



Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

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## Form Submission: Customer Comments

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**Epley via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>

Thu, Feb 10, 2022 at 4:29 PM

Reply-To: Epley &lt;babybull31@icloud.com&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Thursday, February 10, 2022 - 4:29pm

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Aaron

Last Name: Epley

Address: 33421 250th St

City: Shell Rock

State: IA

Zip Code: 50670

Email Address: [babybull31@icloud.com](mailto:babybull31@icloud.com)

List of IUB Dockets: HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC,  
Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments:

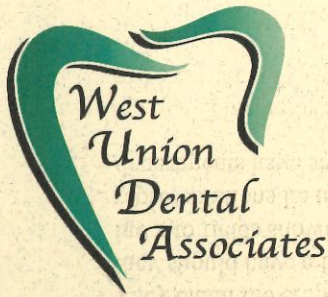
This Pipeline is an absolute waste of money and resources. The fact that we have no idea what consequence will come after years of pumping CO2 into the Earth should say it all. CO2 is so bad we cant have it dispersed throughout the entire atmosphere yet we are going to concentrate it in liquid form in a hole in the ground?

The whole proposal is symbolism over substance. A boondoggle for politicians on both sides of the isle. Corruption at its worst.

Please stop the madness. their is no economic benefit to the general public to procede with this pipeline so please dont!

Aaron Epley





"Dentistry for all ages"

ADAM KRUGER, D.D.S.  
ALAN KRUGER, D.D.S., P.C.  
CLINT AMBROSON, D.D.S.  
ABBEY AMBROSON, D.D.S.  
100 E. BRADFORD ST.  
WEST UNION, IOWA 52175  
(563) 422-6292

WWW.WUDENTALASSOCIATES.COM

February 3, 2022

Iowa Utilities Board:

Introduction: My name is Alan W. Kruger. I am the trustee for the Gwen M. Kruger Revocable Trust. The trust owns farmland that will be impacted by the Navigator Pipeline, if it is approved.

I'm sure the board has reviewed all of the materials provided by Navigator and also the opposition materials proved by the Sierra Club. Although the land owned by the trust is located in northwest Iowa, I reside in northeast Iowa and attended the international meeting in Manchester, Iowa in December 2021. My initial goal was to go into this process with an open mind and gather as much information as possible. My stance now has changed significantly as Navigator has dropped the ball on the three contacts I, and my brother, have had with them.

In attending the Manchester informational meeting, the information presented by Navigator was too good to be true. Representing a land owner, one of my duties will be to make sure the restoration of the land is adequate. They claim the crop loss on the easement will be 100%, 80% and 60% over a three-year period. If that is true, then they should have a full-time job restoring easements, as my limited contacts have shown me aerial photos and taken me into fields showing me disastrous crop damage over pipeline easements 10 and 15 years later. Did the Navigator representations lie to us about future damage? Iowa State University and the University of Minnesota agricultural departments have studies that totally disagree with Navigator's claims.

Navigator also presents written information that their CO2 sequestration will be the equivalent of taking 3.2 million cars off the road. Is that true? Maybe, but they present no information about the carbon footprint they create by building the pipeline or the liquification of the CO2 gas. I'm starting to think maybe Navigator, Valero and Blackrock may be doing this project for money and not the altruistic motives they present?

Lastly, on a personal level our situation presents some problems with communication. They sent their original pack of information to my mother's address where she lived two years ago before entering a memory care unit. Shortly thereafter, someone contacted my brother to gain permission to survey the farm area where the proposed pipeline would be constructed. He explained the situation with the trust and gave them my contact information. In Manchester at the informational meeting, I approached the table of negotiators and again explained our situation and provided my contact information. A month later, there was another contact with my brother for access permission and written material sent to our mother's address from two years ago that sat at the post office undelivered until the post office contacted our sister to pick it up. If Navigator cannot communicate simple contact information, I can only imagine what their internal communication will be during the potential construction phase.

We encourage you to not approve this experimental project.

Thank you,

Al Kruger  
Trustee for the Gwen M. Kruger Revocable Trust

Filed with the Iowa Utilities Board on February 11, 2022, HLP-2021-0003





West Union Dental Associates  
100 E Bradford St.  
West Union, Iowa 52175

Iowa Utilities Board  
1375 E Court Ave  
Des Moines, IA 50319

RECEIVED  
FEB 07 2022  
IOWA UTILITIES BOARD

REGISTERED MAIL  
03 FEB 2022 PM 3 7



50319 50319

50319 50319

February 1, 2022

HLP-2021-003

RECEIVED  
FEB 04 2022  
IOWA UTILITIES BOARD

Dear Iowa Board of Utilities –

I am writing to you as a concerned citizen of Plymouth County of Iowa, in regard to the issuing of establishing eminent domain for both Summit Carbon Solutions and the Navigator Heartland Greenway CO2 pipeline projects. They are not public utilities and should not receive eminent domain status. Also their respective investors are from different foreign countries – including large sums from the People's Republic of China. They have no interest in Iowa, other than to make money.

My husband and I own land in Henry and Garfield Townships in Plymouth County. We also have a Son who owns land in Henry Township.

Please now and in the future consider what is good for IOWA.

Sincerely,

A black rectangular redaction box covering the signature area.

Arnold and Sharon Maass

Filed with the Iowa Utilities Board on February 11, 2022, HLP-2021-0003



*M*  
MAASS  
P.O. Box 608  
Remsen, Iowa 51050

Iowa Utilities Board  
1375 E. Court Ave.  
Des Moines, IA 50319

SIoux FALLS SD 570  
2 FEB 2022 PM 1 L



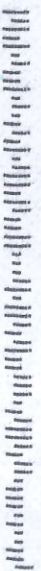
FOREVER / USA

RECEIVED

FEB 04 2022

IOWA UTILITIES BOARD

50319-902099





Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

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## Form Submission: Customer Comments

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**Feikes via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>

Wed, Feb 9, 2022 at 10:44 AM

Reply-To: Feikes &lt;carol.feikes@gmail.com&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Wednesday, February 9, 2022 - 10:44am

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Carol

Last Name: Feikes

Address: 11152 County Highway S56

City: Ackley

State: IA

Zip Code: 50601

Email Address: carol.feikes@gmail.com

List of IUB Dockets: HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC,  
Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments:

This pipeline is likely to go in the immediate vicinity of my daughter's house! Eminent Domain is well abused by private companies and the landowners are not justly compensated.

Pipelines fail every year, in at least the hundreds - maybe the thousands! I have retained newspaper articles if you want information!





Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

## Form Submission: Customer Comments

**Gant via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>

Mon, Feb 7, 2022 at 10:21 PM

Reply-To: Gant &lt;gardengirl712@gmail.com&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Monday, February 7, 2022 - 10:21pm

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Christine

Last Name: Gant

Address: 203 Tara Way

City: Lawton

State: IA

Zip Code: 51030

Email Address: gardengirl712@gmail.com

List of IUB Dockets:

- HLP-2021-0001 (Summit Carbon Solutions LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)
- HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments:

I am submitting 2 items to the IUB and the public at large. Please click the following links...

As a note the pipes being tested are 8" pipes. The pipes being proposed in Iowa, that I am aware of, are 12" or larger.

<https://www.dnv.com/oilgas/laboratories-test-sites/dense-phase-spadeadam-video.html>

[https://www.huffpost.com/entry/gassing-satartia-mississippi-co2-pipeline\\_n\\_60ddea9fe4b0dde8fb0ddc8f#:~:text=While%20the%20risks%20of%20CO2,of%20Health%20Unit%2C%20whose%20staff](https://www.huffpost.com/entry/gassing-satartia-mississippi-co2-pipeline_n_60ddea9fe4b0dde8fb0ddc8f#:~:text=While%20the%20risks%20of%20CO2,of%20Health%20Unit%2C%20whose%20staff)

Granting a permit to install these pipes that are destined to fail at some point in time, some where, is negligent. All it will take to rupture is a pin sized hole. The CO2 WILL freeze and break the metal pipe with a pin sized hole, based on the info I have been able to find.

Should the State of Iowa take the responsibility of a pin sized hole? The State of Iowa and all personnel involved should be held accountable for the devastation this will cause installing the pipes, loss of wages due to the property destruction, loss of use of property, loss of property value, as well as the emotional stress induced side effects of living with this near your home if the permits are granted.

I submit to you that this should NOT be permitted.

This is NOT a fuel pipeline, it does not erupt and "create a mess" that can be cleaned up. The CO2 upon rupture will travel very quickly. The CO2 will displace oxygen, as such it will incapacitate anyone in its path. Vehicles will not operate, so fleeing the gas is not possible. Emergency crews cannot reach anyone as their vehicles also will not operate.

People will be left stranded to die.

Citizens are not safe even if they do not live near the pipe install. This affects everyone that drives on the road, shops, or visits someone nearby a CO2 pipeline.

Granting this permit is negligent. You are aware of the danger to the public

2/8/22, 8:04 AM

Filed with the Iowa Utilities Board on February 11, 2022. HLP-2021-0003

State of Iowa Mail - Form Submission: Customer Comments

involved.





Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

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## Form Submission: Customer Comments

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**Swick via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>

Thu, Feb 10, 2022 at 7:47 PM

Reply-To: Swick &lt;c.swick@hotmail.com&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Thursday, February 10, 2022 - 7:47pm

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Clint

Last Name: Swick

Address: 11338 Oak Ave

City: Greene

State: Iowa

Zip Code: 50636

Email Address: [c.swick@hotmail.com](mailto:c.swick@hotmail.com)

List of IUB Dockets:

- HLP-2021-0001 (Summit Carbon Solutions LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)
- HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments: I am opposed to the Navigator Greenway pipeline that is being proposed to run through Butler County Iowa. This hazardous pipeline offers no local benefit and is not friendly for the land it is slated to be buried under. Land will never be fully restored to pre burial condition, farm productivity will be slashed for several years, and the risk of having this hazardous product running through our county is not worth taking. Please stop this project.



Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

## Form Submission: Customer Comments

**Ibeling via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>

Wed, Feb 9, 2022 at 10:09 AM

Reply-To: Ibeling &lt;ibes007@gmail.com&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Wednesday, February 9, 2022 - 10:09am

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Daniel

Last Name: Ibeling

Address: 640 East Main St.

City: Denver

State: IA

Zip Code: 50622

Email Address: [ibes007@gmail.com](mailto:ibes007@gmail.com)

List of IUB Dockets: HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC,  
Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments:

I wholly disagree with this proposal to build a pipeline that can transmit hazardous substances through wildlife habitats, and in the immediate vicinity of houses. This would damage my wildlife habitat, both temporarily and PERMANENTLY, and my neighbor's housing/residential acreage. Secondly, pipeline companies have a history of disregarding safety laws. Thirdly, it devalues the land; pipelines can reduce property values by 5 to 40 percent.

Finally, and most importantly, hundreds of pipelines fail every year, causing damage to the environment and uncompensated expenses for the owners of the land the pipeline passes through.

Sources:

1. <https://www.propublica.org/article/pipelines-explained-how-safe-are-americas-2.5-million-miles-of-pipelines>
2. <https://pstrust.org/a-brief-history-of-federal-pipeline-safety-laws/>
3. <https://www.wcvb.com/article/dpu-national-grid-shows-persistent-disregard-for-pipeline-safety-regulations/23515608#>
4. Pipelines can reduce property values by 5 to 40 percent





Customer, IUB <customer@iub.iowa.gov>

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## Fwd: no eminent domain for carbon pipelines

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**Mailquest, IUB** <iub@iub.iowa.gov>  
To: IUB Customer <customer@iub.iowa.gov>

Wed, Feb 9, 2022 at 1:48 PM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Deb Lassise** <lassise@mchsi.com>  
Date: Tue, Feb 8, 2022 at 5:52 PM  
Subject: no eminent domain for carbon pipelines  
To: <iub@iub.iowa.gov>

Hello,  
I am adding my voice to the many who are against eminent domain for the carbon pipelines - for all the reasons you know and have heard.

These pipelines are private, dangerous, and for-profit ploys. They are the definition of greenwashing and not worthy of public right-of-way.

A reminder that you work for the people of Iowa, not Bruce, Kim et al.

