forested Wetlands.			

As demonstrated by this table, the Proposed Route and Baus Modification are similar in most respects (e.g., neither route crosses any roads, waterbodies, or forest land). The

modification appears to have two potential differences from the proposed route. It reduces the crossing of erodible and stoney soils, which are of concern to the commenting landowner; and it reduces the crossing of an emergent wetland. Guardian does not believe either of these factors is significant. Based on Guardian's analysis of SSURGO data, only a relatively short distance (550 feet) of the proposed route on the Baus' property crosses stony/rocky soils or highly erodible land ("HEL"). As acknowledged in the DEIS, Guardian will implement the soil mitigation procedures described in its Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation, and Maintenance Plan ("Plan") and will mitigate agricultural impacts in accordance with its Agricultural Impact Mitigation Plan ("AMP") and associated Best Management Practices ("BMP"). These measures will mitigate any impact on the stony/rocky and erodible soils. With respect to the reduction in the crossing of an emergent wetland by about 275 feet that would result from implementing the Baus variation, Guardian has determined that this wetland is a low quality habitat dominated by reed canary grass. As such, following construction this wetland will quickly revegetate with grasses; thus, the impact on this wetland will be a temporary and minor.

The modification has several disadvantages. It would affect one new landowner and thus increase the total number of landowners affected by the project without any commensurate environmental benefits. Additionally, the modification passes within 100 feet and crosses the driveway of a residence. Construction near this residence would require the removal of several moderately sized landscaped trees in the front yard. The modification also crosses a side slope west of the residence. Construction in this area would likely require use of "cut and fill" construction techniques and a wider right-of-way. The modification would also increase the overall length of the pipeline by approximately 425 feet which would increase the overall footprint and cost of the project.

As indicated by the analysis above, the Baus Modification has several disadvantages and does not offer any significant environmental advantages. Therefore Guardian

AP-14 Section 3.3.5.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

believes the proposed route is preferable to the modification and requests that FERC no longer consider the modification. AP-14 (cont'd)

Section 3.3.4

On pages 3-56 through 3-61, the Meter Station Alternatives are discussed. There are a number of different meter station sites and types of alternatives. To ensure a lack of confusion, Guardian suggests that the naming of the types of alternatives discussed in the text of those pages correspond to the naming utilized on the corresponding figures. For example, in the text, there is reference to “original” sites, but the figures reference “alternative” site when referring to the same proposals. Thus, in the discussion of the Sheboygan, Chilton, Denmark, and West Green Bay Meter Stations, Guardian suggests that references to the “original” sites be changed to references to the “alternative” sites, and that references to the “alternative” sites in the text be changed to the “proposed” sites.² AP-15

AP-15 Section 3.3.6.1 of the FEIS has been revised accordingly.

Paragraph 1 of page 3-61 indicates that the original West Green Bay Meter Station (labeled “Alternative West Green Bay Meter Station” on figure 3.3-21) is located at MP 109.8. A site labeled the “original West Green Bay Meter Station” is not located on the proposed route and therefore does not have a related mile post. Thus, Guardian suggests revising this reference to read: “The Alternative West Green Bay Meter Station site is located about 2,500 feet west of MP 109.9.” AP-16

AP-16 Comment noted.

Section 4.0 Environmental Analysis³

Section 4.2 Soils and Sediments

² One exception to this proposed global change is in paragraph 5 on page 3-64. In the first sentence of that paragraph, the term “original site” should not be changed to “alternative site,” but should be changed to “proposed site”. (Emphasis added).

³ Throughout this section, Guardian proposes that when referring to the Plan or Procedures, the DEIS should refer to “Guardian’s” Plan or “Guardian’s” Procedures rather than “our” Plan or “our” Procedures.

Section 4.2.2.1

In the second paragraph on page 4-10, there is a statement that does not agree with Table 4.2.2-1 and the information available at the time of the filing. Thus, the first sentence of that paragraph should read: "Project construction would disturb a total of 1218.7 acres of prime or potentially prime farmland, including 1151.5 acres of pipeline right-of-way, 7.4 acres of access roads, 27.3 acres for the pipe storage/contractor yard, and 32.5 acres for the compressor stations. Of the 1218.7 acres, 23.9 acres of prime or potentially prime farmland (compressor station and access road) would be permanently disturbed and 1194.8 would be temporarily disturbed."

AP-17

AP-17 With consideration to Guardian's proposed pipeline amendments submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) on April 25, 2007 and July 2, 2007, section 4.2.2.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include the appropriate amended information.

