Gulf Coast Pipeline Project

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This report is a comparative analysis of operational energy intensities and consumption for pipeline shipments versus coastal tanker and tanker-barge movements of light petroleum products from the US Gulf Coast to US East Coast Mid-Atlantic states. It has been prepared for the Office of Transportation Programs of the US Department of Energy (DOE) as part of a project designed to develop energy conservation strategies in the areas of modal shifts and energy materials transport. It also answers an expressed interest of DOE's Office of Competition as to whether energy penalties are being paid in this region by the shipment of this oil by tanker rather than pipeline. Detailed estimates are made of the 1977 energy intensities (EIs) for tankers and the two major pipelines serving these routes; these are the Colonial pipeline (from Houston) and the Plantation pipeline (from Baton Rouge). Estimates of potential operational energy savings gained from diverting these shipments from tankers to pipelines are figured from these EIs plus 1977 tanker short-ton volumes for these products. Also estimated for these diversions are additional savings of petroleum available through shifts from the fuel oil used to power tankers, to the other energy sources used by pipelines (e.g., coal, which is burned by the utilities serving them). Table 1 indicates that these tanker volumes have been large and steady as a whole; however, individual origin ports have had substantial variations since the 1973 Arab oil embargo. Indirect energy requirements of the two modes are not included in this analysis because the methodology for calculating them is still an unresolved research area (e.g., diagreements exist as to how much supporting-infrastructure energy usage should be included for a mode).

Fossil fuels are a valuable commodity at the forefront of national and international politics. Pipelines can create jobs and economic growth, not to mention delivering a commodity to people who need it. What happens when there is conflict about the land through which a pipeline travels? Such conflicts can lead to protests, stoppages, and even war. Readers of this comprehensive volume, which explores the topic from a multitude of angles, will learn how a simple pipeline can have enormous geopolitical ramifications.

Comparison of Operational Energy Intensities and Consumption of Pipelines Versus Coastal Tankers

Angeles Pipeline Project, Proposed

NAFTA and Climate Change

Science and Politics

Pipelines and Politics

Keystone Xl Pipeline

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 22. Chapters: Enbridge Northern Gateway Pipelines, Enbridge Pipeline System, Environmental risks of the Keystone XL pipeline, Keystone Pipeline, National Energy Board, Portland-Montreal Pipe Line, Yinka Dene Alliance. Excerpt: The Keystone Pipeline System is a pipeline system to transport tar sands oil from Canada and the northern United States "primarily to refineries in the Gulf Coast" of Texas.(USSD SEIS March 1, 2013 p.ES-2) The products to be shipped include synthetic crude oil (syncrude) and dilbit (diluted bitumen) from the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin in Alberta, Canada, and Bakken synthetic crude oil and light crude oil produced from the Williston Basin (Bakken) region in Montana and North Dakota. Two phases of the project are in operation, a third, from Oklahoma to the Texas Gulf coast, is under construction and the fourth is awaiting U.S. government approval as of mid-March 2013. Upon completion, the Keystone Pipeline System would consist of the completed 2,151-mile (3,462 km) Keystone Pipeline (Phases I and II) and the proposed 1,661-mile (2,673 km) Keystone Gulf Coast Expansion Project (Phases III and IV) . The controversial fourth phase, the Keystone XL Pipeline Project, would begin at the oil distribution hub in Hardisty, Alberta and extend 1,179 miles (1,897 km), to Steele City, Nebraska. The operational Keystone Pipeline system currently has the capacity to deliver up to 590,000 barrels per day (94,000 m/d) of Canadian crude oil into the Mid-West refining markets. In the summer of 2010 Phase 1 of the Keystone Pipeline was completed, delivering crude oil from Hardisty, Alberta to Steele City, Nebraska, and then east through Missouri to Wood River refineries and Patoka, Illinois. Phase 2 the Keystone-Cushing extension was completed in February 2011 with the pipeline from Steele City, Nebraska to storage and...

TransCanada (a Canadian company) applied to the U.S. Department of State for a permit to cross the U.S.-Canada International border with the Keystone XL pipeline project in 2008. If constructed, the pipeline would carry crude oil produced from the oil sands regions of Alberta, Canada, to U.S. Gulf Coast refineries. Because the pipeline would connect the United States with a foreign country, it requires a Presidential Permit issued by the State Department. Issuance of a Presidential Permit requires a finding that the project would serve the "national interest." This book describes the Keystone XL pipeline proposal and the process required for federal approval. It summarises key arguments for and against the pipeline put forth by the pipeline's developers, federal agencies, environmental groups, and other stakeholders. Also discussed is the constitutional basis for the State Department's authority to issue a Presidential Permit, and opponents' possible challenges to this authority.