Sincerely,  
Deb Lassise  
Mason City, IA



Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

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## Form Submission: Customer Comments

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**Ibeling-Swanson via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>

Wed, Feb 9, 2022 at 5:42 PM

Reply-To: Ibeling-Swanson &lt;motheribeling@gmail.com&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Wednesday, February 9, 2022 - 5:42pm

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Debra

Last Name: Ibeling-Swanson

Address: 2080 Hardin Rd

City: Ackley

State: IA

Zip Code: 50601

Email Address: motheribeling@gmail.com

List of IUB Dockets: HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC,  
Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments:

My first thought is "HAZARDOUS LIQUID pipeline! Who would want this running through their land???"

We live in the southeast corner of Franklin County in Iowa. We live on a crop/hobby/CRP farm. There are many acres planted with wildlife habitat and we have a farm pond filled with bass, bluegills and catfish. We totally disagree with the proposal to build a pipeline which would run through our farm!!! These are the reasons, not to mention the fact that we think it is wrong to enter ones private land and destroy it.

1. This would run right through our wildlife habitat, which would then damage the trees and growth now and forever. This would ruin some of our hunting ground.

2. This also runs through our farm ground. There are many terraces, lanes and a creek that would be damaged. Many times there are uncompensated expenses for the land owners when this happens.

3. This would cause some yield loss on our farm ground for many years.

4. This is a lethal and hazardous gas that will be running through our property. What if something leaks or breaks while we are trying to enjoy our property and the family pond close by. I know that is an exaggeration, but the possibility is always there!! We have read where pipeline companies have a history of disregarding safety laws. Hmmmmm?????

5. This will lower our land value which is totally unfair when we have nothing to say about it!

This whole idea makes me sad, angry, and upset because it will change our farm forever! Thank you for listening.



To: Iowa Utilities Board

Docket NO. HLP-2021-0003

Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC

Pipelane Project for CO<sub>2</sub> in Floyd County Iowa  
Section 26, Pleasant Grove Twp.

This company wants to cross 13.9 miles in  
Floyd Co. To capture CO<sub>2</sub> from Charles City's  
ethanol plant. My farm is enroute of the  
pipe line. It's a Century farm that has not been  
disturbed over 100 years. In 2003 we were  
recognized at the Iowa State fair as Steward's  
of the land by Patty Judge. We have  
a certificate of that framed. We are very  
proud of this farm.

Good and Bad Times have been had  
by us, to keep this farm together. I  
want to pass this farm on, to my son  
the same as I got it!

NO pipeline !!

Can move to west, on neighbor farm fence line

Dennis Gabe, Greene, Iowa



Dennis Gabe  
3020 Packard Ave.  
Greene, IA 50636

CEDAR RAPIDS IA 522

5 FEB 2022 4 PM 1



Iowa Utilities Board

1375 East Court Avenue

Room 69

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

RECEIVED

FEB 09 2022

IOWA UTILITIES BOARD

50319-902069





Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

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**HLP -2021-001 and 003**

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**Craig Hoadley** <cdhoad94@icloud.com>

Fri, Feb 4, 2022 at 9:18 AM

To: customer@iub.iowa.gov

Dear Utilities Board,

Now that Summit is asking for land condemnation, I need to register my objection to its use. I strongly object to private for-profit companies being able to use eminent domain, whether it is for oil pipelines or carbon dioxide transfer, as is the case now. Land owners should be able to control their own land, especially when topsoil will be disturbed and possibly damaged.

I thank you for giving serious consideration to denying eminent domain for these two pipelines.

Sincerely,

Donna Hoadley

2858 McKinley Ave

Sheldon, IA 51201

Sent from my iPhone



Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

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## Form Submission: Customer Comments

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**Kenyon via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>  
Reply-To: Kenyon <ekenyon.kenyon65@gmail.com>  
To: customer@iowa.gov

Fri, Feb 4, 2022 at 1:32 PM

Submitted on Friday, February 4, 2022 - 1:32pm

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Eileen

Last Name: Kenyon

Address: [2413 S Cleveland St](#)

City: Sioux City

State: IA

Zip Code: 51106

Email Address: [ekenyon.kenyon65@gmail.com](mailto:ekenyon.kenyon65@gmail.com)

List of IUB Dockets:

- HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

- GCU-2021-0001 (Coggon Solar Application for Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity)

Comments:

IUB Docket HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit.

Thank you for the opportunity to object to Navigator's petition for a pipeline permit.

Many reasons have been documented of which you are aware: A private company using landowners' farmland for profit through use of eminent domain is not an honorable way to do business and could be considered an act of piracy in the minds of some.

The other negatives are well-documented as well; damage to the soil, danger of pipeline explosions and resulting damage to lives and property, soil damage, permanent easements affecting land values, loss of crop production, and more such as the studies that show that the company's stated goal of reducing carbon is false given that the process produces more carbon than it eliminates.

Specific to my own situation is the fact that my property is under a ten year contract with the United States Department of Agriculture in the Conservation Reserve Program developed for Highly Erodible Land (CRP). Penalties for violating the contract include being eliminated from the program and additional financial penalties applied resulting in significant financial burden. Under "eminent domain" this action counter to the contract and my intention to fulfill it would not be a matter of my own doing but rather forced on me with the complicity of the Iowa Utilities Board.

The Conservation Reserve Program provides for land use that holds the soil in place, preventing erosion, providing for clean water, providing habitat for beneficial insects and wild animals including deer, turkeys, pheasants, bees and more. In short, the the installation of CRP has been an act of good husbandry of the living land into the foreseeable future.



Overall, the use of eminent domain would mean a major loss of income for my family considering the financial penalties involved and the destruction of the good that has been accomplished in the approximate five years to date of the USDA CRP contract.

It is my hope that the Iowa Utilities Board will consider their role in what would be a negative outcome for the people, the land and the resources provided by Iowa's natural bounty.



Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

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## Form Submission: Customer Comments

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**Kenyon via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>  
Reply-To: Kenyon <ekenyon.kenyon65@gmail.com>  
To: customer@iowa.gov

Mon, Feb 7, 2022 at 7:48 PM

Submitted on Monday, February 7, 2022 - 7:48pm

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Eileen

Last Name: Kenyon

Address: [2413 S Cleveland St](#)

City: Sioux City

State: IA

Zip Code: 51106

Email Address: [ekenyon.kenyon65@gmail.com](mailto:ekenyon.kenyon65@gmail.com)

List of IUB Dockets: HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC,  
Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments:

Thank you for the opportunity to object to the use of eminent domain by  
private for profit CO2 pipelines in Iowa.

My property consists of less than 70 acres of "highly erodible land" which is  
under contract with the USDA in a Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and  
approximately half way through at ten year contract.

It is my understanding that if the Iowa Utilities Board approves the use of  
eminent domain by one or both of the private pipeline companies, the IUB will  
be responsible for not only the loss of the contract with USDA, but also the  
obligation to refund what has been paid out to me under the contract. This  
would be a loss that would be devastating to me but not of my making.

Consider the damage to landowners like myself who hold CRP contracts if  
eminent domain is allowed by the IUB.

February 7, 2022

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FEB 10 2022

IOWA UTILITIES BOARD

Iowa Utilities Board  
1375 E Court Ave  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

RE: Eminent Domain Navigator Pipeline

I do not want the Navigator Pipeline to have eminent domain on my farm  
T97N R37W Section 16 in Clay County Iowa.



Janice Wiemers  
1810 20<sup>th</sup> Ave W  
Spencer, Iowa 51301

Filed with the Iowa Utilities Board on February 11, 2022, HLP-2021-0003

Janice Wiemers  
1810 20th Ave W  
Spencer, IA 51301

SIOUX FALLS SD 570

8 FEB 2022 PM 1 L



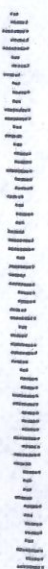
RECEIVED

FEB 10 2022

Iowa Utilities Board  
1375 E Court Ave  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

IOWA UTILITIES BOARD

50319-902069







Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

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## Form Submission: Customer Comments

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**Wagner via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>

Tue, Feb 8, 2022 at 12:03 PM

Reply-To: Wagner &lt;cwagner12@cox.net&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Tuesday, February 8, 2022 - 12:03pm

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: James

Last Name: Wagner

Address: PO Box 727

City: Spirit Lake

State: IA

Zip Code: 51360

Email Address: [cwagner12@cox.net](mailto:cwagner12@cox.net)

List of IUB Dockets:

- HLP-2021-0001 (Summit Carbon Solutions LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)
- HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments: The application should be denied. There is no need for carbon capture pipelines crossing Iowa to facilitate storage/projects in other states.



Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

## Form Submission: Customer Comments

**Kampman via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>

Mon, Feb 7, 2022 at 7:17 PM

Reply-To: Kampman &lt;jean.kampman@gmail.com&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Monday, February 7, 2022 - 7:17pm

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Jean

Last Name: Kampman

Address: 1311 COUNTRY MEADOWS DR

City: WAVERLY

State: IA

Zip Code: 50677

Email Address: [jean.kampman@gmail.com](mailto:jean.kampman@gmail.com)

List of IUB Dockets: HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC,  
Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments:

Iowa Utilities Board

1375 E Court Ave

Des Moines, IA 50319

Re: Docket No. HLP-2021-0003, Navigator Heartland Greenway, LLC

Dear Board Members:

I am writing to strongly express multiple reasons opposing Navigator Greenway CO2 Pipeline Project to use eminent domain to run their pipeline through my Butler County farm.

First, the use of eminent domain, forcing property owners to surrender their property rights involuntarily should be limited to projects that serve the entire public. Although Navigator claims that carbon capture and storage would serve the entire public by achieving climate goals, these claims are unproven and unsubstantiated except on paper. Navigator is not a regulated public utility that serves everyone. The pipeline project monetarily benefits private companies and investors for their own individual profit without investing their own money and without providing public service - another example of big companies capitalizing on tax credits at the expense of small landowners. A large, well-funded private company will gain lifetime easement access for a one time payment to landowners.

Second, I am concerned about the longterm loss of economic value on agricultural land. I am worried about the proper restoration of agricultural land following the pipeline construction, long-term soil health, and other negative environmental impacts. The question of how this pipeline would benefit the people of Butler County was repeatedly brought up at the January 24 public informational meeting, however no legitimate answer was given. Navigator claims they will restore the land "as quickly as possible" but the possibility is great that damage to cropland will be longterm and irreversible. Once the damage is done, the impact will be felt for years. Landowners will find their property is worth less because a hazardous pipeline runs across their farm. Again, a large, well-funded private company

will gain lifetime easement access for a one time payment to landowners who will deal with not just a temporary construction phase, but a longterm agricultural impact.

Third, the safety issue is very disturbing. Questions about safety or ruptures were repeatedly brought up at the January 24 meeting but with no legitimate answers. References to Satartia, Mississippi were downplayed but yet we were assured lessons had been learned from Satartia. We were also assured training would be given to EMTs and trauma centers to deal with a CO2 rupture and "first responders would arrive in electric ambulances." If disaster training is required, it's obvious the possibility for a disaster exists. With that in mind, where will these electric ambulances be coming from? There are no trauma centers or even a hospital in Butler County. Pure liquid CO2 is an asphyxiant that can kill within 15 minutes. The proposed Navigator pipeline goes near many farmhouses and small communities that do not have emergency response teams capable of arriving at a rupture site before 15 minutes are over. Industry testing demonstrates a spread of over 1300 feet in less than a 4 minute time frame. A CO2 pipeline break would risk death by asphyxiation for landowners, community members, livestock and plants living with a quarter of a mile or more of the pipeline. However, at the January 24 public informational meeting, Navigator was unable to answer the question about the setback needed for homes. And, what about geological issues that cannot possibly be predicted? There is a wide range of operational and safety issues likely to arise from a massive project such as this. But, there is little precedent for identifying the potential risks, emergency response needs, emergency management, and mitigation for future economic, safety, and hazard issues if there is a catastrophe. Again, a large, well-funded private company will gain lifetime easement access for a one time payment to landowners who deal with the longterm impact, liability, and safety risks for which they will not be continuously compensated for.

Fourth, carbon capture is an unproven climate solution. Experts in environmental engineering have clear and compelling evidence that carbon capture systems have failed to meet their promised projections of significantly reduced emissions. The claims for projected amounts of CO2 that will be captured and sequestered is hypothesis and untested and undemonstrated in reality. The pipeline will exponentially line the pockets of large, well-funded, private companies and investors who plan to gain a lifetime easement access for a one time payment to landowners for a project that cannot be undone or the land value regained once the project is complete.

