property damage allegedly caused by noise, odor or the release of hazardous substances, hydrocarbons or wastes into the environment.

We may incur substantial environmental costs and liabilities because of the underlying risk inherent to our operations. Although we have established financial reserves for our estimated environmental remediation liabilities, additional contamination or conditions may be discovered, resulting in increased remediation costs, liabilities for natural resource damages that could substantially increase our costs for site remediation projects. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that our current reserves are adequate to cover all future liabilities, even for currently known contamination.

Changes in environmental laws and regulations occur frequently, and any such changes that result in more stringent and costly waste handling, emission standards, or storage, transport, disposal or remediation requirements could have a material adverse effect on our operations or financial position. For example, in 2008 the EPA lowered the federal ozone standard from 0.08 ppm to 0.075 ppm, requiring the environmental agencies in states with areas that do not currently meet this standard to adopt new rules between to further reduce NOx and other ozone precursor emissions. We have previously been able to satisfy the more stringent NOx emission reduction requirements that affect our compressor units in ozone non-attainment areas at reasonable cost, but there is no assurance that we will not incur material costs in the future to meet the new ozone standard.

Product liability claims and litigation could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Product liability is a significant commercial risk. Substantial damage awards have been made in certain jurisdictions against manufacturers and resellers based upon claims for injuries caused by the use of or exposure to various products. There can be no assurance that product liability claims against us would not have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations.

Along with other refiners, manufacturers and sellers of gasoline, Sunoco is a defendant in numerous lawsuits that allege MTBE contamination in groundwater. Plaintiffs, who include water purveyors and municipalities responsible for supplying drinking water and private well owners, are seeking compensatory damages (and in some cases injunctive relief, punitive damages and attorneys' fees) for claims relating to the alleged manufacture and distribution of a defective product (MTBE-containing gasoline) that contaminates groundwater, and general allegations of product liability, nuisance, trespass, negligence, violation of environmental laws and deceptive business practices. There has been insufficient information developed about the plaintiffs' legal theories or the facts that would be relevant to an analysis of the ultimate liability to Sunoco. These allegations or other product liability claims against Sunoco could have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations.

The adoption of climate change legislation or regulations restricting emissions of greenhouse gases could result in increased operating costs and reduced demand for the services we provide.

In December 2009, the EPA published its findings that emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other greenhouse gases present an endangerment to public health and the environment because emissions of such gases are, according to the EPA, contributing to warming of the earth's atmosphere and other climatic changes. Based on these findings, the EPA has adopted rules under the Clean Air Act that, among other things, establish PSD construction and Title V operating permit reviews for certain large stationary sources, which reviews could require securing PSD permits at covered facilities emitting greenhouse gases and meeting "best available control technology" standards for those greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, the EPA has adopted rules requiring the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from specified onshore and offshore production facilities and onshore processing, transmission and storage facilities in the United States on an annual basis, which include certain of our operations. While Congress has from time to time considered adopting legislation to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, there has not been significant activity in the form of adopted legislation. In the absence of such federal climate legislation, a number of state and regional efforts have emerged that are aimed at tracking and/or reducing greenhouse gas emissions by means of cap and trade programs. The adoption of any legislation or regulations that requires reporting of greenhouse gases or otherwise restricts emissions of greenhouse gases from our equipment and operations could require us to incur significant added costs to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases or could adversely affect demand for the natural gas and NGLs we gather and process or fractionate. Moreover, if Congress undertakes comprehensive tax reform in the coming year, it is possible that such reform may include a carbon tax, which could impose additional direct costs on operations and reduce demand for refined products, which could adversely affect the se

The adoption of the Dodd-Frank Act could have an adverse effect on our ability to use derivative instruments to reduce the effect of commodity price, interest rate and other risks associated with our business, resulting in our operations becoming more volatile and our cash flows less predictable.

Congress has adopted the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), a comprehensive financial reform legislation that establishes federal oversight and regulation of the over-the-counter derivatives market and entities, such as us, that participate in that market. The legislation was signed into law by President Obama on July 21, 2010 and requires the CFTC, the SEC and other regulators to promulgate rules and regulations implementing the new legislation. While certain

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Energy Transfer Partners website 2013 Annual Report

Fact Sheet on Energy Transfer Partners and the Dakota Access, LLC Prepared for Story County Community Meeting of the Bakken Pipeline Resistance

12/14 by Carolyn Raffensperger

- 1) The company proposing to site a Bakken Oil pipeline across North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Illinois has various names and subsidiaries. For purposes of this fact sheet it will be referred to as Energy Transfer Partners. ETP has created a new subsidiary for this pipeline called, Dakota Access, LLC https://rbnenergy.com/once-twice-three-times-a-pipeline-the-dakota-access-bakken-crude-gateway-to-the-gulf or http://www.energytransfer.com/ops_copp.aspx
- 2) Energy Transfer Partners is a Master Limited Partnership, an unusual corporate form that is primarily used for oil and gas companies. (See http://www.investopedia.com/terms/m/mlp.asp)
- 3) Master Limited Partnerships, including Energy Transfer Partners, do not pay federal or state taxes.
- 4) Energy Transfer Partners has posted its annual reports on its website and can be found here: http://ir.energytransfer.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=106094&p=irol-reportsannual ETP's 2013 annual report can be found here: <a href="http://ir.energytransfer.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=106094&p=irol-section-sectio
- Duitholders (unitholders are the equivalent of shareholders in other corporate structures). In its annual report on page 17 it says: "We have designed our business strategy with the goal of creating and maximizing value to our Unitholders. We believe we have engaged, and will continue to engage, in a well-balanced plan for growth through strategic acquisitions, internally generated expansion, measures aimed at increasing the profitability of our existing assets and executing cost control measures where appropriate to manage our operations. We intend to continue to operate as a diversified, growth-oriented master limited partnership with a focus on increasing the amount of cash available for distribution on each Common Unit. We believe that by pursuing independent operating and growth strategies."
- 6) ETP is being sued or has been served with notices of violation for various spills, leaks and contamination of water. Its 2013 annual report says this on page 55-56 ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS pg 55-56 Sunoco, along with other refiners, manufacturers and sellers of gasoline, is a defendant in lawsuits alleging MTBE contamination of groundwater. The plaintiffs typically include water purveyors and municipalities responsible for supplying drinking water and governmental authorities. The plaintiffs are asserting primarily product liability claims and additional claims including nuisance, trespass, negligence, violation of environmental laws and deceptive business practices. The plaintiffs in all of the cases are seeking to recover compensatory damages, and in some cases, injunctive relief, punitive damages and attorneys' fees.

As of December 31, 2013, Sunoco is a defendant in seven cases, one of which was initiated by the State of New Jersey and two others by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with the more recent Puerto Rico action being a companion case alleging damages for additional sites beyond those at issue in the initial Puerto Rico action. Six of these cases are venued in a multidistrict litigation ("MDL") proceeding in a New York federal court. The most recently filed Puerto Rico action is expected to be transferred to the MDL. The New Jersey and Puerto Rico cases assert natural resource damage claims. In addition, Sunoco has received notice from another state that it intends to file an MTBE lawsuit in the near future asserting natural resource damage claims.

Fact discovery has concluded with respect to an initial set of fewer than 20 sites each that will be the subject of the first trial phase in the New Jersey case and the initial Puerto Rico case. Insufficient information has been developed about the plaintiffs' legal theories or the facts with respect to statewide natural resource damage claims to provide an analysis of the ultimate potential liability of Sunoco in these matters; however, it is reasonably possible that a loss may be realized. Management believes that an adverse determination with respect to one or more of the MTBE cases could have a significant impact on results of operations during the period in which any said adverse determination occurs, but does not believe that any such adverse determination would have a material adverse effect on the Partnership's consolidated financial position.

In January 2012, Sunoco Logistics experienced a release on its refined products pipeline in Wellington, Ohio. In connection with this release, the PHMSA issued a Corrective Action Order under which Sunoco Logistics is obligated to follow specific requirements in the investigation of the release and the repaid and reactivation of the pipeline. Sunoco Logistics also entered into an Order on Consent with the EPA regarding the environmental remediation of the release site. All requirements of the Order of Consent with the EPA have been fulfilled and the Order has been satisfied and closed. Sunoco Logistics has also received a "No Further Action" approval from the Ohio EPA for all soil and groundwater remediation requirements. Sunoco Logistics has not received any proposed penalties associated with this release and continues to cooperate with both PHMSA and the EPA to complete the investigation of the incident and repair of the pipeline.

In 2012, the EPA issued a proposed consent agreement related to the releases that occurred at Sunoco Logistics' pump station/tank farm in Barbers Hill, Texas and pump station/tank farm located in Cromwell, Oklahoma in 2010 and 2011, respectively. These matters were referred to the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") by the EPA. In November 2012, Sunoco Logistics received an initial assessment of \$1.4 million associated with these releases. Sunoco Logistics is in discussions with the EPA and the DOJ on this matter and hopes to resolve the issue during 2014.

In September 2013, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection ("PADEP") issued a Notice of Violation and proposed penalties in excess of \$0.1 million based on alleged violations of various safety regulations relating to the November 2008 products release by Sunoco Pipeline L.P., a subsidiary of Sunoco Logistics, in Murrysville, Pennsylvania. Sunoco Logistics is currently in discussions with the PADEP. The timing or outcome of this matter cannot be reasonably determined at this time. However, we do not expect a material impact to the Partnership's results of operations, cash flows or financial position. Additionally, we have received notices of violations and potential fines under various federal, state and local provisions relating to the discharge of materials into the environment or protection of the environment. While we believe that even if any one or more of the environmental proceedings listed below were decided against us, it would not be material to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows, we are required to report environmental proceedings if we reasonably believe that such proceedings will result in monetary sanctions in excess of \$0.1 million.

7) ETP deals with hazardous materials. They may not have enough cash reserves to cover liabilities. They say on page 44-45 on their 2013 annual report: "We may incur substantial environmental costs and liabilities because of the underlying risk inherent to our operations. Although we have established financial reserves for our estimated environmental remediation liabilities, additional contamination or conditions may be discovered, resulting in increased remediation costs, liabilities for natural resource damages that could substantially increase our costs for site remediation projects. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that our current reserves are adequate to cover all future liabilities, even for currently known contamination."

Re-me-de-ation

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
=======================================
IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION HP14-002
OF DAKOTA ACCESS, LLC FOR AN ENERGY FACILITY PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT
THE DAKOTA ACCESS PIPELINE
Transcript of Proceedings Public Input Hearing
January 22, 2015 Sioux Falls, South Dakota
BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
CHRIS NELSON, CHAIRMAN GARY HANSON, COMMISSIONER
RICHARD SATTGAST, ACTING COMMISSIONER
COMMISSION STAFF
John Smith
Kristen Edwards Greg Rislov
Brian Rounds
Darren Kearney
APPEARANCES
Brett Koenecke and Kara Semmler, Dakota Access Pipeline
Reported By Cheri McComsey Wittler, RPR, CRR

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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS, held in the
 1
 2
     above-entitled matter, at the Ramkota Hotel, Sioux Falls,
 3
     South Dakota, on the 22nd day of January, 2015,
     commencing at 5:30 p.m.
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CHAIRMAN NELSON: I will call the PUC hearing to order. Good afternoon -- good evening, everyone. Thank you for coming tonight.

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My name is Chris Nelson. I'm Chairman of the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission. And I'm going to spend a little bit of time reading through some of the basics of the process so we have a basic understanding.

With me here tonight are Commissioners

Gary Hanson and Acting Commissioner, our State Treasurer,

Rich Sattgast. Mr. Sattgast is serving as Acting

Commissioner for Commissioner Fiegen, due to Commissioner

Fiegen's determination that she has a conflict of

interest because the pipeline will, if constructed, cross

land owned by her sister-in-law and brother-in-law, and

the Governor, therefore, appointed Mr. Sattgast to act as

Commissioner in place of Commissioner Fiegen.

At the head table we have Commission Counsel John Smith and Commission Advisor Greg Rislov.

Our purpose here this afternoon is to hold a public hearing in Docket No. HP14-002, In the Matter of the Application of Dakota Access, LLC for an Energy Facility Permit to Construct the Dakota Access Pipeline.

On December 15, 2014, Dakota Access, LLC filed an Application for an energy facility permit for the

purpose of the proposed Dakota Access Pipeline Project.

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On December 23, 2014, Dakota Access filed a Revised Application that relocates the line in Spink County to avoid a center pivot irrigation system and accommodate landowner preferences and in Lincoln County to avoid property within and close to development areas near Sioux Falls.

The Revised Application is for approval of a permit to construct a 1,134-mile, 12-inch to 30-inch diameter pipeline that will connect the Bakken and Three Forks crude oil production areas in North Dakota to existing pipeline infrastructure in Illinois.

The project will originate in the northwest portion of North Dakota, travel southeast through South Dakota, Iowa, and Illinois and terminate in the existing Patoka, Illinois Hub.

The pipeline is proposed to transport approximately 450,000 barrels per day initially with an anticipated capacity of up to 570,000 barrels per day.

Approximately 272.3 miles of the 1,134-mile-long pipeline will be constructed within South Dakota, crossing 13 counties in the eastern half of the state.

The project would enter South Dakota in Campbell County approximately 17 miles east of the Missouri River and continue southeast through McPherson, Edmunds, Faulk,

Spink, Beadle, Kingsbury, Miner, Lake, McCook, Minnehaha, Turner, and Lincoln Counties.

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The project would cross the Big Sioux River approximately 14 miles south of Sioux Falls and continue in a southeasterly direction through Iowa. One pump station would be located within South Dakota approximately 7 miles southeast of Redfield in Spink County.

A copy of the Revised Application is on file with the county auditors of each of the 13 counties crossed by the project. You can also access the Application and all other nonconfidential documents in the official file on the Commission's website at www.puc.sd.gov under Commission Actions, Commission Dockets, 2014 Hydrocarbon Pipeline Dockets, and scrolling down to HP14-002, or by calling, writing, or stopping by the Commission.

The purpose of this hearing this afternoon is to provide information to the public about the proposed project and to hear public comments about the project.

Interested persons have the right to present their views and comments regarding the Revised Application. And we want to encourage you to do so. No decisions are being made here tonight or in the immediate future.

The parties to this proceeding at this time are

Dakota Access and the Commission Staff. Several other organizations and individuals have filed an Application for party status, but the Commission hasn't yet acted on those applications.

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Under South Dakota Law each municipality, county, and governmental agency in the area where the facility is proposed to be constructed or any interested person or organization may be granted party status in this proceeding by making written application to the Commission on or before February 13, 2015.

We have an Application For Party Status form available here if you would like to apply for party status. And the form is also available on the Commission's web page for this docket or by contacting the Commission.

I'd like to emphasize to everyone you do not need to be a party in the case to make your voice heard by the Commission. The reason we're here this afternoon and evening is to hear your comments and what you have to say and your concerns about the project.

We will also be accepting comments in writing from anyone, either by mail, personal delivery, or e-mailing the Commission at puc@state.sd.gov. We'll take those comments right up until the time of the final decision.

So you only need to apply for party status if you want to participate formally in the case by putting on actual testimony or other factual evidence, conducting discovery, cross-examining witnesses, making legal arguments, and to preserve your right to appeal to the courts if you don't believe our decision is legally correct.

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I also want you to know that each of the Commissioners and all of the Staff assigned to this docket thoroughly read all comments submitted by the public, and they are also filed in the docket file.

For its permit to be approved, our law says that Dakota Access must show that the proposed transmission facility will comply with all applicable laws and rules, will not pose a threat of serious injury to the environment or to the social and economic condition of inhabitants or expected inhabitants in the siting area, nor will -- and will not substantially impair the health, safety, or welfare of the inhabitants, and will not unduly interfere with the orderly development of the region, with due consideration given to the views of governing bodies of affected local units of government.

Based on these factors, the Commission will decide whether the permit for the project should be granted, denied, or granted upon such terms, conditions,

or modifications of construction, operation, or maintenance of the facility as the Commission finds appropriate.

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I'd like to point out to everyone that we have with us our court reporter, Cheri Wittler, here this afternoon and evening. So I'd ask you to please use the microphone and introduce yourself and spell your name when you speak so we get it on the record.

I'd also like to point out that we have Commission Staff, Brian Rounds, Darren Kearney, and Kristen Edwards here this afternoon.

We want you to feel free to seek them out if you have questions or need help with anything either here this afternoon or evening or as we go through the process.

We will begin the hearing by having Dakota

Access representatives make a presentation to explain the proposed project. Following that presentation we will take comments from any interested individuals or organizations, and we strongly encourage members of the public to present your views.

Before we get started, I'd also ask and make sure before you leave tonight if you haven't done so already, put your information on the sign-in sheets outside so we have a record of who is attending.

We've got a lot of folks standing in the back and that's certainly fine but we've also got a few scattered seats up front yet.

Okay. I'm just told they're checking on seeing if we can get this panel open here so we can get some folks over in that room.

Okay. That will be opening up so we can get some folks over here and get a little bit more space. We greatly appreciate the great turnout tonight.

I'm going to introduce Brett Koenecke, the attorney for Dakota Access who will be the introductory spokesman for Dakota Access here this evening.

Brett, at this time you can go ahead and introduce the folks you have with you and begin your presentation. Although I will say if they start moving that and we need to just take a break for a moment, why I'll give you the cue.

Go ahead, Brett.

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MR. KOENECKE: Very good. Thank you, Commissioner, and welcome, everyone.

My name is Brett Koenecke. I'm a lawyer from Pierre, and I'm representing Dakota Access in this proceeding.

With me tonight are a number of representatives of Dakota Access, and I'll introduce them at this time.

Starting with Joey Mahmoud. Joey is the Senior Vice

President of Engineering with responsibility for

development and execution of the project. To my far left
is Tom Siguaw, Senior Director over the entire project.

To his right is Chuck Frey, Vice President of Liquid Engineering and Chief Engineer for Design and Safety.

To my immediate left is Keegan Pieper,

Associate General Counsel and Project Counsel from Texas.

Behind me is Micah Rorie, the right-of-way manager for

North Dakota and South Dakota. And Monica Howard who is

the project environmental manager.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Let's just take a minute or two and wait for them to get that pulled back before you start the presentation.

MR. KOENECKE: I would like to say we appreciate the large turnout tonight. We look forward to participating in this hearing, and we thank the Commission for organizing it.

(Pause)

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Joey, I think you can go ahead and get started. We've got everybody in the room, and they may be bringing more chairs, but at least we've got everybody in and I think the disruption will be minimal.

Go ahead.

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MR. MAHMOUD: Thank you.

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Well, thank you, everyone, for showing up tonight. It's a big crowd. Hopefully we will be able to answer a lot of your questions either in this presentation or as we go along through the question and answer session.

My name is Joey Mahmoud. I'm the Senior Vice

President of Engineering at Energy Transfer. We're going
to go over a brief presentation, go over the scope, kind
of the benefits at a state level, national level, and
local level. And then we'll get into some specifics
about the project and how it affects you as a potential
landowner if the project was crossing your property.

And I apologize for being so close.

So who is Energy Transfer? I know we get that question a lot. You may not have heard of us before. We are new in South Dakota. But we are a very large corporation. We're a Fortune 500 company. Actually we are in the top 100 in the United States.

We're a master limited partnership. We have multiple companies under our organization, the main one being Energy Transfer Partners. Energy Transfer Partners is the parent company for Dakota Access Pipeline. And there's another partner to Dakota Access called Phillips 66. So both companies are very large in scope

and have a lot of experience in operating pipelines.

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Energy Transfer has just over 71,000 miles of pipe. We're the second largest transporter of energy products, not electricity but energy products in the United States. So we have a lot of experience doing this.

As far as other products, we've been in natural gas, natural gas liquids. We process them. We fractionate them. We basically carry the product, or in this case crude oil, from the production region to the refining centers where that's made into product for the consumption by you and I.

Diesel, gasoline. It goes to the petrol chemicals and refineries that make the shoes that we're wearing and the tires on our vehicles. All of those kind of things are part of the value chain that's tied to crude oil.

This kind of shows who we are and where we operate to give you a sense of our company. We operate pipes that originate or span from the Arizona and California border all the way to Florida, from Texas up to the Sunbelt region, crossing through Illinois into Michigan, to the Detroit metro area, to the northeast U.S., and then as well as we're moving our pipelines to the Dakota regions with the Dakota Access pipeline.

Over all the project scope is really pretty basic in its nature. The scope and the objective is to take the crude oil that's being produced -- and, again, that's not by Energy Transfer or Dakota Access. We're transporters of the crude oil, but gathering that crude oil up in the Dakotas and moving it down to a center in Patoka, Illinois actually called Vernon, Illinois where it redistributes that crude oil for distribution to the existing refine in the Midwest and the Gulf Coast region.

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That's where the majority of the refining capability exist in our country, the Chicago area into Ohio, down along the Gulf Coast. So that's where all of our fuels and oils and all of those things are made. They're existing, and they're looking for a source to fill those capacities with the crude oil in lieu of importing foreign source, unreliable crude.

This project moves domestically produced crude oil from the Bakken to the refining centers for you and I to consume.

The project is proposed to move approximately 450,000 barrels per day. That's the initial volume what's prescribed today. It's a common carrier pipeline. So 10 percent of that volume, of the 450, is reserved capacity or walk-up capacity. That means can take capacity to ship on it, but the remainder is sold at this

1 time.
2 There is the ability to expand it to 570,000
3 barrels, maybe a little more. But right now we're at
4 450,000.
5 The project scope over all is 1.134 miles in

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The project scope over all is 1,134 miles in length. There's six gathering stations up in the Bakken area to gather or pool that crude oil, and then it transports it literally in kind of a southeasterly line

to Illinois where then it's redistributed.

In South Dakota alone there's around 274 miles of pipe that's all 30-inch pipe. So there's all the smaller stuff is in the gathering field up in the Dakotas.

This map just kind of shows the general outlay. So it starts in that northwest corner where the Bakken is very active, and then it proceeds in a southeasterly direction through South Dakota into Iowa and then eventually into Illinois.

This map is just a closer up view of it how traverses the eastern part of South Dakota.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can you zero it in and show Sioux Falls?

MR. MAHMOUD: We're not on the question and answer yet, sir. I apologize. And, no, I do not have a map of that.

However, I do have the length where it crosses through the various counties. So here around Sioux Falls we're about 24 miles. This represents the miles across the state that sum up to -- and I know the Commission mentions 272. something.

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I rounded up the numbers. That's why it says 274. I just got rid of the decimals and rounded up. So it's about 274 miles of length, and these are the miles per county.

So over all the project is a 3.8 billion dollar investment into our economy. That includes all the construction costs, the material costs, the labor to build the project. That's the overall economic impact.

In the State of South Dakota that translates to about 820 million dollars of investment directly into the state. That's the cost of materials, the pipe, the pump station in Spink County, as well as the construction labor. Everything that's entailed or part of the project in South Dakota is about 820 million dollars, pretty good boost to the local economy here.

The big benefit from a national level, though, is to move this reliable, local domestic crude oil from the Bakken that we're producing in our country from that production area to the refining centers. That's important to everybody in this room because that's where

we're going to be securing our future for energy independence.

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I know a lot of people talk about that, but this is actually -- this is how we do it. We have to build these infrastructure projects to allow for us as consumers to have access to that oil or to the natural gas or whatever it is, in this case crude oil, because without it then we don't have access to it and then we're stuck relying upon foreign sources that are very unreliable.

And we're all seeing this as the prices can be manipulated, the sources, supply and demand. So this is a very important project not only for my company but for everybody in the room to get access to that crude.

Some of the other things that are important benefits, that a pipeline is the safest form of transportation out there. Statistically proven, it's the safest form of transportation time and time again. When you compare it to trucks or compare it to a rail, it's intrinsically safer because it decreases the opportunity of interaction between you and I and those commodities being moved by rail or trucks. So it's a safer mode of transportation to improve the safety to the public.

The other thing it does, and for those that farm and you see the big piles of either wheat or corn on the

ground waiting to be transported, this will free up rail capacity by taking four to six crude-carrying trains off of their rails. And that's not a big number, but it's something that will actually benefit the local farmer that in South Dakota that's pretty important to free up that capacity from crude oil to commodity crop transportation. So those are just some benefits to our country.

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The other thing it does, it provides somewhere between 10 and 12,000 construction jobs. Construction jobs are temporary in nature. When you build a house it only takes so long. This pipeline will take somewhere between six and nine months to build.

So although it's a temporary construction job, it's actually sustaining that construction business.

Those guys that build these things, they're in it because that's what they do for a living. So it's 10 to 12,000 jobs that we're sustaining as we're moving forward.

In South Dakota that translates into about 4,000 of the 12,000. Roughly 50 percent of those will come from what are called the local union halls. We have entered into an arrangement with the unions to provide very skilled, highly skilled, trained staff to build this pipeline. They're the best in the country.

We're working with them to identify the right

resources to train those resources so when we build it it's very safe, the construction is conducted in a manner that's very professional and safe to the residents, as well as it's a very high quality product at the end.

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50 percent of those jobs will come from the local union halls. And that means there's not 50 percent of those that will come from South Dakota because there's not enough construction folks in the state to support it. However, it will come from North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, from that local region that's covered by those halls. So it will be local work force from a regional perspective.

Overall the pipeline will generate somewhere between 40 and 50 jobs. Here in South Dakota that's about 12, with the majority of those in Spink County where our pump stations are located because that's where most of the folks are required to operate that pump station.

Overall the pipe's buried. It's buried underground. You don't see it. Once the pipe's in the ground, you typically don't know it's there. So unless there's an above ground valve or you see a pump station in Spink County, you'll never know its presence. It's buried and out of the way. So it doesn't take a lot of people to operate the pipe once you put them into

service.

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As far as project benefits to the State of South Dakota, when you look at the consumption of goods and services and you look at the materials that we bring into the state and when you bring them into the state we actually pay consumption taxes no matter where the material is produced or made.

When it comes into South Dakota that's its final distinction. We pay sales tax on those goods and services. When you look at that from an 820 million dollar perspective and the portion of that that's materials, that tax benefit's about 36 million dollars.

Also what's not in here, there's a contractor's excise tax that the contractor will actually pay for their portion of the project that goes into the general fund, and that's about 16 million dollars. Of course, that's something we pay to the contractor, but that's a benefit that's not on this slide but it's real.

The other thing is ad valorem taxes. We get a lot of questions about taxes. I'm not a tax expert.

Nobody here that we brought is a tax expert. However, what I can tell you is this is our first year estimate.

So operation year one, which is in reality 2017, we calculate the tax value based on what's called the unit value or the cost of the asset that was put into

service. After year one that number will change. And people have asked, you know, what is that tax going to be. I can't tell you that because it changes based on the year and the tax laws and the tax rate.

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However, the formula is different after year one. Year one is strictly based on what we call the value of the asset for its installed price. After that you get into operating history, other factors that go into the calculation of the tax.

It is done at the state level, but it is based on the tax rates on a county level. But it is assessed centrally or at the state level.

I hope that answers some of your questions.

Much more than that I probably cannot answer, nor can any of the rest of us. But there are formulas. It is based on the laws of the State of South Dakota.

I guess the last thing on the slide is if you look at the miles in the State of South Dakota, the value of the property that we will be asking for an easement, and our calculation is it's roughly about 47 million dollars of payments to the landowners for easements, temporary or permanent, as well as damages to crops and other damages to those properties.

So schedule. We introduced this project to the PUC Staff last July. We had open houses that were in

October. We filed our Application in December. We're asking for a permit in the third quarter of this year.

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That doesn't mean we're going to get it. The State actually has more time than that, but we've asked for it by then. We'll see if that happens. There's no promises made by anybody. And if we get it, we do. If not, maybe it will be the fourth quarter. That's okay.

We are planning on starting construction as soon as we get our permit so that could be the latter part of this year or the first part of next year with in service by the end of 2016. So by the end of 2016 we will hopefully be moving crude oil from the Bakken to Illinois.

As we move from point A to point B -- and a lot of people ask us this question, and the next couple of slides I hope to preempt some questions or at least set the framework for those.

A lot of folks ask, you know, why are we on your property or how did our route end up on my property or why are you in my backyard or across my field?

When we look at this we go through a very detailed analysis. And it is very detailed. It's all about you look at it from a very big picture. You have to start somewhere. You have to end somewhere.

The other thing is the pipe has to be

contiguous. You cannot have a gap in the pipeline to transport that product. So at the end of the day it has to connect. And although it may not be the best thing for somebody to have a pipe on their property, there are typically reasons, always reasons, why we end up where we do.

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When we start we look at it from the very big picture, how to get from point A to point B. We factor in -- we go through what's called the siting analysis that's actually part of the PUC process where we look at all the various constraints, environmental constraints, residential, populated areas, city centers. It could be cultural resources. It could be a lot of things. Irrigation pivots.

So we look at all of those constraints. We put them together, and we come up with a route. A lot of you have seen our surveyors out in the field doing cultural surveys, environmental or civil surveys. We then send those people into the field to survey.

We walk every inch of the pipe, by the way. And so we pick up all of those different constraints, we factor that into our pipeline route, and we shift it to avoid constraints as best we can.

At the end of the day the route is supposed to be the least intrusive route to get from that point A to

point B that avoids the majority or the most amount of stakeholders or impacts to their environment that we possibly can and still achieve the goal of the project of connecting the dots.

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I hope that makes sense. And these are some of the things that we look at when we're considering the route.

As far as right of way goes, I know we've started talking to people about right of way and permanent easements across your property. We're asking for and requesting and purchasing a 50-foot-wide permanent easement, plus anywhere from 25 feet to 100 feet of temporary workspace to actually build the pipeline.

At the end of the day the easement will be 50 feet. The restrictions that come with that easement is you cannot put any permanent structure in that easement. Other than that, you can farm it, your cattle can run on it. Whatever the previous land use was, except for permanent structure, you can still utilize that piece of property. As well as you cannot plant trees in the right of way.

We have to be able to evaluate and look at that right of way to make sure that there's nothing encroaching onto the right of way from whatever

structure, as well as from our leak detection program.

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When we talk about the pipe itself in that right of way it will be buried a certain depth depending upon the type of land. So in areas that are nonagricultural -- so it could be just open land that's not farmed, or maybe it's pastureland of some types. The minimum depth will be 36 inches or 3 feet. In ag areas where it's actively farmed, cultivated or row crops, those areas will be -- or hay land, I should add. Those areas of pipe will be buried a minimum of 48 inches or 4 feet deep. Across roads, streams, other sensitive areas it will be buried a minimum of 5 feet or 60 inches.

Those are all minimums. So it could be deeper, but it will not be less than those depths. I hope that makes sense for everybody.

When we're talking to each of you or to the people that are affected we tend to not only purchase that right of way but also to pay for damages up front as best we can predict. So we intend to pay for year one full 100 percent of the crop loss. Year two, 80 percent, year three 60 percent. We anticipate construction will last or occur in that first year. We want to start and go into service in that first year.

The construction restoration, though, could last into year two or three as we're restoring that property.

But construction will be isolated to that one year and actually a lot lesser time frame when you're actually seeing equipment on the ground as we're installing that pipe. It could be 30 to 90 days, somewhere around there, to actually put the pipe in the ground depending on weather. But all major impacts will be within that first year.

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Offers are going to be made based on market studies, just like you do for an appraisal for a house. You take the data, you look at the sales values for comparable properties in the area. That's our starting point. Where we end up, they're individual negotiations based on land-specific conditions.

So this diagram, what it shows is the typical right-of-way configuration. I hope everybody can sort of see that. Two important parts of this slide that I just want to point out. On the far right side there's a mound of soil that's built up. That's the topsoil.

So the first thing we do when we go into the ag areas is we strip that topsoil down to the depth of the topsoil. We take that soil, we move it over outside of the construction work area to preserve and protect that soil throughout construction.

It's also the last thing we do is we put that soil back after we're done with construction, again,

protecting that upper layer of the soil because that's the most productive zone, and that's where all the crops actually grow. So the intent is to preserve the valuable topsoil horizon during construction so we don't negatively impact the future production or yield of that field.

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The other important part is where the pipe actually sits, it's that little red circle. And if you have drain tile in your fields, and I know a lot of you do, the intent is to actually bury the pipe to have 2 foot of separation between that pipe and the drain tile.

If we know where the drain tile is at up front, that actually helps out quite a bit. If not and we do encounter it during the field, we put that pipe no less than 2 feet during the separation.

Some of the common questions we get is what happens if the drain tile's not there today but will be in the future. The answer is if you know where you're going to put a drain tile, if you have a plan, a sketch, a drawing, or you're working with a contractor, if you will provide that to us, we will incorporate that into our design, and we will pre-lay that pipe deeper to ensure that there's 2 foot of separation for when you come in and put that drain tile in.

If we don't know about it, that's okay. You can still put drain tiles across the pipeline -- or across that easement. There just may not be 2 foot of separation. But there's no -- there's no limitation of putting the pipeline or drain tiles across each other.

We would just prefer to have 2 foot of separation. I'm sure you would too for interference.

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As part of that, we're developing or have developed and are distributing what we call an Agricultural Mitigation Plan. This spells out everything from how we're entering the field, how we'll construct, restore the field. There's rock. If we bring rock into the soil, we'll remove the rock and what the size of those rocks are and how it will look afterwards.

I'll tell you the basic answer to that is we will remove the rock that we bring up from the subsoil so it will match the surrounding conditions once we're done.

It also talks about the topsoil segregation, the drain tiles, restoration. Decompaction is a big issue. We will decompact the soil, the subsoil as well as the topsoil. We have hired two agronomist outfits to help us through that.

So we build pipes. We know that. We're not farmers. Some of us maybe, but I'm not. But our

strength is in building that pipe. So we've hired a outfit called Key Agricultural Services and another outfit called DuraRoot. They're regional experts in ag issues. You all may have worked with them in the past.

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We've hired them to be the liaisons to help us through those issues so when we're talking to the farmers that we get it right.

You know, the key is to get the restoration done right the first time so we don't have lingering and long-term problems. Which if we do for whatever reason, I gave you our commitment that we'll work through those issues and restore the land, but we really want to do it right the first time.

This is the last topic before I sit down and start taking questions. Not last in importance, though. It's the most important topic, and why it's last is because this is what I want to leave you with.

Our commitment to safety, that's our number one goal. Hands down, our number one goal. We take it very serious. We know this is a pipeline that's coming across your property. Our intent is to do it safely, to protect people, protect personal property all along the way.

To do that we have various safety systems. And I'm just going to go over a few of them. One is we monitor this pipe 24/7, 365. There's not a minute or

second that goes by where somebody is not going to be evaluating this pipe. We do it locally via our operators. We have remote control where we're communicating with the pipe. We have sensors. We have pressure, temperature, flow control.

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We have operators sitting at control desks that actually can operate the pipe remotely. That means they can shut valves. They can increase the flow. They can decrease the flow. They can operate that pipe from our control center at all times. And there's somebody that's always there. No matter what, there's somebody operating that pipe.

We do that via what's called a SCADA system.

The SCADA system is the way we communicate. We communicate via satellite. We put in these SCADA systems. Actually we subscribe to a service. We put in a satellite backup, either landlines or so, so we always have some form of communication. If we lose communication, we have local people that can operate that pipeline.

The other thing we have is what's called a

Computational Pipeline Monitoring System. It's a complex

leak detection system that's designed, and it gets

smarter as you operate the pipe. So it's going through a

lot of algorithms that says the pipe should be doing this

at this particular minute. When something doesn't operate right, something goes wrong, it gives us a signal. Our operators can take an action, and we can deploy resources. That goes on every day, every second and as part of our normal operations.

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The other things we do is we fly this pipeline every 10 days. We have an airplane in the air that flies about 500 feet looking at our pipelines. And that's for a couple of reasons.

We're looking for encroachments. And encroachments are when somebody puts a garage or a swimming pool or a house or something on our right of way. That happens a lot actually, and you would think that it wouldn't. People forget there's a pipeline there because you don't see it. It's out of sight and out of mind.

So we look for those things to work with landowners to make sure those structures are not on our right of way. We also are evaluating it for leaks, making sure it's operating correctly.

We participate in the One-Call System. So for you that have either had to dig or when you're farming you have to drill a well or whatever you're doing, you call 811. We're part of that. So if you do call 811, we will send out someone to mark in a pipeline to ensure you

don't hit it and it's safe.

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We provide public education to the public as well as to the emergency response organizations. Every year we invite those. We participate -- we invite those organizations, and we participate in presentations as well as we go over our Emergency Response Plan. We do that every year to help educate the public as well as the emergency responders to ensure the safety of the public and the private property.