Section 4.2.2.2

In the second paragraph on page 4-13, there is a statement that does not agree with Table 4.2.2-1 and the information available at the time of the filing. Therefore, Guardian suggests that the first sentence of that paragraph should read: "Project construction would disturb a total of 272.3 acres of hydric soils, including 264.0 acres of pipeline right-of-way, 1.6 acres of access road, 1.7 acres for the contractor yard, and 5.0 acres for the compressor stations. Of the 272.3 acres of hydric soils, 5.3 acres of disturbance associated with the access roads and the Sycamore Compressor Station would be permanent."

AP-18

AP-18 With consideration to Guardian's proposed pipeline amendments submitted to the FERC on April 25, 2007 and July 2, 2007, section 4.2.2.2 of the FEIS has been revised to include the appropriate amended information.

Section 4.2.2.3

To account for permanent impacts associated with the access roads, the last sentence of the second paragraph on page 4-14 should read: "Of the 519.0 acres of compaction-prone soils, 11.8 acres of disturbance associated with the access roads and the Sycamore Compressor Station would be permanent."

AP-19

AP-19 With consideration to Guardian's proposed pipeline amendments submitted to the FERC on April 25, 2007 and July 2, 2007, section 4.2.2.3 of the FEIS has been revised to include the appropriate amended information.

Section 4.2.2.4

On page 4-15 in the sixth paragraph, there is a statement that soil erosion would result from off-road vehicle traffic on the right-of-way following construction. However, because the majority of the land that will be affected by the GII Project is used for agriculture, access to off-road vehicles likely would not be permitted. Therefore, soil erosion resulting from these vehicles will be minimal.

AP-20

AP-20 Section 4.2.2.4 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

Section 4.2.2.6

In the second paragraph of this section on page 4-17, there is a statement that does not agree with Table 4.2.2-1 and the information available at the time of the filing. Therefore, Guardian suggests that the first sentence of that paragraph should read: "Project construction would disturb a total of 104.5 acres of stony or rocky soils, including 104.2 acres of pipeline right-of-way and 0.3 acre along the access roads."

AP-21

AP-21 With consideration to Guardian's proposed pipeline amendments submitted to the FERC on April 25, 2007 and July 2, 2007, section 4.2.2.6 of the FEIS has been revised to include the appropriate amended information.

Section 4.4 Vegetation

Section 4.4.1.2

In the second paragraph on page 4-37 there is a discussion of the approximate mileage of wetlands crossed. The approximate mileage of wetlands crossed is not correct and should be changed from 5.23 to 5.27. In addition, per the data in Table 4.4.1.1-1, the total acres within the construction corridor that are forested wetlands should be changed from 10.87 to 10.84. Finally, the value of 10.76 acres of scrub-shrub crossing appears to be double counted for the Scrub/Shrub total, and should be 7.55 acres.

AP-22

AP-22 With consideration to Guardian's proposed pipeline amendments submitted to the FERC on April 25, 2007 and July 2, 2007, section 4.4.1.2 of the FEIS has been revised to include the appropriate amended information.

Section 4.4.2.2

The reference to MP 10.8 on page 4-41 should be changed to MP 102.6.

AP-23

AP-23 Section 4.4.2.2 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

Section 4.4.2.4

The first sentence in the first paragraph of page 4-44 describes the total affected upland vegetation during construction and operation. This description should include

aboveground facilities because the footnote in the corresponding Table 4.4.2.4-1 indicates aboveground facilities are included in the total. That paragraph also reads that about “6.8 and 4.4 acres of developed land would be affected by construction and operation, respectively.” The 6.8 acre number appears to be a typographical error and should be revised to read 4.8 acres. See Guardian December 2006 FERC Supplemental Filing at Table 3.3-1. This change would result in a change to the total affected acreage, so that the total would not be 1589.2, but would be 1587.2 acres. The corresponding change should be made in Table 4.4.2.4-1.

AP-24

AP-24 With consideration to Guardian’s proposed pipeline amendments submitted to the FERC on April 25, 2007 and July 2, 2007, section 4.4.2.4 of the FEIS has been revised to include the appropriate amended information.

Section 4.4.2.5

The first sentence in the first paragraph of this section should specify that the NHI is the WDNR NHI.

AP-25

AP-25 Section 4.4.2.5 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

Section 4.5 Wildlife and Aquatic Resources

Section 4.5.1.1

On page 4-52, the second paragraph indicates that the project will result in 664.2 acres of affected agricultural, open land, forested land, developed land and open water. Guardian notes that the total of these lands that will be affected is 701.4 acres. The total described in the DEIS does not include the 38.6 acres of vegetative impact caused by aboveground facilities.⁴

AP-26

AP-26 With consideration to Guardian’s proposed pipeline amendments submitted to the FERC on April 25, 2007 and July 2, 2007, section 4.4.5.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include the appropriate amended information.