I strongly urge you to help Iowa farmers preserve their land, their heritage, their livelihoods and their future by voting NO on the permit for Navigator Greenway CO2 pipeline to use eminent domain.

Sincerely,  
Jean Kampman



Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

---

## Form Submission: Customer Comments

---

**Sybesma via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>

Tue, Feb 8, 2022 at 9:18 PM

Reply-To: Sybesma &lt;jonsybsa@mtcnet.net&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Tuesday, February 8, 2022 - 9:18pm

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Jon

Last Name: Sybesma

Address: 402 Fairview Ave

City: Sanborn

State: Iowa

Zip Code: 51248

Email Address: [jonsybsa@mtcnet.net](mailto:jonsybsa@mtcnet.net)

List of IUB Dockets:

- HLP-2021-0001 (Summit Carbon Solutions LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)
- HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments:

I want you to know that I am completely AGAINST the permitting of carbon pipelines to cross valuable Iowa farmland. No. 1 it ruins the crop land for many years. No. 2 it does no public good for a pipeline of this nature. Carbon is not a public needed utility. No. 3 the whole global warming/climate change agenda is a hoax to get tax money from hard working people into the hands of crooked politicians.

Thank you, Jon Sybesma





Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

## Form Submission: Customer Comments

**Swartz via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>

Tue, Feb 1, 2022 at 7:23 PM

Reply-To: Swartz &lt;kkswartz2@mchsi.com&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Tuesday, February 1, 2022 - 7:23pm

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Kim

Last Name: Swartz

Address: 502 Highland Dr

City: Marshalltown

State: IA

Zip Code: 50158

Email Address: [kkswartz2@mchsi.com](mailto:kkswartz2@mchsi.com)

List of IUB Dockets: HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments:

As the fifth generation of a farm family in Emmet County whose property is being impacted by the proposed Navigator carbon dioxide (CO2) pipeline, I am objecting this project.

My first objection is the ecological impact of CO2. Navigator argues that the main purpose for the project is to reduce the ecological impacts of CO2, however Navigator, a privately held company, will benefit from Federal credits recently made available for CO2 reduction. In addition, it is likely that Navigator will attempt to invoke the process of eminent domain for a purpose that does not seem to be for public benefit.

The second objection is about the question of safety. Carbon dioxide traveling through the pipeline will be highly pressurized to maintain its liquid form. Should the pipeline suffer a breach then CO2 will be rapidly released and will convert to gas form in a large cloud plume. CO2, in a dense concentration, when encountered by humans and animals is deadly. This is terrifying to think anyone on or near our farm could be subject to this with our house not being far from the pipeline. In addition, our local emergency responders are not equipped to handle large scale releases of toxic products such as CO2. The proposed route of the pipeline brings it extremely close to our and many other farmsteads and local communities within Iowa counties. In addition to the items discussed above, is the impact on our land and the tile that we have placed on our land for proper drainage, not to mention what has happened to the land where pipelines have been previously placed. There is a grave concern that the adverse effects of the pipeline installation process will adversely affect our land and waterways for decades to come.

I urge you to vote NO to this pipeline proposal.

in:sent

2 in:sent IOWA UTILITIES BOARD  
1375 E. COURT AVENUE  
Des Moines, IA 50319-0069



1 of 31

## Navigator Heartland Pipeline

Docket HLP-2021-0003

Feb. 7 2022

To Ia Utilities Board

Writing in opposition to pipeline.

1. We quit plowing and planting up and down these hills back in the 1960's be darned if a pipeline should be placed in a trench 5 ft deep trench up and down these hills. From experience those scars don't heal.

2. Land cannot be disturbed and put back to it's original state. Never! It took thousands of years to build structure.

3. Since I live back in the center of my farm any thought of building along the public frontage road would be thwarted, devaluing my property.

4. From what I understand there is a company by the name of CarbonCure that injects sequestered carbon into concrete. By injecting carbon to the mix a portion of the cement is replaced. The concrete is as strong or stronger as it always was. The concrete is still recyclable because once carbon solidifies it stays in that form. (Cement is responsible for 7% of global man made green house emissions, making it the worlds second largest industrial source of carbon dioxide according to the International Energy Agency). In Delaware co Ia the concrete plant is maybe 400 to 500 yards away from the ethanol plant with plenty more concrete plants in a 30 mile radius. When there is a use for the product and before it get's piped away this solution to the carbon problem should be researched before a pipeline is even considered.

Loras Hoeger

319-480-2143

Filed with the Iowa Utilities Board on February 11, 2022, HLP-2021-0003

IKvwZzDcWdgwkqlvmgphhdPhl

1/1



Loras Hoeger  
2769 265th St.  
Hopkinton, IA 52237-7743

CEDAR RAPIDS IA 522

7 FEB 2022 PM 2 L



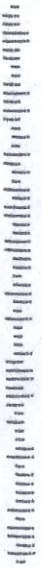
*IA Utilities Board*

*1375 E. Court* **RECEIVED**

FEB 09 2022

*Des Moines, IA* **52003-1708**

50319-902099





Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

## Form Submission: Customer Comments

**Feikes via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>

Thu, Feb 10, 2022 at 3:38 AM

Reply-To: Feikes &lt;louiefeikes1152@gmail.com&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Thursday, February 10, 2022 - 3:38am

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Louie

Last Name: Feikes

Address: 11152 County Highway S56

City: Ackley

State: IA

Zip Code: 50601

Email Address: [louiefeikes1152@gmail.com](mailto:louiefeikes1152@gmail.com)

List of IUB Dockets: HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC,  
Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments:

As a former farmer, I don't believe there should be any eminent domain for corporate gain!

There is a proposed pipeline passing through my daughter's and grandchildren's land. It might possibly go through my land as well, and I am adamantly opposed and unwilling to let the pipeline go through. It is not just me, dozens of Iowa counties oppose this.

"The Biden administration has identified CCS as critical infrastructure to meet the country's climate targets and oil companies, biofuel producers, and other emissions-heavy businesses are eying investment in CCS as a way to secure a role in a climate-friendly future."

I am thoroughly for supporting the environment BUT, you are cutting down trees in the process, which ALSO capture CO2, so you are defeating the purpose! Trees take decades to grow, and sometimes hundreds of years to grow to full maturity, and last I knew. I didn't know our lawmakers/private companies had such diminished mental capacity and were unethical. This is a farce so private companies can change the use of the pipeline to a more toxic substance in the future, based on history!



# CO<sub>2</sub> pipelines are uniquely dangerous

The United States has over 600,000 miles of pipelines. But CO<sub>2</sub> pipelines — like those proposed by Summit Carbon Solutions, Navigator CO<sub>2</sub> Ventures and ADM/Wolf Carbon Solutions — are a unique subset of those pipelines. Only about 5,000 miles of CO<sub>2</sub> pipelines exist in the U.S. — less than 1 percent of the total pipelines in our country. But this tiny proportion of pipelines has been responsible for 61 accidents involving the release of CO<sub>2</sub> over the past 10 years (2011-2021), as reported to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. That's about one accident every 82 miles. Why are they so dangerous? CO<sub>2</sub> pipelines are not like other oil and gas pipelines. As it turns out, what travels through the pipe and under what pressure matters — a lot.

What substance travels through a CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline? Liquid (also called “dense phase”) carbon dioxide at concentrations greater than 99 percent (“pure CO<sub>2</sub>”) will travel through these Iowa pipelines. CO<sub>2</sub> is an asphyxiant. According to the industry publication, “Design and operation of carbon dioxide pipelines” (September 2021), DNV-RP-F104, by Det Norske Veritas, at concentrations between 10 percent to 15 percent, CO<sub>2</sub> causes “headache, increased heart rate, dizziness, rapid breathing, and unconsciousness or near unconsciousness” in as little as one minute. At concentrations higher than 15 percent, within one minute, CO<sub>2</sub> can cause, “unconsciousness, convulsions, coma and death.”

At what pressure is the CO<sub>2</sub> transported through the pipeline? While a typical gas pipeline is under 500 to 1,400 psi, a CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline operates under 1,300 to 2,100 psi (according to Navigator's materials). The extra high pressure means that a rupture would release CO<sub>2</sub> at an explosive force.

A peer-reviewed, scientific article published in July 2021, called “Risks and Safety of CO<sub>2</sub> Transport via Pipeline,” reports on multiple experimental studies. For example, in one that most closely resembles Navigator's proposed project for Linn County, the rupture of an 8.6-inch-diameter steel pipe, buried underground, filled with dense-phase CO<sub>2</sub> under pressure and temperature parameters equivalent to Navigator's

pipeline project, resulted in 136 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> released in 204 seconds; the visible plume caused by the CO<sub>2</sub> went up 60 meters (approximately 197 feet) and spread out, horizontally across the ground, 400 meters (approximately 1,312 feet). That's a quarter-of-a-mile in under four minutes.

The unique dangers posed by CO<sub>2</sub> pipelines are well-documented by academic researchers and industry guidelines. That is why these pipelines are not the same as the other 600,000 miles of pipelines in the U.S. today. The details really matter.

What happened to the residents of Sartartia, Miss., was a close call and not a “worst-case scenario” as Navigator's engineer, Stephen Lee, remarked at an informational meeting in Ames. The rupture of the 24-inch pipe released 9,532 barrels (401 tons) in the eight minutes before the pipeline was shut down.

Yet it was a close call because the rupture happened in a densely wooded area just over a mile from the town center. There were no houses nearby, only residents who happened to be driving by (and had to be carried, unconscious to safety by emergency responders).

Distance is the difference between hospitalization and death because distance from the pipeline rupture determines the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the air. Navigator's engineer said at the Cedar Rapids informational meeting that, at minimum, homes in Iowa will be at least 25 feet from the pipeline.

Indeed, the pipeline route in our area designed by Navigator included many houses, ball fields, farms and even school property within the pipeline corridor — meaning that they were all within a quarter-of-a-mile (1,312 feet) of the proposed pipeline itself.

No one within that corridor would stand a chance of being unharmed by a rupture. That's why there are safety concerns about building CO<sub>2</sub> pipelines through Iowa.

Should the lives of our schoolchildren and the safety of our communities be put at risk for the private profits of corporations?

Jessica Wiskus lives near Lisbon. Wiskus has joined a national consortium of scientists, lawyers and environmental activists who meet biweekly to discuss the latest research on carbon capture and sequestration.

a unique subset of those pipelines. Only about 5,000 miles of CO2 pipelines exist in the U.S. — less than 1 percent of the total pipelines in our country. But this tiny proportion of pipelines has been responsible for 61 accidents involving the release of CO2 over the past 10 years (2011-2021), as reported to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. That's about one accident every 82 miles. Why are they so dangerous? CO2 pipelines are not like other oil and gas pipelines. As it turns out, what travels through the pipe and under what pressure matters — a lot.

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At what pressure is the CO2 transported through the pipeline? While a typical gas pipeline is under 500 to 1,400 psi, a CO2 pipeline operates under 1,300 to 2,100 psi (according to Navigator's materials). The extra high pressure means that a rupture would release CO2 at an explosive force.

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Jessica Wiskus lives near Lisbon. Wiskus has joined a national consortium of scientists, lawyers and environmental activists who meet biweekly to discuss the latest research on carbon capture and sequestration.




Utilities Board Members ----

If this pipeline were to kill just one child or adult that would be one too many!

Too much pressure & seems like in all the years of the CO<sub>2</sub> by product, some one could think of a use for CO<sub>2</sub> instead of just burying it. the real thing here is not "for the people", but instead oil company profits. And right near schools!!!

[Redacted]

  
Marcel & Susie Sebetka  
3181 75th St  
Norway, IA 52318-9509

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7 FEB 2022 PM 2 L



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FEB 09 2022

Iowa Utilities Board

1375 E. Court Ave.

Des Moines, IA 50319

50319-502099





January 28, 2022

Iowa Utilities Board  
375 E. Court Avenue  
Des Moines, IA 50319-0069

RE: Proposed Navigator CO2 Ventures LLC pipeline

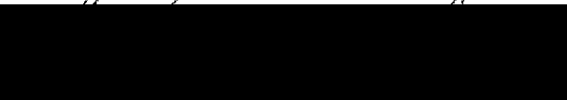
Dear Board Members:

On behalf of the Marengo City Council, I am submitting our formal objections and concerns specific to the proposed Navigator CO2 Ventures LLC pipeline, see attached Resolution No. 22-40, due to the close proximity of the current pipeline path to our city boundaries, which hinders our economic development and expansion opportunities.