Last, we will develop -- and this isn't developed yet. We have company wide plans and we have plans for other pipelines but we will develop a project-specific, pipeline-specific, by state, Emergency Response Plan and one that covers the whole pipeline that spells out how we will respond in an emergency.

It has everything from the operational controls to where our response equipment is, who to contact, when to contact, everything that we would need in an emergency situation as best we can predict will be in this plan.

That plan is submitted to the Federal

Government. It's required by PHMSA, which is the

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

That's part of the Department of Transportation. We

provide it to the State for the State level plans.

We provide portions of it to the emergency responders for the section that's apply to them. We train on it every year. We drill on it with the emergency responders at designated times.

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So this is the plan that we operate by. In the event we do have an issue, we can respond in a timely manner to minimize impacts.

So with that, thank you very much for your time. We're here to answer questions if you do have them.

And I'll turn it back over to the Commissioner. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Thank you. I want to say to all of you thank you for your patience as our Staff worked with Ramkota staff to get some more chairs in here and hopefully make you as comfortable as you can be for the time we're going to be here.

We've allocated about three hours for the hearing tonight. We took a few minutes to explain the process to you. The company has just taken some time to explain the project to you. And the rest of the time tonight is yours. It's your opportunity to ask questions, to give comments, to give feedback.

Just a couple of things I want to say before we open up the floor. First of all, again, when you rise to speak give us your name and spell your name. And out of

deference to our court reporter, please do not speak like an auctioneer. She wants to be able to keep up.

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Secondly, again, we've got only so much time tonight and we've got an awful lot of people here and I suspect a lot of you want to say something tonight. And so be respectful of each other timewise to make sure that we can hear from everybody that's come here tonight to speak.

With that, we've got a couple of wireless mics., and we're going to do -- this part we are going to do like an auction. If you want to speak, you stick your hand in the air and one of these gentlemen will recognize you and get you a mic. and you can speak from where you're at.

First hand right there.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Commissioners. My name is Aaron Johnson, A-A-R-O-N, J-O-H-N-S-O-N. I hail from Madison, South Dakota and Lake County.

While the proposed pipeline would affect me and my family's third generation organic family farm directly, I would like to address some of the concerns of all South Dakota residences and landowners.

Number one is liability. Dakota Access, LLC is a limited liability company. Any negligence on their part is limited to Dakota Access itself and not its

parent company, Energy Transfer, nor any other entity.

If the pipeline fails, and there are plenty of examples of these type of pipelines failing, and cleanup costs exceed what Dakota LLC can pay, who is going to end up paying?

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We need legal assurances that this responsibility will not be placed on South Dakota as a whole or the landowners affected by the pipeline.

Number two is performance bond. If the PUC approves this pipeline, one of South Dakota residences' main concerns is that Dakota Access be required to provide assurance that the highest environmental safety and health procedures are required and followed through a performance bond and not through the good word of the company itself.

A performance bond would require Dakota Access to meet predetermined guidelines that would preserve and protect the well-being and safety of South Dakota, its resources, and its people. The performance bond should be in place for each and every phase of this project from start to finish.

Number three is a decommission bond. At some point this pipeline will be old technology, and it will be worn out. It would be wise for the PUC to require a decommission bond for removal and cleanup of the project

when the pipeline is retired and/or fails to meet minimum safety and production guidelines.

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In other words, South Dakota does not want a pipeline that's trickling oil to its destination just so Dakota Access doesn't have to go through the work of removing the pipeline.

offered a one-time payment to the landowners.

South Dakota landowners and the PUC should not allow such a disservice to happen. This would be equivalent to a farmer paying a one-time rental fee on lands rented in exchange for all the production of unsaid years to come.

Number four is payment. Dakota Access has

Landowners and the PUC should demand annual royalty and production payments and an annual lease payment.

And the fifth and final point I'd like to bring up is our drainage system. The pipeline would sever potentially hundreds of drainage tile lines. In the event of a leak, the contents within the pipeline can seep into the tile lines and contaminate downstream land, aquifers, creeks, and rivers. Case in point, Glendive, Montana.

Just for example, my family farms one quarter of land in the path of the proposed pipeline and nearly 20 to 30 drainage tile lines would be severed. This

particular quarter of land is part of more than four quarters of land that has connected drainage tile. There is also a clay tile line nearly 100 years old that would be cut.

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The pipeline corridor would require the drainage lines to be cut and then spliced. The settling of the dirt in the pipeline corridor would ruin the constant slope of the drainage lines and thus essentially plug the tile line and result in many frustrated farmers and lost production.

What protections are in place for farmers when our lands are flooded, tiles are broken, and crops are destroyed because the pipeline has dismantled our drainage system?

I respectfully submit these concerns to the PUC for further consideration. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

There's a couple of points that I'd like to ask the company to respond to specifically, and then I want to make a comment or two about the bonding question.

Joey, if you would talk specifically about his first question about the structure, the corporate structure of your company.

MR. MAHMOUD: Sure. Thank you.

Our company -- so number one, just because it's

an LLC does not mean and is not true that we do not have liability for this company, project, or for the contents of that pipeline.

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There are federal laws that require us and hold us accountable for anything that would happen in regards to this project.

An LLC does not give you a free pass. Many of you that have farms have LLC behind your name of your farm. You are not free of liability. I promise. Nor are we. So that statement is just simply not true.

Our company is an LLC. We do form -- we did form this because it's a joint venture. We have two very large parties that own this project. 75 percent Energy Transfer, 25 percent Phillips 66.

We have that structure set up to accurately and efficiently operate and manage this company from a business standpoint, not from a liability. I hope nobody walks away here thinking that we have some way of a free pass. It's simply not true.

And we have heard that from other folks, and I hope everybody understands the distinguishing part between an LLC and who's truly liable. Because I'll tell you we are 100 percent liable, not the landowner, not the government, not anyone, but us.

If we're transporting it and we have an issue,

we'll take care of it. If we don't take care of it, I promise the government will. There are programs in place that we pay into.

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We pay a fee. And every transporter of oil in this country, by the way, pays an 8 cent per barrel fee into a fund that's managed by the government so that in the event we don't stand up and take care of our responsibility, the government would, and then they would seek those damages back from our company.

That's how it works and that's how we protect the public and that's how the government protects the public.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Thank you.

Let me speak just a little bit about a couple of your bond suggestions.

Understand that throughout this process the authority of the PUC is guided and limited by state law. There is a specific state law that says we have the authority to require bonding for this type of project so far as protecting and making sure that public roads and public facilities are properly remediated after the project, if for some reason the company would not do that.

That would be something we'll be considering as we go throughout this.

State law does not provide any specific authority to us to provide the types of bonds you also referred to, the performance and decommissioning bonds. So that's not something that's specifically spoken to in state law.

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Nor is the payment scenario. You talked about annual payments as opposed to a one-time payment. That's not something that's specified in state law either so that's just another issue that, you know, the law hasn't given us the authority to enter into that area.

Your other comments, though, we've taken those, and we appreciate those. As I think you know, we've heard some of these already as we've been to some of our other meetings, and we appreciate that.

Who's next? We've got one over here.

MR. KRIENS: I'm Travis Kriens from Hartford, T-R-A-V-I-S K-R-I-E-N-S.

Looking at your 2013 Annual Report it says there may not have enough cash reserves to cover any liabilities. It says we may incur substantial environmental costs and liabilities because of the underlying risk inherent to our operation. Although we have established financial reserves for our estimated environmental liabilities, additional contamination or conditions may be discovered resulting in increased

1 costs, liabilities for natural resource damages and could 2 be a -- substantially increase our cost for sites 3 projects. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that our current reserves are adequate to cover all future 4 5 liabilities, even for currently known contaminations. 6 So has anything changed since the 2013 report? MR. MAHMOUD: Well, number one, I have no idea 7 8 what you're reading from, nor can I validate the source. 9 But I'll tell you we do have the financial 10 resources. We are a very big company. We're a 11 multibillion dollar company. If we should fail to 12 provide those assurances, we have insurance in place to 13 step in. 14 And as I have already mentioned, the government 15 actually has that program to step in if we fail that then 16 they would pay and then we would have to reimburse the 17 government, whatever that would look like. So I don't 18 know what part you're quoting from. 19 MR. KRIENS: Page 44 and 45. It's on your 20 website. 21 MR. MAHMOUD: Like I said, I can't answer it. CHAIRMAN NELSON: Sir, I want to interrupt for 22 2.3 just a moment. 2.4 Commissioner Hanson, would you like to make your 25 point?

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              COMMISSIONER HANSON: I just would like to you
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     provide that information to the Public Utilities
     Commission as well.
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 4
              MR. KRIENS: It's on their website.
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              COMMISSIONER HANSON: It's on their website, but
 6
     if you would provide that.
7
              Do you have the information right now that you
8
     can put it on the record?
              MR. KRIENS: Yeah. Right there.
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              COMMISSIONER HANSON: Well, yeah right there
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     doesn't -- she can't type yeah right there.
              So if we can get that, please. I'd like it on
12
     the record.
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              Thank you.
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              CHAIRMAN NELSON: Other questions.
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              Almost looks like a County Commissioner.
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              MR. SCHMIDT: I don't know what County
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     Commissioners actually look like. Jim Schmidt, J-I-M
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     S-C-H-M-I-D-T. And I do get the privilege to serve as a
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     Lincoln County Commissioner, but I am not here speaking
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     for the Commission.
              I am here on the behalf of several landowners
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     that have called and asked to be -- asked for my comments
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     tonight.
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              Members up there, I think I have listened to
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your presentation three times, and you do a good job.

The one thing I would comment on is I wish you would have held these kind of meetings prior to this meeting tonight so that everybody could have been adequately informed.

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I speak not only as a Commissioner but I also speak as someone who has a pipeline going through the extent of my farm, which is the Lewis & Clark Pipeline. So I'm well aware of what happens to the land afterwards.

And if any of you who have pipelines you want to come to a mile and a half east of Lennox and see a pipeline, what it really does to the soil, regardless of what anybody says, it has a detrimental effect.

I'm not going to go into the details about transparency, but I do have a problem and I have to tell you that. You guys do a good job. And the political spin is what we get the first year or the first or second year.

My concern is what do we get in the fifth and sixth and seventh year and eighth year on down the line? Because it will be here a long time.

I'm very happy that you did move your pipeline not going through the heart of economic development right south -- southwest of Sioux Falls. But my concern -- and this is to you, members of the PUC. I wouldn't want your job. However, they're going to be asking for eminent

domain because that was determined when they testified in front of the Lincoln Minnehaha County Commission and the Sioux Falls area.

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My one comment on eminent domain, and I do understand that, eminent domain is a useful tool providing that it's something like water or usefulness. But if you gentlemen or if any elected official uses eminent domain, we face the voters for our actions. They have -- they have a recourse.

Granting eminent domain to a pipeline company or to others, we have no really recourse except maybe going through an expensive court trial. So I ask you very carefully before you grant this because this is the -- that's it. Once they got that. And they have used that. And you want --

I think you could raise the hands of how many people have been contacted, at least in Lincoln County, and talked about how they're going to provide them with the payment, and if they don't take it, of course, they have the resource of eminent domain, a club over their head, and they can do pretty much.

So I ask you to be very cautious in that regard, and I hope -- the other thing that I would like -- one more question, sir.

I don't argue about the value of pipeline. I

don't argue about that at all. But I wish you would address pressure.

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Because I think somebody made mention what's going on in Montana. So if we have a leak in Lincoln County, how fast you can shut that off, if it's one valve or two valves, what's the flow rate, what's the temperature, but under what pressure does this flow?

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Jim, thank you. Appreciate those comments.

Let me address the eminent domain question, and then I want the company to address his last questions.

Let me be very, very clear. This Commission has no authority under state law to deal with eminent domain. As I said in our beginning comments, we can do one of three things with this Application. We can grant it, we can deny it, or we can grant it and attach conditions to it that the company must comply with.

Eminent domain is a function of state law, and under state law this type of facility has the ability to use eminent domain if they wish. That's a function of state law.

There are other states where the Public
Utilities Commission gets to make that kind of decision,
does this company get to use eminent domain or not.

South Dakota's not one of those. We don't get to make that choice. So I just want to be very clear as to what our authority is and is not.

With that, the company may want to make a comment about eminent domain and certainly address the last questions we had about pressure and so forth.

MR. MAHMOUD: Thank you.

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Eminent domain is a tough topic for a lot of people. Our right-of-way agents I would hope are not threatening anybody. If they are, I sure would like to know. That's not our way of doing business.

I can tell you, and we've told the last group -we got a similar question -- I run a lot of our projects
as a company. Big that typically begins with a B for
dollars in billion, I run those. And I'll tell you after
2,000 miles for the work that I personally have done for
our company, we haven't condemned anyone. That's a fact.

So when people say that we condemn people, we may condemn people once in awhile because we have no choice. As I mentioned earlier, the project has to be contiguous. So there cannot be a holdout somewhere in the middle or along the way because then the project can't go through, and that's a negative effect to the people, to us, to a lot of folks along the way that would benefit. We all benefit from this project.

So although we will have and by state law we do have the authority of condemnation, or eminent domain, based on our definition of our company and our local providings of transportation service, that's our last resort.

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We do not like to employ eminent domain. And that's a tough subject to talk about, but it's the absolute last thing that will happen, if we cannot reach an agreement, we come to an impasse.

And it's not that we can't negotiate and after one or two attempts we say we're going to go to court. We have time to work this out. I hope we can work it out, and I intend that we do. But at the end of the day at some point we all have to move forward, and if we do have to employ eminent domain, it's the absolute last thing. So I don't want anybody to think that's our negotiation tactic because it's not.

As far as the pressure goes, this pipeline will operate at 1,440 pounds of pressure. That is a lot of pressure. Where we do have sensitive resources and we do have, say, a water body or a -- a public drinking supply source or well protection area, which we did go around all of those, but say we do cross a river.

We have valves on each side of those sensitive areas so we can isolate those areas so if we did have a

leak for whatever reason, we can minimize those impacts. We can trigger the closure of those valves remotely within seconds. They take three to five minutes to close, depending on the valve and what's happening at that particular time. But it's very quick. I know that's not instantaneous, but it does minimize those impacts.

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And a leak on a pipeline, although we have seen some recently, they are very rare. When you look at the amount of pipes, we have 71,000 miles of pipe. Although we do have leaks every once in awhile, it's not a common occurrence. And when it does happen we take care of our business.

MR. LEROHL: My name is Brian Lerohl, last name spelled L-E-R-O-H-L, and I have a question about the construction.

I assume that over the entire length of the pipeline, that it's going to be done in many segments simultaneously. And I was just wondering how many segments you're going to do at one time?

MR. MAHMOUD: Thank you.

We will have anywhere between 11 and 13 segments or what we call construction spreads. Somewhere between 10 and 12,000 people. And there will be probably either three -- two to four, I should say, two to four

construction spreads in the State of South Dakota.

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MR. LEROHL: Okay. Thank you.

MR. KILMER: My name is Tim Kilmer. I have a water management company in Beresford, South Dakota. We put in tile.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Can you spell your name, please.

MR. KILMER: T-I-M K-I-L-M-E-R.

We have a water management business, and we could benefit a lot from -- I'm for the pipeline. I think the project is a good thing from an economic standpoint. Some people call it temporary jobs, but for us, I mean, we do contract work. Temporary jobs are what we do.

But my question is what process are the tile lines repaired? Is there a time limit how fast that a running tile line can be repaired? And if it's past that time limit, will the tile lines be completely replaced because of mud that has entered the line and may not ever get cleaned?

And if there's lines missed that we didn't -that weren't noticed and damaged or collateral damage
from after two years or longer that the lines sag, is
there a time limit from when those lines will not be
covered or payment applied?

MR. MAHMOUD: Thank you.

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As far as timing goes, we intend, and as part of our Agricultural Mitigation Plan, we have several proposals on how to cross drain tiles. It's very specific to the landowner and how they want us to cross and prescribe. Some people have an opinion; some people do not.

We're working with tile experts. You could be one of those if you install those tiles. Or other contractors as well as Key Agricultural Services and DuraRoot that can help us understand that.

We've looked at multiple techniques on how to cross those. One of those being building a header system on each side of the right of way and connecting those tiles that run perpendicular into that header to deflect water so we don't have impacts so we fill up those tiles with mud or siltation.

If we miss one as we're scoping them out, if we do hit one during construction, we will protect those.

Our intent is to plug them up or protect the inlets so we don't silt them up upstream and downstream. Our intent is to deal with them either beforehand or during construction where we will protect those and stabilize them.

We will stabilize them either after construction

when we're restoring the right of way or we'll put in an alternate drain tile, and we'll replace the ones that can be replaced.

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Timing of such, you know, if we do miss one or we do clog them up, we will test the drain tiles that we can. If for some reason we don't get it right -- and I hope we get it right, but if we do not, then we will be accountable for that to the landowner, to the farmer, or tenant that we will get it right.

So it's a long-term process in some situations, but we hope we can fix them up front. And if we don't get it right, I'll tell you we will fix it. It's not a liability we'll walk away from. And the Commission will hold us accountable for those, by the way.

MS. HOHN: My name is Joy Hohn, J-O-Y H-O-H-N. And I'm not a public speaker, but maybe after Dakota Access comes through, I might be.

I'd like to say, first of all, my family and I are landowners within the affected area of the proposed pipeline in Minnehaha County. And we are very concerned about this pipeline running through our land because it is a hazardous material. It is extremely flammable.

The Bakken crude oil has a low flash point and may be more explosive than some conventional crude oil.

And it is also toxic. Last Saturday's oil spill in

Yellowstone River is a true testimony of how hazardous an oil spill really is.

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That Yellowstone Pipeline, which is off the Bakken formation, is 12 inches compared to the proposed 30-inch pipeline by Dakota Access. In less than an hour 50,000 gallons of oil spilled into the Yellowstone River, and it has traveled 60 miles to the confluence of the Missouri River.

The town of Glendive, Montana had to shut down their water supply due to the cancer-causing agent benzene found in the water. Exposure can also cause headaches, dizziness, and possibly the loss of life.

Can you imagine how much more oil would be spilled with a 30-inch pipeline compared to the 12-inch in Yellowstone?

Do we really want to put ourselves and our children, our future generations, our water and land resources, livestock, and other assets at risk?

our land or my family's land, we have wells that water our livestock. In addition, my brother and parent's homes are not hooked up to rural water and also rely on these wells. We have a real concern of what would happen to our standard of life if an oil spill would occur. Not only is this a concern for us but once again for our

children's future and generations beyond.

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ever return it to its original state? Never. This has been proven time and again. For instance, the spill caused by an explosion in Benton, Michigan on September 16 of 2014, just four months ago, which occurred even though the automatic valves in the pipeline started to shut off the flow of oil, as soon as the pressure -- or as soon as a drop in pressure was detected. Or the oil spill in Bismarck, North Dakota on September 29 of 2013, which is one of the largest on-shore oil spills in U.S. history.

Both of these oil spills left the farmland and crops saturated. That land can no longer be farmed and is worthless.

Pipeline spills are inevitable, whether it be from material, welding, equipment failure, corrosion, or the environment.

In July of 2011 another pipeline oil spill on the Yellowstone River in Montana released 63,000 gallons of oil. This pipeline broke during flooding, and oil washed up along the 85-mile stretch of the riverbank.

Pipelines require constant monitoring, and accidents may result from the undetected failures due to insufficient or delayed monitoring or insufficient

management procedures or inadequate training of control center personnel.

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What is the required training for control operators? How many control operators are monitoring the pipeline? How often will Dakota Access perform integrity testing of the pipeline? How will aerial pilots effectively see any evidence of leaks when corn or other crops are planted over the pipeline? How often will the State inspect the pipeline and see if it's in compliance with regulations? Does the State of South Dakota have the necessary expertise to keep an eye on the pipeline during and after construction?

One of the most expensive oil spills was near Marshall, Michigan in 2010. Oil by -- or it was owned by Enbridge. This spill flooded the Kalamazoo River with over 840,000 gallons of oil. Enbridge only had liability insurance of 600 million. It cost the company twice that much in cleanup, 1.2 billion.

Even though Enbridge completed the cleanup last summer, the Environmental Protection Agency asserts that oil still remains in the Kalamazoo River.

How much liability insurance would Dakota Access have? And what if the company runs out of money? Who will pay for the cleanup? What kind of financial bond is the State requiring of the company? What kind of

financial compensation would be offered to landowners if there is a spill?

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Will they have the spill cleaned up and money paid to landowners for compensatory damages to the landowners' satisfaction, or will things wind up in long, protracted legal battles in court?

And why wouldn't they put the pipeline along a highway? Sioux Falls Council Member Rex Rolfing wondered that at the Special Joint Meeting on January 13. He asked why wouldn't they go along Highway 81 and then Highway 84. If it's for safety reasons, as Dakota Access stated, then dig the pipe down deeper and leave the personal property owners out of it.

It's cheaper for the company to build a direct line pipeline instead of following highways. It's not for safety reasons. It's to put more money in their pockets.

Why don't they build a refinery in North Dakota? Same reasons. Cheaper for the company to build a pipeline than a refinery. More in their pockets.

I would like to ask that page 11 be displayed on the -- or if you want to follow along in your brochures,

I'd like to go over some of the project benefits that

Dakota Access has proposed.

It's called Project Benefits. The first one is

on short-term job creation. Dakota Access is also proposing job creation. In the report they estimated 4,000 jobs on there, but Mr. Mahmoud had indicated 2 to 4,000 temporary jobs last week at the council meeting.

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What kind of quality workers will be laying this pipeline? And how closely will they be monitored?

My brother has buffalo in a pasture next to a proposed pipeline, and these buffalo cannot be confined in a small area during the construction process. How will temporary workers deal with this?

This pipeline is carrying has material, and they are employing temporary construction workers to ensure the safety of our human and environmental health in addition to our agricultural land and waters.

After the pipeline is built there will be only 12 permanent jobs. There are numerous, clean 21st Century jobs that we could be bringing to South Dakota instead of these. We don't need these 12 jobs.

And then if you want to follow on page 12, how long is the construction process expected to take? He indicated 6 to 12 months.

That's not the right sheet. It's project benefits, and it talks about the long and short-term economic benefits.

That first statement, the top figure is an estimation only for the construction phase of the project. After that, this benefit is gone. The next benefit Dakota Access is promoting is one of the project advantages, a long-term tax benefit of 13 million dollars, but that's just for the first year.

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Minnehaha County Commissioner Jim Schmidt who just spoke queried Dakota Access about this last week at the Special Joint Meeting on January 13. It is important to note that this benefit will be depreciated over a 10-year period. After the 10-year depreciation schedule what benefit is left to the State?

And next we have the permanent easements. If the pipeline will be pumping oil indefinitely, why is Dakota Access not giving financial compensation on a continuing basis to landowners as the pipeline becomes operational? They want to use our land indefinitely, and landowners should be entitled to royalties in addition to the permanent easement payments.

To me Dakota Access is like a spider weaving her web. Before the proposed pipeline is even approved they are already buying permanent easements from landowners.

That way when it gets time to make their case in front of the PUC and persuade them they can say that they already have perhaps 70 or 80 percent of the easements already

purchased.

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Landowners, if you agree to a survey, I want you to know that you do not have to settle on an easement.

And then we can go to page 10 of the benefits.

Is this really benefiting the United States? We are paying use to facilitate the big oil and their big monies. How do we know that the oil passing through our land is used in the United States and not exported to China and the other places? Do we just take Dakota Access's word for it?

And the rest of the page about the railway, I know another concerned landowner Peggy Hoogestraat is going to address the rail points.

I want you to know that my father grew up in the Depression when people were afraid to buy land. He worked hard in order to purchase his first piece of our family farm, and then him and my mom continued to work hard to build upon that. Even today at the age of 95 he still works hard.

Yesterday I was helping him feed cattle, pull a baby calf of a new heifer, pull a tractor to get it started, and our children are working right beside us and, yes, even pulling those calves. How can we fight Dakota Access with their deep pockets?

They want to build this pipeline, reap the

1 benefits indefinitely, and then leave us with a continuous concern and worry of when and where this 3 pipeline will break.

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Our families will be here long after the pipeline people are gone, and we are asking you, the Public Utilities Commission, Commissioner Hanson, Commissioner Nelson, and Commissioner Sattgast, to be our voice and put a stop to the Dakota Access Pipeline.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: There were, obviously, a series of statements there and also a series of questions there. I'm going to give the company the option, if you'd, like to attempt to answer any of those. You've got the option of doing that.

Because of the number of questions, I think it might be more productive for you to sit down with Ms. Hohn and answer those one on one, but I'll give the company the option of how you'd like to handle that.

MR. MAHMOUD: There's not a chance I could keep up with all of that. So I apologize. And we have actually already talked about most of those issues.

> CHAIRMAN NELSON: Thank you. Who's next?

MS. HOHN: Commissioner Nelson, while she walks up, I've got one more point to make. And that is in the last two years there have been 60 pipeline accidents in the United States. Is that something we want to go

through?

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MS. HOOGESTRAAT: I'm Peggy P-E-G-G-Y $\label{eq:hoogestraat} \text{H-O-O-G-E-S-T-R-A-A-T}. \quad \text{I'm used to having to spell it.}$

I own property in Minnehaha County at the corner of Highway 38 and 460th Avenue. I am a South Dakota farmer and I love South Dakota and I was taught by my parents to be a steward of the land. And I continue to make improvements on the land.

And, Energy Transfer team, Dakota Access men,

I'd like to tell you that South Dakota has a state song,

and it says Hail, South Dakota, a great state of the

land, health wealth and beauty, that's what makes her

grand.

We're worried about our land. We want to keep it beautiful.

I did not know about October meetings. I don't know if anybody much did around here. In November a lady knocked on my door. She said I'm here to get permission to enter your property to do a survey, a preliminary survey, on your property to see if we might be able to put a pipeline through there.

I was quite stunned, but then as I started asking questions I realized she had old maps, she had old information. I continued to ask questions, and she -- she answered them very graciously, but I was not allowed

to see where the pipeline would be on my neighbor's property. I could only see my property and where it would cross. She would not share any further information.

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She did explain to me there are inspectors on the site as construction is done. That was a concern of mine. But what I was not comfortable with was she was actually willing to tell me she is an inspector for her husband's construction company, and that bothered me with the wife and the husband connection there. So I did question that part.

I explained to her that exactly where they're entering my property is land that I had -- I could have sold it three times already, but I saved that particular spot for my grandchildren to build a home on some day.

And she said, well, I'm sorry. If the pipeline does go through, you will not be able to put a permanent structure on that particular spot. So that means any future plans for future generations would be eliminated.

For economical and environmental and personal reasons I did not give her permission to enter my property to survey the land.

I do believe that many people that were approached may have given permission to survey, not knowing what was really going on. They were uninformed

and unaware, and they still can say no to permission for easement. I hope that you are aware of that.

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On January 4 in the Argus Leader the Associated Press had an article. It said Crude oil shipments remain less than 2 percent of all the carloads major U.S. railroads deliver. Because the price of oil varies by market, railroads provide one of the best avenues for buyers and sellers to get crude to places where the price makes it economical.

And I'm going to just skip again here a little bit.

While we're talking about railroads, I've just been paying attention to newspaper articles just recently. In November 28, the Argus Leader had an article that said BNSF Railway has pledged 6 million dollars in capital improvements for their systemwide infrastructure next year. The railroad has been shipping record amounts of corn, wheat, and soybeans.

And on January 18 there was an article by USA Today, The BNSF railway is going to continue to take on growth and build and do what they need to to handle growth. They have underestimated how quickly the oil from the Bakken would come.

So we know there are standards for railroad cars, and we know they need to be improved to haul crude

oil. And we also know oil companies can stabilize that crude oil, making it less likely to explode upon spilling but they aren't willing to do that because it will cost them money and they don't want to spend that additional money.

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I read, as I was just doing a little research, that the EPA said there were actually 14,000 oil spills reported each year. And I am concerned about how often a remote controlled valve is installed.

I'm sure they can't do it too often because the cost would be a factor. But because of oil pressure anybody that knows anything about pipes you can't just stop that oil when you've got that kind of pressure behind it. And by the time they do get it stopped my question is how many miles of oil will have to finish draining out of that pipe before it stops? Because if they don't have a valve at the end of every connection, you're going to have some miles of oil still draining. That is a concern of mine.

If the oil spills on my property, my home isn't right there, but there are tributaries to Skunk Creek there, and it will continue on down the line to the neighbors. It will continue down to Skunk Creek. It will get in a lot of different areas. And that's a concern.

I'm thinking of Wall Lake. I'm thinking of the nearby town that has a water source. A country well was mentioned. I'm thinking of Sioux Falls' Falls Park, and I'm concerned.

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If they couldn't get the pipeline stopped for 46 minutes in the -- by the Yellowstone River in 2011 with the smaller pipe, as Joy mentioned, 46 minutes causes a lot of damage. And if they aren't worried about something as majestic as Yellowstone Park, what are they going to do for South Dakota? That is a concern of mine.

I'm also wanting to -- and I realize I do not expect answers on all of these. These are comments, and I realize that. And Joey and I have met already also.

But as a construction worker in South Dakota we know we cannot do construction 12 months of the year.

There is a limited time. There's rain. There's snow.

There's issues. And recently actually right where this pipeline is going this past year I just finished thousands of dollars of tiling in that very same spot.

But I also know it had to be delayed for installation because of rain and wet conditions. My concern is they may come in and, as he said, they would make sure there's the minimum amount of distance between the drain tiles. But we also know that the soil settles.

Things will change.

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And as farmers we have to go back, and we have to adjust for those changes. I really don't think people from the Dakota Access are going to come back years later and fix a problem that has come up because of settling.

I just can't imagine that would be happening.

Another concern we have is there are different construction companies that will be involved. It's not just one company doing all the work. And that was very clearly explained, and we understood that at the meeting on January 13.

But something that did concern me was Joey had mentioned that if the contractor does not do it correctly, he could deduct it from their pay, and they would not get paid because they had not done it right.

And I assume then Dakota Access would have someone come back and do the construction project correctly.

In the meantime I feel South Dakotans would be delayed in maybe their crop production, maybe in other things that they had planned for the land, and that is a concern of mine that it may be difficult to get things done right.

A concern is that pastures will be unavailable during construction. I can't imagine with all the problems we've had in West River with animals and now

here what would the East River farmers do with their sheep, their cattle, their buffalo while construction goes on. And I realize they would try to do it in a quick fashion, but I also know grass production would be reduced. And then I question do the farmers have to reduce their herds to meet that?

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My concern is for the township roads. I've been to township meetings. I've heard the cries for the lack of funds. We are told that the roads will be good or even better when the construction companies leave the area. But there again, I'm concerned about what will happen down the road because of how it's been disturbed.

I want to share a recent quote that Governor

Daugaard said. "Our entire economy, our very well-being,

depends on road infrastructure, and right now our roads

are underfunded."

The Dakota Access group can throw money at a lot of these issues, but you cannot put a price on the true value of South Dakota land. Much of it has been passed on from generation to generation.

And I think calculating dollar figures for cropland loss, pasture loss, it's going to be really hard to come up with a fair compensation. And I don't think it will be adequate for the disruption.

Another thing I'd like to address is the true

rural South Dakotan knows that once you cut a fence line, that stretch of fence will never be as strong again. And I can't imagine how many fences will need to be cut as they come through South Dakota.

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We know that South Dakota has a ripple effect. If the farmers and ranchers are hurting, it eventually affects the cities and the towns.

I had mentioned -- I was not aware of the October meeting. The meeting for today I am so thankful that so many of you are here. As I received a letter for this it was a certified letter. It had the wrong name with my address. And as I heard, there were many of you that maybe did not even receive the letter telling about this meeting, and I was told that it was due to an error at the attorney's office. This may have happened where the name and addresses did not get put together correctly.

But if you know someone that did not come today because they said, well, I didn't get a letter, I'm not affected, I would encourage you to give them information about today.

In the last part here -- I won't be much longer -- I just want to say that just January 13 USA Today said "Crude oil prices plunge to their lowest levels in nearly six years. And drilling and extraction

jobs that once soared are now heading back down. Housing projects being built on the fringes of the oil patch in North Dakota have paused or slowed as developers reassess."

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Where does that leave those with pipelines on their properties years down the road? Pipelines abandoned? Or if the company files bankruptcy? The land is already destroyed so we wouldn't even benefit to remove the pipeline.

I do not approve of a pipeline moving a dangerous product for profit across my land. I believe the pipeline is an environmental and economic threat to the State of South Dakota and its citizens. I am opposed to the Dakota Access Pipeline going through South Dakota.

I ask that the South Dakota PUC deny the permit to build the Dakota Access Pipeline.

I encourage every South Dakota citizen to provide their concerns and comments to the South Dakota PUC, and as the citizens become more fully informed I would ask the Argus Leader to do another poll asking should an oil pipeline be built through the Sioux Falls area.

Thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Thank you. There were -- there were obviously a number of comments. There were

some things -- a few questions and some things that I'll give you the option of whether you want to address now or do that privately.

MR. MAHMOUD: I will address two things.

One, the October meeting, the reason that some people may not have been noticed about the open houses is there was a reroute that shifted the line south and west to the west side of Tea. And so some folks were not in the path of the pipeline at that time. Which, ma'am, that was you. I think you know that.

And so the reroute happened in December so when we shifted that route then some of you became traversed by that pipeline -- or the proposed pipeline, and that was in an effort to minimize impacts to congested areas and to shift that pipeline where some of the residents as well as the city councilmen asked us to move because of certain development activities in the area, which is part of the PUC siting criteria.

That's what happened in that case. And I just want today make sure everyone was aware of that.

I think that's about it. The rest we can address one on one.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN NELSON: I'm going to ask our court reporter how are you doing? Would you like us to take

five minutes?

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Our court reporter has -- I think you can understand has a limited endurance. So what we are going to do is we're going to take a five-minute break. And it's not going to be any more than five minutes, and then we're going to continue.

So we'll be back at 7:16.

(A short recess is taken)

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Okay. Ma'am, you are up.

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you. My name is Shelly Johnson. Shelly, S-H-E-L-L-Y. Johnson. Easier than some.

And before we broke there was almost a perfect segue about the people who are along the new proposed route. My husband and I are homeowners south of Sioux Falls. We live in a development. There are several homes and businesses along this new proposed route. We were notified on Christmas Eve via a certified letter.

So my question is a little bit different than some of the bigger concerns I've heard here tonight. As a homeowner and a lifelong resident of Sioux Falls, someone who has only recently moved south of Sioux Falls, like many, many people there's a lot of growth and development in that area of Lincoln and Minnehaha County.

So I would like to know what consideration was given when you moved it to the more populated area of 85th Street and you moved it west of Tea. You're still in a very populated area of homes and businesses.

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And I for one do not relish at all the idea of living probably within an eighth of a mile of a pipeline carrying that much crude oil. So I would like to know how that was addressed, how that was decided, and I would like our PUC to please take consideration of that.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Thank you for that excellent question. And I'd like the company to address that because I know there are others that have that same question and concern.

MR. MAHMOUD: Sure. And thank you for the question.

When we routed the pipeline we did move it to the south and to the west to move out of what is currently more congested.

We did move outside of what we know of as being proposed for future development. It is in a rural area outside of town. It's outside of the city limits of Sioux Falls. We believe we moved it outside of the foreseeable development.

And I'm not trying to guess what your development plans are, but what we know, we did move it

1 outside of those limits, where we think we gave an 2 adequate buffer from what we can accurately determine based on the available data that we have. 3 That's how we 4 determined that, to get as far outside and provide --5 MS. JOHNSON: You're still very close. You're 6 still very close. 7 CHAIRMAN NELSON: Who's next? 8 Over here. 9 MS. KILMER: Hi. My name is Rosalinda Kilmer. 10 It's R-O-S-A-L-I-N-D-A K-I-L-M-E-R, from Beresford, 11 South Dakota. 12 And I really appreciate all the concerns that 13 have been raised because it's important to kind of 14 challenge the proposal and just make sure every, you 15 know, scenario could be considered. But I want to take a 16 more positive outlook on it. 17 But I did have a couple of questions before I 18 make my comments just for my own clarification and maybe for others. 19 20 Is there like a projected annual revenues that 21 the State foresees receiving because of permitting this 22 pipeline to go through the state? Would you be able as 2.3 to answer that right now? 2.4 MR. MAHMOUD: The State receives the revenue

based on the ad valorem taxes. There's not a

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1 commodity-based fee that we pay to the State. And as I 2 tried to articulate, not being a tax expert, is there is 3 a tax benefit to the State that changes on an annual 4 basis based upon the prevailing tax laws. 5 What that is, it changes on an annual basis, but 6 that's the revenue that the State will receive. 7 MS. KILMER: Do you have kind of a range, like a 8 foreseeable range at all? MR. MAHMOUD: I don't. I mean, I wish I did, 10 but I do not. It's just hard to answer when the tax laws 11 are subject to change. 12 MS. KILMER: Okay. 13 And does that go to our general fund, do you 14 know, for like the State to be able to use it in any way 15 that they want, or is it restricted to certain parts of 16 our government?