NORTHERN ROUTE APPROVAL ACT, MAY 17, 2013, 113-1 HOUSE REPORT 113-61, PART 1

Midcontinent Express Pipeline Project

Overview and Recent Developments

Keystone XL Pipeline Project Compliance Follow-Up Review

Federal Register

National Crude Oil Supply and Transportation Act of 1977

In 2008, Canadian pipeline company TransCanada filed an application with the U.S. Department of State to build the Keystone XL pipeline, which would transport crude oil from the oil sands region of Alberta, Canada, to refineries on the U.S. Gulf Coast. Keystone XL would ultimately have the capacity to transport 830,000 barrels per day, delivering crude oil to the market hub at Cushing, OK, and further to points in Texas. TransCanada plans to build a pipeline spur so that oil from the Bakken formation in Montana and North Dakota can also be carried on Keystone XL.

The Keystone XL project is a proposed 875-mile pipeline from Alberta, Canada, through Montana and South Dakota to Nebraska, where it would link with pipelines running to the U.S. Gulf Coast. It is to be built and operated by TransCanada Keystone Pipeline LP (TransCanada), an entity controlled by TransCanada Corp., a Canada-based energy company. On Sept. 19, 2008, TransCanada submitted a Presidential permit application to the Dept. of State (State) because Keystone XL crosses the U.S.- Canadian border into Montana. Following President Obama's Jan. 2012 denial, TransCanada filed a new Keystone XL permit application in May 2012. A supplemental EIS (SEIS) was required because the route through Nebraska proposed by TransCanada had changed, so State needed to select an EIS contractor to help prepare the SEIS. In May 2012, State selected Environmental Resources Management, Inc. (ERM). In March 2013, State issued a draft SEIS for Keystone XL. Thereafter, State received a number of complaints asserting that ERM and its staff lacked the requisite independence to serve as the SEIS contractor and that ERM's answers in the conflict of interest questionnaire submitted as part of the SEIS contractor selection process were not accurate. In response, State initiated this follow-up review to determine how well the process used to select ERM followed prescribed guidance and to determine how effective the revised process was in assessing and addressing organizational conflicts of interest for third-party contractors. This is a print on demand report.

Golden Pass LNG Terminal and Pipeline Project

Keystone XL Pipeline Project

Congressional Research Service, May 9 2012

The Department of State's Choice of Environmental Resources Management, Inc. , to Assist in Preparing the Supplemental Environmen

U.S. Gulf Coast to Northeast Coast Routes

Keystone XL Pipeline Project: Key Issues

TransCanada's proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would transport oil sands crude from Canada and shale oil produced in North Dakota and Montana to a market hub in Nebraska for further delivery to Gulf Coast refineries. The pipeline would consist of 875 miles of 36-inch pipe with the capacity to transport 830,000 barrels per day. Because it would cross the Canadian-U.S. border, Keystone XL requires a Presidential Permit from the State Department predicated on the department's determination that the project would serve the national interest. That determination considers environmental impacts, evaluated and documented in an environmental impact statement (EIS) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). TransCanada originally applied for a Presidential Permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline in 2008. An issue that arose during the permit review was environmental impacts in the Sand Hills region of Nebraska. This concern led the Nebraska legislature to enact new state pipeline siting requirements that would alter the pipeline route. The Presidential Permit was subsequently denied by the State Department. In May 2012, TransCanada reapplied for a Presidential Permit with a modified route through Nebraska. The new permit application initiated a new NEPA process. In January 2014, the State Department released the final EIS for the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline. The State Department subsequently began to focus on whether issuance of the permit would be in the national interest. To make such a determination, the department considers various factors related to the project and seeks input from members of the public and selected federal agencies. The public comment period closed in March 2014. In April 2014, the Department of State notified the other federal agencies that it would provide more time for their input due to ongoing litigation in the Nebraska Supreme Court challenging the state's approval of the altered pipeline route. Although the department stated that its review of the permit application would continue, many analysts viewed this notification as effectively suspending the permit review. Development of Keystone XL has been controversial. Proponents base their arguments primarily on increasing the diversity of the U.S. petroleum supply and economic benefits, especially jobs. Pipeline opposition stems in part from concern regarding the greenhouse gas emissions from the development of Canadian oil