The current pipeline proposal **brings the pipeline through the south and eastern portions of the 2-mile extra-territorial area surrounding Marengo.** As our north and western boundaries support a levee system, the south and east routes are considered our only viable expansion options (and we, like most rural communities, need more housing options.)

Therefore, we request to deny the proposed pipeline path due to its very close proximity to Marengo's city boundaries – a city that serves as the county seat and is home to Compass Memorial, the only hospital in Iowa County.

Respectfully,

  
Karla Marck  
City Administrator/Clerk  
319-642-3232  
kmarck@marengoiowa.com

## RESOLUTION NO. 22-40

### A RESOLUTION OBJECTING TO THE PROPOSED NAVIGATOR HEARTLAND GREENWAY LLC CARBON CAPTURE PIPELINE.

WHEREAS Navigator CO2 Ventures LLC ("Navigator") is a Texas based company who is proposing to construct a pipeline to transfer liquid carbon dioxide; AND

WHEREAS The pipeline is proposed to span approximately 1,300 miles across five states, including Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota

WHEREAS the proposed project currently brings the project within the 2-mile extra-territorial area around the City of Marengo; AND

WHEREAS the Iowa Utilities Board is currently in their comments and objection phase of reviewing the project. AND

WHEREAS, future development of the City will likely develop towards the proposed path of the pipeline (due to the levee on the North and Western boundaries) and thereby hindering economic development of the City;

NOW THEREFORE LET IT BE KNOWN that the City of Marengo, Iowa, objects to the project due to its possible limiting effects on economic development for the City of Marengo.

LET IT BE FURTHER KNOWN that the City of Marengo objects to the use of eminent domain for this project as it would take away property owner's fundamental rights to use their land as they see fit for the benefit of an out-of-state private corporation.

\*\*\*\*\*

Passed and approved by the City Council of the City of Marengo, Iowa on this 26<sup>th</sup> day of January 2022.

Councilmember	Aye	Nay	Abstain/Absent
Kriegel	X		
Kreis	X		
Hinshaw	X		
Peterson	X		
Schlabach	X		

Attest:

Karla Marck, City Clerk

Adam Rabe, Mayor



Kollmorgen, Schlu & Zahradnik P.C.  
PO Box 283  
Belle Plaine IA52208

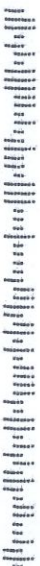
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Iowa Utilities Board  
1375 E. Court Ave  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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50319-502069



**MARK V. HOBERT**  
 ATTORNEY AT LAW  
 14786 WOODCREST DR  
 CLIVE, IOWA 50325-7756

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FEB 08 2022

IOWA UTILITIES BOARD

February 7, 2022

Iowa Utilities Board  
 1375 E. Court Ave.  
 Des Moines, IA 50319  
 (hereafter "IUB")

Navigator CO2 Ventures LLC  
 C/O Corporation Service Co.  
 505 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
 Des Moines, IA 50309

Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC  
 C/O Corporation Service Co.  
 505 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
 Des Moines, IA 50309

Senator Chuck Grassley  
 135 Hart Senate Office Bldg.  
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Joni Ernst  
 111 Russell Senate Office Bldg.  
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Representative Randy Feenstra  
 1440 Longworth House Office Bldg.  
 Washington, D.C. 20515

Des Moines Register  
 Letters to the Editor  
 400 Locust Street, Suite 500  
 Des Moines, IA 50309

Charles City Press  
 Letters to the Editor  
 801 Riverside Drive  
 Charles City, IA 50616

Sierra Club Iowa Chapter  
 Attn: Jess Mazour  
 3839 Merle Hay Road Suite 280  
 Des Moines, IA 50310

Re: Proposed Carbon Capture Pipeline

Use of forcible eminent domain for easement over farmlands

Including the Hobert family farm in Floyd County

IUB Docket HLP-2021-0003

Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit

Dear Readers:

The petition before the Iowa Utilities Board (IUB) should be denied because there is little regard for farming interests when evaluating the economic impacts of the proposed carbon capture pipeline. This proposal sacrifices agricultural interests in the name of environmental concerns created by other private business interests. Whatever benefits this proposal will have for advancing the ethanol industry is far outweighed by the irreparable damages to Iowa's farmland. The strategic interests of the United States to maintain its food supply far outweighs the marginal advantages the ethanol industry provides to the energy independence of America.

This proposal for a pipeline buried under Iowa farmland is a totally unnecessary disruption of Iowa agricultural production just to save dollars in the construction of the pipeline, while placing immeasurable burdens onto unsuspecting third parties. Attached to this letter as Exhibit A, is the map of the proposed pipeline across Iowa. It largely consists of diagonals, which are the very worst conceivable path across a farm for farm productivity and for farming operations.

A cursory review of this plan as presented to farmers across Iowa shows that the pipeline will traverse diagonally across farmlands, suggesting that no more thought has been invested in this plan than the shortest path between two points is a straight line, regardless of the costs and damages to anyone else. The pipeline construction involves heavy equipment traversing farm fields, digging large trenches so that the large pipes may be laid deep underground and then reburying the trenches.

Clearly, the designers of this plan have no appreciation of the nature of Iowa land and how our farmland has been developed and maintained. Specifically, the proposal was made with little or no appreciation of the tiling systems used in Iowa to maintain the viability and productivity of farmland.

The plan presented in Floyd County shows the tile outlet of the Hobert family farm tiling system will be cut by the pipeline. In addition, the tiling network extends into neighboring farms where a diagonal is proposed, cutting up those farms' tiling network innumerable times. To appreciate how devastating this proposal is to a tiling network, a little background is in order.

Iowa's rich farmland has its genesis in the ice age, when glaciers covered much of Iowa. When the glaciers melted and retreated, they left behind thick layers of rich, waterlogged soils creating vast, flat bogs and wetlands. They remained that way until trappers explored Iowa in the 1820s. The trappers were attracted by the beaver and otters cavorting over what is now Iowa corn ground. The parts of Iowa impacted by the glaciers are now known as the Des Moines Lobe and the Eastern Till Regions. They are shown as Figure 1 in Exhibit B attached to this letter, "Understanding the Economics of Tile Drainage," by Don Hofstrand, Iowa State University, July 2010, [www.extension.iastate.edu](http://www.extension.iastate.edu). The surface waters and wetlands are illustrated in Exhibit C, "Pre-settlement Water Regimes of Iowa Wetlands" by Bradley Miller, (October 26, 2014), Geospatial Laboratory for Soil Information, the Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa, [www.iastate.edu](http://www.iastate.edu).

Having helped farm our land for many years, a couple personal observations are in order. The boglands are never far away. If a trench is dug deeper than the tile networks, it fills with water. Our farmland has never failed to produce a crop, even in the harshest droughts. Further, the tile lines have never been dry. Even in the middle of winter and even in the harshest droughts, water always flows out of the tile into our neighbor's creek. The other point to be made is that when heavy equipment dislodges or damages tile, the area around the break becomes a mudhole, where tractors become stuck. Then the farmer must dig down to the tile and repair it. I have personally walked over a tile break, where the very ground quivers because it is so waterlogged.

These conditions are not unique to our farm. While rivers in central and eastern Iowa run from the northwest to the southeast, trappers in the 1820s reported traveling across central Iowa from the

far northeast to the southwest near Des Moines by canoe. The wetlands were extensive, covering some 4 to 6 million acres or approximately 11 per cent of Iowa's surface area, mostly in the north central regions of the state. If you are interested in more information, consult the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. See Exhibit D, "Iowa's Wetlands," Jacklyn Gautsch and Brandon Harland, [www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water-Quality/Water-Monitoring/Wetlands](http://www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water-Quality/Water-Monitoring/Wetlands).

The basic harm the Petitioner proposal will inflict upon farmland and the tiling systems can best be understood by the design of tiling systems. Again, referring to Exhibit B and in particular, Figure 2 "Subsurface Draining Systems," the exhibit illustrates how tiling networks are designed. These underground networks are laid side by side 50 feet apart to 100 feet apart, to create an easy path for water to drain from the land. The water seeps into the tiles and then gravity carries the water off the land. One part of the expertise in laying tiles is to create a fall line, so the water is always going downhill to the main exit tile. That consistent fall line is critical to a tile network.

In addition, installing tile lines is not simply dropping the tile into a trench, using a level to obtain the right level of incline to the exit. The skill of tilers also includes compaction of the soil around the tile so that the tile does not shift out of alignment and so that tractors and other heavy equipment do not compress the soil causing tile to be blocked which may cause the water to pool or run backwards. This may cause a breach in the tile known as "blowing the tile."

A side note: The proposal of the Petitioners suggest they will hire qualified subcontractors to fix the damage to tiles caused by installing the pipeline. A diagonal line across a tiled field would cut dozens of tile lines, requiring each line to be individually realigned and compacted. It should be noted this work would involve sloppy mud and/or repairs hindered by running water flowing through the tile. Time and labor estimates for tile repair per foot far exceed the costs associated with laying new tile. There may well be a limitation on the number of qualified tile contractors to repair the numerous tile breaks caused by this proposal.



Installing a diagonal pipeline across farmland would be no different than installing this pipeline through a city. Imagine cutting the water mains and water and sewer lines to each house. That is effectively the damages being proposed by the Petitioner by cutting across tiles.

The risks associated with this pipeline proposal therefore involve:

- (1) Running heavy equipment over tiled land, causing damage anywhere in the field as soil is compacted and tile is crushed or displaced out of alignment.
- (2) Causing muddy water or foreign debris to infiltrate into a cut tile line, causing blockages anywhere in the tile lines, not just near where the pipeline is installed.
- (3) Repairing the damages by flows improperly aligning the tile, and not restoring the appropriate gradient (fall) so that the water flows correctly.
- (4) Improperly restoring the soils above the excavations so that the lower-level clays are mixed with the rich topsoil, thereby damaging the fertility and productivity of the land.
- (5) Subsequent leaks or repairs will destroy crops as the repair crews trample down crops to get to the pipeline in the middle of the field.
- (6) Subsequent inadequate funding and perhaps even bankruptcy of the Petitioner, thereby rendering the Petitioner unable to finance the repairs necessary.
- (7) Inadequate provision in the proposal to provide for claims of reduced yields caused by the massive destruction of fertility of the land, both in the easement footprint and beyond.
- (8) Unforeseen consequences of the proposal causing monetary damages to farmers or others.

What is particularly alarming about this proposal is the callous disregard for the extensive damages to land productivity and the burdens and impacts upon farm operations. Other alternatives have not even been considered or addressed in the proposal. The simple-minded, self-serving solution of the Petitioner to the detriment of Iowa's citizens and their and, based upon the application of the rule that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line, means the plan ignores the costs and

impracticalities of their proposal. Why not run these pipelines under the ditches by the sides of the roads? It would be more miles, but there would be much easier access along the gravel roads of Iowa, which are around almost every square mile. Plus there are many diagonal roads such as the interstate 380 highway between Waterloo and Cedar Rapids, which could avoid every tiled farm along the way. Obviously, there would be ways to skirt urban areas. The “headaches” of pipeline right angles which the Petitioner wants to avoid could be solved using the same solutions used in the numerous junctions shown in the pipeline diagram in Exhibit A.

In addition, the Petitioner seeks to use eminent domain to force farmers to sell easements to these PRIVATE interests. There must be a weighing of damages to private interests with the benefits to the “public” good. Yet here the public good accrues to a private party, so while it may be legal, it does not mean it is right. The Iowa Supreme Court noted that the IUB properly determined that the application of eminent domain is a balancing test and cited with approval that the IUB required that a pipeline crossing a tile owned by Laverne Johnson should be bored underneath the tile, instead of trenching through the tile. There must be accommodations made for avoiding damages to tile. Puntenney v. Iowa Utilities Board, 928 NW2d 829 (Iowa 2019).