MR. MAHMOUD: I'm sorry, ma'am. I didn't catch that.

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MS. KILMER: I'm directing it more towards our elected officials. Does that money go towards certain projects or can it be open?

CHAIRMAN NELSON: That money flows back to the local units of government, counties, school districts, townships, where the project is located.

MS. KILMER: So that will not necessarily go to

like Medicaid, roads? 2 CHAIRMAN NELSON: Correct. It goes back to the 3 local units of government. 4 MS. KILMER: Okay. 5 Well, just wanted to say, like, I think we 6 talked about -- I know our Governor has been talking 7 about the wear and tear on our roads and raising some 8 taxes, raising some fees on different things to keep up with the demand. And if we're going to somewhat limit 10 that because we don't have trucks transporting oil 11 through our interstates through our roads, things like 12 that, I would think that that's going to be a net benefit 13 to our state. 14 I just think, you know, there's a lot of nuances 15 to different owners and concerns so, like I said, I 16 really appreciate the people that are raising those 17 things. But I also think there's a lot of positive, and 18 I just wanted to contribute that so not everything was so 19 negative. 20 I think there's going to be a lot of 21 opportunities for our communities to benefit from it. 22 MS. MOORE: My name is Shirley Moore, 2.3 S-H-I-R-L-E-Y M-O-O-R-E. 2.4 And I have -- you know, it's easy for you guys 25 to say we're prepared, but in the end I watched like with the BP oil spill the big thing was I'm sorry, I'm sorry at the end. They couldn't pull it together. I don't want to hear that for South Dakota.

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The other thing I want to know is these pipes you're going to use, where are they made? Where are the valves made? Is this stuff coming from China, or do we see American jobs here, folks?

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Folks, that was a great question, and we've had that asked at the forum last night actually. And I would appreciate having the answer that you gave last night. I think that would be very informative.

MR. MAHMOUD: Sure. So all of the pipe -- we did go out -- and I'll tell you 57 percent of the steel on this pipe will be produced here in the United States. None of it is China. None of the valves are from China. So those that clapped you can clap for that also because we're not buying from Chinese mills or manufacturers. We are buying from domestic supplies.

Where the pipe originates from we did actually attempt to buy all of the steel in the United States. The manufacturers of this steel, because it is thick steel, it is not something that everybody can manufacture. There are mills in the U.S. We went to those mills to build that pipe or to manufacture it.

When they either could not manufacture it our next step, we went to Canada. There's a large mill just north of the North Dakota border that we are actually doing business with. So 98 percent of the pipe originates either within the U.S. or Canada.

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And what I didn't mention last night is of the steel that's being produced in Canada, where it's being rolled, all the steel that you make that pipe out of is actually coming from the United States.

An important point about that is is that that steel that's being manufactured from sources in the U.S. is actually recycled metal. So it's a benefit to us by utilizing recycled metals that is then remelted, formed into the plate or to the coil which is then made into the pipe.

So most of our materials, the majority of the materials, 57 percent of the pipe and all the other materials are sourced here locally except for the pumps, though. The pumps are not manufactured in this country. If they were, we would buy them. The simple fact is they're just not made here.

So everything else, though, we are a buy America company. We purchase from the U.S. where we can, and where we can we actually have to get the materials from somewhere. The rest are coming from Canada.

1 I hope that answers your question. 2 Let me just correct one thing. MR. FREY: 3 pumps are, in fact, cast and manufactured in the U.S. 4 The best equipment. 5 MR. MAHMOUD: Thanks. 6 MR. DANGEL: Dave Dangel, D-A-N-G-E-L. 7 First, a comment to the PUC. For all the 8 reasons that are already given and probably some that come up, I cannot support this project. But I do have a 10 question for Dakota Access. And hopefully they have an 11 answer. 12 Earlier you talked about lowering your --13 lowering our dependence on foreign oil, and that's a good 14 But my question is how many years worth of oil is idea. 15 there in North Dakota at the flow rate you talked about 16 earlier in your presentation? 17 Is this a short-term thing? Are we talking 18 five years worth of oil, 10, 20 years, or are we talking 19 long term which truly becomes a lowering of our 20 dependence? 21 MR. MAHMOUD: Thank you for that question. 22 I'm not 100 percent expert on this subject so I'll do my 2.3 best. 24 What we know -- I read the same publications

that you can read. They say it's greater than 100 years

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worth of supply. The Bakken produces somewhere around 1 million barrels a day. They hit that towards the latter part of last year. This pipe will transport roughly a third of that current production. It's expected to continue to grow as the producers produce in that region.

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I don't know the absolute duration of that, other than it's projected to be greater than 100 years.

Our country produces somewhere north of 7 million barrels a day. We also import 100 percent. So we import another 7 -- a little bit over 7 million barrels a day. So we are in a net deficit by 100 percent of the consumption that we need to feed our current consumption of crude oil products.

So this project, it will either simply displace foreign source crude or it will add to. As our economy grows and our consumption grows, it will either supplement new consumption or it will displace the foreign sourced.

MR. DANGEL: And then the second question is I read recently where the break even point for this oil in North Dakota is about \$43 a barrel. And currently it's down to about 46 or \$47 a barrel.

And it seems to me that OPEC is intentionally lowering their price and driving the price down to try

and shut some of our production down. If this happens,
then who's going to use this pipeline if it's not
fiscally worth their time to keep those oil fields going?
And what happens to these pipelines --

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What's the life of a pipeline? And what happens when that pipeline has used its useful life?

I know somebody talked about decommission earlier, but does the PUC require decommission plans? And what happens when these things become no longer useful and they have to be shut down or taken up?

Are they left there for future generations to have to deal with? What happens?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ MAHMOUD: I'm trying to answer this in a -- as best I can because you asked about five things at the same time.

As far as the price break point, I'm not sure. That's on an individual producer basis. I don't know if it's \$43 or not. I hope everybody benefits in this room from the cheap gasoline that we have. That's a direct result of whatever OPEC's doing.

It's not a good thing, though, when a foreign country, OPEC, the producing group controls and manipulates the world economy.

I'm giving you my opinion here, but that's a bad thing for America. It's a bad thing for the world when

we are manipulated like that. That's what this project will help deter.

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We have a local source, a domestic source, of crude oil that we can rely upon. And although we may benefit today by those cheaper gas prices, long term we suffer because it affects our economy, it kills jobs, it reduces our viability to protect our borders by having a readily source of available crude oil.

I can go on and on about this subject. It's a horrible thing for our country, other than the short-term benefit for gas and for money in our pocket that we're all benefiting from, which I enjoy myself.

I drive a pickup truck that guzzles gas, which is not a good thing, but at the same time I'm happy that I can afford it today and not paying 3.50 a gallon, which we were paying a month ago.

So when we look at that aspect of it, if the pipe was to become dormant, which we have long-term contracts in the crude world that's 5 to 15 years, maybe 20, whatever those contracts are, the producers of that crude oil are obligated to transport their crude if they don't they actually pay for the use of that capacity anyway.

But they're going to continue to produce. Those wells that are producing today will continue to produce.

They just don't close the spigot. They may not produce more wells, but this will transport that third -- we think about a third of the current production today so it will be utilized.

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The life of the pipe with modern technology can last for a very long time. And I don't even know how long because it can almost last infinite if you maintain it properly and you keep cathodic protection, you maintain it in a proper manner. What the life of that is, how long the Bakken's going to produce, I can't predict.

But if we did for some reason shut down that pipeline, we would clean it, we would inert it, we would protect the pipeline for the landowners by making sure there's no hydrocarbons in it.

In certain areas we would grout it in, meaning we would fill in the void or the gap inside the pipe so as that pipeline corroded, as we removed the cathodic protection, that if it did collapse, it wouldn't have a sink hole.

But we would ultimately and forever whoever owned that asset -- just because we abandoned the pipe does not mean we relinquish liability. That lasts with the owner of that pipe forever, either Energy Transfer or the next person that owns it or company that owns it.

MR. DANGEL: And then what about decommissioning? Are there any requirements for decommissioning?

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CHAIRMAN NELSON: That will be one of the things that we will consider.

MS. ANDERSON: Hi. My name is Kristi Anderson, K-R-I-S-T-I A-N-D-E-R-S-O-N. And I live 2 miles west of Hartford on 461st and Mickelson Road, and I want to just thank everybody for sharing.

I'm with Shelly from Tea over there, in agreeance with her. The pipeline is projected to go through the 80 that we live on at the top of our hill, which is about 1,200 feet away from our house, which is located down at the bottom of the hill with a pond, a gorgeous pond. We have a beautiful farm. We've worked so hard to maintain it and to make it what it is today.

And in regards to the oil spill that had happened just this week, in 60 minutes 60,000 gallons came out of that 12-inch pipe. That is alarming to me because I just want to ask you guys if you could picture in your head your favorite part of where you live and then a pipeline going through that and then it bursting.

According to msnbc.com 2014 had six oil spills. Three of them were from bursting pipes. So if 60,000

gallons can spill out of a 12-inch pipe in 60 minutes,
where do you think all of that oil is going to go if it's
at the top of my hill? I'm concerned about that.

And I feel like the reroute, like Shelly feels, isn't really considering the landowners or the citizens who vote for you guys to be our voice. I would ask you deny the pipeline and that you consider things like that.

The placement of where it's going to go through my land is not convenient. And I'm wondering even, Joey, when you guys drew that line did you consider that?

We did not allow for them to come in and survey our land. We denied that too. But they could clearly see it was the very top of our hill.

So just please consider that as you make your decisions. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Thank you.

Next down here.

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MR. HEALY: My name is Chris Healy, H-E-A-L-Y.

I'm a lawyer here in Sioux Falls, and I represent various landowners along the project.

My first couple of questions are procedural, and they're directed towards the Commission.

The reroute was referenced a couple of minutes ago and this modified location. Is the route that will be considered by the PUC the new route strictly? Is the

original proposal gone with the file of the amendment?

CHAIRMAN NELSON: The Revised Application was submitted, and that is what we will be considering.

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MR. HEALY: And I've also heard that there are opportunities for Dakota Access during the siting process if something were to arise during construction that they would be maybe be able to deviate slightly from the route that is approved by the PUC.

My question is how far can those deviations be before they need to return to the Commission for approval?

CHAIRMAN NELSON: I'm going to turn to either Commissioner Hanson -- and the reason I do that is Commissioner Hanson has been through both the Keystone and the Keystone XL Pipeline sitings and has some experience with this.

Or, Commission Counsel Smith, did we put that into the conditions on either of those?

MR. SMITH: Yes, we did. However, we used a relatively subjective standard. And the term I think we used -- I don't have it here in front of me -- is a material deviation.

But in terms of the way it really works, minor deviations tend to be favorable usually because they're usually meant to either react to what's discovered in the

1 process or to later realize -- because during the actual 2 construction process there's an enormous amount of 3 interaction, you know, with landowners. And as landowner 4 preferences become known, many what I call minor 5 deviations do occur to try to accommodate those desires. 6 MR. HEALY: Thank you. 7 MR. SMITH: And, again, it's a subjective. You 8 know, it's not a mathematical standard. It's one where it's a judgment standard. 10 CHAIRMAN NELSON: And I'd just like to emphasize 11 I'd asked him to talk about what was put into the 12 Keystone and XL petitions. That's an open topic for this 13 Application and an area of discussion we may have in the 14 future. 15 Just one follow up, if I may. MR. HEALY: 16 Is there recourse for a landowner who didn't 17 perhaps benefit from the minor deviation? I mean, can 18 they Petition the Commission? 19 MR. SMITH: In my own opinion, yes. Yep. 20 My final question is for Dakota MR. HEALY: 21 Access. 22 Much to do has been made over the economic 2.3 benefits to the State through taxes, trickle down to the 24 county, school district, this ad valorem.

This is a big deal. You guys are going to have

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the power to condemn private property from my clients and from others along this line. You flew in eight people here tonight, and no one can give even an estimate of what kind of tax revenue the citizens can expect beyond, I think, 2017 I saw in the pamphlet.

Is that strictly because the tax laws are changing, or is it because you depreciate some of your infrastructure and those revenues could potentially decrease drastically in the future?

Thank you.

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MR. MAHMOUD: I'll answer part of that.

The reason we don't give an estimate for that and if you look at the past records and the depositions or the tax information that the PUC's actually collected and if you talk to the tax office, it's done on a valuation basis once the project goes into service.

It changes. The number I would give out tonight would be wrong. So instead of misleading anyone, why give out false information. That's the real reason.

I know a lot of people have made a big to do about this, but we've been very consistent. This is year one tax revenue for the State of South Dakota based on the laws that prevail today. It will change in 2017, and it will change in 2018 as the tax rates change on a per county basis and how the State assesses taxes on this

pipeline. So we cannot accurately predict what that is other than provide the data that we do have.

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I'll tell you that we've hired a regional expert economics group out of Iowa that did an economic assessment for the project. That's available online.

You can pull it up. It's public information. These are economic professors, former professors, economists that looked at this and provided a lot of this information.

We also used a public accounting firm, not just Energy Transfer, to help us figure it out. If you talk to the State taxing authority, they can't tell you what these taxes are going to be until the time that we actually give the information to the State so they can assess the tax.

So there's no hidden agenda here. There's no misinformation. There's no nonfacts. It's simply it doesn't benefit someone to talk about data that is not truthful until that tax year happens.

I hope that answers your question and provides some clarity.

MR. MERKLE: My name is Bret Merkle, B-R-E-T M-E-R-K-L-E. I'm a lawyer and a real estate broker so I understand values of land in and around Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

I'm wondering if the PUC or the company,

Dakota Access, is aware of the Minnehaha County or Lincoln County Comprehensive Growth Plan.

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My land is directly in the path of this reroute, and it's within that growth plan. And so the -- one of the concerns is that you're going to be gobbling up land that is quite a bit more valuable just because it's right in the direct development path of Sioux Falls, Tea, and Harrisburg.

In fact, what I do know about the reroute is that it goes within about a mile south of the town of Harrisburg, and it's probably within not even a half a mile of the southern edge of Harrisburg.

I'm wondering if either can comment on that. CHAIRMAN NELSON: I'd ask the company the question.

MR. MAHMOUD: Sure. Thank you. We have been working with the City Councilmen and the City leaders who actually helped encourage us to move the pipeline from its original location to the relocated location.

I'm not familiar with the plan details, but we did -- we did consult with certain folks in the City government to help us plan that route to minimize impact of future development.

MR. MERKLE: One other comment.

I would just like to express my disapproval of

this pipeline. As a landowner south of Sioux Falls, we have many people who have been waiting for years to be able to sell their land to developers, to be able to realize the value of their land, and this pipeline cuts right through the heart of that.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN NELSON: Who's next?

We've got a couple here, and we've got one here in the middle.

MR. CHASTAN: Hello. Thank you. Joe Chastan, C-H-A-S-T-A-N.

With all due respect of hearing all the sides, I'm here representing thousands of folks that live in South Dakota and North Dakota, Minnesota, but thousands of which live in South Dakota as well that vote that we -- and on behalf of those, we are in support of this pipeline.

A couple of things. I just want to make some comments. First of all, we -- most of us know that this oil is not going to get stopped from coming out of the ground, and it's going to go to where it needs to go.

Most of us know that it's the safest way to go, the pipeline.

So I'm looking out for the thousands of members that cannot be here and speaking on their behalf in

support of this line for -- a little bit about the -- about 13,000 members in our local, operating engineers.

30,000, 39,000 approximately, total people that are with the insurance -- covering their families. We're self-insured. And so it is big to them. Most of which a lot of us make our living on building these pipelines.

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And I'm thankful that this company came to us along with my brothers and sisters that are in the other trades that take pride in what we do building these pipelines with the welders, the laborers, the teamsters, everybody that does this work.

We understand the concerns of going through land. You know, one thing about unions, we all look -- it's not just about the one single person, it's about everybody. We look out for everybody.

Now when you look at a situation like this, this crude is being consumed by people, millions of people across the United States. So, I mean, I listen to everything. And, of course, I'm not a speaker so I'm not very well at it, but I'm speaking on behalf of thousands of members that are supporting this project. And I want to thank you all for coming to us and look forward to working with you in the future.

And I'll touch on one other thing about drain tiles that I heard a lot about. As the operating

engineers, it may not be the company that is the first one that sees issues when we're going through these properties and we see these drain tiles. It's the operators.

We've got the University of Minnesota that comes to our training facility, which, by the way, we have over 100 state-of-the-art training facilities across the states that train. And one that I can be proud of is we bring in the University of Minnesota that trains at our facility on the environment, things to look at, things to do, be proud of us.

We see these drain tiles being hit. We're the ones, the first people reporting it to put it back, you know, so that it's recorded so that it's taken care of.

Like I say, I'm going to make it short and sweet and give more people an opportunity to speak here, but on behalf of over 39,000 members and their families, we support you 100 percent.

Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER HANSON: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Commissioner Hanson.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Sir, you said you represented 13,000 people. When you say that you must have an official capacity of some sort.

MR. CHASTAN: Yes. Approximately 13,000 members

1 and then 39,000 with their families. We're self-insured. 2 So on behalf of them. And then in the State of South 3 Dakota -- we cover three states, South Dakota, North 4 Dakota, and Minnesota. 5 I can't give you an exact number, but we have 6 thousands of members in South Dakota, thousands in North Dakota and thousands in Minnesota. 7 8 COMMISSIONER HANSON: So my question was in order to represent to us that you represent those folks, 10 excuse me, you must have some type of an official 11 capacity. What is your official capacity? 12 MR. CHASTAN: I am the pipeline director for 13 Local 49. 14 COMMISSIONER HANSON: For Local 49. 15 MR. CHASTAN: Operating engineers. 16 COMMISSIONER HANSON: From Sioux Falls? 17 MR. CHASTAN: No. The International Union of 18 Operating Engineers, Local 49. I'm the pipeline director for our local. 19 20 The total amount of members, which there will be 21 someone else speaking tonight that we're a member of, the 22 International Union of Operating Engineers, which has 2.3 over 400,000 members. So we're just a Local out of the 24 International of the operating engineers. We cover those

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three states.

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              COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you. You're from
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     Sioux Falls?
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              MR. CHASTAN:
                            No.
                                 I am from Minnesota.
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              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                    Thank you.
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              MS. GIER: My name is Angela Gier, G-I-E-R.
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     have a question for the gentleman from Dakota Access.
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     Is -- or actually three questions.
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              Is all the oil from North Dakota from fracked
     wells?
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              MR. MAHMOUD: I can't answer that, ma'am.
11
     don't know.
12
              MS. GIER: Okay. And I understand that you do
     not own the oil. So who does own the oil?
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              MR. MAHMOUD: Well, complicated question.
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     producers have mineral leases with the landowners who own
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     the mineral rights.
17
              So at some point the landowners own the oil.
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     The producers buy the rights to that oil. So at some
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     point the producers own that oil. And then they own it
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     all the way through the refining to whatever products --
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     the products are and then is sold into commodities.
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              So the ownership that's transported on the DAPL,
2.3
     or Dakota Access Pipeline, is owned by the producers once
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     it's entered into that pipe.
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              MS. GIER: Okay. My third question to you is
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the benefits of domestic oil production have been
mentioned here.

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So when all of this oil goes to the refinery does this oil go into the world market, or does it stay right here in the United States of America?

MR. MAHMOUD: Again, we don't own the crude oil. We transport it.

What we understand is that it's domestically produced for domestic consumption. There are limitations for exporting crude oils out of this country. Those laws are actually changing as we speak.

There's been some recent changes that I'm not familiar with all of those because I'm in the transportation business, not the production business, nor do we own the refineries. Where those things go, that's being marketed and developed by someone else. Other than it's produced, consumed --

Remember we import 100 percent more than we produce.

MS. GIER: I understand that. I just wanted to know about this oil, if it's staying in the United States, if we know that for sure, if it's owned by American companies or lots of different companies. That's what I want, the answer to that.

And then the gentleman from the PUC, I went on

your website it says the Applicant has the burden of proof to establish that. Does that sound familiar? You have four points that they have to establish?

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Yes.

MS. GIER: Okay.

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Number 3 says the facility will not substantially impair the health, safety, or welfare of the inhabitants. That's what number 3 said.

And so the first thing that stood out in my mind is what's the definition of substantially. But -- and as I listened to all of these really well prepared people here, and I'm thankful for the preparation, does that mean -- and then I'll sit down.

Does that mean that they can get this permit as long as what they're going to do while they're building it doesn't hurt anybody, or does the life of this pipeline -- do they need to successfully prove that they will not substantially impair the health, safety, or welfare of the inhabitants?

CHAIRMAN NELSON: We would be taking the entire lifetime of that into account as we evaluate this.

And just for everybody's information, the language that she quoted not only is on the website but that comes out of state statute. That's the standard by which we are measuring this Application.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Ouestion on this side. 2 MR. KRIENS: Travis Kriens, K-R-I-E-N-S. 3 I talked to a landowner near Hartford earlier 4 this afternoon, and he's agreed to the easement. He's 5 already been paid. Do you know how many checks have been 6 written already for those who have agreed to easements? 7 And is that normal procedure before it's even been 8 approved? MR. MAHMOUD: No. I cannot answer how many have 10 already sold easements or bought easements. 11 It's very common. We give ourselves a year or 12 more to purchase those easements, and that is to not rush 13 the process. So we give as much time as we can to 14 negotiate in good faith to let everybody consider the 15 proposal, to consider their options, to negotiate those 16 deals, and information, site-specific conditions. 17 that is very common.

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And, you know, we typically have most of the right of way purchased by the time we get our certificates. That's very common. And that's at our risk, by the way. So the PUC doesn't condone it, but they don't deny it. We just do that at our risk in hopes of we're going to get a certificate so we can facilitate construction.

MR. GRACE: Kyle Grace, K-Y-L-E G-R-A-C-E.

To Joy Hohn's question, when she was talking about how they're going to cut through -- I'm a neighbor of hers, they're going to cut through the buffalo pasture.

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And they say the first year is 100 percent crop loss, second year is 80, third year is 60. So what happens -- you got an easement to go across her pasture. Every year you might go there, three or four years. How do you pay us for that? You got to open gates, wreck our grass, cows graze on it.

How do you come up with a price for what we get on fair market value?

MR. MAHMOUD: If I understood your question properly, after the pipeline is constructed how do we reenter your property?

Typically we don't have to reenter your property. Once the pipeline is built, very rarely do we have to come back onto the property. It's a buried pipe. It's a very safe pipe. And once it's constructed and buried and restored, it's very uncommon for us to come back in. Should we have to come back in, and we did have to gain access other than along the pipeline right of way because the pipeline easement terms specify right of entry and access along pipeline easements to ensure the pipeline's safety and integrity, if we did have to enter

onto your property where we had damage we would compensate you for that damage.

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The damage would be based upon whatever the value of the damage is. So that's a negotiation between you and the right of way agent or my company.

MR. GRACE: Okay. The next one is you're going through three farms I farm. And one is the acreage I live on. I just bought it being a young farmer trying to be third generation taking it over. You're cutting my farm in half so for me to expand is done. Because I can't build on it. I can't put trees.

How do you guys take that -- I mean, you're taking land I bought, I worked for, I worked the soil. I can never build the building. I'm big into cattle.

How am I supposed to do that if you're only paying me for the 50-foot easement?

MR. MAHMOUD: I don't know your particular situation so I apologize.

However, the easement is negotiated between you and us. And we take into consideration all sorts of things during the construction, which one of those is placement of that pipe. The fact that the pipeline is on your property does not negate the use of that property.

So if it does bisect your property, as you represent, you're not cut off from utilizing that

property. You can use it. You can't put a permanent structure so that is correct, but you can -- you can cross it. You can farm it. You can put cattle on it.

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Anything you would normally do today other than a permanent structure. And I don't see how that cuts your future use of the property off, but I do not know your property.

MR. GRACE: Well, for cattle it cuts future use.

I'm building a building. I calf heifers right now. I

want to put one right where it's at. I just bought the

place. Now it's coming through. I'm kind of --

How do you guys adjust for that future down the road? I got a little girl right now that might want to farm. It's cut in half. What am I going to do with the other half? I can't put a building out there.

The trees, shelter belt. How do you guys adjust that crop loss? It's a 50-foot easement. You're taking 40 acres. For me to expand and go that way it's done because I can't go any further. If I want to put a building there, it's done.

MR. MAHMOUD: Again, maybe this is a conversation we can have afterwards so we can talk. I explained the method on how we compensate. It's based on an individual basis.

Without knowing your particular situation

1 exactly and looking at it, I really can't comment. But 2 we would happy to take this off line. 3 MR. GRACE: Thank you. 4 MR. BENSON: I'm LeRoy Benson, B-E-N-S-O-N. 5 My question is this pipeline that you're putting 6 through -- and it's there to drain the oil out of the 7 Bakken field; right? 8 MR. MAHMOUD: Yes, sir. 9 MR. BENSON: Okay. So is there any possibility 10 of another source of oil coming into this? And then 11 would your pipeline be able to handle it? 12 Like I'm referring to Keystone. If that 13 negativity is going through -- won't go through, would 14 that be a possibility that that could end up in your 15 pipeline? 16 MR. MAHMOUD: One, I don't think -- if you don't 17 mind, so I can not forget your question, the pipe is sold 18 out except the walk-up capacity. There is the 19 opportunity to expand that. 20 The pipe is designed to carry domestically 21 produced crude that's coming from the Bakken. We're not 22 joining that with Keystone. There's no proposal to do 2.3 that. 24 They originate in different locations. So this

originates in northwest North Dakota, not Canada.

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So the

1 supply points are different. So they're not -- they're 2 moving different crude oil from a different location. 3 And if somebody did come up with another point where 4 there was crude oil that we could transport, pick up, 5 absolutely. It's an open access pipeline or a common 6 carrier pipeline where we transport the oil. 7 MR. BENSON: So we could end up with a different 8 type of oil coming through there? MR. MAHMOUD: I mean, theoretically, sure. 10 MR. JANJIGIAN: Good evening. My name is 11 Armen Janjiqian, A-R-M-E-N J-A-N-J-I-G-I-A-N. 12 I've been hearing and I've been listening first 13 for the most part, and I'm very glad I'm here tonight to 14 discuss this pipeline. This pipeline is going down the 15 middle of my land. And I feel I have something to say 16 about this. 17 There's another pipeline that is on my land. 18 And for what the plans have been told to me that this 19 pipeline will follow adjacent that gas pipeline that is 20 there now. 21 I'm very concerned about this. This is a 22 different pipeline, and I don't know anything about this company. I've been to their website, and it's not a very 2.3 24 old company. I do know it's related to an old company

named Sunoco from what I read on the website and I do

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1 know about Sunoco gas. And this company does deal with 2 gas.

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What I'd like to know is that if this pipeline is approved by the committee here, by the PUC and at that point they will be going through, they will start asking everybody their easements.

At some point I'm going to have to accept this pipeline whether I like it or not. And I will have to learn to protect it because it will be stuck on my land forever until the day I die. It will probably be passed on to my children.

Now that old gas pipeline was owned by Enron, and we all know what happened to Enron. Until

MidAmerican, which owns that gas pipeline now supplies gas to the City of Sioux Falls. I do not know what will happen in the future, but that pipeline will be there.

And I'm concerned about this, and I will have to learn to accept it whether I like it or not.

I am concerned about protection of this pipeline, if I have to protect it. What if there are -- how much of this pipeline is going to be out of the ground through the state of South Dakota?

This pipeline is going to go from North Dakota,
South Dakota through Iowa down to Illinois. This
Commission is only going to deal with what happens in

South Dakota. I know you guys are going to go through all the other states and whether you can get permission from them too.

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This is a big, big project. And I'm concerned about vandalism and protection and where this pipeline might be out, might stick out at some point. I'm worried about spills.

Now if your company does not react fast enough, South Dakota does have an environmental protection part. That is their arm. The PUC does not -- the PUC only grants this, but they do have their own environmental protection staff. And I have talked to them. And there are -- they have to deal with the oil spills. They have to have inspectors themselves that go out.

Now I was wondering what protections do you have that this pipeline -- when it does go through, what will happen afterwards?

I have just heard about the settlement when this pipeline when it's put in when it settles in, and you may have to come back at some time in the future.

I'm worried about possible breaks. Because I do have cattle on my land. I do grow corn and soybeans on my land. I have ducks on my land. I have pheasants on my land.

The pheasant is our number one bird in the

State of South Dakota. Agricultural is still our number one commodity here. Oil is coming in close because I know there is a lot of oil drilling going up in the State of South Dakota.

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But I am concerned about this, and I'd like to be eased a little more to know what would you do -- how much of this pipe is going to be out of the ground at some point in the state of South Dakota?

Where are you going to put your shut-off valves?

How far these shut-off valves are going to be from each other? How fast will they be there? What is the time rate? At what point will you put that oil pipeline -- will you be putting it onto the creek?

Now there is a Skunk Creek that runs through my land. And are you going to be putting it close to that creek, or are you going to put it further away from that creek? And that creek runs through several people's lands.

I can't do anything with that creek. I have to talk to the Army Corps of Engineers if I want to do anything with that. I have to get permission from the County here if I want to do anything with that. And then you come in, and you're going to have to deal with the same people I'm going to have to deal with.

So that's my question. How are you going to

deal with the -- if this -- what is your protection on this? Where are you going to put these shut-off valves? How far are you going to put these shut-off valves? At what side of the gas pipe are you going to put it on? Are you going to put it more to the creek? I'm worried about that. I'm worried about the environment.

Has anyone ever talked about Ducks Unlimited?

Has anyone talked about Pheasants Forever? They're part of our group too. Sporting is big too in this state, and I'm also going to mention those people as well.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN NELSON: If the company would -- and I'd like you to answer some of those questions that you haven't answered already tonight.

And maybe specifically talk about how you put that pipe in when you're going across a waterway. I don't think you've addressed that tonight. And he mentioned that several times.

MR. MAHMOUD: Well, thank you, and I'll try my best to articulate some of the answers.

Where we do cross Skunk Creek I believe -- I don't have actually the exact policy method, but there's multiple ways that we cross a creek. And we do have to get those approvals from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. That's part of our permitting process.

We're required to follow the Clean Water Act Section 404 to get those permits, just like anyone else that has to operate and get a permit to affect a water of the U.S.

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If we do cross that creek, and I don't know where we cross the creek and the exact conditions, but we will either open cut the creek -- there's three techniques.

You open cut the creek where you actually approach it and you dig down and get a minimum cover of 5 feet and then you re-bury and you put the dirt back and you reestablish those creek banks.

If the creek is too deep or the river is too deep or there's conditions that you cannot cross by open cutting, you would use either a directional bore where you drill two big pits on each side and you push the pipe underneath the creek at the required depth.

If that technique will not work, you do what's called a horizontal directional drill where you back up even further, and then you directionally drill. It looks like a U shape, kind of an elongated U so as the pipe bends it goes pretty deep, 25, 50 below that creek bed and then it comes back up, and you tie in.

I guess the other technique could be what's called a damming pump where you would dam upstream of the

crossing, and then you pump the water around so you have a dry crossing.

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So there's multiple techniques, and I just don't know that particular location on your land so I apologize. But I will tell you we will get a permit to do it. No matter what, the Corps of Engineers and, of course, the PUC has to approve our crossing. And the DENR has to make sure that we're following the 401 water quality standards and storm water prevention. So we follow all of those rules.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Another question that he asked several times is how much of this is going to be above ground in South Dakota. If you'd just reiterate that.

MR. MAHMOUD: Very little. So the only portions that are above ground -- everything's below ground except for we have our valves. And then we have some station piping and a little bit of pipe in Spink County where it comes up and goes into and out of that pump station.

Everywhere else is a buried pipe. So where the valve comes up or where the pipe comes up to the valve and goes back down it's a pretty small area. So, I mean, we're talking about .0001 percent, maybe even less than the length of pipe above ground because it's all buried.

Where we have the valves is above ground. Where we have those we fence those off so nobody can get around

those. And those valves, by the way, are located to protect sensitive environmental resources or what are considered high consequence areas.

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For example, that could be a stream or a creek or wellhead protection area.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: The other thing that I heard him mention was talking about him having to take care of the pipe.

Can you talk just a little bit about how you work again with 811 and what the responsibility of a landowner would be in that regard.

MR. MAHMOUD: Sure. Thank you.

So the landowner has no accountability or responsibility to operate our pipe. Now I do like the sentiment that you do want to protect the pipe so you don't hit the pipe and damage it. That's a great thing to hear. I would encourage everyone to do that.

However, it's up to us to protect our pipe. We bury the pipe in ag areas 4 feet for a reason. That's deeper than most farm implements. That's deeper than or equal to the frost line so we're getting below the area that's affected. It's deeper than the root zone of the crops that are growing. So we bury that to protect the pipe.

We also are members of the 811 or the One-Call

System. So if you are going to dig around the pipe, you call 811. That's required by law, and we will come out and we'll mark that pipe and work with you to ensure that that pipe is not hit or damaged. That's what we do as a company, and we flag our pipe with flags so you can clearly see it.

And any time we have an approach by a roadway in the line of sight distance you can see where that pipeline lines up. So it's readily available to minimize impacts to the pipeline.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Who's next?

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MR. ANDERSON: Matthew Anderson, M-A-T-T-H-E-W A-N-D-E-R-S-O-N. And we covered some of this stuff already so I'll try to keep it brief.

Commissioners, for permit approval Dakota Access must show that there will be no negative economic or environmental condition expected to occur. I don't believe there will be no negative impact for this proposed pipeline. In reality oil pipelines do leak.

Look at what happened last weekend in Montana when a 12-inch oil line ruptured leaking over 50,000 gallons of oil. Now they have contaminated drinking water. The proposed pipeline route puts all of the Sioux Falls area water at risk for contamination.

Dakota Access put up some big numbers, tax

revenue. Let's remember that a small amount of this will actually go to South Dakota. Dakota Access has stated that the pipeline will be depreciated over time, and South Dakota will end up with no tax revenue after a few years.

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Sounds like a great deal for Dakota Access, no more taxes, and they don't have to pay the landowner for operating a business on their land. But let's all take a look at who we're dealing with.

Energy Transfer, the parent company to

Dakota Access, is a Fortune 500 company in the top 100.

They don't care about South Dakota. If they look at the project vicinity map, you can see how much effort was put in crossing our state. It is pretty easy to take a ruler and draw a straight line from point A to point B.

I am a landowner and I have not been contacted about easement to install the pipe. We know that the PUC does not have a role in the eminent domain process. The PUC needs to keep in mind that Dakota Access has stated they will seek eminent domain. It appears to me that this large out-of-state company doesn't even try to come to terms with landowners.

They pick the fastest way across the state, keep the landowners in the dark just to one day plow their way through with eminent domain. A better route would be to

follow existing state road right of ways, and that would require far less acquisition of privately owned land.

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Some will say this pipeline will free up rail cars for grain, and it may do that. But let's remember this pipeline will only move some, not all of North Dakota oil.

I do farm in Minnehaha County, and all of my grain goes to local ethanol or processing plants. It is not shipped out on trains. The hauling by trucks of my grain locally provides tax dollars and jobs long after the pipeline has been depreciated down to zero tax dollars.

The proposed pipeline project is being planned with incorrect and very old data. The maps for my farm show that all the land is pasture or hay. Half of my acres have been cultivated crop production for many years. A project of this size should not be constructed with old or incorrect data.

Energy Transfer the will not be paying royalties. They expect to run a business on our property and make money every day with no consideration to the property owners. A small, one-time easement payment is nothing compared to what this large corporation makes every day.

If this proposed pipeline is allowed to go

through, I will be asking my county for a lower tax assessment. I feel the pipeline will greatly hurt the value of my property, mostly because a new home or building will not be allowed to be built on one of the few places possible.

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Commissioners of the PUC, I feel this proposed project does not serve or benefit South Dakota. Thank you.

MR. WEELBORG: Tony Weelborg, W-E-E-L-B-O-R-G. Just two questions and an observation.

One question was brought up earlier. You're saying there's supposedly 100-plus years of oil here. Why not a refinery instead of this line?