sands, continued U.S. dependency on fossil fuels, and the risk of a potential release of heavy crude. There is also concern over how much crude oil, or petroleum products refined from Keystone XL crude, would be exported overseas. Relations between the U.S. and Canadian governments have also been an issue. With the fate of Keystone XL uncertain, Canadian oil producers have pursued other shipment options, including other pipelines and rail. In light of what some consider excessive delays in the State Department's permit review, some in Congress have sought other means to support development of the pipeline. In the 113th Congress, the Energy Production and Project Delivery Act of 2013 (S. 17), the Northern Route Approval Act (H.R. 3), and the American Energy Solutions for Lower Costs and More American Jobs Act (H.R. 2) sought to eliminate the Presidential Permit requirement for Keystone XL. The Keystone for a Secure Tomorrow Act (H.R. 334) and a Senate bill to approve the Keystone XL Project (S. 582) would have directly approved the pipeline under the authority of Congress to regulate foreign commerce. A Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2014 Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 8) would have provided for the approval of Keystone XL (S.Amdt. 494). The North American Energy Infrastructure Act (H.R. 3301) would have transferred permit authority for oil pipelines to the Department of Commerce, among other permitting changes.

The Keystone XL Pipeline (the proposed Project) is a proposed 875-mile pipeline project that would extend from Morgan, Montana, to Steele City, Nebraska. The pipeline would allow delivery of up to 830,000 barrels per day (bpd) of crude oil from the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) in Canada and the Bakken Shale Formation in the United States to Steele City, Nebraska, for onward delivery to refineries in the Gulf Coast area (see Figure ES-1). TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP (Keystone) has applied for a Presidential Permit that, if granted, would authorize the proposed pipeline to cross the United States-Canadian border at Morgan, Montana.

DOE/RA.

Ingleside Energy Center LNG Terminal and Pipeline Project

Oversight Hearings on Construction on Trans-Alaska Pipeline

Calhoun LNG Terminal and Pipeline Project

Gulf of Mexico- Energy Infrastructure Analysis in Real-Time

SEC Docket

NAFTA remains a centerpiece of US trade-policy debate, but its provisions have sacrificed environmental concerns for the sake of trade liberalization. This timely volume analyzes the national policies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico; the authors explain how the competing priorities of province, state, or government agendas can slow coordination measures to curtail emissions throughout North America. But, North American cooperation could serve as a model for how developed and developing countries can mutually benefit from an international climate change agreement. Emission reduction is now inextricably linked with trade and finance measures in this post-Kyoto era. The authors argue that the three NAFTA partners can work together to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while mitigating concerns about trade competitiveness. NAFTA and Climate Change provides a critical assessment of how NAFTA initiatives will contribute to the achievement of important climate-change goals at both regional and global levels. This thorough investigation advances potential solutions, and ideas to develop practical channels for transferring technical and financial assistance from developed to developing countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and further economic development. Energy Infrastructure and Energy independence- key factors to Economic Growth The Gulf of Mexico area, both onshore and offshore, is one of the most important regions for energy resources and infrastructure. Gulf of Mexico federal offshore oil production accounts for 17 per cent of total U.S. crude oil production and federal offshore natural gas production in the Gulf accounts for 5 per cent of total U.S. dry production. Find our more analysis and the natural resources of states situated along the GOM, in addition, you will find out real time analysis of U.S. Gulf Coast Operable Refinery Capacity. To bolster the USA energy infrastructure- that would lead to the nation's energy independence, President Trump revived the Keystone XL Pipeline, Dakota Access pipelines and advance energy Infrastructure Projects In this edition- you will read the six mega-trends that could shape the future of energy. OPEC's JMMC erases every doubt of non-cooperation by member countries at first meeting- sees more market stability and less volatility since production cut is in effect. PHMSA has placed on public inspection a final rule that amends the U.S. Hazardous Material Regulations HMR to maintain consistency with international regulations and standards. And lots more to read in this edition. Get Your Copy! POGS Week '17 in partnership with City of Houston- Showcases "Must Have Technologies" for Oil and Gas companies, Midstream and Pipeline subsector and Downstream. The city of Houston mayor issued a proclamation affirming the conference and encouraging stake holders to attend the conference- The International Pipeline, Oil and Gas Safety Conference will take place in Houston Texas -March 14-16, 2017. Visit the event site for more details- www. oilandgassafetyconference.com - Gloria Towolawi

The American Energy Initiative

Executive Summary

Power Generation and the Environment

Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-fourth Congress, First Session