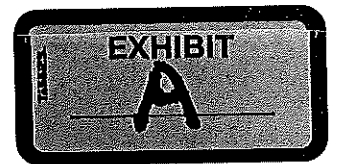
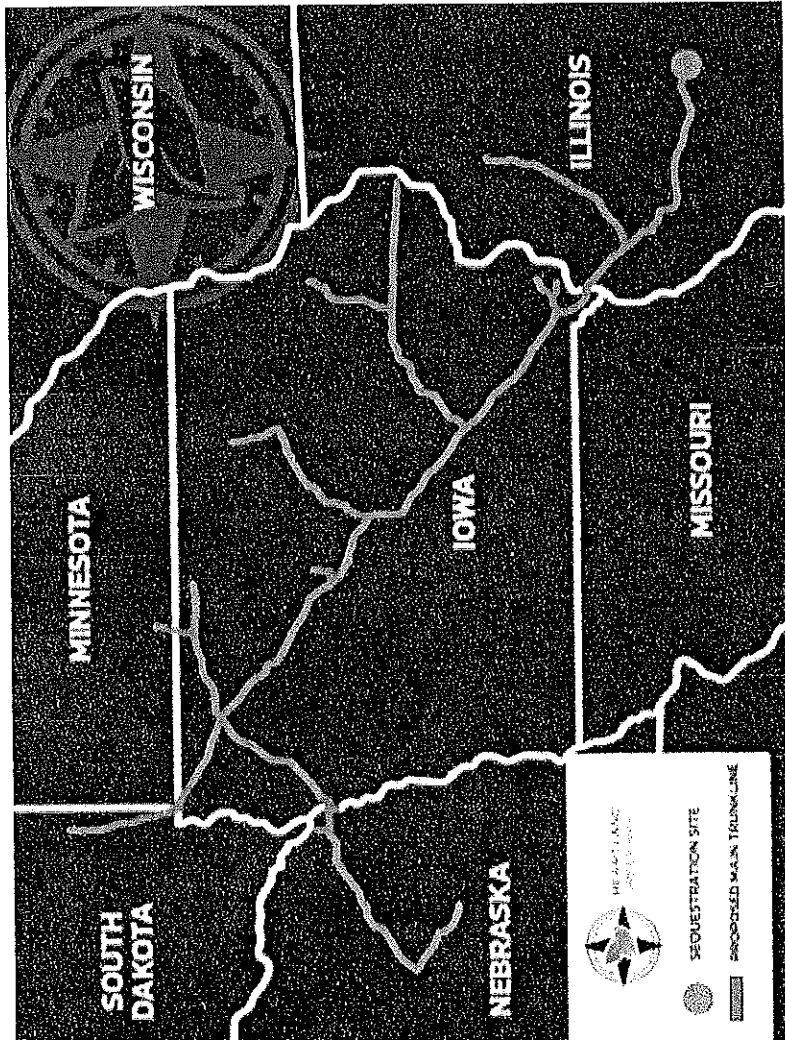
The Petitioner’s proposal extols its benefits without considering the negative consequences of laying their pipelines. The land will never be the same, the productivity of the land will be significantly reduced, farming operations will be detrimentally impacted, and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of farmers will be betrayed for the benefit of one private enterprise. Therefore, the Iowa Utilities Board is strongly encouraged to deny the Petitioners proposal in its entirety.

Sincerely,

A solid black rectangular box used to redact the signature of Mark V. Hobert.

Mark V.Hobert

Attachments





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File C2-90 ([./pdf/c2-90.pdf](#)) Farmland tile drainage investment analysis ([./xls/c2-90tilinganalysis.xlsx](#)) Economics of tiling (<https://youtu.be/aec3dg9QbPE>)

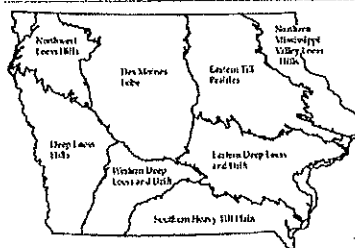
## Understanding the Economics of Tile Drainage

There are more than six million acres of cropland in Iowa where wetness limits productivity. Slightly more than half of the 375 different soils series mapped in Iowa have problems with excess water. The drainage of farmland is obviously important for improving the productivity of Iowa agriculture. Based on the large number of acres susceptible to excessive wetness and the yield response from removing this wetness, farmers and landowners are becoming increasingly interested in drainage.

The two major methods of farmland drainage are surface drainage where standing water is removed using surface ditches and subsurface drainage where excess water is removed through a system of underground drainage tiles. This publication deals only with subsurface tile drainage.

The major soil association areas of Iowa are shown in Figure 1. Although artificial drainage can be utilized anywhere in the state, it is most prevalent in the "prairie-pothole" (Des Moines Lobe) region of the Clarion-Nicollet-Webster soil association of central and northern Iowa.

Figure 1. Major soil association areas of Iowa.



### Designing a Subsurface Drainage System<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of subsurface drainage is to lower the water table in the soil. The water table is the level at which the soil is entirely saturated with water. The excess water must be removed to a level below the ground surface where it will not interfere with plant root growth and development. Root growth requires air to be present in the soil. Both water and air need to be present in the spaces between the soil particles, often in equal proportions. If water fills all of these spaces (saturated), there is no room for air.

Tile drainage should be designed so the water table between tile lines can be lowered within 24 hours after a rain to a level that will not cause crop injury. Generally, most field crops are not injured if the water table is lowered to at least six inches below the ground surface in the first 24 hours after a rain. During the second day after a rain the water table should be lowered to approximately one foot and on the third day to 1.5 feet below the ground surface.

The soil types in an area to be drained greatly influence the type of system that will be installed and indicate if special problems should be anticipated.

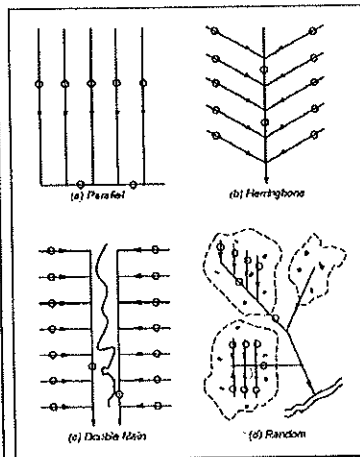
Tile drains are placed at uniform depths where possible. The topography of the land influences the grades available, and it is often possible to orient the drains within the field to obtain a desirable grade. The grades should be sufficient to result in a non-silting velocity yet be flat enough that the maximum allowable velocity rate is not exceeded and the drain is not subjected to excessive pressure flow. Too much flow will cause erosion around the drain.

A subsurface drainage system will function only as well as the outlet for the drainage water. When planning a drainage system, it is essential that suitable outlets are available or there are opportunities to develop outlets. Outlets may be large underground tile mains, open ditches or natural waterways. Outlets may be provided in watersheds where a drainage district has been created. However, many of these outlets may be old and



overused. This is especially a problem in the prairie-pothole region of Iowa where there are a lot of small sloughs of standing water and very little slope or access to natural waterways.

Figure 2. Subsurface draining systems.



#### Patterns of subsurface drainage systems

Select a drainage pattern that best fits the topography and the groundwater conditions. Some of the basic systems are shown in Figure 2.

The herringbone system (b) consists of parallel tile laterals that enter the main at an angle, usually from both sides. This system is used for long, relatively narrow wet areas such as those next to flat drainageways. The parallel or gridiron system (a) is similar to the herringbone system except that the laterals enter the main from only one side. This system is used on flat, regularly shaped fields with uniform soil types. The double-main system (c) is a modification of the gridiron and herringbone systems. It is used where a depression, which is frequently a natural watercourse, divides the field. A random system (d) is used where the topography is undulating or rolling and contains isolated wet areas.

#### Investment Analysis

The major reason for installing subsurface drainage is to improve the productivity of the farmland. Higher yields translate into more returns. This is especially true in recent years due to higher grain prices. So the investment decision is based on whether the higher crop returns will justify the investment in subsurface drainage. A secondary benefit is that fields will dry out quicker, allowing planting and harvesting to be completed earlier in the spring and fall. It also provides a larger window of time for a farmer to plant and harvest the crop allowing it to be done in a more efficient manner in terms of time and money. This is especially advantageous for farmers who have large acreages to cover.

Specific advantages of tile drainage are:

1. More consistent yields
  - Allows for more efficient use of resources
  - Reduces financial risk
2. Earlier and more timely planting
3. Improved harvesting conditions
4. Less wear and tear on equipment
5. Less power required for field operations
6. Better plant stand
7. Less plant stress
8. Fewer plant diseases
9. Less soil compaction

Another major advantage of tile drainage is the increase in sale value of the land. If the land will be sold in the future, the advantages listed above will be capitalized into the value of the land.

Subsurface drainage is a long-term investment. The investment is made up-front but the benefits are spread over many future years. So the investment decision should be made with the time-lag in mind.

The most difficult part of computing a tile investment analysis is estimating the yield response from the improved drainage. The size of the expected yield improvement dramatically impacts the economic feasibility of installing tile drainage, as shown in the example below.

Example:

A 10 bushel per acre yield response from corn and a 4 bushel per acre yield response from soybeans will provide an average annual return of \$35 for corn at a price of \$3.50



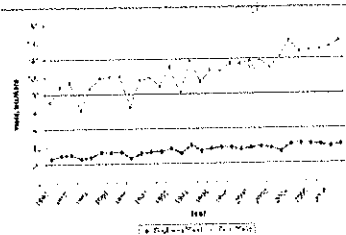
price (\$3.50 x 10 bu. = \$35) and \$36 for soybeans at a price of \$9 (\$9 x 4 bu. = \$36). If the yield responses are 20 bushels for corn and 8 bushels for soybeans, the returns are double.

There are additional annual costs associated with these higher yield levels. For example, more fertilizer may be required to support these higher yields. Also, more hauling, drying and storage is required. In addition, there may be costs associated with the maintenance of the drainage system. So these additional costs need to be deducted from the returns listed above to compute a "net" return per year from installing drainage.

#### Estimating future returns

In the analysis above we assumed that the annual income stream will stay constant throughout the entire life of the tile. However, this may not be the case. Corn and soybean yields have increased over recent decades as shown in Figure 3. Corn yields have increased by 2.4 percent and soybean yields by 1.8 percent per year since 1980. Most experts expect this trend to continue, if not increase. The impact of trend yield increases over the life of the tile drainage can be substantial. The yield response to tile drainage can be estimated by comparing the area to be drained to portions of the field with similar soil types that are already adequately drained or don't need drainage.

**Figure 3. Corn and Soybeans Yield Trends 1980-2009.**



#### Investment analysis methods

Below are two ways of computing the economic returns from investing in subsurface drainage.

1) **Payback Period** – This is a relatively simple analysis. It is computed as the number of years required to repay the original investment in tile drainage.

##### Example:

If the cost of installing tile drainage is \$500 per acre and the expected annual net cash return in crop returns from tile drainage is \$100 per acre, the payback period is 5 years ( $\$500 / \$100 = 5$  years).

The payback period does not take into account the "time value of money" from the time the tile is purchased until the returns are received (interest on the money). If money is borrowed to install the tile, the debt payment (interest and principle) is subtracted from the annual cash return and only the equity portion of the investment is used to compute the payback period.

2) **Internal Rate of Return (IRR)** – The IRR is based on future cash flows rather than future profits (ROI).

##### Example:

The \$100 additional cash return over the lifetime of the tile is compared to the \$500 tile investment and results in an IRR of 20 percent.

If money is borrowed to install the tile, the debt payment (interest and principle) is subtracted from the annual cash return and only the equity portion of the investment is used in the computation. The IRR takes into account the time period between the time of the investment and the future years in which the annual returns are received. The IRR is based on the concept of "time value of money" which states that money received now is of more value than money received at some point in the future.

#### Income tax implications

The methods outlined above do not take income taxes into account, so it is a "before tax" analysis. However, income taxes have a significant impact on the returns that can be expected from an investment in tile drainage. Combining your marginal tax rates for federal and state income taxes, along with self-employment tax (when appropriate), provides an estimate of the how much of your returns will be paid to the government.