MR. MAHMOUD: A couple of reasons. One, there's available capacity at the existing refineries in the central part, Midwest part of the United States, as well as the Gulf Coast.

A refinery -- to build a new refinery takes years and years and years to build. They're a lot more expensive than this proposal to move that crude oil from -- locally. Then you still have the same issue of moving those products, whatever that refinery would make, from that point to the consumers in the U.S.

So if you did it in North Dakota, there's no infrastructure to support moving those commodities out of

that state. As opposed to moving the single source crude to the refining centers where there is infrastructure to move those commodities or those final products back to the consumers to you and I so we can consume those products.

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It's economics. It is cheaper to do it that way, and it's more beneficial because you're actually minimizing the environmental footprint by utilizing existing facilities rather than building new. And you're still having to build pipelines. You can't get away from that.

MR. WEELBORG: Question two.

You were asked how far apart are the shutoffs, and you never did answer that.

MR. MAHMOUD: That's correct because I don't have that answer inside my head. And it's based upon the physical features along the landscape.

So if there's a river, we have valves on each side of the river. We have a wellhead protection area. There's valves that are spaced. So it's based upon the constraints on that route. So where there's a constraint there's a valve. Now what that equals I can't tell you without going over the alignment sheets with you.

MR. WEELBORG: So there could be a valve every what, 100 miles then?

1 MR. MAHMOUD: No. You're taking it out of 2 context. What I'm telling you is where there's a need on 3 4 a high consequence area there will be a valve on every side of a river and then other areas as the conditions 5 6 persist. So we control it. 7 I think, Chuck, you might help me out here, but 8 I think the longest distance is somewhere 15, 18 miles between valves. 10 You know, again, that's an alignment sheet 11 discussion that we'd be glad to have with you if you're 12 interested. 13 MR. WEELBORG: Then my observation. I've been 14 to enough of these meetings I know they're just a 15 technicality. I truly believe you should be in the 16 political game because you have not clearly answered any 17 questions that I've heard. Other than your paycheck 18 would be way smaller. 19 CHAIRMAN NELSON: Okay. Now we've got one in 20 the back. 21 MR. BLOW: Mark Blow, B-L-O-W. 22 This question was very interesting because one 2.3 mile -- I'm assuming all the line in South Dakota is 2.4 30 inches? I mean, we don't have any -- I assume all

30-inch pipe in South Dakota?

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1 MR. MAHMOUD: Yes.

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MR. BLOW: Okay. That's important because one mile of 30-inch pipe, static, nonflowing is 193,000 gallons of oil. So that's a lot of oil if there's 15 miles between valves.

One question that I agree with him too that you have not answered is the property -- I mean, the ongoing revenue. That's like basic question number one.

I've heard the word depreciation, expected value. Are we talking millions a year or zero? If you depreciate to zero, is there zero income year 20?

I guess we're not looking for a specific actuarial number. A ballpark within, you know, 5 million a year for projected income benefit for the State would be appreciated.

MS. KILMER: Rosalinda Kilmer again. I just had kind of follow up.

I know there's a lot of concern about safety, but I would kind of want to throw it out there. When I looked up the Yellow River story, and it sounds to me like that was a pipeline that it was mentioned about a half a century year old or maybe older, and I've got a smartphone next to me that didn't exist 50 years ago.

So I'm assuming that if there's a lot of technology developed and things that have happened in the

last 50 years how companies like yours make this a lot safer.

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And I would also assume that not having too many vales is a good thing? From what you said, it has to actually come up above ground, and if it stays below ground, you're down 4 or 5 feet, it's a lot safer, nobody's really going to interact with it, that kind of thing.

So I wanted to see if you could maybe address that.

MR. MAHMOUD: Sure. First, you're right. If that's -- I don't know what the vintage of that pipe was. I know it happened. I read the papers just like you do.

If it was a 50-year-old plus pipe, there certainly was not horizontal directional drilling technology. The Yellowstone River I can almost promise if we approached it and any other pipeline would today, that you would cross that with a horizontal directional drill so that the depth of that pipe would not be close to the surface or to the bottom of the river. It would be 25, 50 maybe even 100 feet below. So it is certainly a lot deeper than what you would have had 50 years ago.

Secondly, the rules have changed. Valves were not required on each side of a river back then so the spacing of those valves, I'm sure, is considerably

different than what it would be today.

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Today if that was the fact that we were crossing a similar river, if we do, we have valves on each side of the river set back a little bit to be within a safe offset from the river's edge.

But we do have valves to isolate those conditions that it sounds like -- and, again, I don't know what happened up there, but it's considerably different for sure.

Chuck, do you want to add anything to that?

MR. FREY: You covered it mostly right. There are valves on each side. We also -- on our river crossings we use heavier wall pipe so we have additional thickness of steel. We use an additional coating that adds more protection to the pipe.

So there are a number of things that take place at a river crossing that provide additional protection since we know those are sensitive areas.

MR. MAHMOUD: I think there was a second part that I may not have answered. Did you ask a second step to that?

MS. KILMER: Just about the valves coming up above ground. And, obviously, it sounded like you said it was a really low percentage of the spots where that happens, and I'm assuming that's because you want to

avoid it being in areas where people can get to it much easier than when it's below ground.

MR. MAHMOUD: That's correct. But there are enough valves to isolate the pipeline to protect what is defined by the rules by Department of Transportation for what are called high consequence areas. So we put those valves in that area that are prescribed by the design criteria and by code to make sure to protect those resources.

But those are the only places that are above ground. Everything else is below the valves and the pump station.

Thank you.

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MR. MCMAHON: My name is Brian McMahon, $\label{eq:mcmahon} \text{M-C-M-A-H-O-N}.$

Two questions. One concerning the right of way. I understand it's 50 feet wide in most places. You were talking about the construction. I don't remember catching today whether there was -- I've heard before it's a 300-foot setback from the right of way, whether that's correct or not?

And another one is on the tile when you encounter tiles. It was brought up about during the construction process there might possibly be one that might be missed and could get dirt in it, cause problems.

If this goes off the ground of the person that's -- that it's crossing through and gets downstream farther on somebody who's not directly with the pipeline on their property, how is that addressed?

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MR. MAHMOUD: For the -- the width of the right of way is a 50-foot permanent easement. The temporary construction workspace will be anywhere from 25 feet to an additional 100 feet. In addition to the 50 feet.

So it could be anywhere from 75 feet wide to 150 feet wide.

MR. MCMAHON: I understand that. When I was at the county meeting last week they talked about a 300-foot setback from that for permanent structures.

MR. MAHMOUD: For permanent structures, no, sir. So the permanent structures we typically -- a permanent structure cannot be built within the permitted easement.

And what he's referring to is we had a meeting last week with the City Councilmen where we presented a similar presentation. And the comment is how can you put a permanent structure in the right of way, or how close can you get to the right of way itself? There are no permanent structures in the permanent easement.

There's not a standard or a wall that says you can't -- there's no required setback from the pipe other than what's industry practice and makes good sense.

We as a company typically do not like permanent structures, meaning houses, to be within a couple hundred feet of our pipeline. But that doesn't mean you can't. It just means we would rather not.

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And so if there was a situation where you wanted to put a structure, you just cannot put it within that 50-foot corridor. So 25 feet offset from the centerline of that pipe would be the minimum distance that we would allow as part of our easement negotiations.

MR. MCMAHON: The other part of the -- or the other question I had was concerning the tile, if there was a blockage, you might call it, off the site on someone else's property.

MR. MAHMOUD: If we did for some reason block a drain tile that extended off of your property or the landowner's property, then we would have to secure access to the neighboring property to try to unclog that tile and/or replace that tile.

So we would have to pay those damages and get that legal access to that area to make that repair.

MR. LAURITSEN: Mark Lauritsen,

L-A-U-R-I-T-S-E-N. I know it's late. I'll be brief, and I can only hold my stomach in for so long.

A couple of quick things. I'm only indirectly affected by this. This pipeline runs within a third of a

mile of my property. So who's going to compensate me for the daily risk that I have to live with, for the fear that I have to endure, and for my lower property values because a lot of people would not want to move to a nuisance like this.

Is there any compensation for all the people like me?

MR. MAHMOUD: No, there's not.

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MR. LAURITSEN: That's what I thought.

Secondly, because this does affect property values, I'd just like to make it a matter of record to the PUC and other entities in the State of South Dakota that we only see the benefits that have been shown to us today, but what about the lowering of property values?

What about all the building eligibilities that are now going to be negated by this, future construction projects, future situations like my friend and neighbor over there that can't build, can't further develop their properties because of these easements?

I hope when we do a cost analysis of this that we're as quick to include the loss in property values, the loss in future construction, and the loss of increased revenue that the State could have incurred by property taxes.

And also I hope the State of South Dakota will

be as quick to lower property taxes on those affected areas. Because why should we pay property taxes on property that's worth less?

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And, finally, I'd also be concerned from both sides for the liability issue. This is a hypothetical to my neighbor, by the way. But let's say at the point that somebody signs a voluntary easement they then become complacent with this energy company so his pipeline, my neighbor's pipeline leaks and affects my property. Do I have the right to sue him?

Does he incur personal exposure because of a pipeline that leaked? But you know how it works in law. Anybody can sue anybody for anything. So that's another consideration to people signing these easements.

I would be interested in knowing the legal ramifications that they're incurring, as far as that goes. You know, because I know if I was signing the easement, I would be worried about that.

The last point is one of my huge hot button issues is illegal immigration. And I know that labor unions support illegal immigration. And I am concerned about the people working on this pipeline actually being citizens of the United States.

That's it. Thanks.

MR. POMMIER: Rex Pommier, P-O-M-M-I-E-R.

I've got about 20 questions, but I'm only going to ask two. This one is directly to the company.

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You just stated a couple of minutes ago that you prefer that any new construction going up stays 200 feet away from the pipeline. Do you offer the same consideration to the homeowners, the people who already have property?

I just found out 20 minutes ago that your new proposed route is about 10 feet outside of my property line, and I have buildings right up next to the edge of my property. Does that mean that your -- are you going to give me the same 200-foot consideration that you're asking me to give you?

MR. MAHMOUD: One, we can walk out there and look so you can show me what you're talking about because I have no idea where your property is.

MR. POMMIER: It doesn't really matter where my property is.

MR. MAHMOUD: I realize that.

The other part of that is you as an adjoining property are not affected by -- directly by the pipeline. Our rule when I said it's 200 feet -- about a couple hundred feet is our general rule.

So when we're routing the pipe we try not to put our pipe closer to a structure in that regard. If you

were to build a future home or a building next to the pipeline, as long as you're not on our easement, that's your prerogative. It's not our decision. It's your decision how and when you site your improvements to your property.

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We do not allow structures to be put within our permanent easement. That's 50 foot wide or 25 feet on each side of that easement.

MR. POMMIER: I wasn't asking about future buildings. I was specifically asking structures that are already there.

How far away will you remain from currently existing structures?

MR. MAHMOUD: Yeah. And what I've represented, we try to be a couple hundred feet away if we can, and that's our goal. I don't know where we're at, if we are or not on your property.

I'm not aware that we are or not. So I don't know how to answer that.

MR. POMMIER: And then the other question is kind of directed towards both of you. There was talk in the somewhat recent past about Hyperion putting a refinery down by the Beresford area. I don't know whatever happened to that, but has there been any consideration with the idea that that may or may not

happen of routing the pipeline further south so that it would be able to tie in to the refinery if it becomes available in Beresford that it be able to feed crude oil into that facility?

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CHAIRMAN NELSON: The PUC is not -- was not, is not involved in the Hyperion matter at all so I can't speak to that. And I don't know if the company wants to.

MR. MAHMOUD: I'm not even familiar with it. So if it became available at a future date, could there be a tie into it with a lateral? Possibly. But as of today, no.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Okay. Back here.

MR. WALLACE: My name is Phillip Wallace, W-A-L-L-A-C-E. And I want to clear up one thing, and I got a couple of comments.

I represent the Union. We're welders that's going to weld this pipeline together. I've been a union pipeline welder in the welding business for 39 years and worked many jobs the last few years around Energy Transfer.

The Union does not support illegal immigrants, though. That just really boils me there. We spend millions every year to keep these people from coming into our Gulf Coast area and getting our jobs. You know, so

that's -- that's not true at all.

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Another thing I just want to comment about is, you know, this country, you know, there's three things that I see here tonight that we really need. We need the farmers. You know, farmers feed us. You know, we need railroads. We also need crude oil. We can't survive without crude oil.

And the safest way to transport this crude oil is by pipeline. You put it in up there in North Dakota, and it comes out down there in Patoka, Illinois. And these railroads are moving this crude. For every barrel we put in this pipeline is going to be a barrel that's not going to be rumbling through your towns.

Because all small towns and big towns, you know, when these railroads come in about 150 years ago, 100 years ago towns grew right on top of that railroad because they needed that transportation. But, you know, you look over Casselton, North Dakota last year had a crude oil train wreck there and burned, exploded.

There's been one runaway train wreck in Canada, killed 47 people in one train wreck. That -- that's enough right there for me to not ever want to transport hazardous liquids by rail.

Pipelines do leak. The ones that do are either 50 to 60 years old. They wasn't built like this pipeline

was built. We got PHMSA. We've got the DOT, the utility boards that regulates how this thing is built.

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50 or 60 years ago one of these pipelines that had a couple of leaks in -- recently in the Yellowstone and even the one over in the Michigan there, those are 60 year old pipelines. They wasn't built with the regulations we build them by today.

So, you know, I just want to ask the utility board to consider -- you know, I know leaks is a terrible thing. But a well built, a well maintained pipeline, it's very unlikely there there will -- you can't guarantee that it will not leak, but all the components, safety components, the extra valves, the emergency shutdown system, you know, that -- that's pretty new the last few years when these gas companies, oil companies started these -- these new systems to prevent those leaks.

So I just wanted to clear up a couple of things there and give my comment.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Do we have others?

MR. NOONAN: I'm Jim J-I-M N-O-O-N-A-N.

I was wondering, there's a lot of prime development properties, you know, and if the pipeline comes through and cuts that property off, if you were going to --

I have a place where --

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The prime development property, you know, when the pipeline comes across and you say, well, you can't build a permanent structure there, is there any compensation considered when -- you know, in the easement say, well, you just cut through my property, and, you know, I could have got 50,000 for that site? So is that considered in, you know, the easement?

Rather than, you know, you're going through agricultural land. Well, yeah. That's just corn, but how about if it cuts right alongside somebody's place and he could have sold that -- you know, that building there -- or that building site for 50,000? Does he get any extra compensation?

MR. MAHMOUD: So the value of the easement is based upon the land that's appraised individually plus the improvement value or the potential for it to sustain whatever activity. So each individual land is valued differently, and an appraisal is done.

So it's not a one-size-fits-all negotiation. It's individual by landowner.

MR. NOONAN: Yeah. If you was to lose your housing eligibility because of this pipeline, that's what I'm getting at. There went \$50,000 here. So would you get the 50,000 or anything that would help on that?

MR. MAHMOUD: I can't answer. It's individual tracts. I'm sorry.

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MR. NOONAN: One thing too. They've proposed that maybe going along the highways, and it seems to me that, you know -- I know you can't change it, but it would affect a lot less landowners if you just went down along the roads and that's state property and it seems to me that would be a longer pipeline but maybe that's more practical.

I know you can't change it now, but in the future. Everybody is, you know -- everybody's benefiting from the pipeline, like you said. Maybe you want to go on state property or maybe that would be a hazard to the cars. I don't know. That seems more practical.

Thank you, though. I know we need the pipeline, and we got -- you know, we got to do what we got to do.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Commissioner Hanson has asked to be recognized for a question.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: I just want to make sure I was able to ask a question here. We're beyond time here, but I'm curious about a few things. And I believe I've read through all the information, despite a number of dockets we have before us right now, but I missed a few things.

There were some statements about this product

that you'll be shipping as being highly flammable, and I assume it is. Do you know what the flash point of that product is?

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MR. FREY: I don't recall the flash point. The tariffs on our system restrict the maximum vapor pressure on the crude oil to be shipped to I believe either 13 and a half or 14 and a half pounds vapor pressure.

And it's kind of -- something to compare that to, motor gasoline in the summertime has a 9 pound vapor pressure and in the wintertime has a 13 and a half to 15 pound vapor pressure. So the vapor pressure of the crude oil will be similar to motor gasoline.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: So it will be highly flammable then? You would not challenge that.

MR. FREY: The vapors of any hydrocarbon are flammable.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Certainly. But, I guess, the verbiage would be highly flammable as opposed to, for instance, the XL Pipeline they indicated that it's certainly flammable, but I think its flash point was 100 and -- I forget exactly what their flash point was. But there are different flash points out there.

MR. FREY: There are, yes, different flash points, different vapors. The flash point is the temperature at which the product begins to off gas vapors

1 | that can be ignited.

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2 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Would you get that for us,

please. Appreciate that.

MR. FREY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: And I do very much appreciate the fact that you moved the suggested route. I was really taken aback by the original route. I was quite surprised by the original route.

And I'm wondering even going through the process that you did in moving the proposed route recognizing that you're still in an extremely highly populated area and that you're still going through not only likely growth areas but you're still proposing to go through areas that are planned growth, heavy growth, residential properties, commercial properties, transportation areas, why did you not give greater consideration to moving the route further west and further south?

MR. MAHMOUD: I'm trying to answer that as best I can, but, I mean, we moved the pipe to the point outside of where the reasonable development was projected to be. If there's plans -- just like in any proposal, anybody can say I have plans for development. That's a common tactic or excuse to not have a pipeline on my property. We understand that.

We moved the pipe outside of where that

reasonable development was planned that we coordinated with the City planners here. The residences that we talked to that demonstrated where that route would need to be to avoid that development.

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So we moved it outside of what we believed to be a reasonable distance from that development that we were aware of or that's been made public. So if there's more data out there that would suggest development that's reasonable and predictable and legitimate, then, of course, we would consider that.

But nobody has provided that to us in a manner that is legitimately defendable that we can defend, predict, and route the pipeline based upon without claims that it's going to be developed. That's a hard thing to do, and it's something that we balance when we go through the siting studies. And we do our best, but if there's more data out there, of course, we're open. We just don't have it.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: I'll tell you,

Commissioner, I have a great deal of difficulty with that

answer and with the history of my experience with the

area here. This is a very fast developing area in the

State of South Dakota.

Do you have any estimate on the period of time -- the duration by which development would reach

1 where your pipeline is proposed? No. 2 MR. MAHMOUD: We do not. 3 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Do you have -- I know 4 you're going to have cathodic protection as a covering. 5 XL, the Keystone Pipeline, has a fusion bond epoxy 6 covering. 7 Will you be using a similar covering? 8 MR. MAHMOUD: We will. Yes. 9 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank vou. 10 I assume -- just for the information for the 11 folks here, there's been a lot of talk about taxes. 12 will have the Department of Revenue testifying before us 13 and providing us information so that we'll have a more 14 concrete explanation of that. 15 Joey, do you have or will you provide to us a 16 history of Energy Transfer's leaks or do you already have 17 that on your website or is there somewhere that that's 18 accessible to us? 19 MR. MAHMOUD: It is public data. 20 accessible via the Department of Transportation. I don't 21 believe we provided that to you. We have 71,000 miles of pipe where we could 22 2.3 provide whatever data that you would be interested in 24 seeing for the different business units, sure. 25 COMMISSIONER HANSON: There was a question about

1 whether or not you could -- an interesting question about whether or not you would be able to move other products. 2 3 I'm sure that the inference was a potential for product 4 from Canada, which is, of course, a different product. 5 As I recall, the psi that was required for that 6 product in Keystone was 1,800 psi. And you will be 7 operating at 1,440, I believe it is? 8 MR. MAHMOUD: 1,440. 9 COMMISSIONER HANSON: What will be the test that 10 you will place on your pipeline prior to use? Will it be 11 like 125 percent of that? 12 MR. MAHMOUD: Chuck, do you want to go over our 13 testing plan? 14 MR. FREY: Yes. I believe you're talking about 15 the hydrostatic test, the pressure test with the water 16 that will be done prior to the line being placed into 17 service. And the minimum test pressure will be 1.25 18 times the maximum operating pressure. 19 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you. 20 I'll have some further questions when you're 21 before the Commission, but I appreciate the information 22 that you've provided these folks and to us in this 2.3 process. 24 One last question, though, piggybacking on the 25 last question. Is there the ability, since Keystone has

a lot more pumping stations and -- and a higher pressure to maintain in order to get their product through, is it possible for you to add additional chemicals to that product and then ship it through at a much lower pressure?

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MR. MAHMOUD: I can't represent Keystone. So we're transporting Bakken crude. We have no plans to connect to anyone transporting crude oil from Canada.

So it's a different source. They're hundreds of miles apart literally. We're not connected to Canada at all. So when somebody wants to transport that crude oil they would actually have to negotiate a deal with us. That's not in the works.

So we're subscribed to the capacity that's being offered to the public, the 450,000 approximately barrels per day that we're transporting with 10 percent reserved that's originating from the Bakken.

If we do expand to the larger volume, that also originates from the Bakken. So adding chemicals to our pipeline to transport additional crude oil, that's not part of our plan, nor our design.

We may add drag-reducing agents to have the product flow more efficiently, but right now we're not adding any other crude oil other than the Bakken crude oil.

1 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Understanding it's not 2 part of your plan, but you have engineers available, I 3 believe, who can answer the question for me right now. 4 Perhaps Chuck can. 5 Is it possible to add chemical to a product that 6 presently requires 1,800 psi so that it would be able to 7 be transported on your line? 8 MR. FREY: That is not something that we have 9 looked at doing. We're not aware of drag-reducing agents 10 that are commonly in practice now for use with the heavy 11 Canadian crude oil. 12 Additionally, if we were to put -- if you were 13 to put heavy Canadian crude oil in our line and operating 14 at lower pressure, it would significantly reduce our 15 ability to move product through the line. It would slow 16 the line down. We would move many, many fewer barrels. 17 And so just from a practical standpoint it's not 18 something that would make business sense for us. 19 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you. Appreciate 20 that. 21 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 22 CHAIRMAN NELSON: Commissioner Sattgast. 2.3 ACTING COMMISSIONER SATTGAST: Yes. T have a 24 question about a testimony that you gave during your 25 presentation earlier this evening.

You had stated that in the process of digging the area for the pipeline you would remove all of the topsoil to whatever depth that the topsoil was stated in. In the proposal that you had provided to the Public Utilities Commission states that it would be at a maximum depth of 12 inches.

So I was wondering which one of those is correct, which was presented to us?

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MR. MAHMOUD: A great detail question.

So our topsoil segregation, I don't remember if it's at a maximum or a minimum. I apologize. The intent is to remove the topsoil to the limit of whatever that topsoil is. So it could be 2 inches. It could be 8 inches. It could be 2 feet.

So we have the agronomists that we've hired to actually walk and help us identify the depth of that topsoil to remove.

I think the reference in our ag plan that was submitted was more of a general reference that we would move 12 inches is what's expected, but it certainly varies per property.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Sir, this is going to be your second one so I'm going to ask you to be very, very brief so we can see if there's anybody else that hasn't spoken yet.

MR. JANJIGIAN: Hi. My name is name is Armen Janjigian. I spoke earlier. I don't have to repeat my name again, do I?

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As I mentioned earlier, your pipeline will be adjacent to another pipeline that is on my land. That pipeline is owned by MidAmerican. A lot of gas goes through that pipeline to Sioux Falls.

I'm wondering what are the safety features that you're going to be putting in next to a very explosive gas pipeline to begin with, possibly one, and how close are you going to be digging close to that pipeline, and have they given you the permission yet to --

I think they told me, and I contacted MidAmerican that the -- you have to get permission from them to even get close to their pipeline.

So I was just wondering what -- how close are you going to get to theirs, and what would happen if that spill occurred next to their pipeline? And do you have to contact MidAmerican too? And what emergency procedures would you put in place?

That's my question. Thank you.

MR. MAHMOUD: We are approximately 40 to 60 feet offset from that existing pipeline. Our easements abut each other. The MidAmerican pipeline easements from what I understand are somewhat undefined. They're old

easements that have been there for a long time, and at that time period it did not always define those easements.

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But where they are defined we would offset so we're somewhere, again, greater than 40 foot offset from centerline to centerline.

We do work with that company. We will work with them to -- as we approach construction. So we'll solicit and trade plans and communicate and make sure that we're not interfering with each other, and when we do cross or approach them, that they have their representatives present to make sure that we're working in a safe manner and in cooperation with each other.

As far as other design features, Chuck, do you want to talk about the cathodic protection?

MR. FREY: Yes. The cathodic protection, any place we would cross another pipeline we will work with them to make sure that our cathodic protection system will not interfere with theirs and vice versa.

There are test bonds and test sites that are put in so that each company can monitor that to verify that that continues as the lines are in operation.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Thank you.

Darren, do you have somebody?

MR. LEROHL: I'll keep it short. My name is

Brian Lerohl.

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This stuff is going to be shipped one way or another, whether it's by rail or by pipeline or, rare cases, by some other method. After I found out -- I used to think that rail was the best way to ship it. And I found out what happened at Lac-Megantic and Casselton I changed my mind. And I think the pipeline is actually the best way to go.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Others? Right here.

MR. COLE: John Cole, C-O-L-E.

I think we've done a great job of covering the subject tonight. There's been a lot of input and questions asked and answered. And I just have one, I guess, that wasn't talked about.

My farm is up in Lake County. I'm in the Upper Vermillion Watershed area and the little Topeka Shiner is a protected species. That pipeline will be going through their habitat.

Just wondering what you've taken to -- what measures you've taken to avoid damaging that fragile infrastructure.

MR. MAHMOUD: Well, thank you, number one. Very important question.

That is a protected species under the Endangered

Species Act. We are aware of it. We are working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine the correct crossing method of the streams that support that species to ensure that our project does not result in a negative impact to that species.

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So we're working with two agencies actually, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers who regulates the actual crossing of the streams, and then the Fish and Wildlife that protects those species. So we're working through that plan with those agencies.

We've met with them in Minneapolis where they're headquartered and the other local offices where we're coming up with plans to mitigate those impacts. And those plans are not finalized but they are in the works and we are talking to them and we will have the appropriate approvals to cross those streams protecting that species.

MR. MILES: Brad Miles, M-I-L-E-S.

Something Commissioner Hanson kind of touched on as far as your relocation claims and the original route you're planned south of Sioux Falls and moving your pipeline -- (Inaudible).

Yes. This was a follow up on Commissioner
Hanson's comments about the location of the pipeline.
And basically from what it originally was just a couple

of miles south of Sioux Falls they moved it about 4 miles farther south.

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But in doing so they basically located the pipeline in the juncture within just a mile of Harrisburg and Tea, which is your two fastest growing cities basically in the last five years in southeast South Dakota or all of South Dakota.

And over the last two years in Lincoln County we've had major erosion problems from basically development area in Sioux Falls that they added concrete and asphalt which basically has flooded out roads, washed out bridges, culverts, and it's going to become a continuing process as the developing area in Sioux Falls continues to grow.

And I'm kind of wondering how much can this pipeline withstand as far as the power of water and erosion, which basically is getting worse and worse the closer you are to Sioux Falls every year to the south.

And why did you choose this route for your pipeline now instead of to begin with?

MR. MAHMOUD: I've talked about how we routed the pipeline. I know it's not a popular answer, but that's how we did it. We worked with the Commissioners and the City Councilmen, and we ended up with a route that we believe to be the best route around the area to

mitigate those impacts.

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As far as erosion is concerned, we do have an erosion control plan. That plan is the Sedimentation and Erosion Control Plan. It's another one of those protections that we're required to have and that we do put into place so when we're constructing we put erosion control devices to minimize sedimentation erosion off of our construction right of way.

So we do take those into consideration. We put them into our construction plans. We maintain and monitor those devices, and then after construction we will ensure that we minimize and avoid the off side or relocation of sedimentation and erosion off of our right of way until that right of way is re-stabilized so we're not having that erosion.

I hope that -- did that answer your question? Okay.

MR. MILES: I guess what I was asking was what can your pipeline withstand as far as water pressure against it from erosion?

Because we've had a lot of bridges, a lot of culverts, a lot of roads that have been washed out that never used to even flood just south of Sioux Falls, and now they're constantly being repaired, replaced, having to improve basically the whole infrastructure in

1 Lincoln County because of flood waters every year.

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MR. MAHMOUD: I'll try to see if I can phrase this, and Chuck can answer it.

The pipeline's buried. And so if it did become exposed because of an erosion event, what he's asking is what's the lateral pressure that the pipe could withstand from a water hitting that pipeline?

MR. FREY: That's not something I can answer here. That's something that we just have to do calculations to see.

The pipeline's not designed to be in that situation because it's buried. We protect it from erosion. Any time -- you know, one of the things the patrol pilots, for example, are looking for is any evidence of erosion, anything that may cause exposure of the pipeline. But as far as a number to tell you, that would be a calculation we would have to run for a specific incident.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: We're getting late. I don't want to cut off any debate. But does anybody have any new questions, anything that we haven't covered already?

MS. WALTJER: Susan Waltjer, W-A-L-T-J-E-R.

And this might seem like an unusual question. I live very close to the landfill so very close to where the proposed pipeline is going through. Unfortunately,

most of my drainage into my property will probably come from the direction where the pipeline is.

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We were talking about the pipelines going in close proximity to gas pipelines and that kind of thing. Well, of course, a municipal landfill is a huge gas producer.

Is there any added safety or is that even a concern to even look into?

I mean, if you live close to it, you see the gas being vented and burned off so you know it's there and it is volatile and you are shipping a highly volatile -- close to a highly volatile area.

I wonder if that's even something you guys address or try to avoid or try to stay far away from. It looked to me and I wish we would have had access to these maps earlier. I'm a little unhappy. I've been trying to look up the route for days to prepare questions, and that route was not made available. So transparency's been a little annoying.

But, anyway, is there certain precautions that you try to take to stay far from municipal landfills?

And also I know it is heading west, but it looks like it cuts it off where it might go, you know, farther in that direction also.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: While they're consulting on

their answer, I will just mention the Application that includes all of the maps was posted on the PUC website back in December when the Application came in.

Go ahead.

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MR. MAHMOUD: Sure. We do have maps on our website of where the pipe is routed.

MS. WALTJER: Not specific like we have here now.

MR. MAHMOUD: Okay. I don't know if we cross your property, but if we do, and we will be happy to review that with you.

As far as the landfill goes, we took that into consideration when we were routing the pipeline to avoid sites like that, a landfill. As far as special construction considerations, not really because the -- other than the routing to avoid those areas, to have an event you have to have a certain flammability. The atmosphere has to be right.

So just because the landfill is emitting methane into the atmosphere does not necessarily make that a hazardous location. What we do do, though, is we avoid having to unearth that landfill. So we route around it to avoid direct impacts to it and to mitigate those interferences with each other.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Any other new questions?

Darren.

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2 MS. STOOPS: Hi. My name is Linda Stoops, 3 S-T-O-O-P-S.

My first question: When asked directly by a lady that was over here whether this oil was fracked oil from North Dakota, they didn't answer that. They said actually we don't know. That's pretty unlikely. I don't think they're going to be shipping things through their pipeline that they don't know what it is.

So my question is to you guys will you be looking into that, and do you have any clout to find out what is really in fracked oil?

As I understand it, the companies that hold the patents for this process refuse to tell anyone what's in those chemicals. So you're going to have things coming through a pipeline that you don't even know what it is.

So I'm hoping that you will look into that the best you can and find out, and if you can't, that kind of seems like it would be a deal breaker to me.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: If I could respond to that, it's not going to be within our purview to determine how the oil is -- oil wells are operated. And the chemicals that you're referring to, my understanding of fracking, those chemicals are injected into those wells to force the oil out. That's not what's coming through the

pipeline.

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Our concern is the oil coming through the pipeline. And so we're obviously going to be concerned about that. But so far as what's going on in North Dakota to extract the oil out of the ground, that's not going to be within the purview of what we're going to look at.

MS. WALTJER: Except for the fact that I don't think you can push that chemical into the ground without it mixing with the oil. So you're not getting pure crude like they would like you to believe. You're getting crude mixed with those chemicals. So that's what's going to be coming through here.

Another thing that they didn't seem to answer or maybe this was the comedy part of the evening and nobody laughed, when asked about the lifeline of these types they said almost infinite. I hope you guys are going to be looking into that because we're talking steel carrying corrosive material through solid water. Lincoln County has a really high water table.

I know the place by my place they're talking about they're going to be in the water table. So surrounded by water and farm chemicals. Will you be contacting like the Engineering Department at SDSU or something and finding out what the real life of such a

steel pipeline is?

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And, if so, do you have the clout to require this company to be on a schedule of maintenance that is like over a 20-year period you'll replace 5 percent of it this year, 5 percent this, you know, whatever 20 percent each year to get up to the full pipeline replaced constantly?

The reason I'm asking that is I'm not sure who all is from Sioux Falls on your board, but Sioux Falls had a problem not that long ago with the Williams

Pipeline where an entire portion of Sioux Falls was really destroyed by them not maintaining a pipeline.

There's a public school, Hayward, I think.

Anyway one of the public schools that had to be actually abandoned and rebuilt because there was no maintenance.

Unless you force them to, they won't do that.

Now is that in your power to do?

CHAIRMAN NELSON: I'm going to ask the company two questions before I answer your question.

The first one is do you know, does the oil you'll be carrying include fracked chemicals in it? Do you know the answer to that question?

MR. MAHMOUD: We know it's coming from fracking. I don't know if it's all coming from fracking. And I do not know if the chemicals mix. That's not what we do.

1 We transport. We don't do the production. 2 CHAIRMAN NELSON: The second part of her 3 question was dealing with the maintenance, perhaps 4 replacement of the pipe. 5 Can you talk about what the federal requirements 6 are for maintenance of the pipe? 7 MR. MAHMOUD: Sure. And, Chuck, I'm going to 8 turn that over to you to give the detail. 9 MR. FREY: Yes. We are required to run a 10 instrumenting tool in the pipeline a minimum of every 11 five years. This instrumenting tool allows us to look at 12 any deformations in the pipe that shows us any evidence 13 of wall loss that would be corrosion related either 14 internal or external. 15 When we get that information any areas that show 16 concern we can go investigate those and dig out that 17 location and we make repairs or replacement as required 18 to fix those sites that may have any damage or 19 degradation. 20 MS. WALTJER: That sounds nice, but what I'm 21 talking about is are you required to completely replace 22 it every so many years? 2.3 MR. FREY: There are no regulations I'm aware of 24 that require pipelines to be replaced on any given

25

frequency.

MS. WALTJER: It's common sense. Steel is not forever so you can't expect it's going to be forever. It needs to be replaced at regular times.

And the reason I'm speaking strongly about this is you have absolutely no margin for error on a leak. Some places maybe you do. You know, maybe you think, oh, we're five miles from the river. No. In Lincoln County you are right in the water table. So there is a -- a leak is in the water table, it's headed into the aquifer right now no matter how fast you turn that off.

The other thing is Lincoln County and probably Minnehaha County, I don't know, but they're heavily drain tiled. Any liquid that's in the ground is immediately being siphoned off into the nearest creek and from there right into the Sioux River and into the Missouri.

There's no margin for error there. We don't say, oh, we've got a leak but we turned it off in an hour. Huh-uh. Too late.

You know, unless you -- if the standard is that they have to show that they're not going to harm any of us, they failed on both parts so far. I hope you see that and deny them the permit.

Thanks.

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CHAIRMAN NELSON: Other new questions or comments?

MR. REBELEIN: Dennis Rebelein, D-E-N-N-I-S, last name R-E-B-E-L-E-I-N. One quick question with respect to the easements.

Are the easements written such that it limits it to a single pipeline? Or is that left open for the

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to a single pipeline? Or is that left open for the addition of another pipeline in the future? I have a few other questions if you'd like to handle this one first.

MR. MAHMOUD: Sure. Our Application was for a single pipeline. I know that doesn't answer 100 percent of your question.

The easements are for -- we can define and put in there we're asking for a single pipeline right now.

If it makes the landowner more comfortable, we will write in there one pipeline.

The certificate is for a single pipeline. If we wanted to put another one in, we would have to go back and get another certificate to do that.

MR. REBELEIN: Now on to the engineering of the pipeline. It's running at 1,440 psi. It's test pressured at 1.25 times operating pressure.

What's the designed surge allowance in the pipeline? Are you accounting for surge?

