

15 Marjorie, along with their two daughters, Peggy and Pamela, then moved there from
16 Parker, South Dakota.

17 In March, 1979 Elwayne and Marjorie purchased 120.24 acres adjoining to the north of
18 their 320 acres. This was purchased from Willard Heiden and Donna Heiden with a
19 contract for deed. The contract was paid in full by May 6, 1989.

20 The north 102.24 acres had a railroad line (Chicago and Northwestern Transportation Co)
21 along the north edge of the property. In 1983, the Berens' purchased the railroad right-
22 of-way along that north edge due to the abandoning of the railroad line.

23 Due to the premature deaths of their parents, sisters Peggy and Pamela inherited the
24 above described property. With the distribution of all property, Peggy received the north
25 160 acres as well as the 120.24 acres purchased in 1979.

26 Peggy has rented the cropland and pasture to Robert Person (Pamela's husband) and
27 Matthew Anderson (Peggy's son).

28 Because of the close proximity to Sioux Falls and Hartford, some of the property is more
29 desirable. Peggy has received inquiries into the purchase of the Humboldt Township
30 property. One party was interested in the entire property (see Exhibit 1 hereto) while
31 others desired the property along the northern edge which is bordered by Highway 38
32 (see Exhibit 2 hereto). After four inquiries, Peggy stopped keeping track of the number
33 of inquiries. Peggy's intentions are to possibly build a home for herself along Highway
34 38, or if that is not accomplished, to pass the property on to the grandchildren. There are
35 seven eligibilities listed for the 280.24 acres owned by Peggy.

36 The Peggy A. Revocable Trust is set up to allow Peggy's children to receive income from
37 the land trust as specified in the trust. The residual cash assets and principal upon

38 termination of the land trust will go to the grandchildren. Upon Peggy's death, Matthew
39 Anderson has a lease option to rent all agricultural land held in the Family Trust.

40 Easements on the property include a Right of Way agreement on March 31, 1896 with
41 Northwestern Telephone Exchange for construction, operation and maintenance of its
42 telephone and telegraph lines.

43 Another Right of Way Easement agreement was signed by Peggy with the Minnehaha
44 Community Water, Corp. on February 16, 2006 (see Exhibit 3 hereto). This easement
45 area runs along the North boundary of the Northeast Quarter of Section 24, Township
46 102 North, Range 52 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Minnehaha County, South
47 Dakota.

48

49 **Please describe your current farming operations.**

50 My son, Matthew Anderson, farms the cropland. He works on improving the soil for
51 better crop production through humus left behind, proper tillage and fertilizer. He assists
52 me in fencing and the installation of agricultural tiles. This not only improves the
53 production of the land but it helps improve downstream water quality. Brother-in-law,
54 Robert Person, rents the pasture. He assists with the fencing as well as controls the
55 weeds and fertilizes the pasture as needed.

56

57 Because Matthew Anderson and Robert Person have always been good stewards of the
58 land, I have allowed a very reasonable rental rate through the years.

59

60 To the best your knowledge, what area(s) of your property will the Dakota Access
61 Pipeline cross?

62 The pipeline will enter my property from the north along Highway 38. It will cross
63 where the only entrance along Highway 38 is located. The pipeline will cut through 47
64 acres of cropland. In 2013 and 2014, this field was tiled and the abandoned railroad bed
65 was leveled. The pipeline will then cross a new fence that was installed in 2014. The
66 pipeline will enter my pasture ground and cross a wetland area that includes a tributary of
67 Skunk Creek. There are several springs in the pasture including a spring just to the east
68 of the construction site. There are two cattle stock dams (dug outs) along the pipeline
69 area (see Exhibit 4 hereto). An overflow of waters from Beaver Lake goes through this
70 area as well. Ag tiles located to the south and west drain into the pasture. The pipeline
71 would cross highly erodible hills. The pipeline will continue south and east. It will exit
72 my property by crossing another new fence installed in 2014. The pipeline will then
73 cross a minimum maintenance road. This road has been improved by landowners who
74 have needed this road for transportation of farm vehicles and equipment. This road is not
75 desirable for heavy traffic.

76

77 **How close is the pipeline to any building, bin or pen, water source, or farming**
78 **facilities (i.e., storage area, feedlot, grazing area, etc.)?**

79 The pipeline will run within feet of the stock dams located in the pasture. One of the
80 dams may even be destroyed by the path. The pipeline would cross a Skunk Creek
81 tributary. It would also be within yards of a spring on the east. It will be crossing a large
82 portion of the pasture.