In general, the additional revenue (e.g. grain sales from additional production) generated from tile drainage is taxable income and the added costs (added fertilizer, tile maintenance, etc.) are tax deductible. So the added "net" return is taxable income. In addition, the annual depreciation of the tile investment is tax deductible. The government allows land owners to depreciate tile over a period of 16 years on a fixed schedule. In situations where the investor is actively involved in the farming operation (e.g. farmers owner/operator), much of the investment may be deducted in the year of installation through an IRS provision called Section 179. After taxes have been taken into account in determining annual net returns, the resulting returns are considered to be "after tax."

#### Typical Tile Investment Strategies

A variety of investment strategies have emerged for the installation of tile drainage. Some of these are based on installations over a period of time. Others are investment arrangements between tenants and landlords on rented land.

**Investment timing strategies**

- 1) Install subsurface drainage on the entire field. With this strategy, the decision is made to install drainage tile on the entire field or farm. Bids and designs are obtained from various tilers, and the decision is made to move forward with tiling the entire field or farm.
- 2) Design the entire drainage system but install over a period of years -- This is similar to the strategy above in that the drainage system for the entire field or farm is designed up-front. However, the actual investment and installation of tile drainage is spread over a period of years, often as income becomes available.
- 3) Invest a fixed amount of money in drainage. With this strategy, the investment decision is based on spending a fixed amount of money on drainage. The system is then designed to get the most drainage benefit from the limited amount of money. Although this may optimize the benefit from the investment, it often leads to a "patchwork" system as subsequent investments are made over a period of years and does not provide for the best overall drainage system.

**Landlord/tenant strategies**

- 1) Landlord Investment Strategy -- The traditional landlord/tenant investment strategy is for the landlord to make the tiling investment and charge the tenant a higher cash rental rate. The higher cash rental rate is due to higher yields achieved from the drainage and provides the landlord with a return on his/her tiling investment.

- The additional cash rent can be computed from the estimated increase in net return from tile installation. For example, if the cash rental rate is currently based on the typical rate in the local community, the new rate will be the typical rate plus the additional net return from the estimated increase in net returns from drainage.
- The additional cash rent can be computed based on a fixed rate of return from the tile investment. For example, if the tiling investment is \$500 per acre and a rate of return of 8 percent is desired, the additional cash rent is \$40 per acre ( $\$500 \times 8\% = \$40$ ). If the cash rental rate is currently based on the typical rate in the local community, the new rate will reflect this typical rate plus \$40.

- 2) Tenant Investment Strategy -- The tenant makes the tile investment on the landlord's farm. Because the landlord makes none of the investment, the cash rental rate does not increase due to the increase in productivity. The additional net returns go to the tenant as compensation for the tiling investment.

A major concern for the tenant is whether he/she will have access to the land for a long enough period of time to justify the capital investment. One approach is to enter into a long-term lease between the two parties. However, individuals often do not want to lock themselves into a lease for this length of time. In Iowa, farm leases of five or more years in length must be recorded and multiple-year leases may not exceed 20 years.

Year	Tile Value	Year	Tile Value
0	\$400	11	\$180
1	\$380	12	\$160
2	\$360	13	\$140
3	\$340	14	\$120
4	\$320	15	\$100
5	\$300	16	\$80
6	\$280	17	\$60
7	\$260	18	\$40
8	\$240	19	\$20
9	\$220	20	\$0
10	\$200		

Another option is to continue with one year leases but execute an ancillary contract dealing specifically with the tiling. Under this contract the tenant receives a pro-rata buyout of the tiling investment from the landowner if he/she ceases to rent the farm during the lifetime of the tile.

For example, assume the tiling investment is \$400 per acre and the life of the investment is 20 years. If the tenant ceases to rent the land after five years, he/she receives a payment of \$300 per acre. Leaving after 15 years results in a payment of \$100 per acre and after 20 years there is no payment.

The length of the buyout period is negotiable between tenant and landlord. The buyout payment can be made by the landlord. An alternative is for the new tenant to make the buyout payment to the tenant that is leaving and take over the remaining life of the contract.

- 3) Shared Investment Strategy -- The landlord and tenant share the tiling investment and use a crop-share lease. The investment is shared in the same proportion as the crop is shared in the leasing arrangement (e.g. 50/50). With this arrangement, each party receives the additional net returns in the same proportion as the investment. An arrangement is made where the tenant will receive a prorated buyout if he/she leaves the farm before the useful life of the tile is expended. An alternative is for the landlord to make the investment and modify the crop share lease provisions to reflect the change in contribution.

**Getting Started**

If the tiling will be performed by an outside contractor, get bids from a variety of tile contractors. Have them prepare the tile layout for your farm and then provide a bid for doing the job. You need to compare both the bid and the layout when choosing among contractors.

**Prepare a plan**

The person doing the drainage design should prepare a plan and construction notes for the contractor. The plan should be corrected for any modifications during construction. The plans should include a map showing the locations, sizes and grades of all lines and appurtenances. Contractors with GPS equipment can provide detailed tile maps. Profiles or construction notes of all mains and sub-mains should be included. One or more copies of the final plan and notes, along with construction modifications, should be given to the landowner. The owner should keep two copies. File one copy with your legal papers of the land and keep a working copy with your farm records. If plans, notes and maps are lost or misplaced, it will cause considerable confusion and difficulty in the future when the drainage system needs to be repaired or rebuilt.

**Contact USDA**

You need to get approval from the United State Department of Agriculture (USDA) for any farmland that will be installed with tile drainage. Start the process by contacting your county Farm Service Agency (FSA) office and provide them with a description of the exact acreage on which you are planning to install tile drainage. This information will be provided to the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to make a determination if any "wetlands" are included in the drainage area. Land areas considered to be "wetlands" by USDA cannot be tile drained. After its investigation, NRCS will provide you with a Certified Wetland Determination.

**Tile Drainage Inspection and Maintenance<sup>1</sup>**

You should inspect your tile drainage system regularly and conduct maintenance when required. Prompt repair of any drain failure will keep the system in working order and prevent permanent damage to the entire system.

- 1) Inspection – Subsurface drainage systems do not require extensive maintenance, but the maintenance that is required is extremely important. If subsurface drains are working, water will stand in the field for only a short time after a heavy rain. If water stands for a few days, the drain may be partly or completely blocked.
- 2) Cleaning outlet ditches – Many subsurface drainage systems fail because outlet ditches are blocked. If the outlet ditch is filled with sediment, a survey should be conducted to determine the extent of the cleanout work.
- 3) Cleaning surface inlets – Poorly constructed surface inlets are subject to severe damage and require frequent repair. Inlet covers often become sealed with trash and should be checked frequently. Clean the covers after a heavy rain and replace them carefully.
- 4) Repair blowouts – Holes that have developed over subsurface drains should be repaired at once. Otherwise, large amounts of soil may wash into the line and block the entire system.
- 5) Remove sediment – Sediment traps can be used for subsurface drains laid in fine sand or silty soils. If cleaned regularly, traps keep soil from filling the lines.
- 6) Protect drain outlets – Gullies commonly form at unprotected outlets of subsurface drains. Gullies may damage the field, silt up the drainage ditch and reduce the flow of water from the subsurface drain.
- 7) Control rodents – A flap gate or fixed pin guard can be used to prevent rodents and other small animals from entering and blocking outlets.
- 8) Control tree roots – Trees such as willow, elm, soft maple, cottonwood and other water-loving trees within approximately 100 feet of the drain should be removed. A clearance of 50 feet should be maintained from other species of trees.
- 9) Ochre accumulations in the drain – Ochre, which is an iron oxide, may block the drain when iron in solution moves from the soil to the drain and accumulates.

<sup>1</sup> Iowa Drainage Guide, Iowa State University Extension, Special Report 13, revised June 2008.

Additional information available on the drainage of Iowa farmland  
[Iowa Drainage Guide \(https://store.extension.iastate.edu/product/6064\)](https://store.extension.iastate.edu/product/6064) (a \$25 purchase) includes 1) Iowa drainage laws, 2) drainage guidelines for Iowa soils, 3) subsurface drainage, 4) surface drainage, 5) open channels, 6) pump drainage.  
[Iowa Drainage Law Manual \(https://cfr.iastate.edu/research/completed/iowa-drainage-law-manual-1c-497/\)](https://cfr.iastate.edu/research/completed/iowa-drainage-law-manual-1c-497/)


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## Understanding the Economics of Tile Drainage | Ag Decision Maker


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Use this decision tool to analyze returns from a tile drainage investment.

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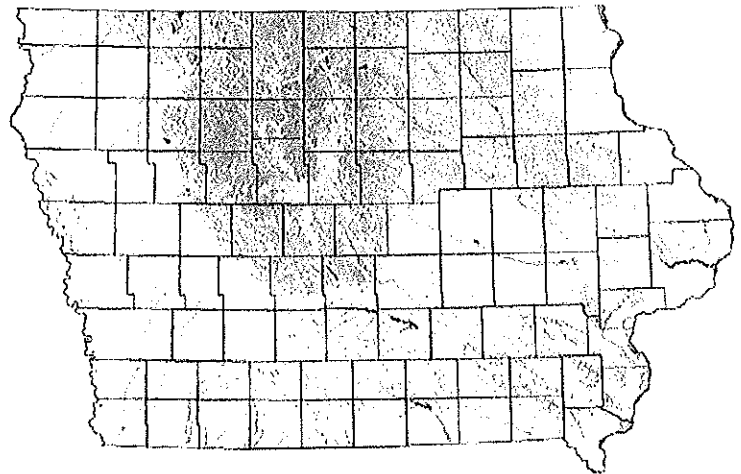
## Iowa State University Geospatial Laboratory for Soil Informatics

# Pre-settlement Water Regimes of Iowa Wetlands

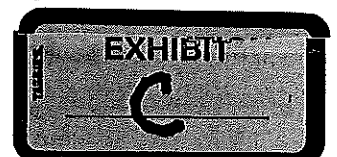
26 October 2014 • Bradley Miller



This raster provides an estimate of the wetland water regimes in Iowa, prior to the implementation of drainage systems. These estimates are based on the spatial information in the USDA-NRCS gSSURGO database and soil series characteristics described in the official soil series descriptions (OSD). Soil series characteristics were matched as best as possible to the condition descriptions for the National Wetland Inventory's defined water regimes. Soil properties and conditions



described in the OSD are assumed to still be a reasonable estimate of the natural, undrained condition of the respective soils. This assumption is based on the fact that many soil properties that indicate past hydrologic conditions tend to persist over decades. Also, it is likely that some human memory of the landscape assisted in the description of soil series because determining past environmental conditions is important to understanding soil formation processes. It helps that much of the soil surveying occurred within 100-150 years after widespread use of drainage systems in





Iowa. However, it should be noted that the more time between the pre-settlement conditions and when the soil was surveyed, the more likely the soil properties are to begin reflecting modern environmental conditions.

Download

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## WETLANDS

### Iowa's Wetlands

Prior to European settlement, wetland basins covered 4 to 6 million acres, or approximately 11% of Iowa's surface area. Wetlands were part of every watershed in the state, but nearly 95% of them have been drained.

In 2005, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Section began its wetland monitoring program in the prairie pothole wetlands located in north-central Iowa, through grant funds provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Since this initial grant a statewide monitoring program has been developed to assess wetlands types throughout Iowa. The results from this monitoring will enable the Iowa DNR to determine the ecological condition of Iowa's wetlands.

### Iowa DNR wetland documents

- Wetland Program Plan for Iowa (2016)
- Riverine Wetland Monitoring Summary Report 2012-2014
- Wetland Action Plan (2010)
- Water Quality Monitoring Report: 2005- 2009 Monitoring of Prairie Pothole Wetlands
- Iowa Fen Rapid Assessment Method for Wetlands v1



### Current Wetland Monitoring Projects

The **Ambient Wetland Monitoring Program** currently focuses on monitoring of Pothole, Riverine & Fen Wetlands. Starting in 2015 thirty (10 of each type) wetland sites have been selected for routine monitoring. These sites were visited three times in 2015 where water quality, vegetation, macroinvertebrate and fish sampling occurred. The program plans to monitor these sites on a rotational basis into the future in addition to new wetlands sites in Iowa

The **National Wetland Condition Assessment (NWCA)** is a collaborative survey of our Nation's wetlands. The NWCA measures the chemical, physical and biological integrity of wetlands through a set of commonly used and widely accepted indicators. The NWCA is designed to answer basic

questions about the extent to which our nation's wetlands support healthy ecological conditions and the prevalence of key stressors at the national and regional scale. It is intended to complement and build upon the achievements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Wetland Status and Trends Program, which characterizes changes in wetland acreage across the conterminous United States. Paired together, these two efforts provide government agencies, wetland scientists, and the public with comparable, scientifically-defensible information documenting the current status and, ultimately, trends in both wetland quantity (i.e., area) and quality (i.e., ecological condition). The 2011 National Wetland Condition Assessment (NWCA) was the first national evaluation of the ecological condition of the nation's wetlands. The second field sampling season will be conducted in 2016.