MR. FREY: Yes. We will be accounting for surge. A surge analysis will be performed on the pipeline, and either relief valves in the surge tanks or

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other control valve mechanisms will be installed as part
     of the design and construction of the pipeline before
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 3
     it's placed in service. But, yes, we'll have surge
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     analysis in place before the line goes into operation.
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              MR. REBELEIN: My last question then pertains to
 6
     the SCADA control valves. The control valves that are
7
     there responsible to reduce the amount of a spill in the
8
     event of a spill.
              How often do those control valves have to be
10
     exercised?
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              MR. FREY: They have to be exercised a minimum
12
     of twice a year, specifically no period of time to exceed
13
     7 and a half months. That's DOT regulations.
14
              MR. REBELEIN:
                            Thank you.
15
              MR. JOHNSON: Larry Johnson, L-A-R-R-Y
16
     J-O-H-N-S-O-N.
                     I'm going to direct this to the PUC.
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              It's my understanding that there is a methane
     gas line coming out of the landfill heading south towards
18
19
     one of the ethanol plants. And I was wondering about
20
     whether they cross that or not.
21
              CHAIRMAN NELSON:
                                I'm going to direct that to
22
     the company. Do you know if you cross that?
2.3
              MR. MAHMOUD: We're not aware, no, sir.
2.4
              CHAIRMAN NELSON: We're not aware, and they've
25
     already addressed how they would react if they crossed
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that one and how they will react when they cross other
similar lines.

Question over here.

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MS. GIER: Angela Gier, G-I-E-R.

Because we're talking a lot about we're carrying this oil because it's domestic, and we don't want to rely on other people. The pipeline is very carefully mapped out, not so carefully that you know exactly where it is but generally so that people know where it is.

My question is actually about terrorism.

Is it safe if -- like is there a way to use it to blow it up? I mean, I don't know how oil works, but, I mean, is it safe from terrorism?

CHAIRMAN NELSON: There's the billion dollar question of the night.

MR. MAHMOUD: Okay.

Practically. If you look at this pipeline and you compare it to, say, the Gulf Coast, this pipeline -- I'm just speaking honestly here from one American to another. This is probably not a target from terrorism.

Because the Gulf Coast and other areas are much higher value places to disrupt our economy and our way of life. I say that, you know, again, not from a terrorism expert perspective but just from a practical nature standpoint.

We work with the State authorities, the Federal authorities. We have terrorism programs to protect our assets. And those programs include alerts to us. As we become aware, we alert the government so that we can work with those agencies that protect us, you and I, just like they protect our assets.

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So we have plans in place. Those are mostly confidential for obviously reasons. And we would employ and work with the government in the event that there was a terroristic attack.

But I personally believe, me, that's a pretty low target when you look at the bigger picture in the U.S.

CHAIRMAN NELSON: Other new questions? Wow. We might be there.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, let me just say a couple of things. First of all, sincerely from the entire Commission, thank you for coming out tonight. Thank you for sharing your information and, in some cases, just sharing your heart with us, letting us know what you're feeling, given what's being planned here.

A couple of things. Whoever's missing their spectacles, they either drove home without them -- that's not good -- or they're one of yours so come up and get them.

The final thing I'd like to say, this is not the end. This is the beginning of this process, and we will take your comments right up until the time we make our final decision. And you need to submit those to us in writing.

You can do that either by sending a letter or sending an e-mail to us, and we will add those to the docket file. And what that allows then is for all of us to read that, for the Applicant to read that, and for us to deal with that.

We have had some phenomenal questions tonight.

And we greatly appreciate that because this gives us the basis then to try to determine which of those three decisions we make. Do we grant, do we deny, or do we grant with certain conditions. And so you have been helpful to us tonight, and I want to thank you for that.

Any last questions, Commissioner Hanson?

Commissioner Sattgast?

If not, the hearing is adjourned.

(The hearing is adjourned at 9:30 p.m.)

1	STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA)
2	:SS CERTIFICATE
3	COUNTY OF SULLY)
4	
5	I, CHERI MCCOMSEY WITTLER, a Registered
6	Professional Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter and
7	Notary Public in and for the State of South Dakota:
8	DO HEREBY CERTIFY that as the duly-appointed
9	shorthand reporter, I took in shorthand the proceedings
LO	had in the above-entitled matter on the 22nd day of
L1	January, 2015, and that the attached is a true and
L2	correct transcription of the proceedings so taken.
L3	Dated at Onida, South Dakota this 25th day of
L 4	February, 2015.
L 5	
L 6	
L7	
L 8	Cheri McComsey Wittler,
L 9	Notary Public and Registered Professional Reporter
20	Certified Realtime Reporter
21	
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\$	14,000 [1] - 62:7	113:24	50-year-old [1] -	A 1
'	15 [5] - 3:24, 79:19,	30,000 [1] - 89:3	115:14	
	113:8, 114:4, 129:11	30-inch [6] - 4:9,	500 [3] - 11:18, 30:8,	
\$43 [2] - 77:22, 78:18	150 [2] - 118:10,	14:11, 51:5, 51:14,	109:11	A-N-D-E-R-S-O-N [2] -
\$47 [1] - 77:23	125:15	113:25, 114:3	57 [2] - 74:14, 75:17	81:7, 108:13
\$50,000 [1] - 127:24	16 [2] - 19:16, 52:6	300-foot [2] - 117:20,	570,000 [2] - 4:19,	Aaron [1] - 33:17
	17 [1] - 4:24	118:12	14:2	AARON [1] - 33:17
0	18 [2] - 61:19, 113:8	36 [2] - 19:12, 24:7	5:30 [1] - 2:4	aback [1] - 130:7
	193,000 [1] - 114:3	365 [1] - 28:25		abandoned [3] - 67:7,
400.00		38 [1] - 59:5	6	80:22, 148:15
0001 [1] - 106:22	2	39 [1] - 124:19		ability [4] - 14:2,
		39,000 [3] - 89:3,		44:20, 133:25,
1		90:17, 91:1	6 [2] - 55:22, 61:15	135:15
	2 [10] - 26:11, 26:16,	00.17, 01.1	60 [11] - 24:12, 24:21,	able [16] - 11:3, 23:23,
1 m 77:0	26:24, 27:3, 27:6,	4	51:7, 58:24, 81:18,	33:2, 59:20, 60:17,
1 [1] - 77:2	55:3, 61:5, 81:7,	4	82:1, 96:6, 125:25,	71:22, 72:14, 83:7,
1,134 [1] - 14:5	136:13, 136:14		126:3, 126:6, 137:22	88:3, 99:11, 124:2,
1,134-mile [1] - 4:9	2,000 [1] - 45:16	4 _[5] - 24:11, 61:3,	60,000 [2] - 81:18,	124:3, 128:20,
1,134-mile-long [1] -	20 [7] - 35:25, 76:18,	107:19, 115:6, 141:1	81:25	133:2, 135:6
4:20	79:20, 114:11,	4,000 [3] - 17:19, 55:3,	600 [1] - 53:17	above-entitled [2] -
1,200 [1] - 81:13	122:1, 122:8, 148:5	55:4	63,000 [1] - 52:20	2:2, 156:10
1,440 [4] - 46:19,	20-year [1] - 148:4	40 [4] - 18:14, 98:18,	66 [2] - 11:25, 37:14	absolute [3] - 46:8,
133:7, 133:8, 151:19	200 [2] - 122:4, 122:22	137:22, 138:5	00[2] 11.20, 07.11	46:15, 77:7
1,800 [2] - 133:6,	200-foot [1] - 122:12	400,000 [1] - 91:23	7	· ·
135:6	2010 [1] - 53:14	401 [1] - 106:8		absolutely [2] - 100:5,
1.2 [1] - 53:18		404 [1] - 105:2		150:5
1.25 [2] - 133:17,	2011 [2] - 52:19, 63:6	1	7 [5] - 5:7, 77:10,	abut [1] - 137:23
151:20	2013 [3] - 39:18, 40:6,	44 [1] - 40:19	77:11, 152:13	accept [2] - 101:7,
10 [9] - 13:23, 17:10,	52:11	45 [1] - 40:19	70 [1] - 56:25	101:18
17:17, 30:7, 47:24,	2014 [5] - 3:24, 4:2,	450 [1] - 13:23	71,000 [3] - 12:2,	accepting [1] - 6:21
57:4, 76:18, 122:9,	5:15, 52:6, 81:24	450,000 [4] - 4:18,	47:10, 132:22	ACCESS [2] - 1:4, 1:5
134:16	2015 [5] - 1:9, 2:3,	13:21, 14:4, 134:15	75 [2] - 37:13, 118:9	access [10] - 5:11,
10-year [2] - 56:11	6:10, 156:11, 156:14	46 [3] - 63:6, 63:7,	7:16 [1] - 69:7	16:6, 16:8, 16:14,
100 [21] - 11:19, 23:13,	2016 [2] - 21:11	77:23		96:22, 96:24, 100:5,
24:20, 36:3, 37:23,	2017 [3] - 19:23, 85:5,	460th [1] - 59:5	8	119:16, 119:20,
76:22, 76:25, 77:8,	85:23	461st [1] - 81:8		144:15
77:10, 77:12, 90:7,	2018 [1] - 85:24	47 [2] - 20:20, 125:21		Access [55] - 1:21,
90:18, 93:18, 96:5,	21st [1] - 55:17	48 [1] - 24:10	8 [2] - 38:5, 136:13	3:22, 3:23, 3:24, 4:1,
109:11, 112:25,	22 [1] - 1:9	49 [3] - 91:13, 91:14,	80 [4] - 24:20, 56:25,	4:2, 6:1, 7:13, 8:17,
115:21, 118:8,	22nd [2] - 2:3, 156:10	91:18	81:12, 96:6	9:11, 9:12, 9:22,
125:16, 129:20,	23 [1] - 4:2		81 [1] - 54:10	9:25, 11:23, 11:24,
151:9	24 [1] - 15:3	5	811 [5] - 30:24,	12:25, 13:4, 33:23,
100-plus [1] - 111:12	24/7 [1] - 28:25		107:10, 107:25,	33:25, 34:11, 34:16,
11 [2] - 47:22, 54:21	25 [7] - 23:12, 37:14,	5 [7] - 24:12, 79:19,	108:2	35:5, 35:7, 50:17,
12 [9] - 18:15, 51:4,	105:22, 115:21,		820 [3] - 15:15, 15:19,	51:5, 52:2, 53:5,
55:16, 55:19, 55:20,	118:7, 119:7, 123:7	105:11, 114:13,	19:10	53:22, 54:11, 54:24,
55:22, 63:16, 136:6,	25th [1] - 156:13	115:6, 148:4, 148:5	84 [1] - 54:11	55:1, 56:4, 56:8,
136:20	272 [1] - 15:5	50 [15] - 17:20, 18:5,	840,000 [1] - 53:16	56:15, 56:20, 57:24,
12,000 [4] - 17:10,	272.3 [1] - 4:20	18:6, 18:14, 23:16,	85-mile [1] - 52:22	58:8, 59:9, 64:4,
17:17, 17:20, 47:24	274 [3] - 14:10, 15:7,	105:22, 114:23,	85th [1] - 70:3	64:16, 65:17, 67:14,
12-inch [5] - 4:9,	15:8	115:1, 115:21,	Juli 19 10.0	67:16, 76:10, 83:5,
51:14, 81:19, 82:1,	28 [1] - 61:14	115:22, 117:17,	9	84:21, 87:1, 92:6,
108:21	29 [1] - 52:11	118:8, 123:7,	J	92:23, 108:15,
		125:25, 126:3		108:25, 109:2,
125 _[1] - 133:11	3	50,000 [5] - 51:6,	9 [1] - 129:9	109:6, 109:11,
13 [11] - 4:22, 5:10,	3	108:21, 127:7,	90 [1] - 25:4	109:19
6:10, 47:22, 54:9,		127:13, 127:25	95 [1] - 57:18	Access's [1] - 57:10
56:5, 56:9, 64:11,	3 [3] - 24:7, 94:6, 94:8	50-foot [4] - 97:16,	98 [1] - 75:4	accessible [2] -
66:23, 129:6, 129:10	3.50 [1] - 79:15	98:17, 118:6, 119:7	9:30 [1] - 155:20	132:18, 132:20
13,000 [3] - 89:2,	3.8 [1] - 15:10	50-foot-wide [1] -	J.00 [1] 100.20	accidents [2] - 52:24,
90:23, 90:25	30 [3] - 25:4, 35:25,	23:11		58:24
14 [2] - 5:4, 129:7	50 [0] LO, 50.20,			33.21

152:25 112:16, 123:19, appropriate [2] - 8:3, accommodate [2] agronomist [1] -4:5, 84:5 addresses [1] - 66:16 27:22 128:1, 130:18, 140:16 according [1] - 81:24 adds [1] - 116:15 agronomists [1] -131:21, 135:3, approval [3] - 4:8, 136:15 141:22, 142:16, 83:11, 108:15 accordingly [1] - 40:3 adequate [3] - 40:4, 65:24, 71:2 143:3, 143:8, 145:1, account [1] - 94:21 ahead [5] - 9:13, 9:18, approvals [2] adequately [1] - 42:4 10:21, 10:25, 145:4 146:6, 147:14, 104:24, 140:16 accountability [1] -148:19, 148:22, 107:13 adjacent [2] - 100:19, air [2] - 30:7, 33:12 approve [2] - 67:10, 151:9 accountable [3] -137:5 airplane [1] - 30:7 106:7 answered [6] - 59:25, 37:5, 50:8, 50:14 adjoining [1] - 122:20 alarming [1] - 81:19 approved [5] - 7:12, 104:14, 113:16, accounting [3] - 86:9, adjourned [2] alert [1] - 154:4 56:21, 83:8, 95:8, 114:7, 116:20, 155:19, 155:20 alerts [1] - 154:3 101:4 151:22, 151:23 139.14 approves [1] - 34:10 accurately [3] - 37:15, adjust [3] - 64:3, algorithms [1] - 29:25 answers [5] - 20:13, aquifer [1] - 150:9 71:2, 86:1 98:12, 98:16 alignment [2] -63:13, 76:1, 86:19, Administration [1] aquifers [1] - 35:21 achieve [1] - 23:3 112:23, 113:10 104:20 acquisition [1] - 110:2 31:23 allocated [1] - 32:17 area [40] - 6:6, 7:17, anticipate [1] - 24:21 12:23, 13:11, 14:7, acreage [1] - 97:7 advantages [1] - 56:5 **allow** [5] - 16:5, 35:9, anticipated [1] - 4:19 15:24, 25:11, 25:22, acres [2] - 98:18, Advisor [1] - 3:19 82:11, 119:9, 123:6 anyway [3] - 79:23, 39:10, 43:3, 46:22, 110:16 aerial [1] - 53:6 allowance [1] - 151:21 144:20, 148:14 50:19, 55:9, 65:11, Act [2] - 105:1, 140:1 affect [4] - 33:19, allowed [3] - 59:25, apart [2] - 112:13, 67:22, 68:17, 69:25, act [1] - 3:16 105:3, 120:10, 128:6 110:25, 111:4 134:10 70:2, 70:4, 70:21, affected [9] - 7:22, acted [1] - 6:3 allows [2] - 149:11, apologize [6] - 11:14, 84:13, 106:21, **ACTING** [2] - 1:14, 24:17, 34:8, 50:19, 155:8 14:24, 58:19, 97:18, 107:5, 107:21, 66:20, 107:22, almost [5] - 41:16, 135:23 106:5, 136:11 108:24, 112:19, 119:25, 121:1, Acting [2] - 3:10, 3:11 69:13, 80:7, 115:16, appeal [1] - 7:5 113:4, 117:7, action [1] - 30:3 122.21 147:17 APPEARANCES [1] -119:20, 123:23, affects [4] - 11:12, alone [1] - 14:10 actions [2] - 5:14, 1:20 124:25, 130:11, 66:7, 79:6, 121:9 alongside [1] - 127:11 43:8 applicable [1] - 7:14 131:22, 136:2, afford [1] - 79:15 active [1] - 14:16 alternate [1] - 50:2 afraid [1] - 57:15 **Applicant** [2] - 94:1, 139:17, 141:10, actively [1] - 24:8 amendment [1] - 83:1 155:9 141:13, 141:25, activities [1] - 68:17 afternoon [8] - 3:2, America [3] - 75:22, application [1] - 6:9 144:12 3:20, 5:18, 6:18, 8:6, 78:25, 93:5 activity [1] - 127:18 APPLICATION [1] areas [27] - 4:6, 4:11, actual [3] - 7:3, 84:1, 8:11, 8:14, 95:4 American [3] - 74:7, 22:12, 24:4, 24:7, 1:4 afterwards [4] - 27:14, 140:7 93:23, 153:19 Application [17] -24:9, 24:10, 24:12, amount [7] - 23:1, 42:8, 98:22, 102:17 actuarial [1] - 114:13 25:20, 46:25, 62:24, 3:22, 3:25, 4:3, 4:8, ag [5] - 24:7, 25:19, 47:10, 63:24, 84:2, ad [3] - 19:19, 71:25, 68:14, 80:16, 107:3, 5:9, 5:12, 5:22, 6:2, 28:3, 107:19, 136:18 91:20, 109:1, 152:7 84:24 6:11, 21:1, 44:16, 107:19, 113:5, age [1] - 57:18 amounts [1] - 61:18 add [7] - 24:9, 77:16, 116:18, 117:1, 83:2, 84:13, 94:25, agencies [3] - 140:6, **AN** [1] - 1:4 116:10, 134:3, 145:1, 145:3, 151:8 117:6, 121:2, 140:10. 154:5 134:22, 135:5, 155:7 analysis [5] - 21:22, 130:13, 130:14, applications [1] - 6:4 Agency [1] - 53:20 22:9, 120:20, added [2] - 141:10, 130:15, 145:16, applied [1] - 48:25 agency [1] - 6:6 144:7 151:24, 152:4 149:15, 153:21 **apply** [3] - 6:12, 7:1, agenda [1] - 86:15 **ANDERSON** [2] - 81:6, adding [2] - 134:19, argue [2] - 43:25, 44:1 32:2 agent [2] - 51:10, 97:5 108:12 134:24 **arguments** [1] - 7:5 appointed [2] - 3:16, agents [3] - 45:9, Anderson [2] - 81:6, addition [5] - 51:21, Argus 131 - 61:3. 156:8 134:22, 135:9 108:12 55:14. 56:18. 118:8. 61:14, 67:20 appraisal [2] - 25:9, ago [11] - 52:6, 79:16, 151:6 Angela [2] - 92:5, arise [1] - 83:6 127:19 additional [8] - 39:24, 82:24, 114:23, 153:4 appraised [1] - 127:16 **Arizona** [1] - 12:20 115:22, 122:3, 62:4, 116:13, animals [1] - 64:25 arm [1] - 102:10 appreciate [13] - 9:9, 122:8, 125:15, annoying [1] - 144:19 116:14, 116:17, Armen [2] - 100:11, 10:16, 39:12, 39:14, 125:16, 126:3, 118:8, 134:3, 134:20 annual [7] - 35:13, 137:1 44:9. 71:12. 73:16. 148:10 additionally [1] -35:14, 39:7, 39:18, **ARMEN** [1] - 100:11 74:10, 130:3, 130:6, agree [2] - 57:2, 114:6 135:12 71:20, 72:3, 72:5 133:21, 135:19, Army [3] - 103:20, agreeance [1] - 81:11 address [14] - 33:21, answer [37] - 11:4, 104:24, 140:7 155:12 agreed [2] - 95:4, 95:6 11:6, 14:24, 20:14, 44:2, 44:11, 44:12, arrangement [1] appreciated [1] -45:5, 57:13, 65:25, agreement [1] - 46:9 26:19, 27:15, 32:9, 17:22 114:15 66:12, 68:2, 68:4, agricultural [5] - 49:3, 40:21, 58:12, 58:16, art [1] - 90:7 approach [4] - 105:10, 68:22, 70:11, 115:9, 49:10, 55:14, 103:1, 71:23, 72:10, 74:10, 108:7, 138:8, 138:11 article [3] - 61:4, 127:10 76:11, 78:13, 85:11, 61:15, 61:19 approached [2] addressed [4] - 70:8, Agricultural [2] -92:10, 93:24, 95:9, 60:24, 115:17 articles [1] - 61:13 104:17, 118:4, 27:10, 28:2 104:13, 112:14,

139:5, 139:8, 3 articulate [2] - 72:2, 145:16, 145:21, became [2] - 68:12, bottom [2] - 81:14, 104:20 145:23 124:10 141:25, 146:18 115:20 aspect [1] - 79:17 avoids [1] - 23:1 become [8] - 67:19, better [2] - 65:10, bought [4] - 95:10, aware [13] - 42:8, 78:9. 79:18. 84:4. 109:25 97:8, 97:13, 98:10 asphalt [1] - 141:11 asserts [1] - 53:20 61:2, 66:8, 68:20, 121:7, 141:12, between [13] - 16:21, BP [1] - 74:1 87:1, 123:18, 131:7, 143:4, 154:4 17:10, 17:13, 18:14, Brad [1] - 140:18 assess [1] - 86:14 assessed [1] - 20:11 135:9, 140:1, becomes [3] - 56:16, 26:11, 37:22, 47:22, break [5] - 9:16, 58:3, 149:23, 152:23, assesses [1] - 85:25 76:19, 124:2 47:23, 63:24, 97:4, 69:4, 77:21, 78:16 152:24, 154:4 bed [1] - 105:22 97:19, 113:9, 114:5 breaker [1] - 146:19 assessment [2] - 86:5, awful [1] - 33:4 beyond [3] - 52:1, **BEFORE** [1] - 1:12 breaks [1] - 102:21 111:2 awhile [2] - 45:19, 85:4, 128:20 beforehand [1] -Bret [1] - 86:21 asset [3] - 19:25, 20:7, 47:11 49:22 big [22] - 11:3, 15:21, 80:22 BRET [1] - 86:21 begin [4] - 8:16, 9:14, 16:25, 17:3, 21:23, assets [3] - 51:18, Brett [5] - 1:21, 9:10, В 137:10, 141:20 22:7, 27:20, 40:10, 9:13, 9:18, 9:21 154:3, 154:6 45:14, 57:6, 74:1, beginning [2] - 44:15, assigned [1] - 7:9 **Brian** [5] - 1:18, 8:10, 84:25, 85:20, 89:5, 155:2 47:14, 117:14, 139:1 **Associate** [1] - 10:9 **B-E-N-S-O-N** [1] - 99:4 97:14, 102:4, 104:9, begins [2] - 45:14, associated [1] - 61:3 bridges [2] - 141:12, **B-L-O-W** [1] - 113:21 105:16, 108:25, 129:25 assume [6] - 47:17, 142:21 baby [1] - 57:21 125:14 behalf [6] - 41:22, brief [4] - 11:9, 64:16, 113:24, backup [1] - 29:17 Big [1] - 5:3 88:16, 88:25, 89:20, 115:3, 129:2, 132:10 108:14, 119:22, backyard [1] - 21:20 bigger [2] - 69:21, 90:17, 91:2 assuming [3] -136:23 bad [2] - 78:24, 78:25 154:12 behind [3] - 10:10, 113:23, 114:24, bring [6] - 19:4, 19:5, Bakken [16] - 4:10, billion [4] - 15:10, 37:8, 62:14 116:25 27:12, 27:16, 35:16, 13:18, 14:6, 14:15, 45:15, 53:18, 153:14 below [7] - 105:22, assurance [1] - 34:12 90:9 15:23, 21:12, 50:23, bird [1] - 102:25 106:15, 107:21, bringing [2] - 10:23, assurances [2] - 34:6, 51:4, 61:23, 77:1, bisect [1] - 97:24 115:5, 115:21, 40:12 55:17 99:7, 99:21, 134:7, 117:2, 117:11 **Bismarck** [1] - 52:10 brochures [1] - 54:22 assure [1] - 40:3 134:17, 134:19, belt [1] - 98:16 bit [12] - 3:6, 9:8, broke [2] - 52:21, atmosphere [2] -134:24 bends [1] - 105:22 26:14, 38:14, 61:11, 69:13 145:18, 145:20 Bakken's [1] - 80:10 69:20, 77:11, 87:6, beneficial [1] - 112:7 broken [1] - 36:12 attach [1] - 44:17 balance [1] - 131:15 89:1, 106:17, 107:9, attached [1] - 156:11 benefit [22] - 15:21, broker [1] - 86:22 ballpark [1] - 114:13 116:4 17:4, 19:18, 45:25, attack [1] - 154:10 brother [3] - 3:15, bankruptcy [1] - 67:7 block [1] - 119:14 48:10, 56:3, 56:4, 51:21, 55:7 attempt [2] - 58:12, banks [1] - 105:12 blockage [1] - 119:12 56:5, 56:10, 56:12, 74:21 brother-in-law [1] barrel [5] - 38:5, BLOW [2] - 113:21, 67:8, 72:3, 73:12, 3.15 attempts [1] - 46:11 77:22, 77:23. 114:2 73:21, 75:12, 79:5, brothers [1] - 89:8 attending [1] - 8:25 125:11, 125:12 blow [1] - 153:12 79:11, 84:17, 86:17, brought [3] - 19:21, attention [1] - 61:13 barrels [9] - 4:18, Blow [1] - 113:21 111:7, 114:14 111:11, 117:23 attorney [1] - 9:11 4:19, 13:21, 14:3, benefit's [1] - 19:12 BNSF [2] - 61:15, buffalo [4] - 55:7, attorney's [1] - 66:15 77:2, 77:10, 77:12, benefiting [3] - 57:5, 61:20 55:8, 65:2, 96:3 auction [1] - 33:11 134:15, 135:16 79:12, 128:11 board [2] - 126:9, auctioneer [1] - 33:2 buffer [1] - 71:2 based [20] - 7:23, benefits [14] - 11:10, 148:9 build [27] - 15:13, auditors [1] - 5:10 19:24, 20:3, 20:6, 16:16, 17:7, 19:2, boards [1] - 126:2 16:4, 17:11, 17:13, authorities [2] - 154:1, 20:10, 20:15, 25:8, 54:23, 54:25, 55:24, bodies [1] - 7:22 17:16, 17:23, 18:1, 154:2 25:13, 46:3, 71:3, 55:25, 57:4, 58:1, body [1] - 46:21 23:13, 27:24, 54:14, authority [8] - 38:17, 71:25, 72:1, 72:4, 78:18, 84:23, 93:1, boils [1] - 124:23 54:18, 54:19, 57:18, 38:19, 39:2, 39:10, 85:22, 97:3, 98:23, 120:13 **bond** [9] - 34:9, 34:14, 57:25, 60:15, 61:21, 44:14, 45:3, 46:2, 112:16, 112:20, **BENSON** [3] - 99:4, 34:16, 34:19, 34:22, 67:16, 74:25, 97:11, 86:11 127:16, 131:13 99:9, 100:7 34:25, 38:15, 53:24, 97:14, 111:18, automatic [1] - 52:7 basic [4] - 3:7, 13:2, Benson [1] - 99:4 132:5 111:19, 112:10, available [11] - 6:12, 27:15, 114:8 Benton [1] - 52:5 **bonding** [2] - 36:20, 120:18, 123:1, 6:13, 71:3, 79:8, basics [1] - 3:7 benzene [1] - 51:11 38:19 126:7, 127:4 86:5, 108:9, 111:15, basis [8] - 56:16, 72:4, Beresford [4] - 48:4, **bonds** [3] - 39:2, 39:3, building [16] - 28:1, 124:3, 124:10, 72:5, 78:17, 85:16, 71:10, 123:23, 124:3 138:20 49:13, 89:6, 89:9, 135:2, 144:18 85:25, 98:24, 155:13 beside [1] - 57:22 boost [1] - 15:20 94:15, 97:14, 98:9, Avenue [1] - 59:5 battles [1] - 54:6 best [16] - 17:24, 22:3, border [2] - 12:21, 98:15, 98:20, 111:4, avenues [1] - 61:7 Beadle [1] - 5:1 22:23, 24:19, 31:20, 75:3 112:9, 120:15, avoid [12] - 4:4, 4:6, beautiful [2] - 59:15, 61:7, 76:4, 76:23, borders [1] - 79:7 123:1, 127:12, 22:23, 117:1, 131:4, 81:15 78:14, 104:20, **bore** [1] - 105:15 127:13 139:21, 142:12, beauty [1] - 59:12 130:18, 131:16, buildings [2] - 122:10, bothered [1] - 60:9 144:14, 145:13,

123:10 64:3, 72:3, 72:5, cannot [17] - 20:14, centrally [1] - 20:12 clarity [1] - 86:20 built [12] - 25:18, 22:1, 23:17, 23:21, Century [1] - 55:17 85:17, 93:12 Clark [1] - 42:7 55:15, 67:2, 67:21, 40:3, 45:21, 46:8, changing [2] - 85:7, century [1] - 114:22 clay [1] - 36:3 55:8, 63:16, 65:18, 96:17, 111:4, 93:11 certain [9] - 24:3, clean [2] - 55:16, 118:16, 125:25, 76:9. 86:1. 88:25. CHASTAN [6] - 88:10, 68:17, 72:15, 72:20, 80:13 126:1, 126:2, 126:6, 95:9. 105:14. 90:25, 91:12, 91:15, 80:16, 87:21, Clean [1] - 105:1 118:16, 119:6 126.10 144:20, 145:17, 91:17, 92:3 cleaned [2] - 48:20, burden [1] - 94:1 capability [1] - 13:11 Chastan [1] - 88:10 155:15 54:3 buried [12] - 18:19, capacities [1] - 13:15 certainly [7] - 9:2, cheap [1] - 78:19 cleanup [5] - 34:3, 18:24, 24:3, 24:10, capacity [13] - 4:19, 45:5, 115:15, cheaper [4] - 54:14, 34:25, 53:18, 53:19, 24:12, 96:18, 96:20, 13:24, 13:25, 17:2, 115:21, 129:17, 54:19, 79:5, 112:6 106:19, 106:23, 17:6, 79:22, 90:24, 129:20, 136:20 checking [1] - 9:4 clear [4] - 44:13, 45:2, 143:4, 143:12 91:11, 99:18, certificate [3] - 95:23, checks [1] - 95:5 124:15, 126:18 burned [2] - 125:19, 111:15, 134:14 151:15, 151:17 chemical [2] - 135:5. clearly [4] - 64:10, 144:10 capital [1] - 61:16 CERTIFICATE [1] -147:9 82:12, 108:6, 113:16 bursting [2] - 81:23, care [7] - 38:1, 38:7, 156:2 chemicals [10] clients [1] - 85:1 81:25 47:12, 90:14, 107:7, certificates [1] - 95:20 12:14, 134:3, **clog** [1] - 50:5 bury [4] - 26:10, certified [2] - 66:11, 134:19, 146:15, **close** [19] - 4:6, 11:14, 105:11, 107:19, carefully [3] - 43:13, 69:18 146:22, 146:24, 47:4, 71:5, 71:6, 107:23 153:8, 153:9 Certified [2] - 156:6, 147:12, 147:23, 80:1, 103:2, 103:15, business [13] - 17:15, carloads [1] - 61:5 156:19 148:21, 148:25 115:19, 118:20, 37:17, 45:11, 47:13, carrier [2] - 13:22, Cheri [3] - 1:24, 8:5, **CERTIFY** [1] - 156:8 137:10, 137:11, 48:9, 75:4, 93:14, 100:6 156:18 chain [1] - 12:16 137:15, 137:16, 109:8, 110:20, CHERI [1] - 156:5 carry [2] - 12:9, 99:20 Chairman [3] - 3:4, 143:24, 144:4, 124:19. 132:24. carrying [6] - 17:2, 90:20, 135:21 Chicago [1] - 13:11 144:9, 144:12 135:18 55:11, 70:7, 147:18, CHAIRMAN [56] -Chief [1] - 10:6 closely [1] - 55:6 businesses [2] -148:21, 153:6 children [3] - 51:17, closer [3] - 14:19, 1:13, 3:1, 10:13, 69:17, 70:4 cars [3] - 61:25, 110:4, 10:21, 32:12, 36:17, 57:22, 101:11 122:25, 141:18 **button** [1] - 121:19 128:14 38:13, 40:22, 41:15, children's [1] - 52:1 closure [1] - 47:2 **buy** [5] - 57:15, 74:21, case [7] - 6:17, 7:2, 44:9, 48:6, 58:9, China [4] - 57:9, 74:6, clout [2] - 146:11, 75:20, 75:22, 92:18 12:10, 16:7, 35:21, 58:21, 67:24, 68:24, 74:16 148.2 buyers [1] - 61:8 56:23, 68:19 69:9. 70:10. 71:7. **Chinese** [1] - 74:18 club [1] - 43:20 buying [3] - 56:22, cases [2] - 139:4, 72:22, 73:2, 74:8, choice [2] - 45:2, Coast [6] - 13:9, 74:18, 74:19 154:20 81:4, 82:16, 83:2, 13:12, 111:17, 45:20 cash [1] - 39:19 83:12, 84:10, 87:14, **choose** [1] - 141:19 124:25, 153:18, C 88:7, 90:21, 94:4, Casselton [2] -Chris [2] - 3:4, 82:18 153:21 94:20, 95:1, 104:12, 125:18, 139:6 CHRIS [1] - 1:13 coating [1] - 116:14 106:11, 107:6, cast [1] - 76:3 Christmas [1] - 69:18 code [1] - 117:8 C-H-A-S-T-A-N [1] -108:11, 113:19, catch [1] - 72:17 coil [1] - 75:14 Chuck [8] - 10:5, 88:11 124:5, 124:13, catching [1] - 117:19 113:7, 116:10, **COLE** [1] - 139:11 C-O-L-E [1] - 139:11 126:20, 128:17, cathodic [6] - 80:8, Cole [1] - 139:11 133:12, 135:4, calculate [1] - 19:24 135:22, 136:22, collapse [1] - 80:19 80:18, 132:4, 138:14, 143:3, 149:7 calculating [1] - 65:21 138:23, 139:10, 138:15, 138:16, circle [1] - 26:8 collateral [1] - 48:22 calculation [3] - 20:9, 143:19, 144:25, 138:18 cities [2] - 66:7, 141:5 collected [1] - 85:14 20:20, 143:17 145:25, 146:20, cattle [7] - 23:18, citizen [1] - 67:17 comedy [1] - 147:15 calculations [1] -148:18, 149:2, 57:20, 65:2, 97:14, citizens [5] - 67:13, comfortable [3] -143:10 150:24, 152:21, 98:3, 98:8, 102:22 67:19, 82:5, 85:4, 32:15, 60:7, 151:13 calf [2] - 57:21, 98:9 152:24, 153:14, caused [1] - 52:5 121:23 coming [23] - 3:3, California [1] - 12:21 154:14 causes [1] - 63:8 city [8] - 22:12, 68:16, 28:20, 74:6, 75:9, calves [1] - 57:23 **chairs** [2] - 10:23, causing [1] - 51:10 70:21, 87:17, 87:21, 75:25, 88:20, 89:22, Campbell [1] - 4:23 32:14 cautious [1] - 43:22 131:2, 141:24 98:11, 99:10, 99:21, Canada [9] - 75:2, challenge [2] - 71:14, cent [1] - 38:5 City [2] - 101:15, 100:8, 103:2, 75:5, 75:7, 75:25, 129:14 center [4] - 4:4, 13:6, 118:18 116:22, 124:24, 99:25, 125:20, chance [1] - 58:18 civil [1] - 22:18 29:10, 53:2 140:13, 146:15, 133:4, 134:8, 134:10 change [8] - 20:1, centerline [3] - 119:7, claims [2] - 131:13, 146:25, 147:2, Canadian [2] - 135:11, 64:1, 72:11, 85:23, 138:6 147:13, 148:23, 140:20 135:13 85:24, 128:5, 128:10 centers [5] - 12:11. 148:24. 152:18. clap [1] - 74:17 cancer [1] - 51:10 changed [3] - 40:6, 13:18, 15:24, 22:12, 154:18 clapped [1] - 74:17 cancer-causing [1] -115:23, 139:7 112:2 commencing [1] - 2:4 clarification [1] -51:10 changes [6] - 20:3, central [1] - 111:16 comment [11] - 36:20, 71:18