83

84 **Please describe any special characteristics of your property and farmland, and/or**
85 **whether you plan to build any houses, outbuildings, shelter belts, or other structures**
86 **on your property.**

87 The north 120.24 acres has both tillable land and pasture land (see Exhibit 5 hereto). The
88 topography is gently rolling to very rolling. The stock dam was recently cleaned out.

89 The pasture has a new fence on the east and north sides. The pasture has a creek that runs
90 through it and has never been farmed. A spring on the east side of the pasture keeps the
91 ground saturated. This tract also had tiling done (completed in 2014) and has a minimum
92 maintenance road on the east boundary (dirt road). The tillable land is clean and
93 productive and the pasture has been well kept-managed as well. The land as it is today is
94 in its highest and best use. As there is an interest in new home sites along Highway 38,
95 some acres with building eligibilities could be sold. As mentioned earlier, I could have
96 sold property along Highway 38 many times but I wanted to keep it for myself or future
97 generations-specifically my grandchildren of whom I have three at this time. I actually
98 have seven eligibilities with the 280.24 acres that I own and I would need to work with
99 Minnehaha County to be able to use all of the eligibilities. Some of the eligibilities are
100 considered "conditional" because of the location within the property.

101 The south 160 acres has a mixture of tillable crop land and pasture. The topography is
102 gently rolling to rolling and is a clean, well farmed-managed tract. This pasture also has
103 a good recently cleaned out stock dam which includes about 8 acres in a grass waterway.

104 There is a minimal maintained road on the east side for access. There is a new fence on
105 the pasture on the east side.

106

107 **Please describe which of your farming operations or other land uses will be**
108 **impaired by the Dakota Access Pipeline and how they will be impaired.**

109 Improvements on the land discussed have been a process for generations. Since 2012, I
110 have made over \$50,000.00 worth of improvements in the area that the pipeline would
111 cross. That does not include my own personal labor. Cleaning out the stock dams for a
112 water source for cattle cost \$4,196.44. Disturbance of soil in the area of the dams will
113 probably change the flow of water which kept the dams full. Construction will probably
114 destroy the south stock dam. A fresh water source for cattle in the pasture would be
115 impaired.

116 Agricultural tiles in the pipeline area were improved in the years 2013 and 2014 at a cost
117 of approximately \$24,578.67 (see Exhibit 6 hereto). These tiles will be directly affected
118 by the pipeline and will no longer serve their purpose. Most of those tiles will be
119 destroyed in the process. If tiles are replaced, as settling occurs, those tiles will also fail.

120 An easement agreement and cost would prohibit me from future agricultural tile
121 replacement.

122 Drainage of additional tiles from the south and west of the installation area will be
123 affected if the end of their drain system is damaged. Production of crops would be
124 greatly impaired by improper drainage and improper replacement of the soil. Production
125 records for the 47 acre field by Highway 38 show that in 2013 soybean yields were up
126 because of the installation of the tiles (see Exhibit 7 hereto). The 2014 corn records show
127 a yield increase (see Exhibit 8 hereto). Notice that more acres were planted in that field
128 in 2014 because of the dirt work done to remove the railroad bed (see Exhibit 9 hereto).

129 Dirt work was done to level the abandoned railroad bed at a cost of \$3,581.64 (see
130 Exhibit 10 hereto). The crop production will be reduced in the area because of a hasty

131 installation of a pipeline. The buildup of humus and nutrients will not be regained within
132 three years.

133 A wetland determination costing \$848.20 was done to determine what and where tiling
134 could be done (see Exhibit 11 hereto). All of the work done by county and local
135 authorities will have been in vain. Hills, slopes and water areas will be changed forever.
136 Heat release from the oil pipes will dry out the soil and affect the productivity of the
137 cropland and pastures.

138 Rocks brought to the surface in the cropland and the pasture will need to be removed. I
139 am concerned the contractor will not do that adequately.

140 The pipeline will cross two areas of new fences installed just last year at the cost of
141 \$17,132.00 (see Exhibit 12 hereto). Wires cut to allow construction machinery through
142 will weaken the whole system of fencing along the route.

143 Weed seeds that have sat vacant for years will be brought to the surface and will cost
144 additional money to control.

145 Continuing to feed the same number of cattle will not be possible during construction or
146 even for years as the grass grows back (see Exhibit 13 hereto). Grass seed purchased in
147 other states will not have the same variety traits needed to produce properly in South
148 Dakota soils and conditions. This will impair the operations of my brother-in-law (not to
149 mention other farmers and ranchers across the state).