## Contact Information

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## Resources for additional wetlands information

- United States Environmental Protection Agency Wetlands
- Natural Resources Conservation Service Restoring Iowa Wetlands
- United States Fish & Wildlife Service Wetland Management District Iowa
- United States Fish & Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory

### Our Mission

To conserve and enhance our natural resources in cooperation with individuals and organizations to improve the quality of life in Iowa and ensure a legacy for future generations.

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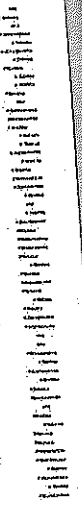
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Des Moines, IA 50319  
(hereafter "IUB")



Docket # HLP-2021-0003

To IUB

I am writing to the IUB voicing my disapproval to the navigator pipeline. The proposed passage is through our farm. We don't believe navigator should have the right to go through our farm and destroy the right of way on land that we make our living from. The farm has been our living for over 100 yrs.

We don't believe the carbon sequestration is necessary and that it will work. It is just a way for navigator to make a boat load of money off the taxpayers of America. Ultimately the tax payer will foot the bill because ethanol, oil and fertilizer will all increase in price to offset the cost of the sequester equipment.

We are no longer free when companies can come and take our land. The right of way will never be the same no matter what they say. The only one who will benefit is navigator. No one can control the climate even though the socialist think so. God is in control. Please say no to the pipeline for the good of all not just a few.

Also there is no scientific evidence that there is climate change it is just something thought up by the radical left to get people worked up to believe that they can do something about what doesn't exist. It is just a ploy to take over this country.

you can stop this madness by saying no.

Thanks



residence of Butler County



K

MARKLEY KOOP  
29282 Cedar Ave.  
Ackley, IA 50601

I U B

1375 E Court Ave

Des Moines, Iowa

50319-0069

WATERLOO IA 507

09 FEB 2022 PM 2 L



FOREVER / USA

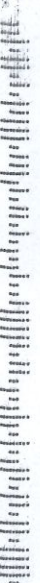
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FEB 07 2022

IOWA UTILITIES BOARD

Docket #

HLP-2021-0003





January 29-2023

RECEIVED

FEB 02 2022

IOWA UTILITIES BOARD

To the Iowa Utilities Board,

I would like to make the Iowa Utilities Board aware of my opposition to all carbon dioxide pipelines in Iowa. I think the solution for too much carbon dioxide is getting out of hand and misguided. We can do better!

Other states are waiting for your approval or disapproval before they decide what to do for a pipeline across Iowa of their own.

So we have to be careful or we will become as the pipeline state rather than the tall corn state! An article in last week's Iowa Farmer today stated that ADM would like to use a pipeline to North Dakota to bury their carbon dioxide waste.

What if North Dakota decides they don't want other people's carbon dioxide pumped into their underground? If their decision is (now or future) no we will have a lot of pipeline to nowhere!

Why not take all the money that pipelines and pumping will cost and use that money to use carbon dioxide for good causes for all people instead of using it to enrich a few powerful people? It can already be used to quickly dry cement or maybe down the road used for jet fuel and other uses. Use it for good causes instead of treating it as an explosive waste.

My land in Woodbury will not be affected by this pipeline. But I do have an easement that was used to plow in a cable. Only after I signed the agreement did I realize that this strip of land could be used again by the same company or maybe



sold to someone else. No one made me aware of this until I thought of that possibility myself!

I know that 2 of the 3 members of your board were appointed by the governor Branstad. By accepting this honor you took the position of making decisions that will affect all Iowans. I hope that your decision will reflect that!

Respectfully yours,

Mary Wilson

1713 Lee Avenue

Correctionville, Iowa 51016



Harry Wilcox  
1713 1/2 Ave  
Corretionville, Iowa 51016

SIoux FALLS SD 570

RECEIVED 29 JAN 2022 PM 2 L

FEB 02 2022



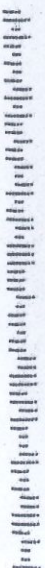
IOWA UTILITIES BOARD

Iowa Utility Board

1375 E Court Ave.

De Moines, Iowa 50319

50319-502099



Hello,

I am writing to voice my opinion against the proposed pipeline by Navigator that will carry CO2. I don't think it is fair that a business can profit by carrying their dangerous waste through our land. I have read up on this and it is not even proven to be successful. The risk for a leak and poisoning the water and animals in its path is so scary!

As of now it is to go through over a mile of my Grandparents cropland in Delaware County that has been in our family for over 100 years. Researching the past pipelines that have gone through Iowa 20 years ago, farms still show lack of plant growth in those areas. Speaking to those farmers they say the people that put them in are just concerned about getting it done quickly. Topsoil doesn't go back on top and they choose a path right through the center of the field. This made it difficult to farm as the soil stayed wet and equipment would get stuck. To avoid this expensive tiling was necessary.

Please say no to this proposed pipeline.

Thanks,

Mason Lubben

[masonlubben@gmail.com](mailto:masonlubben@gmail.com)

713 Sandcastle Dr

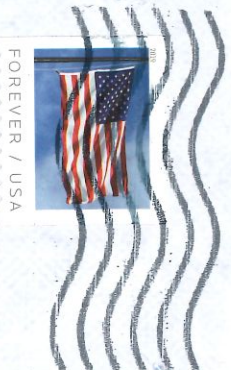
Unit 202-E

Ames, IA 50010

Mason Lubben  
713 Sandusky Dr  
Unit 202-E  
Ames, IA 50010

CEDAR RAPIDS IA 522

4 FEB 2022 PM 1 L

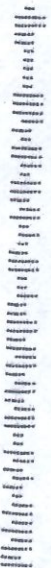


Iowa Utility Board RECEIVED

1375 E Court Ave FEB 09 2022

Des Moines, IA IOWA UTILITIES BOARD

50315-902099





RECEIVED

FEB 04 2022

IOWA UTILITIES BOARD

Dear Members of the Iowa Utilities Board,

I'm filing an objection in an open docket against HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator CO2 Ventures LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit).

I'm opposed to this project because it is not right for Iowans—not right for our future—and not right for Iowa—not right for our land. I am adamantly against the use of eminent domain for Navigator's private profit (because industry profits are not a public good).

Navigator's spokespersons say that sequestering the CO<sub>2</sub> underground in Illinois is "green" and reduces the carbon footprint of ethanol plants here in Iowa. But what will the CO<sub>2</sub> really be used for? *Why is it going by pipeline to Illinois and not to a sequestration site right here in Iowa* (which, according to scientists from the Iowa Geological Survey, has the same Mt. Simon formations)? Isn't it because the "industrial use" that navigator's COO, David Giles, mentioned at the Linn County public meeting on December 6<sup>th</sup> is actually *enhanced recovery of fossil fuels*? Illinois has fossil fuels—Iowa doesn't—and Navigator's partner in charge of the Illinois sequestration site, ARI, says on the front of their webpage that they are in the business of CO<sub>2</sub> storage for the purpose of enhanced oil recovery. How "green" is that? Is ARI's oil recovery really a "public good" for Iowa?

Our farm families, living out in the country with no emergency responders within immediate range, will have their lives put at risk in case of a rupture of the pipeline. Revitalization and growth efforts made by our small towns (like Ely, Mount Vernon, Stanwood, Clarence, and Lowden in Linn and Cedar Counties) will be snuffed out by a new pipeline that skirts the city limits. Navigator's pipeline will also rip through hundreds of acres of prime Iowa farm ground, destroying the soil structure that gives us our exceptional growing capacity. Our farm families have cared for the land for generations, but now my neighbors and I will see our CSR numbers lowered because of Navigator's project. There will be compaction and tiling issues that will likely last the remainder of my lifetime, not to mention loss of trees, CRP acres and other habitat on ground that is not currently farmed. The living soil that Mother Nature took thousands of years to create, Navigator will undo in months. And all of this will be for what? For money stuffed into the pockets of Navigator and their investors?

It is time to prioritize the future of our land, our communities, and our families above the private interests of out-of-state corporations. Navigator's project is not a public good for Iowa, and I am opposed to their CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline.

SIGNED



Date: 1/25/2022

PRINTED

Name: Timber Moore

Address: 133 Binder Road  
Lisken, IA

County: Cedar

Email / phone: 319-510-0200

Dear Members of the Iowa Utilities Board,

I'm filing an objection in an open docket against HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator CO2 Ventures LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit).

I'm opposed to this project because it is not right for Iowans—not right for our future—and not right for Iowa—not right for our land. I am adamantly against the use of eminent domain for Navigator's private profit (because industry profits are not a public good).

Navigator's spokespersons say that sequestering the CO<sub>2</sub> underground in Illinois is "green" and reduces the carbon footprint of ethanol plants here in Iowa. But what will the CO<sub>2</sub> really be used for? *Why is it going by pipeline to Illinois and not to a sequestration site right here in Iowa* (which, according to scientists from the Iowa Geological Survey, has the same Mt. Simon formations)? Isn't it because the "industrial use" that navigator's COO, David Giles, mentioned at the Linn County public meeting on December 6<sup>th</sup> is actually *enhanced recovery of fossil fuels*? Illinois has fossil fuels—Iowa doesn't—and Navigator's partner in charge of the Illinois sequestration site, ARI, says on the front of their webpage that they are in the business of CO<sub>2</sub> storage for the purpose of enhanced oil recovery. How "green" is that? Is ARI's oil recovery really a "public good" for Iowa?

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It is time to prioritize the future of our land, our communities, and our families above the private interests of out-of-state corporations. Navigator's project is not a public good for Iowa, and I am opposed to their CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline.

SIGNED

  
*[Signature]*

Date:

1/25/2022

PRINTED

Name: Danette Moore

Address: 133 Badger Rd  
Lisbon, IA

County: Cedar

Email / phone: danette.moore6@gmail.com  
319-350-8520



Dear Members of the Iowa Utilities Board,

I'm filing an objection in an open docket against HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator CO2 Ventures LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit).

I'm opposed to this project because it is not right for Iowans—not right for our future—and not right for Iowa—not right for our land. I am adamantly against the use of eminent domain for Navigator's private profit (because industry profits are not a public good).

Navigator's spokespersons say that sequestering the CO<sub>2</sub> underground in Illinois is "green" and reduces the carbon footprint of ethanol plants here in Iowa. But what will the CO<sub>2</sub> really be used for? *Why is it going by pipeline to Illinois and not to a sequestration site right here in Iowa* (which, according to scientists from the Iowa Geological Survey, has the same Mt. Simon formations)? Isn't it because the "industrial use" that navigator's COO, David Giles, mentioned at the Linn County public meeting on December 6<sup>th</sup> is actually *enhanced recovery of fossil fuels*? Illinois has fossil fuels—Iowa doesn't—and Navigator's partner in charge of the Illinois sequestration site, ARI, says on the front of their webpage that they are in the business of CO<sub>2</sub> storage for the purpose of enhanced oil recovery. How "green" is that? Is ARI's oil recovery really a "public good" for Iowa?

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It is time to prioritize the future of our land, our communities, and our families above the private interests of out-of-state corporations. Navigator's project is not a public good for Iowa, and I am opposed to their CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline.