54:1, 56:15, 65:23, conducting [1] - 7:3 18:2, 18:8, 21:8, 42:2, 43:4, 45:5, commodities [4] -76:7, 87:13, 87:24, 16:21, 92:21, 120:6, 127:5, 127:14 confidential [1] -24:21, 24:24, 25:1, 99:1, 118:19, 125:2, 111:25, 112:3 compensatory [1] -154:8 25:22, 25:23, 25:25, 126:19 commodity [3] - 17:6, 54:4 26:4, 47:16, 47:23, configuration [1] comments [21] - 5:20, 72:1, 103:2 complacent [1] -25:15 48:1, 49:19, 49:23, 5:22. 6:19. 6:21. commodity-based [1] 121.8 confined [1] - 55:8 49:25, 53:12, 55:9, 6:24. 7:10. 8:19. 55:12, 55:21, 56:2, - 72.1 completed [1] - 53:19 conflict [1] - 3:13 32:22, 39:11, 41:23, 60:6. 60:9. 63:15. common [9] - 13:22, completely [2] confluence [1] - 51:7 44:10, 44:15, 63:13, 63:16, 64:8, 64:17, 26:17, 47:11, 95:11, 48:18, 149:21 congested [2] - 68:14, 64:24, 65:2, 65:10, 67:18, 67:25, 71:18, 95:17, 95:20, 100:5, complex [1] - 29:22 70.18 88:19, 124:16, 83:6, 84:2, 95:24, 130:23, 150:1 **compliance** [1] - 53:9 connect [3] - 4:10, 97:21, 117:18, 140:24, 150:25, commonly [1] complicated [1] -22:3, 134:8 117:24, 118:7, 155:3 135:10 92:14 connected [2] - 36:2, 120:16, 120:22, commercial [1] communicate [3] comply [2] - 7:14, 134:10 122:4, 138:8, 142:8, 130:15 29:14, 29:15, 138:9 44:18 connecting [2] - 23:4, 142:10, 142:11, COMMISSION [3] communicating [1] components [2] -49:14 145:15, 152:2 1:1, 1:12, 1:15 126:12, 126:13 connection [2] -Commission [32] consult [1] - 87:21 communication [2] comprehensive [1] -60:10, 62:17 3:5, 3:18, 3:19, 5:14, 29:18, 29:19 consulting [1] -87:2 consequence [3] -5:17, 6:1, 6:3, 6:10, 144:25 communities [1] computational [1] -107:3, 113:4, 117:6 6:15, 6:18, 6:23, consume [2] - 13:19, 73:21 29:22 consider [8] - 81:5, 7:23, 8:2, 8:10, 112.4 companies [11] concern [20] - 42:18, 82:7, 82:10, 82:14, 10:19, 15:4, 41:3, consumed [2] - 89:17, 11:21, 11:25, 62:1, 42:23, 51:23, 51:25, 95:14, 95:15, 126:9, 93:17 41:21, 43:2, 44:13, 64:8, 65:10, 93:23, 58:2, 60:6, 62:19, 131:10 44:24, 50:13, 58:6, consumers [3] - 16:6, 115:1, 126:15, 62:25, 63:10, 63:23, considerably [2] -82:22, 83:10, 83:17, 111:23, 112:4 146:13 64:7, 64:12, 64:21, 115:25, 116:8 84:18, 101:25, consumption [8] company [65] - 11:18, 64:23, 65:7, 70:13, consideration [13] -133:21, 136:5, 12:12, 19:3, 19:6, 11:23, 12:19, 16:13, 114:18, 144:8, 7:21, 36:16, 70:1, 154:18 77:13, 77:14, 77:17, 31:11, 32:19, 33:24, 147:2, 149:16 70:9, 97:20, 110:21, Commission's [2] -77:18, 93:9 34:1, 34:15, 36:19, concerned [15] -121:14, 122:6, contact [3] - 31:18, 5:13, 6:14 36:23, 36:25, 37:2, 50:20, 57:12, 62:8, 122:12. 123:25. **COMMISSIONER** [26] 31:19, 137:19 37:11, 37:16, 38:9, 63:4, 65:11, 82:3, 130:16. 142:9. - 1:13, 1:14, 41:1, 38:22, 40:10, 40:11, contacted [3] - 43:17, 100:21, 101:17, 145:13 41:5, 41:10, 90:20, 109:16, 137:13 43:10, 44:12, 44:18, 101:19, 102:4, considerations [1] -90:22, 91:8, 91:14, 44:25, 45:4, 45:14, contacting [2] - 6:14, 103:5, 121:4, 145:15 91:16, 92:1, 92:4, 45:17, 46:3, 48:4, 147:24 121:21, 142:2, 147:3 considered [5] -128:19, 129:13, 53:17, 53:23, 53:25, contaminate [1] concerning [2] -71:15, 82:25, 107:3, 129:17, 130:2, 54:14, 54:19, 58:11, 35:20 117:16, 119:11 127:5, 127:8 130:5, 131:19, 58:17, 60:9, 64:9, contaminated [1] concerns [10] - 6:20, considering [4] - 23:6, 132:3, 132:9, 67:7, 70:11, 75:23, 33:21, 34:11, 36:15, 108:22 38:24, 82:5, 83:3 132:25, 133:9, 80:25, 86:25, 87:14, 67:18, 69:21, 71:12, contamination [2] consistent [1] - 85:21 133:19, 135:1, 89:7, 90:1, 97:5, 39:24, 108:24 73:15, 87:5, 89:12 constant [2] - 36:7, 135:19, 135:23 100:23, 100:24, contaminations [1] concrete [2] - 132:14, 52:23 Commissioner [27] -101:1, 102:8, 40:5 141:10 constantly [2] -3:10, 3:12, 3:17, 104:12, 108:5, contents [2] - 35:19, condemn [3] - 45:18, 142:24, 148:7 9:20, 32:10, 40:24, 109:10, 109:11, 45:19, 85:1 37:2 constraint [1] - 112:21 41:16, 41:20, 42:5, 109:21, 119:1, context [1] - 113:2 condemnation [1] constraints [6] -56:7, 58:6, 58:7, 121:8, 122:2, 124:7, contiguous [2] - 22:1, 22:11, 22:15, 22:21, 58:22, 83:13, 83:14, 138:7, 138:21, condemned [1] -45:21 22:23, 112:21 90:21, 128:17, 148:3, 148:18, continue [10] - 4:25, 45:17 CONSTRUCT[1] - 1:5 131:20, 135:22, 152:22 5:4, 59:7, 61:20, condition [2] - 7:16, construct [3] - 3:23, 140:19, 140:23, comparable [1] -62:22, 62:23, 69:6, 108:17 4:9, 27:11 155:17, 155:18 25:11 77:5, 79:24, 79:25 conditions [13] - 7:25, constructed [6] -Commissioners [7] compare [4] - 16:19, 25:13, 27:17, 39:25, continued [2] - 57:17, 3:14, 4:21, 6:7, 3:9, 7:9, 33:16, 129:8, 153:18 44:17, 63:22, 83:18, 59:24 96:14, 96:19, 110:17 41:18, 108:15, compared [3] - 51:4, 95:16, 105:6, continues [2] constructing [1] -111:6, 141:23 51:14, 110:23 138:22, 141:14 105:14, 113:5, 142:6 commitment [2] compensate [3] -116:7, 155:15 continuing [2] - 56:16, construction [53] -28:11, 28:18 97:2, 98:23, 120:1 141.13 condone [1] - 95:21 8:1, 15:12, 15:17, committee [1] - 101:4 compensation [6] continuous [1] - 58:2 conducted [1] - 18:2 17:10, 17:14, 17:15,

contract [1] - 48:13 contractor [4] - 19:14, 19:17, 26:21, 64:13 contractor's [1] -19:13 contractors [1] -49:10 contracts [2] - 79:19, 79:20 contribute [1] - 73:18 control [15] - 29:3, 29:5, 29:6, 29:10, 53:1, 53:3, 53:4, 113:6, 142:3, 142:4, 142:7, 152:1, 152:6, 152:9 controlled [1] - 62:9 controls [2] - 31:17, 78.22 convenient [1] - 82:9 conventional [1] -50:24 conversation [1] -98:22 cooperation [1] -138:13 coordinated [1] -131:1 copy [1] - 5:9 corn [5] - 16:25, 53:7, 61:18, 102:22, 127:10 corner [2] - 14:15, 59:4 corporate [1] - 36:22 corporation [2] -11:18, 110:23 Corps [4] - 103:20, 104:24, 106:6, 140:7 correct [10] - 7:7, 73:2, 76:2, 98:2, 112:15, 117:3, 117:21, 136:8, 140:3, 156:12 correctly [4] - 30:20, 64:14, 64:17, 66:17 corridor [3] - 36:5, 36:7, 119:7 corroded [1] - 80:18 corrosion [2] - 52:17, 149:13 corrosive [1] - 147:19 cost [7] - 15:16, 19:25, 40:2, 53:17, 62:3, 62:11, 120:20 costs [5] - 15:12, 34:3, 39:21, 40:1 council [2] - 54:8, 55:4 councilmen [4] -

68:16, 87:17, 118:18, 141:24 Creek [4] - 62:21, Counsel [3] - 3:18, 10:9. 83:17 counsel [1] - 10:9 counties [5] - 4:22, 5:2, 5:10, 15:2, 72.23 country [12] - 13:11, 15:23, 17:8, 17:24, 38:5, 63:2, 75:19, 77:9, 78:22, 79:10, 93:10, 125:3 County [25] - 4:4, 4:5, 4:23, 5:8, 15:17, 18:15, 18:23, 33:18, 41:20, 43:2, 43:17, 44:5, 50:20, 56:7, 59:4, 69:25, 87:1, 87:2, 110:7, 139:16, 141:8, 143:1, 147:19, 150:7, 150.11 county [13] - 5:10, 6:6, 15:9, 20:11, 41:16, 41:17. 84:24. 85:25. 103:22. 106:17. 111:1, 118:12, 150:12 COUNTY [1] - 156:3 couple [23] - 21:15, 30:9, 32:23, 33:9, 36:18, 38:14, 71:17, 82:21, 82:23, 88:8, 88:18, 111:14, 119:2, 119:24, 122:3, 122:23, 123:15, 124:16, 126:4, 126:18, 140:25, 154:17, 154:22 course [8] - 19:16, 43:19, 89:19, 106:7, 131:10, 131:17, 133:4, 144:5 court [7] - 8:5, 33:1, 43:12, 46:11, 54:6, 68:24, 69:2 courts [1] - 7:6 cover [5] - 39:19, 40:4, 91:3, 91:24, 105:10 covered [5] - 18:10, 48:25, 108:13, 116:11, 143:21 covering [5] - 89:4, 132:4, 132:6, 132:7,

139:12

covers [1] - 31:14

creation [2] - 55:1,

cows [1] - 96:10

creek [17] - 103:13, 103:16, 103:17, 103:19, 104:5, 104:23, 105:5, 105:6, 105:7, 105:9, 105:12, 105:13, 105:17, 105:22, 107:4, 150:14 creeks [1] - 35:21 cries [1] - 65:8 criteria [2] - 68:18, 117:8 **crop** [6] - 17:6, 24:20, 64:19, 96:5, 98:17, 110:16 cropland [1] - 65:22 crops [7] - 20:22, 24:8, 26:2, 36:12, 52:14, 53:8, 107:23 cross [22] - 3:14, 5:3, 7:4, 46:23, 49:4, 49:5, 49:13, 60:3, 98:3, 104:21, 104:23, 105:5, 105:6, 105:14, 115:18, 138:10, 138:17, 140:16, 145:9, 152:20, 152:22, 153:1 cross-examining [1] -7:4 crossed [2] - 5:11, 152:25 crosses [1] - 15:1 crossing [12] - 4:22, 11:13, 12:22, 106:1, 106:2, 106:7, 109:14, 116:2, 116:17, 118:2, 140:3, 140:8 crossings [1] - 116:13 crowd [1] - 11:3 **CRR** [1] - 1:24 crude [58] - 4:11, 12:10, 12:17, 13:3, 13:5, 13:8, 13:15, 13:16, 13:17, 14:7, 15:22, 16:7, 16:14, 17:2, 17:6, 21:12, 50:23, 50:24, 61:4, 61:8, 61:25, 62:2, 66:24, 70:7, 77:14, 77:16, 79:4, 79:8, 79:19, 79:21, 89:17,

93:6, 93:10, 99:21,

100:2, 100:4,

55:2

104.21

62:23, 103:14,

111:20, 112:1, 124:3, 125:6, 125:7, 125:8, 125:11, 125:19, 129:6, 129:12, 134:7, 134:8, 134:11, 134:20, 134:24, 135:11. 135:13. 147:10, 147:12 crude-carrying [1] -17:2 **cue** [1] - 9:17 cultivated [2] - 24:8, 110:16 cultural [2] - 22:13, 22:17 culverts [2] - 141:12, 142:22 curious [1] - 128:21 current [4] - 40:4, 77:4, 77:13, 80:3 cut [12] - 36:4, 36:6, 66:1, 66:3, 96:2, 96:3, 97:25, 98:14, 105:7, 105:9, 127:6, 143:20 cuts [6] - 88:4, 98:5, 98:8, 126:24, 127:11, 144:23 cutting [2] - 97:9, 105:15 D

D-A-N-G-E-L [1] - 76:6 daily [1] - 120:2 **DAKOTA** [4] - 1:2, 1:4, 1:5, 156:1 Dakota [159] - 1:9, 1:21, 2:3, 3:5, 3:22, 3:23, 3:24, 4:1, 4:2, 4:11, 4:14, 4:15, 4:21, 4:23, 5:6, 6:1, 6:5, 7:13, 8:16, 9:11, 9:12, 9:22, 9:25, 10:11, 11:17, 11:23, 11:24, 12:25, 13:4, 14:10, 14:17, 14:20, 15:14, 15:19, 17:5, 17:19, 18:7, 18:9, 18:14, 19:3, 19:8, 20:16, 20:18, 33:18, 33:22, 33:23, 33:25, 34:4, 34:7, 34:10, 34:11, 34:16, 34:18, 35:3, 35:5, 35:7, 35:9, 48:1, 48:4, 50:16, 51:5, 52:2, 52:10, 53:5, 53:10, 53:22, 54:11, 54:18,

54:24, 55:1, 55:18, 56:4, 56:8, 56:15, 56:20, 57:9, 57:24, 58:8, 59:5, 59:6, 59:9, 59:10, 59:11, 63:10, 63:15, 64:4, 64:16, 65:17, 65:19, 66:4. 66:5. 67:3. 67:13, 67:14, 67:15, 67:16, 67:17, 67:18, 71:11, 74:3, 75:3, 76:10, 76:15, 77:22, 83:5, 84:20, 85:22, 86:24, 87:1, 88:14, 88:15, 91:3, 91:4, 91:6, 91:7, 92:6, 92:8, 92:23, 99:25, 101:22, 101:23, 101:24, 102:1, 102:9, 103:1, 103:4, 103:8, 106:13, 108:15, 108:25. 109:2, 109:4, 109:6, 109:11, 109:12, 109:19, 110:6. 111:7, 111:24, 113:23, 113:25, 120:12, 120:25, 125:9, 125:18, 131:23, 141:7, 146:6, 147:5, 156:7, 156:13 Dakota's [1] - 45:1

14:13 dam [1] - 105:25 damage [8] - 48:22, 63:8, 97:1, 97:2, 97:3, 97:4, 107:16, 149:18 damaged [2] - 48:22, 108:4 damages [7] - 20:22, 20:23, 24:18, 38:9, 40:1, 54:4, 119:19 damaging [1] - 139:21 damming [1] - 105:25 **DANGEL** [3] - 76:6, 77:20, 81:1 Dangel [1] - 76:6 dangerous [1] - 67:11 **DAPL** [1] - 92:22 dark [1] - 109:24 Darren [4] - 1:18, 8:10, 138:24, 146:1 data [10] - 25:10, 71:3, 86:2, 86:17, 110:14, 110:18, 131:8,

Dakotan [1] - 66:1

Dakotas [2] - 13:6,

Dakotans [1] - 64:18

131:17, 132:19, 94:10 detailed [2] - 21:22 149:16 19:11, 40:11, 65:21, 7 132:23 deflect [1] - 49:15 details [2] - 42:13, digging [2] - 136:1, 153:14 date [1] - 124:10 deformations [1] -87:20 137:11 dollars [11] - 15:15, Dated [1] - 156:13 15:19, 19:12, 19:16, 149.12 direct [6] - 54:14, detected [1] - 52:10 degradation [1] -78:19, 87:7, 145:23, 20:21, 45:15, 56:6, **Daugaard** [1] - 65:14 detection [2] - 24:1, 149:19 29.23 152:16, 152:21 61:16. 63:20. **Dave** [1] - 76:6 110:10. 110:12 days [3] - 25:4, 30:7, delayed [3] - 52:25, **deter** [1] - 79:2 directed [2] - 82:22, domain [19] - 43:1, 144:17 63:21, 64:19 determination [1] -123:21 43:4, 43:5, 43:8, deal [16] - 44:14, deliver [1] - 61:6 directing [1] - 72:19 43:10, 43:20, 44:11, 49:22, 55:10, 78:12, delivery [1] - 6:22 determine [4] - 71:2, direction [4] - 5:5, 44:14, 44:19, 44:21, 140:2, 146:21, 14:17, 144:2, 144:24 84:25, 101:1, demand [3] - 16:12, 44:25, 45:5, 45:8, 101:25, 102:13, directional [4] -35:13, 73:9 155:13 103:23, 103:24, 105:15, 105:19, 46:2, 46:6, 46:15, demonstrated [1] determined [2] - 43:1, 109:18, 109:20, 104:1, 109:6, 131:3 71:4 115:15, 115:18 109:25 131:20, 134:12, denied [2] - 7:25, **detrimental** [1] - 42:12 directionally [1] domestic [6] - 15:22, 146:19, 155:10 Detroit [1] - 12:23 105:20 82:12 74:19, 79:3, 93:1, dealing [2] - 109:9, directly [7] - 15:15, **Dennis** [1] - 151:1 develop [3] - 31:10, 93:9, 153:7 149:3 33:21, 87:3, 118:3, 31:12, 120:18 **DENNIS** [1] - 151:1 domestically [3] deals [1] - 95:16 122:2, 122:21, 146:4 **DENR** [1] - 106:8 developed [5] - 27:9, 13:17, 93:8, 99:20 debate [1] - 143:20 director [2] - 91:12, deny [6] - 44:17, 31:11, 93:16, done [17] - 8:23, December [5] - 3:24, 91:18 67:15, 82:7, 95:22, 114:25, 131:14 20:10, 25:25, 27:18, 4:2, 21:1, 68:11, 150:22, 155:14 developers [2] - 67:3, Director [1] - 10:4 28:8, 45:16, 47:18, dirt [3] - 36:7, 105:11, 145:3 department [1] -88:3 60:6, 64:15, 64:22, decide [1] - 7:24 117:25 147:24 developing [3] - 27:8, 85:15, 97:10, 98:18, decided [1] - 70:8 disapproval [1] -Department [4] -131:22, 141:13 98:20, 127:19, decimals [1] - 15:7 87:25 31:24, 117:5, development [22] -133:16, 139:12 decision [6] - 6:25, 132:12, 132:20 4:6, 7:20, 10:3, discovered [2] door [1] - 59:18 7:6, 44:24, 123:3, 42:22, 68:17, 69:16, 39:25, 83:25 dependence [2] dormant [1] - 79:18 123:4, 155:4 76:13, 76:20 69:25, 70:20, 70:23, discovery [1] - 7:4 **DOT** [2] - 126:1, decisions [3] - 5:23, deploy [1] - 30:4 70:25. 87:7. 87:23. discuss [1] - 100:14 152:13 82:15, 155:14 126:23. 127:2. depositions [1] discussion [2] dots [1] - 23:4 130:20. 130:22. decommission [4] -84:13. 113:11 85:13 down [35] - 5:16, 13:6, 131:1. 131:4. 131:6. dismantled~[1]-36:1334:22, 34:25, 78:7, depreciate [2] - 85:7, 131:8, 131:25, 13:12, 25:20, 28:14, 78:8 displace [2] - 77:15, 114:11 28:19, 42:19, 51:9, 141:10 decommissioning [3] depreciated [3] -77:18 54:12, 58:15, 62:22, deviate [1] - 83:7 - 39:3, 81:2, 81:3 56:10, 109:3, 110:11 displayed [1] - 54:21 62:23, 65:12, 67:1, decompact [1] - 27:21 deviation [2] - 83:22, disrupt [1] - 153:22 depreciation [2] -67:6, 77:23, 77:25, decompaction [1] -56:11, 114:9 84:17 disruption [2] - 10:24, 78:1, 78:10, 80:12, 27:20 deviations [3] - 83:9, depression [1] - 57:15 65:24 81:14, 82:17, 84:23, decrease [2] - 29:9, 83:24, 84:5 depth [8] - 24:3, 24:7, disservice [1] - 35:10 94:13, 98:12, devices [2] - 142:7, 25:20, 105:17, distance [5] - 63:24, 100:14, 101:24, 142:11 decreases [1] - 16:20 115:19, 136:3, 108:8, 113:8, 119:8, 105:10, 106:21, deduct [1] - 64:14 diagram [1] - 25:14 136:6, 136:16 131:6 110:11, 115:6, deep [5] - 24:11, depths [1] - 24:14 diameter [1] - 4:10 distinction [1] - 19:9 123:23, 125:10, die [1] - 101:10 57:24, 105:13, design [6] - 10:6, distinguishing [1] -128:6, 135:16 105:14, 105:22 diesel [1] - 12:13 26:23, 117:7, 37:21 downstream [3] deeper [7] - 24:13, 134:21, 138:14, different [22] - 20:5, distributing [1] - 27:9 35:20, 49:21, 118:2 26:23, 54:12, 22:21, 62:24, 64:7, 152:2 distribution [1] - 13:8 drag [2] - 134:22, 107:20, 107:22, 69:20, 73:8, 73:15, designated [1] - 32:4 district [1] - 84:24 135:9 93:23, 99:24, 100:1, 115:22 designed [4] - 29:23, districts [1] - 72:23 drag-reducing [2] defend [1] - 131:12 99:20, 143:11, 100:2, 100:7, disturbed [1] - 65:12 134:22, 135:9 defendable [1] -151:21 100:22, 116:1, dizziness [1] - 51:12 drain [19] - 26:9, 131:12 desires [1] - 84:5 116:9, 129:22, **DO**[1] - 156:8 26:11, 26:13, 26:18, 129:23, 129:24, **deference** [1] - 33:1 desks [1] - 29:6 Docket [1] - 3:21 26:20, 26:25, 27:2, 132:24, 133:4, 134:9 deficit [1] - 77:12 despite [1] - 128:22 docket [4] - 6:14, 27:5, 27:20, 49:4, differently [1] - 127:19 define [2] - 138:2, destination [1] - 35:4 7:10, 7:11, 155:8 50:2, 50:5, 63:25, difficult [1] - 64:21 151:11 destroyed [3] - 36:13, dockets [3] - 5:15, 89:24, 90:3, 90:12, difficulty [1] - 131:20 defined [2] - 117:5, 67:8, 148:12 128:23 99:6, 119:15, 150:12 138:4 dig [5] - 30:22, 54:12, detail [2] - 136:9, documents [1] - 5:12 drainage [8] - 35:17, 105:10, 108:1, definition [2] - 46:3, 149:8 dollar [5] - 15:10,

35:18, 35:25, 36:2, 56:22, 56:25, 95:6, eligibility [1] - 127:23 94:3 8 engineering [4] - 10:2, established [1] -36:5, 36:8, 36:14, 95:10, 95:12, 96:24, eliminated [1] - 60:19 10:6, 11:8, 151:18 elongated [1] - 105:21 144:1 101:6, 120:19, engineers [5] - 89:2, 39:23 draining [2] - 62:16, 121:14, 137:23, 90:1, 91:15, 91:24, estate [1] - 86:22 emergency [8] - 31:3, 62:18 137:24, 138:1, 135.2 estimate [4] - 19:22, 31:8, 31:16, 31:19, 85:3, 85:12, 131:24 drastically [1] - 85:9 138:3, 151:3, 151:4, 32:1, 32:4, 126:13, Engineers [6] - 91:18, 151:11 draw [1] - 109:15 137:19 91:22, 103:20, estimated [2] - 39:23, 104:25, 106:6, 140:7 easier [2] - 69:11, drawing [1] - 26:21 Emergency [2] - 31:6, 55:2 117:2 drew [1] - 82:10 31:14 enjoy [1] - 79:12 **estimation** [1] - 56:2 east [2] - 4:24, 42:10 drill [6] - 30:23, 32:3, eminent [19] - 42:25, **enormous** [1] - 84:2 ethanol [2] - 110:8, East [1] - 65:1 105:16, 105:19, 43:4, 43:5, 43:8, Enron [2] - 101:12, 152:19 105:20, 115:19 eastern [2] - 4:22, 43:10, 43:20, 44:11, 101:13 evaluate [2] - 23:23, 14:20 44:14, 44:19, 44:21, drilling [3] - 66:25, ensure [8] - 26:24, 94:21 103:3, 115:15 easy [2] - 73:24, 44:25, 45:5, 45:8, 30:25, 31:8, 55:12, evaluating [2] - 29:2, 109:14 46:2, 46:6, 46:15, drinking [2] - 46:21, 96:24, 108:3, 140:4, 30:19 economic [10] - 7:16, 109:18, 109:20, 142:12 Eve [1] - 69:18 108:22 15:13, 42:22, 48:11, 109:25 entailed [1] - 15:18 drive [1] - 79:13 evening [8] - 3:2, 55:25, 67:12, 84:22, emitting [1] - 145:19 enter [5] - 4:23, 39:10, 6:19, 8:6, 8:14, 9:12, driving [1] - 77:25 86:4, 86:7, 108:16 emphasize [2] - 6:16, 59:19, 60:21, 96:25 100:10, 135:25, drop [1] - 52:9 economical [2] -84:10 entered [3] - 17:22, 147:15 drove [1] - 154:23 60:20, 61:9 employ [3] - 46:6, 48:19, 92:24 event [7] - 32:6, 35:19, dry [1] - 106:2 economics [2] - 86:4, 46:15, 154:8 entering [2] - 27:11, 38:7, 143:5, 145:17, ducks [2] - 102:23, 112.6 employing [1] - 55:12 104:7 60:13 152:8, 154:9 economists [1] - 86:7 **Enbridge** [3] - 53:15, entire [6] - 10:4, eventually [2] - 14:18, due [6] - 3:12, 7:21, economy [7] - 15:11, 53:16, 53:19 47:17, 65:14, 94:20, 66:6 51:10, 52:24, 66:14, 15:20, 65:14, 77:16, encounter [2] - 26:15, 148:11, 154:18 88:12 everywhere [1] duly [1] - 156:8 78:23, 79:6, 153:22 117:23 entities [1] - 120:12 106:19 edge [3] - 87:12, encourage [6] - 5:23, entitled [3] - 2:2, evidence [4] - 7:3, duly-appointed [1] -116:5, 122:10 8:20, 66:20, 67:17, 56:18, 156:10 53:7, 143:15, 149:12 156:8 Edmunds [1] - 4:25 87:18, 107:17 entity [1] - 34:1 exact [3] - 91:5, DuraRoot [2] - 28:3, entry [1] - 96:24 educate [1] - 31:7 encroaching [1] -104:22. 105:6 49:11 education [1] - 31:2 23:25 environment [5] exactly [4] - 60:12, duration [2] - 77:7, Edwards [2] - 1:17, encroachments [2] -7:16, 23:2, 52:18, 99:1, 129:21, 153:9 131:25 30:10, 30:11 8:11 90:10, 104:6 **examining** [1] - 7:4 during [15] - 26:4, effect [3] - 42:12, end [19] - 18:4, 21:11, 26:15, 26:16, 49:19, Environmental [1] **example** [3] - 35:23, 45:23, 66:5 21:19, 21:24, 22:2, 107:4, 143:14 49:22, 52:21, 53:12, 53:20 22:5, 22:24, 23:15, 55:9, 64:24, 83:5, effectively [1] - 53:7 environmental [14] **examples** [1] - 34:2 25:12, 34:4, 46:13, 83:6, 84:1, 97:21, efficiently [2] - 37:16, 10:12, 22:11, 22:18, exceed [2] - 34:4, 62:17, 73:25, 74:2, 117:23, 135:24 134:23 34:12, 39:21, 39:24, 152:12 99:14, 100:7, 109:4, effort [2] - 68:14, 55:13, 60:20, 67:12, excellent [1] - 70:10 155:2 109:13 102:9, 102:11, Ε except [6] - 23:20, eight [1] - 85:2 Endangered [1] -107:2, 108:17, 112:8 43:11, 75:18, 99:18, eighth [2] - 42:19, 139:25 EPA[1] - 62:7 106:15, 147:8 e-mail [1] - 155:7 ended [1] - 141:24 70.6 epoxy [1] - 132:5 exchange [1] - 35:12 e-mailing [1] - 6:23 endurance [1] - 69:3 either [27] - 6:22, 8:13, equal [1] - 107:21 excise [1] - 19:14 eased [1] - 103:6 11:4, 16:25, 29:17, endure [1] - 120:3 equals [1] - 112:22 excuse [2] - 91:10, easement [29] - 20:19, 30:22, 39:8, 47:24, energy [7] - 3:22, equipment [4] - 25:3, 130:23 23:12, 23:15, 23:16, 3:25, 11:22, 12:3, 49:22, 49:25, 75:1, 31:18, 52:17, 76:4 **execution** [1] - 10:3 23:18, 27:3, 56:19, 12:4, 16:1, 121:8 75:5, 77:15, 77:17, equivalent [1] - 35:10 exercised [2] - 152:10, 57:3, 61:2, 95:4, 80:24, 83:12, 83:18, Energy [15] - 11:8, erosion [13] - 141:9, 152:11 96:7, 96:23, 97:16, 83:25, 87:13, 105:7, 11:15, 11:22, 12:2, 141:17, 142:2, exist [2] - 13:11, 97:19, 98:17, 13:4, 34:1, 37:13, 105:15, 125:24, 142:3, 142:4, 142:6, 114:23 109:17, 110:22, 129:6, 149:13, 52:2, 59:9, 80:24, 142:7, 142:13, existing [9] - 4:12, 118:6, 118:16, 151:25, 154:23, 86:10, 109:10, 142:15, 142:20, 4:16, 13:9, 13:14, 118:22, 119:9, 155:6 110:19, 124:20, 143:5, 143:13, 110:1, 111:15, 121:7, 121:18, elected [2] - 43:7, 132:16 143:15 112:9, 123:13, 123:2, 123:7, 123:8, 72:20 **ENERGY** [1] - 1:5 error [3] - 66:14, 137:23 127:5, 127:8, 127:15 electricity [1] - 12:4 **Engineer** [1] - 10:6 150:5, 150:16 expand [5] - 14:2, easements [20] eligibilities [1] -Engineering [1] essentially [1] - 36:8 97:10, 98:18, 99:19, 20:21, 23:10, 56:13, 120:15 147:24 establish [2] - 94:2, 134:18

22:22, 62:11 28:6, 36:9, 36:11, fight [1] - 57:23 flies [1] - 30:7 expect [4] - 63:13, 85:4, 110:20, 150:2 factors [2] - 7:23, 20:8 64:2, 65:1, 65:5, figure [2] - 56:1, 86:10 flood [2] - 142:23, expected [6] - 7:17, factual [1] - 7:3 66:6, 125:5 figures [1] - 65:21 143:1 55:21. 77:5. 108:17. farming [1] - 30:22 flooded [3] - 36:12, **fail** [2] - 40:11, 40:15 **file** [5] - 5:9, 5:13, 114:9, 136:20 farmland [1] - 52:13 53:15, 141:11 failed [1] - 150:21 7:11, 83:1, 155:8 expensive [3] - 43:12, farms [3] - 35:23, flooding [1] - 52:21 failing [1] - 34:3 filed [5] - 3:24, 4:2, 53:13, 111:20 fails [2] - 34:2, 35:1 37:8, 97:7 6:2, 7:11, 21:1 floor [1] - 32:24 experience [4] - 12:1, failure [1] - 52:17 fashion [1] - 65:4 files [1] - 67:7 Florida [1] - 12:21 12:5, 83:16, 131:21 fast [6] - 44:5, 48:16, fill [3] - 13:15, 49:16, flow [8] - 29:5, 29:8, failures [1] - 52:24 expert [6] - 19:20, fair [2] - 65:23, 96:12 102:8, 103:11, 80.17 29:9, 44:6, 44:7, 19:21, 72:2, 76:22, 131:22, 150:10 faith [1] - 95:14 final [7] - 6:24, 19:8, 52:8, 76:15, 134:23 fastest [2] - 109:23, 86:3, 153:24 Falls [33] - 1:9, 2:2, 35:16, 84:20, 112:3, flows [1] - 72:22 expertise [1] - 53:11 4:7, 5:4, 14:22, 15:2, 141:5 155:1, 155:4 fly [1] - 30:6 experts [2] - 28:3, father [1] - 57:14 finalized [1] - 140:14 folks [17] - 9:1, 9:6, 42:23, 43:3, 54:8, 49:8 Faulk [1] - 4:25 finally [1] - 121:4 9:8, 9:14, 18:8, 63:3, 67:21, 69:16, favorable [1] - 83:24 explain [4] - 8:17, 69:22, 69:23, 70:22, financial [5] - 39:23, 18:17, 21:18, 37:20, 32:18, 32:20, 60:5 45:24, 68:8, 74:7, 82:19, 86:23, 87:7, favorite [1] - 81:21 40:9, 53:24, 54:1, explained [3] - 60:12, 74:8, 87:21, 88:13, 88:1, 91:16, 92:2, fear [1] - 120:2 56:15 64:10, 98:23 91:9, 132:11, 133:22 101:15, 108:24, features [3] - 112:17, fine [1] - 9:2 explanation [1] follow [9] - 54:22, 137:7, 140:21, 137:8, 138:14 finish [2] - 34:21, 132:14 55:20, 84:15, 141:1, 141:10, February [2] - 6:10, 62:15 **explode** [1] - 62:2 141:13, 141:18, 156:14 100:19, 105:1, finished [1] - 63:19 142:23, 148:9, **exploded** [1] - 125:19 Federal [1] - 31:21 firm [1] - 86:9 106:10, 110:1, explosion [1] - 52:5 148:11 114:17, 140:23 federal [3] - 37:4, first [31] - 19:22, explosive [2] - 50:24, Falls'[1] - 63:3 followed [1] - 34:13 149:5, 154:1 21:10, 24:22, 24:23, false [1] - 85:19 following [3] - 8:18, 137.9 fee [4] - 35:11, 38:4, 25:6, 25:19, 28:9, familiar [4] - 87:20, 38:5, 72:1 28:13, 32:24, 33:15, 54:15, 106:8 exported [1] - 57:8 93:13, 94:2, 124:9 feed [4] - 57:20, 77:13. 36:22, 42:16, 50:18, foot [6] - 26:11, 26:24, exporting [1] - 93:10 exposed [1] - 143:5 families [4] - 58:4, 124:3, 125:5 54:25, 56:1, 56:6, 27:3, 27:6, 123:7, exposure [3] - 51:11, 89:4, 90:17, 91:1 feedback [1] - 32:22 57:16, 76:7, 82:21, 138:5 family [4] - 33:20, 88:19, 90:1, 90:13, footprint [1] - 112:8 121:11, 143:15 fees [1] - 73:8 35:23, 50:18, 57:17 94:9, 96:5, 100:12, FOR [1] - 1:4 express [1] - 87:25 feet [29] - 23:12, 115:11, 146:4, force [3] - 18:11, extended [1] - 119:15 family's [2] - 33:20, 23:13, 23:16, 24:7, 148:20, 151:7, 146:24, 148:16 51:20 extent [1] - 42:7 24:11, 24:12, 26:16, far [29] - 10:3, 12:7, 154:17 external [1] - 149:14 30:8, 81:13, 105:11, foreign [6] - 13:16, fiscally [1] - 78:3 19:2, 23:8, 25:17, 107:19, 115:6, 16:9, 76:13, 77:16, extra [2] - 126:13, 38:20, 46:18, 49:2, 115:21, 117:17, Fish [1] - 140:2 77:19, 78:21 127:14 71:4, 78:16, 83:9, 118:7, 118:8, 118:9, fish [1] - 140:8 foreseeable [2] extract [1] - 147:5 103:10, 104:3, 118:10, 119:3, fits [1] - 127:20 70:23, 72:8 **extraction** [1] - 66:25 110:2, 112:13, foresees [1] - 71:21 119:7, 122:4, 122:9, five [9] - 47:3, 69:1, extremely [2] - 50:22, 121:16, 123:12, 122:22, 122:23, 69:4, 69:5, 76:18, forever [6] - 80:21, 130:11 138:14, 140:20, 123:7, 123:15, 78:14, 141:6, 80:24, 101:10, eye [1] - 53:11 141:16, 142:2, 136:14, 137:22 149:11, 150:7 104:8, 150:2 142:19, 143:16, fence [3] - 66:1, 66:2, five-minute [1] - 69:4 forget [3] - 30:14, F 144:14, 144:21, 106:25 fix [4] - 50:11, 50:12, 99:17, 129:21 145:12, 145:14, fences [1] - 66:3 64:5, 149:18 Forks [1] - 4:11 face [1] - 43:8 147:4, 150:21 few [11] - 9:2, 28:24, flag [1] - 108:5 form [7] - 6:11, 6:13, facilitate [2] - 57:6, farm [16] - 16:24, 32:18, 68:1, 109:4, flags [1] - 108:5 16:16, 16:18, 29:18, 95:23 23:18, 33:20, 37:9, 111:5, 124:20, 37:11, 37:12 flammability [1] facilities [3] - 38:21, 42:7, 57:17, 81:15, 126:15, 128:21, 145:17 formally [1] - 7:2 90:7, 112:9 97:7, 97:10, 98:3, 128:23, 151:6 flammable [6] - 50:22, **formation** [1] - 51:4 facility [10] - 3:23, 98:14, 107:20, fewer [1] - 135:16 129:1, 129:14, formed [1] - 75:13 3:25, 6:7, 7:14, 8:2, 110:7, 110:14, Fiegen [2] - 3:12, 3:17 129:16, 129:18, former [1] - 86:7 44:20, 90:6, 90:10, 139:16, 147:23 Fiegen's [1] - 3:13 129:20 formula [1] - 20:5 94:6, 124:4 farmed [3] - 24:6, field [9] - 14:12, 21:20, flash [8] - 50:23, formulas [1] - 20:15 **FACILITY** [1] - 1:5 24:8, 52:14 22:17, 22:19, 26:6, 129:2, 129:4, forth [1] - 45:6 fact [8] - 45:17, 75:20, farmer [5] - 17:4, 26:15, 27:11, 27:12, 129:20, 129:21, Fortune [2] - 11:18, 35:11, 50:8, 59:6, 76:3, 87:9, 97:22, 129:22, 129:23, 109:11 116:2, 130:6, 147:8 97.8 fields [2] - 26:9, 78:3 129:24 forum [1] - 74:9 factor [3] - 22:8, farmers [10] - 27:25, fifth [2] - 35:16, 42:18 flew [1] - 85:2 forward [4] - 10:17,