150 The water sources for the cattle will be cut off during the construction of the pipeline.

151 The water sources are on the far east side of the pastures.

152 Because of highly erodible conditions throughout much of the pasture, damage will result
153 because of constant erosion until the ground cover returns.

154 I am not able to purchase liability insurance to cover expenses involved with a Dakota
155 Access Pipeline spill, leak or explosion on my property. My farm policy excludes
156 coverage for "Pollutant." I could be sued by a neighbor or others if damage is done to
157 neighboring land. I do not want to pass that liability on to my grandchildren.

158 Because of liability issues, lending institutions could choose not to allow or continue
159 loans connected with the property.

160 The only north driveway will be compromised for months as the installation process
161 proceeds.

162 In recent years, neighbors and myself worked on improving the safety of the minimum
163 maintenance road along the east side of my property, specifically along the side of the
164 160 acre property. The road is needed to continue farm operations such as planting and
165 harvesting as well as hauling cattle. The destruction of this fragile road system is at risk.
166 The surrounding landowners will be impaired if the road is not returned to its prior
167 condition.

168

169 **Has your farmland been improved with drain tile? If so, please describe whether**
170 **you are concerned that pipeline construction may damage and impair the drain tile**
171 **performance and investment.**

172 Tiling has been done on this property even before my parents owned the land. My
173 parents continued to improve the tiling system during their ownership. In 2013 and 2014,
174 I completed additional tiling on the north 120.24 acres, as mentioned in a previous
175 answer (see Exhibit 14 hereto). The process could not be completed in 2013 because of
176 wet conditions. At the same time, the railroad bed was leveled and tiling was installed in
177 that area as well. These tiles were placed approximately 3.5 to 3.75 feet deep. In some

178 parts where a hill was crossed, the tiles may be up to 3.5 to 6 feet deep. All of this was
179 completed according to the rules and regulations of the Minnehaha Conservation District.
180 Tiling is also located on the southwest portion of my property. This continues through
181 the pasture and releases the water in the proposed construction area. Another area of
182 tiling is located on the south edge of the pasture, very near the last segment of the
183 pipeline.

184 Tiling removes only excess water. It does not reduce the amount of plant-available
185 water. Well-drained soil encourages deep and healthy root systems. Tiling systems to
186 the north and south of my property have worked together for years to provide effective
187 management practices of erosion, water runoff, and quality water.

188 I believe that most South Dakota tiles in the area of the pipeline construction will be
189 destroyed with the installation of the pipeline. The remaining tile will not function
190 properly because of the disturbance of the whole system. This will not only impair my
191 farming operation but the quality of life for families in the surrounding area.

192

193 **Do you believe that the Dakota Access Pipeline will pose a threat of serious injury to**
194 **the environment or the inhabitants within the siting area? If so, why?**

195 At the January 13, 2015 meeting with the Minnehaha County Commission, Lincoln
196 County Commission, and the Sioux Falls City Council, Joey Mahmoud explained that the
197 Dakota Access Pipeline will be a large pipeline that will be used to ship about one-third
198 of the Bakken crude oil produced today. He also explained that if problems arise, it
199 would take several minutes to shut down the valves on the 30" pipe. Any leak, spill or
200 explosion would involve a large amount of volatile crude oil before the entire flow would
201 stop. At that meeting, Joey and other Dakota Access employees did not answer the

202 question as to how far apart the valves are along the pipeline. They explained that valves
203 were placed before and after certain water bodies to decrease the amount of damage.
204 A decrease in the amount of damage is not reassuring to me when it is near a private well,
205 a tributary, creek, lake, river or anywhere.
206 Because of the large amount of crude oil passing through the pipeline each day, there is a
207 threat of serious injury to the environment and the inhabitants within the siting area. The
208 present state and local governments are powerless to protect citizens at this time.
209 Recent projects to improve water quality on the Big Sioux River and Skunk Creek will be
210 in vain because of future leaks or spills and because of the destruction of connected
211 agricultural tiles throughout southeastern South Dakota during the installation process.
212 Erosion in the siting area will cause injury to the environment.

213

214 **Do you believe that the Dakota Access Pipeline will substantially impair the health,**
215 **safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the siting area? If so, why?**

216 Previous pipeline accidents have shown there is no doubt that the health and safety of
217 people and animals will be impaired when accidents occur. Pipeline accidents are not
218 rare. I do not claim to be an expert on the complications involved but the dangers are
219 obvious. There are deer, fox, geese, ducks, coyote, gophers and various birds in the area
220 of my property.