Section 4.5.2.2

The first paragraph of this section on page 4-55 indicates that 107 waterbodies will be crossed during construction. This figure needs to be updated to 108 to account for the proposed crossing of an unnamed pond that will also be crossed via the open cut method.

AP-27

AP-27 With consideration to Guardian’s proposed pipeline amendments submitted to the FERC on April 25, 2007 and July 2, 2007, section 4.5.2.2 of the FEIS has been revised to include the appropriate amended information.

Section 4.5.2.3

⁴ Table 8.1-2 of Guardian’s December 2006 Supplemental Filing indicated 664.2 acres of such affected lands, but it did not include aboveground facility impacts on vegetation (but did include open water land use total of 1.4 acres). Thus, this figure needs to be updated to reflect the total 701.4 acres of such affected land to account for the additional land affected by the aboveground facilities.

Guardian suggests that the first sentence of the first full paragraph on page 4-58 should identify the HDD Contingency Plan using its full name: "HDD Contingency Plan for the Inadvertent Releases of Drilling Fluid." AP-28

Section 4.6 Threatened, Endangered, and Other Special Status Species

Table 4.6-1 should include the date of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ("FWS") "no effect" letter for Federally listed Indiana bat, bush clover, and fringed orchid, which was August 2, 2006. AP-29

Section 4.6.1

On page 4-61, the date of the letter sent by FWS in response to Guardian's June 1, 2006 letter is incorrectly listed as June 1, 2006. The letter was dated June 22, 2006. AP-30

Table 4.6.1-1 should include a listing for Federally-listed species identified by the FWS Rock Island District, which include the Indiana bat and Prairie bush clover because both are federally endangered. There is no state status for either of these species. AP-31

The last sentence in the second paragraph on page 4-63 should indicate that three species were identified by Guardian and the FWS Rock Island District and include Indiana bat, Eastern Prairie fringed orchid, and Prairie bush clover. Table 4.6.1-1 should also be updated accordingly. Further, Guardian submits that this paragraph should indicate that it received a "no effect" determination from Rock Island FWS on August 22, 2006. AP-32

Section 4.6.2.1

On page 4-66 in the second paragraph under Blanchard's cricket frog discussion, the second sentence should indicate that Guardian has agreed to conduct aural (calling) surveys AP-33

in suitable habitat identified by WDNR in 2007 for this species. The second sentence in second paragraph on page, 4-67 should indicate Guardian has agreed to conduct surveys for Blanding's AP-34

turtle prior to construction in 2007. On page 4-67, the second paragraph under the Wood turtle AP-35

AP-28 Section 4.5.2.3 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

AP-29 Section 4.6 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

AP-30 Section 4.6.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

AP-31 Section 4.6.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

AP-32 Section 4.6.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

AP-33 Section 4.6.2.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

AP-34 Section 4.6.2.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

AP-35 Section 4.6.2.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

discussion also should indicate that Guardian has agreed to conduct surveys for that species prior to construction in 2007. On page 4-67 in the last sentence of the sixth paragraph, there should be an acknowledgement that Guardian has agreed to conduct surveys for the cerulean warbler in suitable habitat in spring 2007. If the species is identified, Guardian has agreed to undertake appropriate mitigation measures to protect the habitat. For completeness, page 4-68 should include an acknowledgement that Guardian has conducted surveys for the yellow gentian in Fall 2006, and page 4-69 should acknowledge that surveys for forked aster were conducted in Fall 2006.

Section 4.6.2.2

On page 4-69, the DEIS indicates that the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (“IDNR”) identified the Indiana bat, Eastern Prairie fringed orchid and Prairie bush clover as potentially occurring in or near the proposed compressor station. However, the IDNR did not identify these species, the Rock Island FWS did in its letter. Further, the IDNR issued to Guardian a “no effect” determination in a letter dated August 31, 2006.

Section 4.7 Land Use

Section 4.7.1

On page 4-70, the DEIS reports the amount of residential land to be affected by the project. These numbers (0.2 mile or 0.2 percent of residential land) do not correspond to those reported for residential land affected in Table 4.7.1-2. Thus, the numbers in the text should be revised to match those in the table (0.4 mile or 0.4 percent).

Table 4.7.1-1 on page 4-71 records construction impacts for both open water and commercial/industrial land uses. Since these areas will be either crossed utilizing the HDD crossing technique or by standard road bore, these areas will not be affected during construction.