17:18, 46:14, 89:22 61:22, 69:24, 87:2, 153.4 governing [1] - 7:22 happy [4] - 42:21, 10 four [8] - 17:2, 35:7, **G-R-A-C-E** [1] - 95:25 Government [1] -87:4, 130:13, 130:14 79:14, 99:2, 145:10 36:1, 47:25, 52:6, 31:22 guarantee [1] - 126:12 hard [7] - 57:16, gain [1] - 96:22 94:3, 96:8 57:18, 57:19, 65:22, guess [7] - 20:17, gallon [1] - 79:15 government [14] fourth [1] - 21:7 7:22, 37:24, 38:2, 70:24, 105:24, 72:10, 81:16, 131:14 gallons [7] - 51:6, fracked [4] - 92:8, 38:6, 38:8, 38:11, 114:12, 129:17, harm [1] - 150:20 52:20, 53:16, 81:18, 146:5, 146:12, 82:1, 108:22, 114:4 40:14, 40:17, 72:16, 139:15, 142:18 Harrisburg [4] - 87:8, 72:23, 73:3, 87:22, 148.21 game [1] - 113:16 guided [1] - 38:17 87:11, 87:12, 141:4 fracking [3] - 146:23, gap [2] - 22:1, 80:17 154:4, 154:9 guidelines [2] - 34:17, Hartford [3] - 39:16, 148:23, 148:24 garage [1] - 30:11 governmental [1] - 6:6 35.2 81:8, 95:3 fractionate [1] - 12:9 Governor [3] - 3:16, Gulf [6] - 13:9, 13:12, haul [1] - 61:25 Gary [1] - 3:10 fragile [1] - 139:22 65:13, 73:6 111:17, 124:25, **GARY** [1] - 1:13 hauling [1] - 110:9 GRACE [4] - 95:25, 153:18, 153:21 frame [1] - 25:2 hay [2] - 24:9, 110:15 gas [21] - 12:8, 16:7, framework [1] - 21:17 97:6, 98:8, 99:3 guys [14] - 17:16, Hayward [1] - 148:13 79:5, 79:11, 79:13, 42:15, 73:24, 81:20, free [7] - 8:12, 17:1, 100:19, 101:1, Grace [1] - 95:25 hazard [1] - 128:13 graciously [1] - 59:25 82:6, 82:10, 84:25, Hazardous [1] - 31:23 17:5, 37:7, 37:9, 101:2. 101:12. grain [3] - 110:4, 97:12, 98:12, 98:16, 37:18, 110:3 101:14, 101:15, hazardous [4] - 50:22, frequency [1] - 149:25 102:1, 144:13, 104:4, 126:15, 110:8, 110:10 51:1, 125:23, 145:21 146:10, 147:17 grand [1] - 59:13 FREY [14] - 76:2, 129:25, 137:6, head [4] - 3:18, 43:21, guzzles [1] - 79:13 grandchildren [1] -116:11, 129:4, 137:10, 144:4, 81:21, 112:16 144:5, 144:9, 152:18 129:15, 129:23, 60:15 headaches [1] - 51:12 Н 130:4, 133:14, gasoline [4] - 12:13, grant [5] - 43:13, headed [1] - 150:9 135:8, 138:16, 78:19, 129:9, 129:12 44:16, 44:17, header [2] - 49:13, 143:8, 149:9, gates [1] - 96:9 155:14, 155:15 49:15 H-E-A-L-Y[1] - 82:18 149:23, 151:23, gather [1] - 14:7 granted [3] - 6:8, 7:25 heading [3] - 67:1, H-O-H-N [1] - 50:15 152:11 gathering [3] - 13:5, granting [1] - 43:10 144:22, 152:18 H-O-O-G-E-S-T-R-A-Frey [1] - 10:5 14:6, 14:12 grants [1] - 102:11 headquartered [1] -**A-T** [1] - 59:3 friend [1] - 120:17 General [1] - 10:9 grass [2] - 65:4, 96:10 140:12 habitat [1] - 139:19 fringes [1] - 67:2 general [5] - 14:14, graze [1] - 96:10 health [6] - 7:18, hail [2] - 33:17, 59:11 front [7] - 9:3, 24:18, 19:15, 72:13, great [8] - 9:9, 59:11, 34:13, 55:13, 59:12, half [12] - 4:22, 42:10, 26:13. 43:2. 50:11. 122:23, 136:19 74:8, 107:16, 109:6, 94:7, 94:18 87:11, 97:10, 98:14, 56:23. 83:21 generally [1] - 153:10 131:20, 136:9, HEALY [5] - 82:18, 98:15, 110:15, frost [1] - 107:21 generate [1] - 18:13 139:12 83:4, 84:6, 84:15, 114:22, 129:7, frustrated [1] - 36:9 generation [4] - 33:20, greater [4] - 76:25, 84:20 129:10, 152:13 fuels [1] - 13:13 65:20, 97:9 77:8, 130:16, 138:5 Healy [1] - 82:18 halls [3] - 17:21, 18:6, full [2] - 24:20, 148:6 generations [4] greatly [3] - 9:9, hear [5] - 5:20, 6:19, 18:11 fully [1] - 67:19 51:17, 52:1, 60:19, 111:2, 155:12 33:7, 74:3, 107:17 hand [2] - 33:12, function [2] - 44:19, 78:11 Greg [2] - 1:17, 3:19 heard [14] - 6:17, 33:15 gentleman [2] - 92:6, 44:21 grew [2] - 57:14, 11:16, 37:20, 39:13, handle [4] - 58:17, fund [3] - 19:16, 38:6, 93:25 125:16 65:8, 66:12, 69:21, 61:21, 99:11, 151:7 72:13 gentlemen [3] - 33:12, 83:4, 89:25, 102:18, ground [22] - 17:1, hands [2] - 28:19, funds [1] - 65:9 43:7, 154:16 18:21, 18:22, 25:3, 107:6, 113:17, 43:16 GIER [6] - 92:5, 92:12, 25:5, 88:21, 101:22, fusion [1] - 132:5 114:9, 117:19 HANSON [24] - 1:13, 92:25, 93:20, 94:5, 103:7, 106:13, hearing [10] - 3:1, future [28] - 5:24, 41:1, 41:5, 41:10, 16:1, 26:5, 26:19, 153.4 106:15, 106:23, 3:21, 5:18, 8:16, 90:20, 90:22, 91:8, Gier [2] - 92:5, 153:4 106:24, 115:5, 40:4, 51:17, 52:1, 10:18, 32:18, 88:12, 91:14, 91:16, 92:1, 115:6, 116:23, 60:19, 70:20, 78:11, 100:12, 155:19, girl [1] - 98:13 92:4, 128:19, 117:2, 117:11, 84:14, 85:9, 87:23, given [8] - 7:21, 39:10, 155:20 129:13, 129:17, 89:23, 98:6, 98:8, 118:1, 147:5, 147:9, 60:24, 70:2, 76:8, Hearing [1] - 1:8 130:2, 130:5, 150:13 98:12, 101:16, 137:12, 149:24, heart [3] - 42:22, 88:5, 131:19, 132:3, 102:20, 120:16, 154:21 group [5] - 45:12, 154:20 132:9, 132:25, 120:17, 120:22, glad [2] - 100:13, 65:17, 78:22, 86:4, heavier[1] - 116:13 133:9, 133:19, 123:1, 123:9, 113:11 104:9 heavily [1] - 150:12 135:1, 135:19 124:10, 128:11, grout [1] - 80:16 Glendive [2] - 35:21, heavy [3] - 130:14, Hanson [9] - 3:10, 151:6 grow [4] - 26:3, 77:5, 51:9 135:10, 135:13 40:24, 58:6, 83:13, 102:22, 141:14 qoal [4] - 23:3, 28:19, heifer [1] - 57:21 83:14, 90:21, G 123:16 growing [2] - 107:23, heifers [1] - 98:9 128:17, 140:19, gobbling [1] - 87:5 141:5 held [2] - 2:1, 42:3 155:17 grows [2] - 77:17 goods [2] - 19:3, 19:9 hello [1] - 88:10 Hanson's [1] - 140:24 **G-I-E-R** [2] - 92:5, growth [8] - 61:21, gorgeous [1] - 81:15 help [11] - 8:13, 27:22,

28:5, 31:7, 49:11, 57:12 24:10, 24:12, 51:4, 142:25 11 ı 79:2, 86:10, 87:22, HOOGESTRAAT [1] -113:24, 136:6, inhabitants [5] - 7:17, 113:7, 127:25, 59:2 136:13, 136:14, 7:19, 94:8, 94:19 idea [5] - 40:7, 70:5, 136:16 136:20 hooked [1] - 51:22 inherent [1] - 39:22 76:14, 122:16, helped [1] - 87:18 hope [21] - 20:13, incident [1] - 143:18 initial [1] - 13:21 123:25 helpful [1] - 155:16 21:16, 23:5, 24:14, include [3] - 120:21, injected [1] - 146:24 identify [2] - 17:25, helping [1] - 57:20 25:15, 37:17, 37:21, 148:21, 154:3 injury [1] - 7:15 136:16 helps [1] - 26:14 43:23, 45:9, 46:12, includes [2] - 15:11, inlets [1] - 49:20 ignited [1] - 130:1 herds [1] - 65:6 50:7, 50:11, 61:2, 145:2 Input [1] - 1:8 illegal [3] - 121:20, 76:1, 78:18, 86:19, **HEREBY** [1] - 156:8 income [2] - 114:11, input [1] - 139:13 121:21, 124:22 120:20, 120:25, 114:14 **hi** [3] - 71:9, 81:6, inside [2] - 80:17, Illinois [11] - 4:12, 142:16, 147:17, incorporate [1] -146:2 112:16 4:15, 4:16, 12:22, 150:21 26:22 Hi [1] - 137:1 inspect [1] - 53:9 13:7, 14:9, 14:18, hidden [1] - 86:15 hopefully [4] - 11:3, incorrect [2] - 110:14, **inspector** [1] - 60:8 21:13, 101:24, 21:12, 32:15, 76:10 110:18 high [5] - 18:4, 107:3, inspectors [2] - 60:5, 125:10 hopes [1] - 95:22 increase [2] - 29:8, 113:4, 117:6, 147:20 102:14 imagine [4] - 51:13, hoping [1] - 146:17 40:2 higher [2] - 134:1, install [2] - 49:9, 64:6, 64:24, 66:3 horizon [1] - 26:4 increased [2] - 39:25, 153:22 109:17 immediate [2] - 5:24, horizontal [3] -120:23 highest [1] - 34:12 installation [1] - 63:22 10.8 105:19, 115:15, incur [2] - 39:20, highly [7] - 17:23, installed [3] - 20:7, immediately [1] -115:18 121:11 129:1, 129:13, 62:9, 152:1 horrible [1] - 79:10 150:13 129:18, 130:11, incurred [1] - 120:23 installing [1] - 25:3 immigrants [1] hot [1] - 121:19 144:11, 144:12 incurring [1] - 121:16 instance [2] - 52:4, 124:22 Hotel [1] - 2:2 indefinitely [3] highway [3] - 54:8, 129.19 immigration [2] hour [2] - 51:5, 150:18 56:14, 56:17, 58:1 54:10, 54:11 instantaneous [1] -121:20, 121:21 hours [1] - 32:17 Highway [1] - 59:5 independence [1] -47:6 impact [5] - 15:13, highways [2] - 54:15, house [4] - 17:11, 16:2 instead [5] - 54:15, 26:5, 87:22, 108:18, 25:9, 30:12, 81:13 indicated [3] - 55:3, 128.4 55:18, 85:18, houses [3] - 20:25, 55:22, 129:19 hill [4] - 81:12, 81:14, 111:13, 141:20 impacts [11] - 23:2, 82:3, 82:13 68:6. 119:2 indirectly [1] - 119:24 instrumenting [2] -25:6, 32:7, 47:1, hired [5] - 27:22, 28:1, housing [2] - 67:1, individual [6] - 25:12, 149:10, 149:11 47:7, 49:16, 68:14, 127:23 78:17, 98:24, 28:5, 86:3, 136:15 insufficient [2] - 52:25 108:10, 140:13, 127:18, 127:21, history [4] - 20:8, Howard [1] - 10:11 insurance [4] - 40:12, 142:1, 145:23 HP14-002 [3] - 1:4, 128:1 52:12, 131:21, 53:17, 53:22, 89:4 impair [3] - 7:18, 94:7, individually [1] -132.16 3:21, 5:16 insured [2] - 89:5, 94:18 hit [6] - 31:1, 49:19, Hub [1] - 4:16 127:16 91:1 **impasse** [1] - 46:9 77:2, 90:12, 107:16, huge [2] - 121:19, individuals [2] - 6:2, integrity [2] - 53:5, implements [1] -108:4 144:5 8:19 96:25 107:20 human [1] - 55:13 industry [1] - 118:25 hitting [1] - 143:7 intend [3] - 24:19, import [3] - 77:10, inert [1] - 80:13 HOHN [2] - 50:15, hundred [3] - 119:2, 46:13, 49:2 77:11, 93:18 58:22 122:23, 123:15 inevitable [1] - 52:16 intent [6] - 26:3, importance [1] - 28:15 Hohn [2] - 50:15, hundreds [2] - 35:18, inference [1] - 133:3 26:10, 28:21, 49:20, important [12] - 15:25, infinite [2] - 80:7, 58:16 134.9 49:21, 136:11 16:13, 16:15, 17:5, Hohn's [1] - 96:1 hurt [2] - 94:16, 111:2 147:17 intentionally [1] -25:16, 26:7, 28:16, hold [5] - 3:20, 37:4, hurting [1] - 66:6 information [20] -77:24 56:9, 71:13, 75:10, 50:14, 119:23, husband [2] - 60:10, 5:19, 8:24, 41:2, interact [1] - 115:7 114:2, 139:24 41:7, 59:24, 60:4, 146:13 69:15 interaction [2] - 16:21, importing [1] - 13:16 66:20, 85:14, 85:19, holdout [1] - 45:21 husband's [1] - 60:9 84:3 improve [2] - 16:23, 86:6, 86:8, 86:13, hole [1] - 80:20 hydrocarbon [2] interest [1] - 3:14 142:25 94:22, 95:16, home [5] - 60:15, 5:15, 129:15 interested [6] - 5:21, improved [1] - 61:25 128:22, 132:10, 62:20, 111:3, 123:1, hydrocarbons [1] -6:7, 8:19, 113:12, improvement [1] -154:23 80:15 132:13, 133:21, 121:15, 132:23 127:17 homeowner [1] hydrostatic [1] -149:15, 154:19 interesting [2] improvements [3] **informative** [1] - 74:12 113:22, 133:1 69:22 133:15 59:8, 61:16, 123:4 informed [2] - 42:4, homeowners [2] -Hyperion [2] - 123:22, interfere [2] - 7:20, IN [1] - 1:4 67:19 69:15, 122:6 124.6 138:19 inadequate [1] - 53:1 infrastructure [9] homes [3] - 51:22, hypothetical [1] interference [1] - 27:7 Inaudible) [1] - 140:22 4:12, 16:5, 61:17, 69:17, 70:4 121:5 interferences [1] inch [1] - 22:20 65:15, 85:8, 111:25, honestly [1] - 153:19 145:24 inches [9] - 24:7, 112:2, 139:22, Hoogestraat [1] interfering [1] -

138:10 internal [1] - 149:14 International [2] -91:17, 91:22 international [1] -91:24 interrupt [1] - 40:22 interstates [1] - 73:11 intrinsically [1] -16:20 introduce [4] - 8:7, 9:10, 9:14, 9:25 introduced [1] - 20:24 introductory [1] - 9:11 intrusive [1] - 22:25 investigate [1] -149:16 investment [2] -15:11, 15:15 invite [2] - 31:4 involved [2] - 64:8, 124:6 lowa [5] - 4:15, 5:5, 14:17, 86:4, 101:24 **irrigation** [2] - 4:4, 22:14 isolate [3] - 46:25, 116:6, 117:4 isolated [1] - 25:1 issue [6] - 27:20, 32:6, 37:25, 39:9, 111:21, 121:5 issues [8] - 28:4, 28:6, 28:12, 58:20, 63:18, 65:18, 90:2, 121:20 itself [4] - 24:2, 33:25, 34:15, 118:21

J

J-A-N-J-I-G-I-A-N [1] -100:11 J-O-H-N-S-O-N [2] -33:17, 152:16 JANJIGIAN [2] -100:10, 137:1 Janjigian [2] - 100:11, 137.2 January [9] - 1:9, 2:3, 54:9, 56:9, 61:3, 61:19, 64:11, 66:23, 156:11 **Jim** [4] - 41:18, 44:9, 56:7, 126:21 **JIM** [2] - 41:18, 126:21 job [7] - 17:14, 42:1, 42:15, 42:25, 55:1, 55:2, 139:12 jobs [18] - 17:10,

17:11, 17:18, 18:5, 18:14, 48:12, 48:13, 55:3, 55:4, 55:16, 55:17, 55:19, 67:1, 74:7, 79:6, 110:10, 124:20, 124:25 Joe [1] - 88:10 Joey [9] - 10:1, 10:21, 11:7, 36:21, 63:14, 64:12, 82:9, 132:15 **John** [3] - 1:16, 3:19, 139:11 JOHNSON [4] - 33:16, 69:10, 71:5, 152:15 Johnson [5] - 33:17, 36:17, 69:11, 152:15 joining [1] - 99:22 joint [2] - 37:12, 54:9 Joint [1] - 56:9 Joy [2] - 63:7, 96:1 **joy** [1] - 50:15 JOY [1] - 50:15 judgment [1] - 84:9 July [2] - 20:25, 52:19 juncture [1] - 141:4

K

K-I-L-M-E-R [1] - 48:8

K-R-I-E-N-S [2] -

Kalamazoo [2] -

39:17, 95:2

53:15, 53:21 Kara [1] - 1:21 Kearney [2] - 1:18, 8:10 Keegan [1] - 10:8 keep [12] - 33:2, 53:11, 58:18, 59:14, 73:8, 78:3, 80:8, 108:14, 109:19, 109:23, 124:24, 138:25 key [3] - 28:2, 28:8, 49:10 **Keystone** [9] - 83:14, 83:15, 84:12, 99:12, 99:22, 132:5, 133:6, 133:25, 134:6 killed [1] - 125:21 kills [1] - 79:6 **KILMER** [11] - 48:3, 48:8, 71:9, 71:10, 72:7, 72:12, 72:19, 72:25, 73:4, 114:16, 116:22 Kilmer [3] - 48:3, 71:9, 114:16 kind [25] - 11:9, 12:15,

knows [2] - 62:12, 66:1 Koenecke [3] - 1:21, 9:10, 9:21 **KOENECKE** [2] - 9:19, 10:16 KRIENS [5] - 39:16, 40:19, 41:4, 41:9, 95.2 Kriens [2] - 39:16, 95:2 Kristen [2] - 1:17, 8:11 Kristi [1] - 81:6 **KRISTI** [1] - 81:7 **Kyle** [1] - 95:25 **KYLE** [1] - 95:25

12:18, 14:8, 14:14,

42:3, 44:24, 53:24,

53:25, 55:5, 62:13,

71:13, 72:7, 85:4,

98:11, 105:21,

114:17, 114:19,

115:7, 123:21,

129:8. 140:19.

141:15, 144:4,

Kingsbury [1] - 5:1

knocked [1] - 59:18

knowing [3] - 60:25,

known [2] - 40:5, 84:4

98:25, 121:15

146:18

L

L-A-U-R-I-T-S-E-N [1] - 119:22 labor [3] - 15:12, 15:18. 121:20 laborers [1] - 89:10 Lac [1] - 139:6 Lac-Megantic [1] -139:6 lack [1] - 65:8 ladies [1] - 154:16 lady [2] - 59:17, 146:5 Lake [4] - 5:1, 33:18, 63:1, 139:16 land [56] - 3:15, 23:19, 24:4, 24:5, 24:9, 25:13, 28:12, 35:20, 35:24, 36:1, 36:2, 42:8, 50:21, 51:17. 51:20, 52:14, 55:14, 56:17, 57:8, 57:15, 59:7, 59:8, 59:12, 59:14, 60:13, 60:22, 64:20, 65:19, 67:7, 67:11, 82:9, 82:12, 86:23, 87:3, 87:5,

97:13, 100:15, 100:17, 101:9, 102:22, 102:23, 102:24, 103:15, 106:4, 109:8, 110:2, 110:15, 127:10, 127:16. 127:18. 137:5 land-specific [1] -25:13 landfill [7] - 143:24, 144:5, 145:12, 145:14, 145:19, 145:22, 152:18 landfills [1] - 144:21 landlines [1] - 29:17 landowner [16] - 4:5, 11:13, 37:23, 49:5, 50:8, 57:12, 84:3, 84:16, 88:1, 95:3, 107:11, 107:13, 109:7, 109:16, 127:21, 151:13 landowner's [1] -119:16 landowners [24] -20:21, 30:18, 33:22, 34:8, 35:8, 35:9, 35:13, 41:22, 50:19, 54:1, 54:4, 56:16, 56:18, 56:22, 57:2, 80:14, 82:5, 82:20, 84:3, 92:15, 92:17, 109:22, 109:24, 128:6 landowners' [1] - 54:5 lands [3] - 35:11, 36:12, 103:18 landscape [1] -112:17 language [1] - 94:23 large [7] - 10:17, 11:17, 11:25, 37:13, 75:2, 109:21, 110:23 larger [1] - 134:18 largest [2] - 12:3, 52:11 Larry [1] - 152:15 **LARRY** [1] - 152:15 last [43] - 20:17, 20:25, 24:22, 24:24, 25:24, 28:14, 28:15, 28:16, 31:10, 44:12, 45:6, 45:12, 46:4, 46:8, 46:15, 47:14, 50:25, 53:19, 55:4, 56:8, 58:24, 66:22, 74:9, 74:11, 75:6, 77:3, 80:6, 80:7,

88:3, 88:4, 89:13,

108:20, 115:1, 12 118:12, 118:18, 121:19, 124:20, 125:18, 126:15, 133:24, 133:25, 141:6, 141:8, 151:2, 152:5, 155:17 lasts [1] - 80:23 late [3] - 119:22, 143:19, 150:18 lateral [2] - 124:11, 143:6 latter [2] - 21:9, 77:3 laughed [1] - 147:16 LAURITSEN [2] -119:21, 120:9 Lauritsen [1] - 119:21 law [16] - 3:15, 7:12, 38:17, 38:18, 39:1, 39:5, 39:8, 39:9, 44:14, 44:19, 44:20, 44:22, 46:1, 108:2, 121.12 **Law** [1] - 6:5 laws [9] - 7:14, 20:4, 20:16, 37:4, 72:4, 72:10, 85:6, 85:23, 93:10 lawyer [3] - 9:21, 82:19, 86:22 lay [1] - 26:23 layer [1] - 26:1 laying [1] - 55:5 Leader [3] - 61:3, 61:14, 67:20 leaders [1] - 87:17 leak [12] - 24:1, 29:23, 35:19, 44:4, 47:1, 47:8, 108:19, 125:24, 126:12, 150:5, 150:9, 150:17 leaked [1] - 121:12 leaking [1] - 108:21 leaks [8] - 30:19, 47:11, 53:7, 121:9, 126:4, 126:9, 126:17, 132:16 learn [2] - 101:9, 101:17 lease [1] - 35:14 leases [1] - 92:15 least [4] - 10:23, 21:16, 22:25, 43:17 leave [6] - 8:23, 28:17, 54:12, 58:1, 65:10, 67:5 left [6] - 10:3, 10:8, 52:13, 56:12, 78:11, 151:5 legal [5] - 7:4, 34:6,

54:6, 119:20, 121:15 147:19, 150:7, 140:24, 145:21, 13 Madison [1] - 33:18 manipulates [1] legally [1] - 7:6 150.11 149.17 Mahmoud [3] - 10:1, 78:23 legitimate [1] - 131:9 **Linda** [1] - 146:2 locations [1] - 99:24 manner [5] - 18:2, 11:7, 55:3 line [29] - 4:3, 14:8, long-term [4] - 28:10, 32:7, 80:9, 131:11, **MAHMOUD** [69] - 11:1, legitimately [1] -36:3, 36:9, 42:19, 50:10, 56:5, 79:18 14:23, 36:24, 40:7, 138:12 131:12 40:21, 45:7, 47:21, length [5] - 14:6, 15:1, 48:17, 48:19, 54:15, longest [1] - 113:8 manufacture [3] -15:8, 47:17, 106:23 62:22, 66:1, 68:7, look [37] - 10:17, 19:3, 49:1, 58:18, 68:4, 74:24, 74:25, 75:1 Lennox [1] - 42:10 82:10, 85:2, 89:1, 19:4, 19:10, 20:18, 70:14, 71:24, 72:9, manufactured [3] -99:2, 107:21, 108:8, LEROHL [4] - 47:14, 21:21, 21:23, 22:7, 72:17, 74:13, 76:5, 75:11, 75:19, 76:3 108:21, 109:15, 76:21, 78:13, 85:11, 47:15, 48:2, 138:25 22:10, 22:15, 23:6, manufacturers [2] -111:13, 113:23, Lerohl [2] - 47:14, 23:23, 25:10, 27:14, 87:16, 92:10, 92:14, 74:18, 74:22 122:10, 133:16, 30:17, 40:17, 41:18, 93:6, 95:9, 96:13, map [4] - 14:14, 14:19, 139:1 135:7, 135:13, 47:9, 79:17, 85:13, 97:17, 98:21, 99:8, 14:25, 109:13 **LeRoy** [1] - 99:4 135:15, 135:16, less [9] - 24:14, 26:15, 89:13, 89:15, 89:16, 99:16, 100:9, mapped [1] - 153:8 152:4, 152:18 89:22, 90:10, 104:19, 106:14, 51:5, 61:5, 62:2, maps [5] - 59:23, lines [13] - 35:18, 107:12, 111:14, 108:20, 109:9, 110:14, 144:16, 106:22, 110:2, 35:20, 35:25, 36:6, 109:12, 122:15, 112:15, 113:1, 121:3, 128:6 145:2, 145:5 36:8, 48:16, 48:18, 125:18, 144:8, 114:1, 115:11, lesser [1] - 25:2 margin [2] - 150:5, 48:21, 48:23, 48:24, 144:17, 146:17, 116:19, 117:3, letter [6] - 66:10, 150:16 108:9, 138:22, 153:2 147:7, 149:11, 118:5, 118:14, mark [2] - 30:25, 108:3 66:11, 66:13, 66:19, lingering [1] - 28:9 153:17, 154:12 119:14, 120:8, Mark [2] - 113:21, 69:19, 155:6 liquid [2] - 10:6, looked [5] - 49:12, 122:14, 122:19, letting [1] - 154:20 119:21 150:13 86:8, 114:20, 135:9, 123:14, 124:9, level [8] - 11:10, market [4] - 25:8, 127:15, 128:1, liquids [2] - 12:8, 144.15 11:11, 15:21, 20:10, 61:7, 93:4, 96:12 125:23 looking [10] - 13:14, 130:18, 132:2, 20:11, 20:12, 31:25 marketed [1] - 93:16 132:8, 132:19, listen [1] - 89:18 30:8. 30:10. 39:18. levels [1] - 66:25 Marshall [1] - 53:14 133:8, 133:12, 88:24. 99:1. 114:12. listened [2] - 41:25, Lewis [1] - 42:7 master [1] - 11:20 134:6, 136:9, 143:14, 146:11, liabilities [5] - 39:20, 94:11 match [1] - 27:17 137:22, 139:23, 147:18 listening [1] - 100:12 39:21, 39:24, 40:1, material [7] - 15:12, looks [3] - 41:16, 141:21, 143:2, literally [2] - 14:8, 40:5 19:7, 50:22, 52:17, 145:5, 145:9, 105:20, 144:22 134:10 liability [10] - 33:23, 55:11, 83:22, 147:19 148:23, 149:7, lose [2] - 29:18, live [10] - 69:16, 81:7, 33:24, 37:2, 37:9, materials [7] - 15:16, 151:8, 152:23, 81:12, 81:21, 88:13, 127:22 37:17, 50:13, 53:16, 19:4, 19:12, 75:16, 153:16 loss [10] - 24:20, 88:15, 97:8, 120:2, 53:22, 80:23, 121:5 75:17, 75:18, 75:24 mail [2] - 6:22, 155:7 51:12, 65:22, 96:6, 143:24, 144:9 liable [2] - 37:22, Materials [1] - 31:23 mailing [1] - 6:23 98:17, 120:21, livestock [2] - 51:18, 37:23 mathematical [1] -120:22, 149:13 main [2] - 11:21, 34:11 51:21 liaisons [1] - 28:5 84:8 maintain [5] - 80:7, lost [1] - 36:9 living [3] - 17:17, 70:6, lieu [1] - 13:15 **MATTER** [1] - 1:4 80:9, 81:16, 134:2, love [1] - 59:6 89:6 life [9] - 51:12, 51:24, matter [10] - 2:2, 3:21, 142:10 LLC [10] - 1:4, 3:22, low [3] - 50:23, 78:5, 78:6, 80:5, 19:6, 29:11, 106:6, maintained [1] -3:24, 33:23, 34:4, 116:24, 154:12 80:9, 94:16, 147:25, 120:11, 122:17, 126:10 37:1, 37:7, 37:8, lower [5] - 111:1, 153:23 124:6, 150:10, maintaining [1] -37:11, 37:22 120:3, 121:1, 134:4, lifeline [1] - 147:16 156:10 148:12 135:14 local [19] - 7:22, lifelong [1] - 69:22 Matthew [1] - 108:12 lowering [5] - 76:12, maintenance [5] - 8:2, 11:11, 15:20, 15:22, lifetime [1] - 94:21 MATTHEW [1] -148:3, 148:15, 76:13, 76:19, 77:25, 17:4, 17:21, 18:6, likely [2] - 62:2, 108:12 149:3, 149:6 120:14 18:10, 18:11, 29:19, 130:12 maximum [4] - 129:5, lowest [1] - 66:24 majestic [1] - 63:9 46:3, 72:23, 73:3, limit [5] - 48:16, 48:18, 133:18, 136:5, major [3] - 25:6, 61:5, 79:3, 89:2, 91:19, 48:24, 73:9, 136:12 136:11 141:9 M 91:23, 110:8, 140:12 MCCOMSEY [1] limitation [1] - 27:4 majority [4] - 13:10, **Local** [3] - 91:13, 156:5 limitations [1] - 93:9 18:15, 23:1, 75:16 91:14, 91:18 limited [6] - 11:20, McComsey [2] - 1:24, M-C-M-A-H-O-N [1] locally [4] - 29:2, manage [1] - 37:16 33:24, 33:25, 38:17, 156:18 117:15 75:18, 110:10, managed [1] - 38:6 63:17, 69:3 McCook [1] - 5:1 M-E-R-K-L-E [1] -111:21 management [3] limits [3] - 70:21, 71:1, MCMAHON [3] -86:22 located [6] - 5:6, 48:4, 48:9, 53:1 117:14, 118:11, 151.4 **M-I-L-E-S** [1] - 140:18 manager [2] - 10:10, 18:16, 72:24, 81:14, 119:10 **Lincoln** [13] - 4:5, 5:2, **M-O-O-R-E** [1] - 73:23 107:1, 141:3 10:12 41:20, 43:2, 43:17, McMahon [1] - 117:14 ma'am [4] - 68:9, 69:9, location [8] - 82:24, manipulated [2] -44:4, 69:25, 87:2, McPherson [1] - 4:25 72:17, 92:10 87:19, 100:2, 106:4, 16:12, 79:1 141:8, 143:1, mean [20] - 21:3, 37:1,