221 The welfare of inhabitants of the siting area will be greatly impaired as well.

222 Landowners involved with the pipeline installation, as well as surrounding neighbors,
223 will experience a loss in value of their property. Who will want to live around such a
224 large pipeline carrying a dangerous product? Just because it will be out of sight doesn't
225 mean it won't be a problem. Local counties, townships and schools will receive less

226 property tax from citizens of the area. Claims are made that the values will not go down
227 but that is because that has not been tested yet. We now have a big test to face in the
228 future.

229 Claims are made that schools, townships and counties will benefit from the taxes paid on
230 personal property owned by Dakota Access in the state of South Dakota. That personal
231 property will depreciate through the years, thus decreasing the amount of taxes received
232 within the state considerably. This appears to be a “Robin Hood” activity-taking from
233 the landowners and giving to the schools, townships and counties. Meanwhile, a Texas
234 company will profit from the use of the landowner’s property.

235 Southeastern farmers have invested a lot in agricultural tiles in recent years. Crop
236 farmers will receive less income once their fields are disturbed. In our lifetime, the soil
237 will not be back to its present state of productivity. Farmers need to meet the needs of a
238 hungry world. The disturbed tile lines will not drain properly. Some land areas will
239 become new wetlands because the present agricultural tiles will no longer work together.
240 Grasslands will also be less productive, resulting in a hardship for those who rely on that
241 source for the herds of cattle, sheep or bison that they have worked so hard to build up.
242 The welfare of the farmers of South Dakota will be affected if farmland is handed over to
243 Dakota Access/Energy Transfer for their profit. Farmers would receive more benefits if
244 the land was used for crops including corn for ethanol. Ethanol saves consumers money
245 while offering an opportunity for farmers to sell their corn locally. That not only relieves
246 the congestion of rail cars but it keeps the price of corn at profitable margin. Support of
247 ethanol keeps land values and farm income from going down. Support of ethanol keeps
248 the jobs in South Dakota. Most of the jobs created by the proposed pipeline will be done
249 by out of state employees. Refer to the comments sent to the PUC throughout the

250 process. Many of the comments have come from out of state employees wanting a job in
251 South Dakota. The economic opportunities of out of state employees seem to have
252 priority over the South Dakota citizens.

253

254 **Have you been sued by Dakota Access Pipeline to compel court ordered access to**
255 **your land? If so, (1) Has Dakota Access Pipeline provided you any legal authority**
256 **(i.e., state statute) supporting its claim that you have no right to exclude Dakota**
257 **Access from your land at the time of said lawsuit? and (2) Have you incurred legal**
258 **fees in defending against said lawsuit?**

259 Yes

260 (1) No

261 (2) Yes

262

263 **Has Dakota Access Pipeline made any statements to you that it is a “common**
264 **carrier” under South Dakota law? If so, please describe.**

265 I have only heard statements about that in public meetings or have seen it written in some
266 papers.

267

268 **Has any representative of Dakota Access Pipeline made any statements to you or**
269 **others that you believe are not true? If so, please explain.**

270 I have heard from Joey Mahmoud, Edwina Scroggins (land agent), and a select few
271 landowners that Dakota Access Pipeline will do everything it can to accommodate the
272 landowners. Edwina was told by me that I have plans for future homes along Highway
273 38. She was also told about the recently installed agricultural tiles (see Exhibit 15

274 hereto). She offered a revised map showing the pipeline moved over a short distance (see
275 Exhibit 16 hereto). When it came time for the installation, the revision would not have
276 made any difference.

277 The Stofferahn family north of my property will have their business development plans
278 extremely altered due to the lack of accommodation by Dakota Access Pipeline.

279 Widows are going to experience less income from their farmland which will be crossed
280 by the pipeline. No one is accommodating them. Families with plans of development for
281 future homes, buildings or shelter belts have been told their plans cannot be
282 accommodated. Only a select few landowners have actually been "accommodated". I
283 wonder how you get on that list of landowners.