SIGNED



Date:

1/25/22

PRINTED

Name: Chris Moore

Address: 133 Badger Road

Lisbon IA 52253

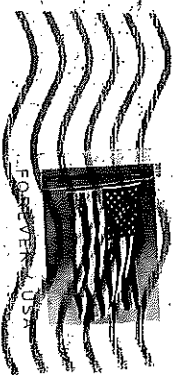
County: Cedar

Email / phone: Cmoore2850@gmail.com



CEDAR RAPIDS IA 522

2 FEB 2022 PM 1 L



Iowa Utilities Board  
1375 East Court Ave  
Des Moines, IA

RECEIVED  
FEB 04 2022  
SC0319-00069 IOWA UTILITIES BOARD

Docket #: HLP-2201-0003-302053

1375 East Court Ave  
Des Moines, IA 50319-00069  
Iowa Utilities Board



Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

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## Form Submission: Customer Comments

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**Sybesma via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>

Tue, Feb 8, 2022 at 9:22 PM

Reply-To: Sybesma &lt;patsybesma@gmail.com&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Tuesday, February 8, 2022 - 9:22pm

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Patricia R

Last Name: Sybesma

Address: [402 Fairview Ave](#)

City: Sanborn

State: Iowa

Zip Code: 51248

Email Address: [patsybesma@gmail.com](mailto:patsybesma@gmail.com)

List of IUB Dockets:

- HLP-2021-0001 (Summit Carbon Solutions LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

- HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC, Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments:

I wish to register my objection to allowing the carbon pipelines access to cross my farmland or any other farmland in Iowa.

Patricia Sybesma



Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

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**Fwd: Iowa**

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**Mailquest, IUB** <iub@iub.iowa.gov>  
To: IUB Customer <customer@iub.iowa.gov>

Mon, Feb 7, 2022 at 10:26 AM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Renata Sack** <sackrenata@gmail.com>  
Date: Sun, Feb 6, 2022 at 3:32 PM  
Subject: Iowa  
To: <iub@iub.iowa.gov>

To:

Geri D Huser  
Richard W. Lozier, Jr.  
Joshua J. Byrnes

A few days ago, I watched a Nova program on Permafrost and Methane. It was extremely interesting and extremely alarming. It again made it clear that we humans must change our methods and ways, that we must take action to prevent an uncontrollable disaster through climate change.

I want to thank Republican Senator Jeff Taylor for his initiative of introducing bill SF260. The bill speaks to the basic issue of eminent domain. Eminent domain should and can only be imposed when the project would benefit the public, the entire community and not private investors. Iowa's Utility Board must not grant eminent domain to the three private pipelines proposed to cross Iowa.

They would cross 90 waterways, 24 watersheds, the proposed expansion of the Tallgrass Prairie, Brushy Creek and Prairie Rail Trail, to name some of the impacted land and waterways.

The companies claim it to be a win-win situation for farmers and all Iowans. This it is not. The CO2 pipelines are hazardous and a deadly danger for all in its vicinities. And the use of eminent domain would damage private land and seriously harm land owners.

Renata E. Sack  
414 Sunset Road  
Waterloo, IA 50701

sackrenata@gmail.com  
319 240 4591



Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

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## Form Submission: Customer Comments

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**Kramer via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>

Wed, Feb 9, 2022 at 11:59 AM

Reply-To: Kramer &lt;rkramer1956@hotmail.com&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Wednesday, February 9, 2022 - 11:59am

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Rodney

Last Name: Kramer

Address: PO Box 70

City: Clarksville

State: IA

Zip Code: 50619

Email Address: [rkramer1956@hotmail.com](mailto:rkramer1956@hotmail.com)

List of IUB Dockets: HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC,  
Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments:

I am a land owner and I am in the path of the Navigator Pipeline Proposal.

Our family has worked many year to get our land where it is now. This project is not good for the state of Iowa. Disrupting many acres of farmland will take year to get back to where it is now.

CO2 pipelines are not the solution to get rid of our so ubiquitous CO2. CO2 pipelines are extremely threatening to Iowa's well-being. They impact unjustly land owners, they destroy farmland, they are enormously costly, they are to be built with public monies, and on and on. The building of CO2 pipelines is a terrifically bad idea. I am totally against it. Please don't approve this project!!





Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

## Form Submission: Customer Comments

Lynn via Iowa Utilities Board &lt;iub@iowa.gov&gt;

Mon, Jan 24, 2022 at 1:59 PM

Reply-To: Lynn &lt;slynn175@gmail.com&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Monday, January 24, 2022 - 1:59pm

Submitted values are:

**==Consumer Information==**

First Name: Sean

Last Name: Lynn

Address: 330 Circle Drive

City: Walford

State: Iowa

Zip Code: 52351

Email Address: slynn175@gmail.com

List of IUB Dockets: HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC,  
Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

**Comments:**

I'm writing to object to your plans to install a C02 pipeline on the lands  
surrounding Walford, IA.

I would like to see the following. If you cannot provide the following, I ask  
that you provide the proper contacts at any involved governmental agencies or  
private companies:

- 1) Contact information for the head of the Iowa Utilities Board.
- 2) Contact information for every manager involved with the pipeline project  
at the Iowa Utilities Board.
- 3) Contact information for the individual or individuals at Navigator  
Heartland Greenway LLC directly involved in the pipeline segment that will  
pass near Walford, IA.
- 4) Detailed plans on how Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC would handle any  
spills or pipe failures. Plans should cover cleanup procedures, repair  
procedures, and analysis on the impact various sized spills would have on the  
local natural environment, farmland, and human residents of Walford, IA.
- 5) Information on how Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC intends to protect the  
Walford community financially in the event of a spill or pipe failure. Do  
they have sufficient liquidity to handle a major incident? If not, do they  
have proper insurance to cover a major incident with the pipeline? I would  
like information on the insurer for this project, including coverage amounts  
and details on the conditions under which they would pay out on the policy  
should there be a catastrophic failure or even a small leak.
- 6) A statement from Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC on the intended end-use  
of the gas. Will this go to storage in perpetuity, or will this be used for  
Enhanced Oil Recovery at any point in the future?
- 7) Will Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC be the sole owner of the pipeline  
and the gas it contains? If not, please provide a list of partners, as well  
as appropriate points of contact at each.
- 8) Has Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC or any subsidiaries or partners,  
governmental or private, ever considered an alternate route for the proposed  
pathway? If so, where were the alternate routes, and why are they not  
desirable?
- 9) Has Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC ever been involved in a spill on

another project, of any size? If so, please detail the events including cause and results of remediation and cleanup.

10) Please provide details on how this pipeline will be funded, including any tax incentives or other monetary or regulatory benefits the state of Iowa would provide.

11) Please provide a list of benefits that the citizens of Walford, IA would realize if the proposed pipeline is approved and constructed, both short and long term.

Thank you and I look forward to your response.

-Sean Lynn



Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

## Form Submission: Customer Comments

**Reilly via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>

Fri, Feb 4, 2022 at 2:32 PM

Reply-To: Reilly &lt;sr\_mills@msn.com&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Friday, February 4, 2022 - 2:32pm

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Shawn

Last Name: Reilly

Address: 2781 100th Street

City: Montezuma

State: Iowa

Zip Code: 50171

Email Address: [sr\\_mills@msn.com](mailto:sr_mills@msn.com)

List of IUB Dockets: HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC,  
Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments:

To the Iowa Utility Board,

I wish to add to my previous objections.

There is a waving red flag, flashing light, air horn blast piece of evidence  
as to why you should not allow the private company "Heartland Greenway" -  
a Texas company, despite its pathetically condescending attempt to sound like  
it is both in the Midwest and cares about the environment - to run its  
pipeline through our state for profit.

I have read through many of the hundreds of objections to the proposed  
Navigator pipeline.

Some are handwritten.

Some are e-filed.

Some are by farmers.

Some are by non-farming landowners.

Some are by county supervisors.

Some are by schools.

Some are by towns.

Some are detailed.

Some are brief.

Some are personal and passionate.

Some are sterile and scientific.

One even quotes the pure wisdom of a child.

They all have one thing in common, along with objecting:

THEY SHOW NAMES AND ADDRESSES

Yet, the private company from Texas that wants to assault this land for its  
profit refuses to release the names of the thousands of landowners from whom  
it wants to steal land for its pipeline.

They want to keep that a secret only they know.

The private company from Texas is waiting on the decision by the District  
Court in another pipeline dispute for a request to release names in the hopes  
the court rules in the favor of the company.

That's how covert they are.

They want to keep the contact information, which this private company in Texas managed to get, hidden from the people of Iowa.

The private Texas company wants to prevent the Iowa citizens who will be effected by this from being able to communicate with each other, to help those of us who might be elderly and living alone, or currently live out of state understand the details of the project.

Those thousands of names represent the full impact of the pipeline being proposed by a company in Texas willing to do anything to get control of Iowa land.

They want to keep us in the dark.

Why is that?

Because we will unite in opposition and not agree to easements.

Then it will have to be taken from us via eminent domain.

If it's all legal and ethical and in the best interests of the multi-generational Iowans who will have their land robbed and looted, why hide the names and addresses?

If the private company from Texas believes it has such a right to desecrate Iowa family's farm land that it plans to even seize it through eminent domain, why hide anything?

This is a forewarning that cannot be ignored.

The company cannot be trusted.

It has already proven that before even a spadeful of soil has been turned.

Sincerely,

Shawn Reilly

with and for

Judson Jones

Christine and Garlan Ealy

David Mills

Michael Nippe

Eric Nippe

Benjamin Mills

Naomi Dean Mills



Customer, IUB &lt;customer@iub.iowa.gov&gt;

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## Form Submission: Customer Comments

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**Siefken via Iowa Utilities Board** <iub@iowa.gov>

Sun, Feb 6, 2022 at 6:31 PM

Reply-To: Siefken &lt;lodas@palmerone.com&gt;

To: customer@iowa.gov

Submitted on Sunday, February 6, 2022 - 6:31pm

Submitted values are:

==Consumer Information==

First Name: Siefken Trust

Last Name: Siefken

Address: P O Box 204

City: Palmer

State: IA

Zip Code: 50571

Email Address: [lodas@palmerone.com](mailto:lodas@palmerone.com)

List of IUB Dockets: HLP-2021-0003 (Navigator Heartland Greenway LLC,  
Petition for a Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Permit)

Comments: We are very concerned about the Navigator project which is proposed to go through our farmland. We are adamantly opposed to any pipes put on our farmland. We will not sign an easement. We live on the Southeast corner of Palmer IA. Just two years ago the town of Palmer decided to improve their drainage system to help alleviate flooding from rain that filled basements and ponded fields. This tile went diagonally across 240 acres of our farmland from the town to the dredge a diagonal mile south of Palmer. The tile varies from 8 foot to 12 feet deep. We do not want another pipe dug in anywhere near this drainage tile. It is costing us \$300,000.00 in drainage taxes and no way do we want a company coming on our land and disrupting this drainage tile and our farmland.



February 4, 2022

Iowa Utilities Board  
1375 E Court Ave.  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

To whom this may concern:

I am writing this letter objecting to the proposed carbon pipelines that are in the planning and approval stage in our state. These projects are massive in size and very expensive. Thousands of Iowans will be negatively affected by this development.

Why is this extensive pipeline project needed? What is the long-term effect of storing this toxic waste? Why is the public being forced to cover the construction and operational costs of this handling? Is this just a corporate money grab that will line the pockets of a select few? What is the public good?

There was an accidental leak of liquid carbon dioxide from a pipeline in Sartoria, Mississippi last year. It left many residents very ill, but luckily the wind was in the right direction or people would have died. Do you think that this cannot happen here in Iowa? If there are leaks or accidents and that WILL happen, who will be responsible? This could include both personal and property damages. Is this liability shifted to the government? If so, that is another major reason to deny this project. It should be the responsibility of those promoting this pipeline. Are the promoters of these pipelines explaining to the public in a comprehensive fashion, the potential human health hazards when people are exposed to high pressure and highly toxic gases? Or are they just ignoring these risks?

How many acres of land will be destroyed? Forcing landowners to give up their land is not the answer but instead will cause new problems. The land is ours to protect and preserve, not to abuse and disturb.

These pipelines are a bad idea, bad for Iowa, and potentially hazardous to our communities. I am asking the Iowa Utility Board to deny approval.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

Tom Frantzen  
1155 Jasper Ave.  
New Hampton, IA 50659

Filed with the Iowa Utilities Board on February 11, 2022, HLP-2021-0003

*Tom Dransky*  
1155 Jasper Ave.  
New Hampton, IA 50659

WATERLOO IA 507  
09 FEB 2022 PM 11



**RECEIVED**  
Iowa Utilities Board  
FEB 09 2022  
1375 E Court Ave.  
Des Moines, IA  
50319  
IOWA UTILITIES BOARD

5031939020 C193