Keystone Xl Pipeline Project

Freeport LNG Project

In May 2012, Canadian pipeline company TransCanada reapplied to the U.S. Department of State for a Presidential Permit to build the Keystone XL pipeline. The pipeline would transport crude oil from the oil sands region of Alberta, Canada, to the existing Keystone Pipeline System in Nebraska. It also could accept U.S. crude from the Bakken oil fields in Montana and North Dakota. A second segment of the Keystone XL pipeline system, the Gulf Coast Project, is proceeding separately to connect existing pipeline facilities in Oklahoma to refineries in Texas. When completed, the entire Keystone XL pipeline system would ultimately have capacity to transport 830,000 barrels of crude oil per day to U.S. market hubs. TransCanada submitted the May 2012 permit application after its 2008 Keystone XL permit application was denied. The State Department has jurisdiction over the Keystone XL pipeline's approval because it would cross the U.S. border. Before it can approve such a permit, the department must determine that the project is in the "national interest," accounting for potential effects on the environment, economy, energy security, and foreign policy, among other factors. Environmental impacts are considered under the National Environmental Policy Act, as documented in an Environmental Impact Statement ...

TransCanada (a Canadian company) applied to the U.S. Department of State for a permit to cross the U.S.-Canada International border with the Keystone XL pipeline project in 2008. If constructed, the pipeline would carry crude oil produced from the oil sands regions of Alberta, Canada, to U.S. Gulf Coast refineries. Because the pipeline would connect the United States with a foreign country, it requires a Presidential Permit issued by the State Department. Issuance of a Presidential Permit requires a finding that the project would serve the national interest. This book describes the Keystone XL pipeline proposal and the process required for federal approval. It summarizes key arguments for and against the pipeline put forth by the pipeline's developers, federal agencies, environmental groups, and other stakeholders. Also discussed is the constitutional basis for the State Department's authority to issue a Presidential Permit, and opponents' possible challenges to this authority.

Celeron/All American and Getty Pipeline Projects, Proposed (CA,TX)

Keystone Oil Pipeline Project, Applicant for Presidential Permit, TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP

The Proposals and Considerations

Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL Project Executive Summary January 2014

Archeological Survey of the Gulf Coast Pipeline Project in the San Jacinto State Historical Park, Harris County, Texas

Energy and Utilities

Natural and man-made changes in the environment create a very complex picture. This book analyzes this picture and provides snapshots of different areas of interest and to make suggestions for future work on cleaning and stabilizing the Earth's environment. Starting with conventional energy generation and moving on to renewable energies, this book analyzes and calculates their environmental impact and the lesser known aspects of their "cradle-to-grave" life cycle such as the irreversible environmental damage done during the manufacturing of solar and wind equipment and during the installation, operation, and decommissioning of large scale hydro, solar, and wind power plants.

This book takes a very close look at energy and energy security from a hands-on, technical point of view with an ultimate goal of sorting out and explaining the deep meaning of energy as well as the key factors and variables of our energy security. The book reviews the major energy sources—coal, crude oil, natural gas, the renewables, and other alternative fuels and technologies—according to the way they affect our energy security now and what consequences might be expected in the future. Topics include the different technical, logistics, regulatory, social, political, and financial aspects of modern energy products and technologies. The advantages and disadvantages of the different fuels, technologies, energy strategies, regulations, and policies are reviewed in detail, sorted, and clearly laid out as well as their effects on our present and future energy security in a way that is easy to understand by high school students, engineers, and professors alike. This book is a must-read for energy executives, environmental specialists, investors, bankers, lawyers, regulators, politicians, and anyone involved, or interested, in today ' s energy production and use and their effects on our energy security.

Proposals and Considerations

An A-to-Z Guide to Issues and Controversies

Gulfstream Pipeline Project, Gulfstream Natural Gas System, L.L.C. Docket No. CP00-6-000

Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL Project

Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-fifth Congress, First Session on H.R. 9203, 8627, and H.R. 8568 ... Held in Washington, D.C., September 30 and October 6, 1977