- AP-36 Section 4.6.2.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- AP-37 Section 4.6.2.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.
- AP-38 Section 4.6.2.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

- AP-39 Section 4.6.2.2 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

- AP-40 With consideration to Guardian’s proposed pipeline amendments submitted to the FERC on April 25, 2007 and July 2, 2007, section 4.7.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include the appropriate amended information.

- AP-41 With consideration to Guardian’s proposed pipeline amendments submitted to the FERC on April 25, 2007 and July 2, 2007, section 4.7.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include the appropriate amended information.

Thus, the table should be revised to remove all construction impacts on open water and commercial/industrial land.

Section 4.7.1.1

On page 4-73, the number recorded as prime farmland (46.4 acres) is incorrect. AP-42
This number should be revised to 36.4 acres.

Section 4.7.1.5

In the fourth paragraph of this section, the DEIS indicates that prior to construction 2 acres of commercial/industrial land would be retained as permanent right-of-way. The phrase "Prior to construction", should be replaced with "Following Construction".

Section 4.10 Cultural Resources

On page 4-99 the first paragraph, first sentence should read: "Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, requires the FERC to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties listed in, or eligible for the NRHP, and to provide the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment." Guardian recommends deleting the "(including the issuance of Certificates)". The first sentence of the second paragraph, first sentence should read: "The FERC is responsible for consulting with the appropriate SHPO/THPO and any other interested parties as part of the identification and evaluation of historic properties, assessment of the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, development of avoidance and protection plans as needed, and development of mitigation plans as needed." AP-43

Section 4.10.1.1

The first sentence of this section should be clarified to read: "Guardian had a contractor..... conduct a Phase I cultural resource survey for all accessible portions of the Project." The second sentence should be clarified to read: "The surveys covered about 7.6 miles of the proposed pipeline right-of-way within the Sovereign Oneida Nation of Wisconsin Indian Reservation and 84.4 miles of proposed pipeline right-of-way corridor outside of the reservation" AP-44

474903.1

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AP-42 With consideration to Guardian's proposed pipeline amendments submitted to the FERC on April 25, 2007 and July 2, 2007, section 4.7.1.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include the appropriate amended information.

AP-43 Section 4.7.1.5 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information. The comment regarding section 4.10 has been noted.

AP-44 With consideration to Guardian's proposed pipeline amendments submitted to the FERC on April 25, 2007 and July 2, 2007, section 4.10.1.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include the appropriate amended information.

boundary.” The fourth sentence should be revised as follows: “The width of the archaeological survey corridor was 200 feet except at stream and road crossings where it was 400 feet to accommodate ATWSs.” AP-45

Section 4.10.4
On page 4-103, the third sentence of the fourth paragraph should read: “Guardian, in consultation with the SHPO, THPO, ACHP, and other interested parties, would then explore ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. As such they may be required to produce site avoidance and protection plans, or site-specific treatment plans for the mitigation of adverse effects to historic properties that can not be avoided.” AP-46

Section 5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Mitigation measure 9 indicates that “Guardian must receive written authorization from the Director of OEP before commencing service for each phase of the Project.” The Project does not contemplate phases, so it appears that this condition is not applicable to Guardian. Thus, Guardian requests that the condition be removed in the FEIS. AP-47

**III.
CONCLUSION**

Guardian acknowledges the comprehensive and thoughtful analysis that has been undertaken by the Commission Staff, its environmental services contractor, and the staff of other cooperating agencies in addressing the numerous comments of various parties and in the development of the DEIS. As discussed above, Guardian is willing to address/adopt, as the case may be, the recommended mitigation measures, and concurs with the fundamental conclusion that “construction and operation of the proposed G-II Project would result in limited adverse environmental impacts and would be an environmentally acceptable action based on information provided by Guardian and data developed from information requests; field investigations; literature research; alternatives analysis; comments from federal, state and local agencies; and

AP-45 Section 4.10.1.1 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

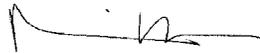
AP-46 Section 4.10.4 of the FEIS has been revised to include this information.

AP-47 Section 5.0 of the FEIS has been revised as appropriate.

input from public groups and individual citizens and the [proposed] mitigation measures recommended.” DEIS at 5-1.

In its final EIS, Guardian requests that the clarifications/refinements requested herein be made to the text of the document and to the one recommended mitigation measure identified above. In all other respects, Guardian respectfully requests that the DEIS, with the additional information provided herein and with the requested refinements and clarifications, be adopted into the environmental record as the FEIS in support of decision in these proceedings, and that the Commission proceed expeditiously to grant the final text authorizations that have been requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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Dated: May 29, 2007

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 29th day of May, 2007, via first-class, postage prepaid mail, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing pleading on all intervenors on the official service list compiled by the Secretary of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in this proceeding.



Nadine Moustafa