284 Another comment made is that the pipeline route was reviewed and researched before the
285 actual route was determined. It appears that a line was drawn across the Midwest states
286 and then Dakota Access began the process of applying for a permit. Out dated maps
287 were used in the permit process. One map used still showed a railroad that had been
288 abandoned in the 1980's. Research would have shown that the route would cross:

- 289 1. Highly populated areas
- 290 2. Growth areas of towns in South Dakota
- 291 3. Highly productive farm ground in all states involved
- 292 4. Agricultural tiles connected throughout all of the states involved

293 Dakota Access has purposely kept landowners uninformed. Difficulty in finding
294 information in the process has caused a lot of confusion and frustration. More complete
295 information about the process was not available until after the application for a permit
296 was presented to the PUC in December, 2014. Many landowners had already been
297 approached. Maps found online are not only outdated but are difficult to read.

298 An Energy Transfer handout given at the January 13, 2015 joint meeting of the
299 Minnehaha County Commission, Lincoln County Commission, and the Sioux Falls City
300 Council was different than the handout given at the January 22, 2015. That caused a
301 problem in the presentation given by Joy Hohn at the 22nd meeting.

302 Most landowners have had to keep up with their jobs and have not had the time needed to
303 research the whole project. To add to the disappointments, the State of South Dakota is
304 very incomplete in informing the landowners.

305 It should not be assumed that all citizens subscribe to newspapers or know how to use a
306 computer. Many misaddressed certified letters (to notify of upcoming public meetings)
307 for landowners directly affected by the pipeline and surrounding landowners were not
308 delivered in a timely manner (see Exhibit 17 hereto). At that time, I had to convince a
309 nearby landowner that, in fact, the pipeline was crossing his property. Despite the fact
310 that he was never asked for survey permission, he believes surveying has been completed
311 on his land. Another landowner was told to sign the easement or he would get less
312 money later, especially if he fights the pipeline.

313
314 **Please state any other concerns you have regarding the Dakota Access Pipeline.**

315 My greatest concern is that if the PUC grants, with conditions, the permit to install the
316 Dakota Access Pipeline, conditions placed by the PUC will not necessarily be met. The
317 PUC does not police the installation or have state inspectors on the job to make sure the
318 conditions are met. Easement agreements will not be enforced. We have thus given an
319 out of state business the opportunity to use our land and resources as it so chooses. There
320 will be no turning back. There are additional pipelines already planned.

321 January handouts from Energy Transfer state a project objective-“Interconnect with third-
322 parties for redelivery of crude oil to processing facilities and refineries located in the
323 Midwest and Gulf Coast for production of motor fuels and other crude oil derivatives that
324 support the U.S. economy” (see Exhibits 18 and 19 hereto). It has been understood that
325 the crude oil would go to the Gulf Coast and later could be available as fuel for any
326 country. Energy Transfer sometimes changes the story-for example-some North
327 Dakotans have been told that the oil will be going to Illinois for distribution to refineries
328 in the eastern states. This was read in a May 27th, 2015 article that I cannot copy because
329 of copyright laws. My concern is that Energy Transfer changes the story to cover the
330 possibility of the crude oil crossing the United States only to be used eventually by a
331 foreign country. We have no guarantee that the oil will stay in the United States.
332 I am concerned that the proposed pipeline’s capacity may be increased beyond 570,000
333 barrels per day by adding additional pump stations at closer intervals along the pipeline
334 route and by injecting higher levels of drag reducing agents.
335 I am concerned of the possibility of additional pipes installed within the easement in the
336 future as well as other types of fluid transported throughout the pipes.
337 The state of South Dakota does not have funds to cover future oil spills, leaks, or
338 explosions.
339 There is no safe way to transport crude oil. The United States, in coordination with
340 Canada, has developed new regulations that govern the transportation of crude oil,
341 ethanol and other flammable liquids by rail. The rule focuses on safety improvements
342 designed to prevent accidents, mitigate consequences in the event of an accident and
343 support emergency response.

344 I am concerned about the outdoor storage of pipe shipped in for the use of the proposed
345 pipeline. Premature aging and deterioration due to the elements will be experienced
346 before all of the pipe will be installed.

347 South Dakota may not experience problems with the pipeline while “on our watch” but
348 the problems will come. I hold the PUC very responsible for the future of South Dakota.
349 I am concerned that Dakota Access has convinced many landowners that there is no need
350 for concern. Landowners have been told that they have no choice in the process and that
351 their land will be taken by eminent domain anyway.

352 My concern is that, eventually, we will have tourists coming to South Dakota to view the
353 oil spills, leaks and explosions rather than going to see Mount Rushmore. I favor sales
354 tax paid by tourists rather than property tax paid by a Texas company.