Six Mega-Trends That Could Shape the Future of Energy

In the post--World War II era, Louisiana's coastal wetlands underwent an industrial transformation that placed the region at the center of America's energy-producing corridor. By the twenty-first century the Louisiana Gulf Coast supplied nearly one-third of America's oil and gas, accounted for half of the country's refining capacity, and contributed billions of dollars to the U.S. economy. Today, thousands of miles of pipelines and related infrastructure link the state's coast to oil and gas consumers nationwide. During the course of this historic development, however, the dredging of pipeline canals accelerated coastal erosion. Currently, 80 percent of the United States' wetland loss occurs on Louisiana's coast despite the fact that the state is home to only 40 percent of the nation's wetland acreage, making evident the enormous unin-tended environmental cost associated with producing energy from the Gulf Coast. In American Energy, Imperiled Coast Jason P. Theriot explores the tension between oil and gas development and the land-loss crisis in Louisiana. His book offers an engaging analysis of both the impressive, albeit ecologically destructive, engineering feats that characterized industrial growth in the region and the mounting environmental problems that threaten south Louisiana's communities, culture, and "working" coast. As a historian and coastal Louisiana native, Theriot explains how pipeline technology enabled the expansion of oil and gas delivery -- examining previously unseen photographs and company records -- and traces the industry's far-reaching environmental footprint in the wetlands. Through detailed research presented in a lively and accessible narrative, Theriot pieces together decades of political, economic, social, and cultural undertakings that clashed in the 1980s and 1990s, when local citizens, scientists, politicians, environmental groups, and oil and gas interests began fighting over the causes and consequences of coastal land loss. The mission to restore coastal Louisiana ultimately collided with the perceived economic necessity of expanding offshore oil and gas development at the turn of the twenty-first century. Theriot's book bridges the gap between these competing objectives. From the discovery of oil and gas below the marshes around coastal salt domes in the 1920s and 1930s to the emergence of environmental sciences and policy reforms in the 1970s to the vast repercussions of the BP/Deepwater Horizon oil spill in 2010, American Energy, Imperiled Coast ultimately reveals that the natural and man-made forces responsible for rapid environmental change in Louisiana's wetlands over the past century can only be harnessed through collaboration between public and private entities.

The Keystone XL Pipeline (the proposed Project) is a proposed 875-mile pipeline project that would allow delivery of up to 830,000 barrels per day (bpd) of crude oil from the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) in Canada and the Bakken Shale Formation in the U.S. to Steele City, Nebraska, for onward delivery to refineries in the Gulf Coast area. TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP has applied for a Presidential Permit that, if granted, would authorize the proposed pipeline to cross the U.S.-Canadian border at Morgan, Montana. The U.S. Dept. of State prepared this Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement to assess the potential impacts associated with the proposed Project and its alternatives. This Statement makes few changes to the conclusion reached in a previously issued report, that rejecting the Keystone XL pipeline would not hinder development of oil sands in Canada (which are emissions-intensive). However, it makes no statement about the impact of greenhouse gas emissions from the proposed Project. Tables and figures. This is a print on demand report.

Oil and Gas Development in Louisiana's Wetlands

Key Issues

Cultural Resources Inventory of Areas Permitted Under the Antiquities Code of Texas on the Keystone Pipeline Gulf Coast Project, Fannin and Lamar Counties, Texas

Oil Pipelines in Canada

Energy Security for the 21st Century

Sabine Pass Project, Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America D,F; Environmental Statement

Recent partisan squabbles over science in the news are indicative of a larger tendency for scientific research and practice to get entangled in major ideological divisions in the public arena. This politicization of science is deepened by the key role government funding plays in scientific research and development, the market leading position of U.S.-based science and technology firms, and controversial U.S. exports (such as genetically modified foods or hormone-injected livestock). This groundbreaking, one-volume, A-to-Z reference features 120-150 entries that explore the nexus of politics and science, both in the United States and in U.S. interactions with other nations. The essays, each by experts in their fields, examine: Health, environmental, and social/cultural issues relating to science and politics Concerns relating to government regulation and its impact on the practice of science Key historical and contemporary events that have shaped our contemporary view of how science and politics intersect Science and Politics: An A to Z Guide to Issues and Controversies is a must-have resource for researchers and students who seek to deepen their understanding of the connection between science and politics.

This report describes the Keystone XL pipeline proposal and the process required for federal approval. It summarizes key arguments for and against the pipeline put forth by the pipeline's developers, federal agencies, environmental groups, and other stakeholders. The report discusses potential consistency challenges faced by the State Department in reviewing the pipeline application given its recent prior approvals of similar pipeline projects. Finally, the report

reviews the constitutional basis for the State Department's authority to issue a Presidential Permit, and opponents' possible challenges to this authority.
Enbridge Northern Gateway Pipelines, Enbridge Pipeline System, Environmental Risks of the Keystone Xl Pipeline, Keystone Pipe
Final Environmental Impact Statement
Crs Report for Congress
Keystone Pipeline in Kansas
American Energy, Imperiled Coast
Environmental Impact Statement