355 I am concerned for the Dewey C. Gevik Outdoor Conservation Learning Area in
356 Minnehaha County. The Gevik Learning Area makes possible an interpretive educational
357 experience that is open to the public, featuring several conservation practices such as the
358 restoration of a wetland, grassed waterway with a rock weir structure, rock crossings,
359 shelterbelts, native grass plantings, and hiking trails. Located just one-half mile west of
360 Wall Lake, the Learning Area showcases natural resources at their finest while also
361 filtering the water flowing into Wall Lake. Three walking trails offer access to all the
362 diverse environments, and ninety-four species of birds have been documented by bird
363 watching clubs. Observation decks have been constructed so people can relax as they
364 enjoy watching wildlife in their natural habitat. The proposed Dakota Access Pipeline
365 will cross through the area just described.

366 Neighboring landowners have no rights in regards to the pipeline. It is alarming how
367 close many already established homes will be to the pipeline. In the past, I have had to

368 get permission from the neighbors downstream before I could install agricultural tile.
369 Now they have no rights, even if this pipeline is within feet of their property or home.
370 These neighbors will receive no compensation for the loss of property value or loss of
371 safety.

372 The land agent told me there would be inspectors on the site. Dakota Access or the
373 contractor will provide the inspectors-the land agent stated that she was an inspector for
374 her own husband's construction company (one of the companies hired by Dakota
375 Access). I did not have comfort in knowing the connection between the husband and
376 wife.

377 At the January 13th joint meeting, Joey Mahmoud stated that possibly not all contractors
378 will do everything right. This was said as questions were asked about roads and a
379 possible negative impact. There will be many construction companies involved. Joey
380 mentioned that he could deduct from their (the contractors) pay if the job was not done
381 right. Joey stated that Dakota Access would make it right. My concern is that the
382 damage cannot be reversed. This could include improper procedures done on the roads,
383 across water or electrical lines, or with the landowner.

384 I am concerned that most easement agreements are one-sided and are similar to a
385 permanent land take-over.

386 Additional concerns have been addressed in each question presented in the
387 Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents to Dakota Access LLC.

388

389 **Why have you become involved with this process so extensively?**

390 Because I care about others as I have been taught. My example of farm ownership and
391 management is not much different than many South Dakotans. I am just a steward of the
392 land. God has given me this land to use as a tool in life.

393 I have lived in eastern South Dakota all of my life. I have watched farm families that
394 have made plans for their future and the future generations-it is called a transition
395 process. Those families have spent their savings, time and energy to improve and pass
396 the land on to the next generation or to sell the property for their retirement. They have
397 considered changes will come because of death, illness, or even undesirable weather
398 conditions. One change they did not expect was their plans would be stopped because of
399 an out of state business wanting to do business through their land. Dakota Access and
400 Energy Transfer have thrown money at the issues and claim they have fairly reimbursed
401 the farmers for the inconvenience.

402 I am concerned that the installation of the Dakota Access Pipeline will, in fact, deter the
403 progress that generations of South Dakotans have accomplished. I am concerned that the
404 proposed large capacity pipeline will move a dangerous and explosive product across the
405 highly populated eastern South Dakota.

406 South Dakota has a responsibility to use its resources to produce food. We must wisely
407 use our natural resources for agriculture and tourism. South Dakota has experienced an
408 orderly development of this region. Today's decisions could set a precedent for
409 additional pipelines coming to South Dakota.

410 We can hope there is no oil spill, but hope is not a plan.

411

412 **Are you able to provide any documentation to support your testimony above.**

413 Yes. Attached hereto and incorporated herewith are the following documents;

438 **Exhibit 19:** Handout from Energy Transfer (Project Overview)

439 These documents were referenced in my testimony on the prior pages.

440

441 **Would you be available to present testimony and respond to questions during the**
442 **formal hearing scheduled for September 29 through October 8, 2015?**

443 Yes

444

445 **Does that conclude your testimony?**

446 Yes.

447

448

449

450

451

Peggy Hoogestraat
Peggy Hoogestraat

452 Subscribed and sworn before me this 24 day of June, 2015.

453

454

455

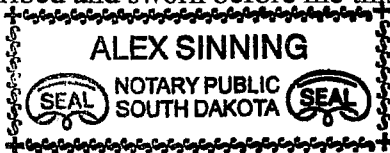
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Alex Sinning
Notary Public – South Dakota
My Commission Expires: 8-25-2020

<SEAL>

Alex Sinning
My Commission Expires 8-25-2020