48:13, 72:9, 80:23, Micah [1] - 10:10 108:20 95:25, 96:13, 97:6, 14 63:24, 105:10, 84:17, 89:18, 94:13, Michigan [4] - 12:23, 119:8, 133:17, month [1] - 79:16 97:17, 98:8, 98:21, 52:5, 53:14, 126:5 94:14, 97:12, 100:9, 136:11, 149:10, months [5] - 17:13, 99:3, 99:4, 99:8, 106:21, 113:24, 152:11 52:6, 55:22, 63:16, 99:9, 99:16, 100:7, Mickelson [1] - 81:8 114:7, 119:3, minimums [1] - 24:13 152:13 100:9, 100:10, microphone [1] - 8:7 122:11, 130:19, Minneapolis [1] -MOORE [1] - 73:22 104:19, 106:14, mics [1] - 33:9 144:9, 153:12, 107:12, 108:12, MidAmerican [5] -140:11 Moore [1] - 73:22 153:13 111:9. 111:14. 101:14, 137:6, Minnehaha [9] - 5:1, most [15] - 18:17, 112:12, 112:15, meaning [2] - 80:16, 43:2, 50:20, 56:7, 23:1, 26:2, 28:16, 137:14, 137:19, 119:2 112:24, 113:1, 59:4, 69:25, 87:1, 137:24 53:13, 58:20, 75:16, 113:13, 113:21, means [5] - 13:24, 110:7, 150:12 middle [3] - 45:22, 88:19, 88:22, 89:5, 114:1, 114:2, 18:6, 29:7, 60:18, Minnesota [7] - 18:10, 95:18, 100:13, 88:9, 100:15 115:11, 116:11, 119:4 88:14, 90:5, 90:9, 107:20, 117:17, Midwest [2] - 13:9, 116:19, 117:3, meant [1] - 83:25 91:4, 91:7, 92:3 144:1 111:16 117:14, 118:5, meantime [1] - 64:18 minor [3] - 83:23, might [14] - 50:17, mostly [3] - 111:3, 118:11, 118:14, measures [1] - 139:21 84:4, 84:17 58:15, 59:20, 96:8, 116:11, 154:7 119:10, 119:14, measuring [1] - 94:25 minute [4] - 10:13, motor [2] - 129:9, 98:13, 102:6, 113:7, 119:21, 120:8, mechanisms [1] -28:25, 30:1, 69:4 129:12 117:24, 117:25, 120:9, 121:25, 152:1 minutes [11] - 32:18, 119:12, 143:23, mound [1] - 25:17 122:14, 122:17, 47:3, 63:6, 63:7, Medicaid [1] - 73:1 move [20] - 13:20, 144:23, 154:15 122:19, 123:9, 69:1, 69:5, 81:18, meet [3] - 34:17, 35:1, mile [8] - 42:10, 70:6, 15:22, 21:14, 25:21, 123:14, 123:20, 82:1, 82:23, 122:3, 65:6 87:10, 87:12, 42:21, 46:14, 68:16, 124:9, 124:14, 122:8 113:23, 114:3, 70:16, 70:17, 70:19, meeting [10] - 42:3, 126:21, 127:15, misinformation [1] -54:9, 55:4, 64:10, 120:1, 141:4 70:25, 87:18, 110:5, 127:22, 128:1, 86:16 111:20, 112:3, 66:9, 66:14, 68:5, miles [26] - 4:20, 4:24, 128:3, 129:4, misleading [1] - 85:18 120:4, 133:2, 118:12, 118:17 5:4, 5:7, 12:2, 14:5, 129:15, 129:23, Meeting [1] - 56:9 14:10, 15:3, 15:8, miss [2] - 49:18, 50:4 135:15, 135:16, 130:4, 130:18, meetings [5] - 39:14, 20:18, 45:16, 47:10, missed [3] - 48:21, 136:20 132:2, 132:8, 42:3, 59:16, 65:8, 51:7, 62:15, 62:18, 117:25, 128:23 moved [10] - 16:22, 132:19, 133:8, 81:7, 112:25, 113:8, missing [1] - 154:22 69:23, 70:2, 70:3, 113:14 133:12, 133:14, 114:5, 132:22, Missouri [3] - 4:24, 70:22, 130:6, Megantic [1] - 139:6 134:6, 135:8, 136:9, 134:10, 141:1, 150:7 51:8, 150:15 130:19, 130:25, member [2] - 54:8, 137:1, 137:22, MILES [2] - 140:18, 131:5, 141:1 mitigate [3] - 140:13, 91:21 138:16, 138:25, members [12] - 8:20, 142:18 142:1, 145:23 moves [1] - 13:17 139:11, 139:23, Miles [1] - 140:18 moving [14] - 9:15, 41:25, 42:24, 88:24, **mitigation** [1] - 49:3 140:18, 141:21, mill [1] - 75:2 12:24, 13:6, 17:18, 89:2, 89:21, 90:17, Mitigation [1] - 27:10 142:18, 143:2, 21:12, 67:10, 100:2, 90:25, 91:6, 91:20, million [13] - 15:15, mix [1] - 148:25 143:8, 145:5, 145:9, 111:22, 111:25, 91:23, 107:25 15:19, 19:10, 19:12, mixed [1] - 147:12 148:23, 149:7, 112:1, 125:11, 19:16, 20:20, 53:17, men [1] - 59:9 mixing [1] - 147:10 149:9, 149:23, 56:5, 61:15, 77:2, 130:10, 130:16, mention [5] - 44:3, mode [1] - 16:22 151:1, 151:8, 140:21 77:10, 77:11, 114:13 75:6, 104:10, 107:7, modern [1] - 80:5 151:18, 151:23, MR [152] - 9:19, 10:16, 145:1 millions [3] - 89:17, modifications [1] - 8:1 152:5, 152:11, 11:1, 14:23, 33:16, 114:10, 124:24 mentioned [10] modified [1] - 82:24 152:14, 152:15, 36:24, 39:16, 40:7, 40:14, 45:20, 63:3, mills [3] - 74:18, mom [1] - 57:17 152:23, 153:16 40:19. 40:21. 41:4. 63:7, 64:13, 66:8, 74:24, 74:25 moment [2] - 9:16, MS [25] - 50:15, 58:22, 41:9, 41:17, 45:7, 93:2, 104:18, mind [5] - 30:16, 94:9, 40:23 69:10, 71:5, 71:9, 47:14, 47:21, 48:2, 114:21, 137:4 99:17, 109:19, 139:7 money [10] - 53:23, 72:7, 72:12, 72:19, 48:8, 49:1, 58:18, mine [4] - 60:7, 62:19, mentions [1] - 15:5 54:3, 54:16, 62:4, 72:25, 73:4, 73:22, 68:4, 70:14, 71:24, MERKLE [2] - 86:21, 63:11, 64:21 62:5, 65:17, 72:20, 81:6, 92:12, 92:25, 72:9, 72:17, 74:13, 87:24 Miner [1] - 5:1 72:22, 79:11, 110:21 93:20, 94:5, 114:16, 76:2, 76:5, 76:6, Merkle [1] - 86:21 mineral [2] - 92:15, Monica [1] - 10:11 116:22, 143:22, 76:21, 77:20, 78:13, 92:16 met [2] - 63:14, 140:11 monies [1] - 57:7 145:7, 146:2, 147:8, 81:1, 82:18, 83:4, minimal [1] - 10:24 metal [1] - 75:12 monitor [3] - 28:25, 149:20, 150:1, 153:4 83:19, 84:6, 84:7, minimize [8] - 32:7, metals [1] - 75:13 138:21, 142:11 msnbc.com [1] -84:15, 84:19, 84:20, 47:1, 47:6, 68:14, methane [2] - 145:19, monitored [1] - 55:6 81:24 85:11, 86:21, 87:16, 87:22, 108:9, 142:7, 152:17 monitoring [4] mud [2] - 48:19, 49:17 87:24, 88:10, 90:25, method [4] - 98:23, 142:12 29:22, 52:23, 52:25, multibillion [1] - 40:11 91:12, 91:15, 91:17, 104:22, 139:4, 140:3 minimizing [1] - 112:8 multiple [4] - 11:21, 92:3, 92:10, 92:14, minimum [11] - 24:7, metro [1] - 12:23 Montana [5] - 35:22, 49:12, 104:23, 106:3 93:6, 95:2, 95:9, 24:10, 24:12, 35:1, mic [1] - 33:13 44:4, 51:9, 52:20,

municipal [2] - 144:5, 144:21 municipality [1] - 6:5 must [5] - 7:13, 44:18, 90:23, 91:10, 108:16 Ν N-O-O-N-A-N [1] -126.21 name [31] - 3:4, 8:7, 9:21, 11:7, 32:25, 33:16, 37:8, 47:14, 48:3, 48:6, 50:15, 66:11, 66:16, 69:10, 71:9, 73:22, 81:6, 82:18, 86:21, 92:5, 100:10, 117:14, 124:14, 137:1, 137:3, 138:25, 146:2, 151:2 named [1] - 100:25 national [2] - 11:10, 15:21 natural [4] - 12:7, 12:8, 16:6, 40:1 nature [3] - 13:2, 17:11, 153:24 near [3] - 4:7, 53:13, 95:3 nearby [1] - 63:2 nearest [1] - 150:14 nearly [3] - 35:24, 36:3, 66:25 necessarily [2] -72:25, 145:20 necessary [1] - 53:11 need [21] - 6:17, 7:1, 8:13, 9:16, 31:19, 34:6, 55:18, 61:21, 61:25, 66:3, 77:13, 83:10, 94:17, 113:3, 125:4, 125:5, 125:6, 128:15, 131:3, 155:4 needed [1] - 125:17 needs [3] - 88:21, 109:19, 150:3 negate [1] - 97:23 negated [1] - 120:16 negative [5] - 45:23, 73:19, 108:16, 108:18, 140:5 negatively [1] - 26:5 negativity [1] - 99:13 negligence [1] - 33:24

negotiate [4] - 46:10,

95:14, 95:15, 134:12

negotiated [1] - 97:19

negotiation [3] -

46:17, 97:4, 127:20 negotiations [2] -25:12, 119:9 neighbor [3] - 96:2, 120:17, 121:6 neighbor's [2] - 60:1, 121.9 neighboring [1] -119:17 neighbors [1] - 62:23 **NELSON** [56] - 1:13, 3:1, 10:13, 10:21, 32:12, 36:17, 38:13, 40:22, 41:15, 44:9, 48:6, 58:9, 58:21, 67:24, 68:24, 69:9, 70:10, 71:7, 72:22, 73:2, 74:8, 81:4, 82:16, 83:2, 83:12, 84:10, 87:14, 88:7, 90:21, 94:4, 94:20, 95:1, 104:12, 106:11, 107:6, 108:11, 113:19, 124:5, 124:13, 126:20. 128:17. 135:22, 136:22, 138:23, 139:10, 143:19, 144:25, 145:25, 146:20, 148:18, 149:2, 150:24, 152:21, 152:24, 153:14, 154:14 Nelson [3] - 3:4, 58:7, 58:22 net [2] - 73:12, 77:12 never [6] - 18:23, 52:3, 66:2, 97:14, 112:14, 142:23 new [17] - 11:17, 57:21, 69:14, 69:17, 77:18, 82:25, 111:3, 111:18, 112:9, 122:4, 122:8, 126:14, 126:16, 143:21, 145:25, 150:24, 154:14 newspaper [1] - 61:13 next [20] - 21:10, 21:15, 39:15, 55:7, 56:3, 56:13, 58:21, 61:17, 71:7, 75:2, 80:25, 82:17, 88:7, 97:6, 108:11, 114:23, 122:10, 123:1, 137:9, 137:18 nice [1] - 149:20 night [4] - 74:10,

74:11, 75:6, 153:15

nine [1] - 17:13 nobody [5] - 19:21, 37:17, 106:25, 131:11, 147:15 nobody's [1] - 115:7 nonagricultural [1] -24:5 nonconfidential [1] -5:12 none [2] - 74:16 nonfacts [1] - 86:16 **nonflowing** [1] - 114:3 **NOONAN** [3] - 126:21, 127:22, 128:3 normal [2] - 30:5, 95:7 **normally** [1] - 98:4 **north** [2] - 75:3, 77:9 North [22] - 4:11, 4:14, 10:11, 18:9, 52:10, 54:18, 67:3, 75:3, 76:15, 77:22, 88:14, 91:3, 91:7, 92:8, 99:25, 101:23, 110:5, 111:24, 125:9, 125:18, 146:6, 147:4 northeast [1] - 12:23 northwest [3] - 4:13, 14:15, 99:25 Notary [2] - 156:7, 156:18 **note** [1] - 56:10 nothing [2] - 23:24, 110:23 noticed [2] - 48:22, notified [1] - 69:18 November [2] - 59:17, 61:14 nuances [1] - 73:14 nuisance [1] - 120:5 number [25] - 9:24, 17:3, 20:1, 28:18, 28:19, 33:23, 34:9, 34:22, 35:7, 36:25, 40:7, 58:14, 67:25, 85:17, 91:5, 94:6, 94:8, 102:25, 103:1, 114:8, 114:13, 116:16, 128:22, 139:23, 143:16 numbers [2] - 15:6, 108:25 numerous [1] - 55:16

0

objective [1] - 13:2 **obligated** [1] - 79:21

observation [2] -111:10, 113:13 obviously [5] - 58:9, 67:25, 116:23, 147:3, 154:8 occur [4] - 24:22, 51:24, 84:5, 108:17 occurred [2] - 52:7, 137:18 occurrence [1] - 47:12 October [4] - 21:1, 59:16, 66:9, 68:5 **OF** [7] - 1:2, 1:4, 1:4, 2:1, 156:1, 156:3 offer [1] - 122:5 offered [3] - 35:8, 54:1, 134:15 offers [1] - 25:8 office [2] - 66:15, 85:15 offices [1] - 140:12 official [5] - 5:13, 43:7, 90:24, 91:10, 91:11 officials [1] - 72:20 offset [5] - 116:5, 119:7, 137:23, 138:4, 138:5 often [5] - 53:5, 53:8, 62:8, 62:10, 152:9 Ohio [1] - 13:12 oil [126] - 4:11, 12:10, 12:17, 13:3, 13:5, 13:6, 13:8, 13:15, 13:18, 14:7, 15:22, 16:6, 16:7, 17:6, 21:12, 35:4, 38:4, 50:23, 50:24, 50:25, 51:2, 51:6, 51:13, 51:19, 51:24, 52:8, 52:10, 52:12, 52:13, 52:19, 52:21, 53:13, 53:14, 53:16, 53:21, 56:14, 57:6, 57:7, 61:4, 61:6, 61:22, 62:1, 62:2, 62:7, 62:11, 62:13, 62:15, 62:18, 62:20, 66:24, 67:2, 67:21, 70:7, 73:10, 74:1, 76:13, 76:14, 76:18, 77:14, 77:21, 78:3, 79:4, 79:8, 79:21, 81:17, 81:24, 82:2, 88:20, 92:8, 92:13, 92:17, 92:18, 92:19, 93:1, 93:3, 93:4, 93:6, 93:21, 99:6, 99:10, 100:2, 100:4, 100:6, 100:8, 102:13,

103:2, 103:3, 15 103:12, 108:19, 108:21, 108:22, 110:6, 111:12, 111:20, 114:4, 124:3, 125:6, 125:7, 125:8, 125:19, 126:15, 129:6, 129:12, 134:8, 134:11, 134:20, 134:24, 134:25, 135:11, 135:13, 146:5, 146:12, 146:22, 146:25, 147:2, 147:5, 147:10, 148:20, 153:6, 153:12 oils [2] - 13:13, 93:10 old [13] - 34:23, 36:3, 59:23, 100:24, 101:12, 110:14, 110:18, 114:22, 125:25, 126:6, 137:25 older [1] - 114:22 on-shore [1] - 52:12 once [13] - 18:20, 18:25, 27:17, 43:14, 45:19, 47:11, 51:25, 66:1, 67:1, 85:16, 92:23, 96:17, 96:19 One [2] - 30:21, 107:25 one [111] - 5:5, 11:21, 19:23, 20:1, 20:6, 24:19, 25:1, 28:18, 28:19, 28:24, 31:14, 33:12, 33:23, 34:10, 35:8, 35:11, 35:23, 36:25, 39:7, 39:15, 40:7, 42:2, 43:4, 43:23, 44:5, 44:15, 45:1, 46:11, 47:20, 49:9, 49:13, 49:18, 49:19, 50:4, 52:11, 53:13, 54:25, 56:4, 58:16, 58:23, 61:7, 64:9, 68:5, 68:22, 70:5, 76:2, 81:4, 84:8, 84:15, 85:3, 85:22, 87:4, 87:24, 88:8, 89:13, 89:14, 89:24, 90:2, 90:8, 97:6, 97:7, 97:21, 98:10, 99:16, 102:25, 103:2, 109:24, 110:22, 111:4, 111:11, 111:14, 113:19, 113:22, 114:2,

114:6, 114:8, 90:4 101:14 passing [1] - 57:7 per [8] - 4:18, 4:19, 16 past [5] - 28:4, 48:17, 117:16, 117:22, opinion [3] - 49:6, 13:21, 15:9, 38:5, 117:24, 121:19, 78:24, 84:19 P 85:24, 134:16, 63:19, 85:13, 123:22 122:2, 122:14, opportunities [2] -136:21 pasture [5] - 55:7, 124:15, 125:20, 73:21. 83:5 65:22, 96:4, 96:7, percent [28] - 13:23, P-O-M-M-I-E-R [1] -125:21, 126:3, opportunity [4] -17:20, 18:5, 18:6, 110:15 121:25 126:5, 127:20, 24:20, 24:21, 37:13, 16:20, 32:21, 90:16, pastureland [1] - 24:6 p.m [2] - 2:4, 155:20 128:3. 133:24. 99.19 pastures [1] - 64:23 37:14, 37:23, 56:25, page [6] - 6:14, 40:19, 136:7, 136:23, opposed [4] - 39:7, patch [1] - 67:2 61:5, 74:14, 75:4, 54:21, 55:20, 57:4, 137:10, 139:2, 75:17, 76:22, 77:10, 67:13, 112:1, 129:18 patents [1] - 146:14 57:11 139:14, 139:23, 77:12, 90:18, 93:18, option [4] - 58:11, path [4] - 35:24, 68:9, paid [3] - 54:4, 64:15, 142:4, 143:13, 96:5, 106:22, 58:13, 58:17, 68:2 87:3, 87:7 95:5 148:14, 148:20, 133:11, 134:16, options [1] - 95:15 patience [1] - 32:13 pamphlet [1] - 85:5 151:2, 151:7, 148:4, 148:5, 151:9 order [4] - 3:2, 57:16, Patoka [3] - 4:16, 151:14, 151:16, panel [1] - 9:5 percentage [1] -91:9, 134:2 13:7, 125:10 152:19, 153:1, papers [1] - 115:13 116:24 orderly [1] - 7:20 patrol [1] - 143:14 parent [3] - 11:23, 153:19, 154:24 perfect [1] - 69:13 organic [1] - 33:20 Pause [1] - 10:20 34:1, 109:10 One-Call [2] - 30:21, perform [1] - 53:5 organization [2] - 6:8, paused [1] - 67:3 parent's [1] - 51:21 107:25 performance [5] -11:21 pay [18] - 19:6, 19:9, parents [1] - 59:7 one-size-fits-all [1] -34:9, 34:14, 34:16, organizations [4] -19:14, 19:17, 24:18, park [1] - 63:3 127:20 34:19, 39:3 6:2, 8:20, 31:3, 31:5 24:19, 34:4, 38:3, Park [1] - 63:9 one-time [4] - 35:8, performed [1] organizing [1] - 10:19 38:4, 40:16, 53:24, part [38] - 12:16, 35:11, 39:7, 110:22 151:24 original [6] - 52:3, 64:14, 72:1, 79:22, ones [3] - 50:2, 90:13, 14:20, 15:18, 21:9, perhaps [4] - 56:25, 83:1, 87:19, 130:7, 96:9, 109:7, 119:19, 125:24 21:10, 22:10, 26:7, 84:17, 135:4, 149:3 130:8, 140:20 121:2 27:8, 30:5, 30:24, ongoing [1] - 114:7 period [5] - 56:11, originally [1] - 140:25 paycheck [1] - 113:17 31:24, 33:10, 33:25, Onida [1] - 156:13 131:24, 138:2, originate [3] - 4:13, paying [8] - 34:5, 36:1, 37:21, 40:18, online [1] - 86:5 148:4, 152:12 12:20, 99:24 35:11, 57:6, 61:13, 49:2, 60:11, 66:22, OPEC [2] - 77:24, originates [4] - 74:20, 79:15, 79:16, 97:16, permanent [23] -68:17, 77:3, 81:21, 78:22 20:22, 23:10, 23:12, 75:5, 99:25, 134:19 110.19 85:11, 100:13, OPEC's [1] - 78:20 23:17, 23:20, 55:16, payment [8] - 35:7, originating [1] -102:9, 104:8, open [14] - 9:5, 20:25, 56:13, 56:19, 56:22, 134:17 35:8, 35:15, 39:6, 104:25, 111:16, 24:5, 32:24, 68:6, 60:17, 98:1, 98:5, 39:7, 43:19, 48:25, ourselves [2] - 51:16, 116:19, 119:9, 72:21, 84:12, 96:9, 118:6, 118:13, 110:22 95:11 119:10, 122:20, 100:5, 105:7, 105:9, 118:14, 118:15, out-of-state [1] payments [4] - 20:21, 134:21, 135:2, 105:14, 131:17, 118:20, 118:22, 109:21 35:14, 39:7, 56:19 147:15, 149:2, 152:1 151:5 119:1, 123:7, 127:4 outfit [2] - 28:2, 28:3 pays [1] - 38:5 participate [4] - 7:2, opening [1] - 9:7 permission [8] outfits [1] - 27:22 **PEGGY** [1] - 59:2 30:21, 31:4, 31:5 operate [14] - 12:19, 59:18, 60:21, 60:24, Peggy [2] - 57:12, outlay [1] - 14:14 participating [1] -18:17, 18:25, 29:7, 61:1, 102:2, 103:21, outlook [1] - 71:16 59:2 10:18 29:9, 29:19, 29:24, 137:12, 137:14 people [52] - 16:3, outside [12] - 8:25, particular [8] - 30:1, 30:2, 32:5, 37:16, permit [13] - 3:23, 25:21, 70:19, 70:21, 18:25, 20:2, 21:15, 36:1, 47:5, 60:14, 46:19, 105:3, 107:14 3:25, 4:9, 7:12, 7:24, 70:22, 71:1, 71:4, 22:19, 23:9, 24:17, 60:18, 97:17, 98:25, operated [1] - 146:22 21:2, 21:9, 67:15, 122:9, 130:20, 28:22, 29:19, 30:14, 106:4 operating [13] - 12:1, 94:14, 105:3, 106:5, 33:4, 34:19, 43:17, 130:25, 131:5 parties [2] - 5:25, 20:8, 29:11, 30:20, 108:15, 150:22 45:9, 45:18, 45:19, overall [3] - 15:13, 37:13 **PERMIT** [1] - 1:5 89:2, 89:25, 91:15, 45:24, 47:24, 48:12, 18:13, 18:19 partner [1] - 11:24 permits [1] - 105:2 91:24, 109:8, 133:7, 49:6, 57:15, 58:5, own [13] - 37:13, 59:4, Partners [2] - 11:22, 133:18, 135:13, permitted [1] - 118:16 60:23, 64:3, 68:6, 71:18, 84:19, 92:13, 52:2 151:20 permitting [2] - 71:21, 69:14, 69:24, 73:16, 92:15, 92:17, 92:19, partners [1] - 11:22 Operating [2] - 91:18, 104:25 93:6, 93:15, 102:11 85:2, 85:20, 88:2, partnership [1] -91:22 perpendicular [1] -89:3, 89:17, 90:13, owned [8] - 3:15, 11:20 operation [5] - 8:1, 49:15 90:16, 90:23, 94:11, 53:14, 80:22, 92:23, parts [3] - 25:16, 19:23, 39:22, persist [1] - 113:6 103:24, 104:10, 93:22, 101:12, 72:15, 150:21 138:22, 152:4 117:1, 120:4, 120:6, person [4] - 6:8, 110:2, 137:6 party [6] - 6:3, 6:8, operational [2] -80:25, 89:14, 118:1 121:14, 121:22, owner [1] - 80:24 6:11, 6:12, 6:17, 7:1 31:17, 56:17 personal [5] - 6:22, 122:6, 124:24, owners 131 - 54:13. operations [1] - 30:5 pass [2] - 37:7, 37:19 28:22, 54:13, 60:20, 125:21, 153:8, 73:15, 110:22 operators [6] - 29:3, passed [2] - 65:19, 121.11 153:10 ownership [1] - 92:22 29:6, 30:3, 53:4, 101:10 personally [2] - 45:16, people's [1] - 103:17 owns [3] - 80:25,

154:11 107:16, 107:18, 101:14, 101:16, 67:5, 67:6, 78:4, 17 plus [3] - 23:12, 101:20, 101:21, 89:6, 89:10, 108:19, personnel [1] - 53:2 107:19, 107:24, 115:14, 127:16 108:1, 108:3, 108:4, 101:23, 102:5, 112:10, 125:24, pocket [1] - 79:11 persons [1] - 5:21 108:5, 109:17, 102:16, 102:19, 126:3, 126:6, 144:3, perspective [3] pockets [3] - 54:17, 113:25, 114:3, 103:12, 108:9, 144:4, 149:24 18:12, 19:11, 153:24 54:20, 57:24 persuade [1] - 56:24 115:12, 115:14, 108:10, 108:19, pipes [6] - 12:20, point [39] - 8:4, 8:9, 115:19, 116:13, 108:23, 109:3, 27:24. 47:10. 62:12. pertains [1] - 152:5 21:14, 22:8, 22:25, 116:15. 118:24. 110:3. 110:5. 74:4. 81:25 **Petition** [1] - 84:18 23:1, 25:12, 25:17, 119:8, 122:24, 110:11, 110:13, piping [1] - 106:17 petitions [1] - 84:12 34:23, 35:16, 35:21, 122:25, 130:19, 110:25, 111:2, pits [1] - 105:16 petrol [1] - 12:13 40:25, 46:14, 50:23, 130:25, 132:22, 114:21, 115:17, pivot [1] - 4:4 58:23, 75:10, 77:21, phase [2] - 34:20, 56:2 143:6, 145:6, 149:4, 117:4, 118:3, 119:3, pivots [1] - 22:14 78:16, 92:17, 92:19, pheasant [1] - 102:25 149:6, 149:12 119:25, 121:8, place [17] - 3:17, 100:3, 101:5, 101:7, pheasants [2] pipe's [2] - 18:19, 121:9, 121:12, 34:20, 36:11, 38:2, 102:6, 103:8, 102:23, 104:8 121:22, 122:5, 18:20 40:12, 98:11, 103:12, 109:15, phenomenal [1] -122:22. 123:2. **PIPELINE** [1] - 1:5 111:23, 121:6, 116:16, 127:1, 155:11 124:1. 124:18. pipeline [231] - 3:14, 121:19, 129:2, 127:11, 133:10, Phillip [1] - 124:14 124:19, 125:9, 4:10, 4:12, 4:17, 129:4, 129:20, 137:20, 138:17, Phillips [2] - 11:25, 125:12, 125:25, 4:21, 5:15, 12:25, 142:6, 147:21, 129:21, 129:24, 37:14 126:10, 126:23, 13:22, 16:16, 17:12, 130:19 152:4, 154:7 **PHMSA** [2] - 31:22, 127:3, 127:23, 17:24, 18:13, 22:1, placed [3] - 34:7, points [6] - 36:18, 126:1 128:8. 128:12. 22:22, 23:14, 27:2, 133:16, 152:3 57:13, 94:3, 100:1, phrase [1] - 143:2 128:15, 130:23, 27:5, 28:20, 29:20, placement [2] - 82:8, 129:22, 129:24 physical [1] - 112:17 131:13, 132:1, 29:22, 30:6, 30:14, 97.22 policy [1] - 104:22 pick [3] - 22:21, 100:4, 133:10, 134:20, 30:25, 31:13, 31:15, places [7] - 57:9, 61:8, political [2] - 42:15, 109:23 136:2, 137:4, 137:5, 33:19, 34:2, 34:8, 111:5, 117:10, 113:16 pickup [1] - 79:13 137:6, 137:7, 34:10, 34:23, 35:1, 117:17, 150:6, poll [1] - 67:20 picture [4] - 21:23, 137:10, 137:11, 35:4, 35:6, 35:17, POMMIER [4] -153:22 22:8, 81:20, 154:12 137:15, 137:18, 35:19, 35:24, 36:5, plan [17] - 26:20, 121:25, 122:17, piece [2] - 23:21, 137:23, 137:24, 36:7, 36:13, 37:3, 31:20, 31:21, 32:5, 123:9, 123:20 57:16 138:17, 139:3, 42:6, 42:7, 42:11, 49:3, 87:2, 87:4, Pommier [1] - 121:25 Pieper [1] - 10:8 139:7, 139:18, 42:21, 43:10, 43:25, 87:20, 87:22, pond [2] - 81:14, Pierre [1] - 9:22 140:22, 140:24, 46:18, 47:8, 47:18, 133:13, 134:21, 81:15 piggybacking [1] -141:4, 141:16, 48:10, 50:20, 50:21, 135:2, 136:18, pool [2] - 14:7, 30:12 133:24 51:3, 51:5, 51:14, 141:20, 141:22, 140:10, 142:3, 142:4 popular [1] - 141:22 piles [1] - 16:25 142:19, 143:7, 52:7, 52:16, 52:19, Plan [3] - 27:10, 31:6, populated [4] - 22:12, pilots [2] - 53:6, 143:16, 143:25, 52:21, 53:5, 53:6, 31:14 70:2, 70:4, 130:11 143:14 144:2, 145:13, 53:8, 53:9, 53:11, planned [6] - 64:20, portion [4] - 4:14, pipe [92] - 12:3, 14:11, 54:7, 54:15, 54:20, 146:9, 146:16, 110:13, 130:14, 19:11, 19:15, 148:11 15:16, 18:25, 21:25, 55:6, 55:8, 55:11, 147:1, 147:3, 148:1, 131:1, 140:21, portions [2] - 32:1, 22:4, 22:20, 24:2, 55:15, 56:14, 56:16, 148:6, 148:12, 154:21 106:14 24:10, 25:4, 25:5, 149:10, 151:5, 56:21, 57:25, 58:3, planners [1] - 131:2 pose [1] - 7:15 26:7, 26:10, 26:11, 151:6, 151:9, 58:5, 58:24, 59:21, planning [1] - 21:8 positive [2] - 71:16, 26:15, 26:23, 28:1, 151:12, 151:14, 60:1, 60:16, 63:5, plans [15] - 31:11, 73:17 28:25, 29:2, 29:4, 151:15, 151:19, 63:19, 67:9, 67:10, 31:12, 31:25, 60:19, possibility [2] - 99:9, 29:7, 29:9, 29:12, 67:12, 67:21, 68:9, 151:22, 151:25, 70:25, 78:8, 100:18, 99:14 29:24, 29:25, 47:10, 68:13, 68:15, 70:6, 152:2, 153:8, 130:21, 130:22, possible [4] - 102:21, 54:12, 62:16, 63:7, 70:16, 71:22, 78:2, 153:17, 153:18 134:7, 138:9, 111:5, 134:3, 135:5 74:13, 74:15, 74:20, Pipeline [13] - 1:21, 78:5, 78:6, 80:13, 140:13, 140:14, possibly [5] - 23:3, 74:25, 75:4, 75:8, 3:23, 4:1, 11:23, 80:14, 80:18, 81:11, 142:10, 154:7 51:12, 117:24, 75:15, 75:17, 77:3, 31:23, 58:8, 67:14, 81:22, 82:7, 86:1, plant [1] - 23:21 124:11. 137:10 79:18, 80:5, 80:17, 87:18. 88:1. 88:4. 67:16, 83:15, 92:23, planted [1] - 53:8 posted [1] - 145:2 80:22, 80:24, 81:19, 88:17, 88:23, 91:12, 129:19, 132:5, plants [2] - 110:8, potential [3] - 11:12, 82:1, 92:24, 96:18, 148:11 91:18, 94:17, 96:14, 152:19 127:17, 133:3 96:19, 97:22, 99:17, 96:17, 96:22, 96:23, pipeline's [3] - 96:25, plate [1] - 75:14 potentially [2] - 35:18, 99:20, 103:7, 104:4, 96:24, 97:22, 99:5, 143:4, 143:11 pledged [1] - 61:15 104:16, 105:16, 85:8 99:11, 99:15, 100:5, pipeline-specific [1] plenty [1] - 34:2 105:21, 106:17, pound [2] - 129:9, 100:6, 100:14, 31:13 plow [1] - 109:24 106:19, 106:20, 129:11 100:17, 100:19, pipelines [20] - 12:1, plug [2] - 36:8, 49:20 pounds [2] - 46:19, 106:23, 107:8, 100:22, 101:3, 12:24, 30:8, 31:12, plunge [1] - 66:24 129:7 107:14, 107:15, 101:8, 101:12, 34:3, 42:9, 52:23,

134:5, 135:14, 70:20, 108:19, 18 power [3] - 85:1, producer [2] - 78:17, 111:7, 140:4 141:16, 148:17 142:19, 143:6, 144:6 108:23, 110:13, project-specific [1] practical [4] - 128:9, 151:20 producers [6] - 77:5, 110:25, 111:6, 31:13 128:14, 135:17, pressured [1] - 151:20 79:20, 92:15, 92:18, projected [5] - 71:20, 122:9, 128:3, 153:24 pretty [10] - 13:1, 92:19, 92:23 77:8, 81:11, 114:14, 130:10, 132:1, practically [1] -15:19, 17:5, 43:21, produces [2] - 77:1, 130.20 143:25 proposing [2] - 55:2, 105:22, 106:21, 153:17 77.9 projects [6] - 16:5, 130:13 109:14, 126:14, 40:3, 45:13, 67:2, practice [2] - 118:25, producing [3] - 15:23, protect [22] - 25:22, 146:7, 154:11 72:21, 120:17 135:10 78:22, 79:25 28:21, 28:22, 34:18, prevail [1] - 85:23 pre [1] - 26:23 product [16] - 12:9, **promise** [3] - 37:9, 38:10, 49:19, 49:20, pre-lay [1] - 26:23 prevailing [1] - 72:4 12:11, 18:4, 22:2, 38:2, 115:16 49:23, 79:7, 80:14, prevent [1] - 126:16 67:11, 128:25, promises [1] - 21:6 precautions [1] -101:9, 101:20, 129:3, 129:25, promoting [1] - 56:4 144:20 prevention [1] - 106:9 107:2, 107:15, predetermined [1] previous [1] - 23:19 133:3, 133:4, 133:6, proof [1] - 94:2 107:18, 107:23, 134:2, 134:4, 34:17 price [8] - 20:7, 61:6, proper [1] - 80:9 117:4, 117:8, 134:23, 135:5, properly [3] - 38:21, predict [5] - 24:19, 61:8, 65:18, 77:25, 143:12, 154:2, 135:15 31:20, 80:11, 86:1, 78:16, 96:11 80:8, 96:14 154:5, 154:6 production [17] - 4:11, prices [3] - 16:11, 131.13 properties [8] - 20:23, 12:10, 15:24, 26:5, protected [2] - 139:18, 66:24, 79:5 predictable [1] - 131:9 25:11, 67:6, 90:3, 139:25 pride [1] - 89:9 35:2, 35:12, 35:14, 120:19, 126:23, preempt [1] - 21:16 protecting [3] - 26:1, 36:10, 64:19, 65:4, prime [2] - 126:22, prefer [2] - 27:6, 122:4 130:15 77:4, 78:1, 80:3, 38:20, 140:16 preferences [2] - 4:5, 127:2 property [68] - 4:6, 93:1, 93:14, 110:16, Protection [1] - 53:20 84:4 private [2] - 31:9, 85:1 11:13, 20:19, 21:19, 149:1 protection [16] privately [2] - 68:3, 22:4, 23:10, 23:21, preliminary [1] - 59:19 productive [2] - 26:2, 46:22, 80:8, 80:19, 110:2 24:25, 28:21, 28:22, preparation [1] -58:15 101:19, 102:5, 31:9, 54:13, 59:4, 94:12 privilege [1] - 41:19 products [10] - 12:4, 102:9. 102:12. 59:19, 59:20, 60:2, problem [3] - 42:14, prepare [1] - 144:17 104:1, 107:5, 12:7. 77:14. 92:20. 64:5, 148:10 60:13, 60:22, 62:20, prepared [2] - 73:25, 112:19, 116:15, 92:21, 111:22, problems [4] - 28:10, 85:1, 96:15, 96:17, 94:11 112:3, 112:5, 133:2 116:17, 132:4, 64:25, 117:25, 141:9 96:18, 97:1, 97:23, prerogative [1] - 123:3 138:15, 138:16, professional [1] - 18:3 97:24, 98:1, 98:6, prescribe [1] - 49:6 procedural [1] - 82:21 138:18 Professional [2] -98:7, 110:20, procedure [1] - 95:7 prescribed [2] - 13:22, protections [3] -156:6, 156:19 110:22, 111:3, procedures [3] -117:7 36:11, 102:15, 142:5 professors [2] - 86:7 114:7, 118:4, presence [1] - 18:23 34:13, 53:1, 137:20 protects [2] - 38:11, profit [1] - 67:11 119:13, 119:15, present [3] - 5:21, proceeding [3] - 5:25, 140:9 119:16, 119:17, program [2] - 24:1, 6:9, 9:23 8:21, 138:12 120:1, 120:3, protracted [1] - 54:6 40:15 presentation [10] -Proceedings [1] - 1:7 120:10, 120:14, proud [2] - 90:8, 90:11 programs [3] - 38:2, 8:17. 8:18. 9:15. proceedings [2] -154:2, 154:3 120:21, 120:24, prove [1] - 94:17 10:15. 11:5. 11:9. 156:9. 156:12 121:1, 121:2, 121:3, Project [1] - 4:1 proven [2] - 16:17, 42:1, 76:16, 118:19, PROCEEDINGS [1] -121:9, 122:7, 122:9, 52.4 project [60] - 4:13, 135:25 122:11, 122:16, provide [20] - 5:19, 4:23, 5:3, 5:11, 5:20, presentations [1] proceeds [1] - 14:16 122:18, 122:21, 17:22, 26:22, 31:2, 6:20, 7:24, 8:18, 31:5 process [23] - 3:7, 123:5, 123:17, 31:25, 32:1, 34:12, 10:3, 10:4, 10:9, presented [2] -8:15, 12:8, 22:10, 126:24, 127:2, 39:1. 39:2. 40:12. 10:12, 11:12, 11:13, 32:19, 38:16, 48:15, 118:18, 136:8 127:6, 128:7, 41:2, 41:6, 43:18, 13:1, 13:17, 13:20, presently [1] - 135:6 50:10, 55:9, 55:21, 128:13, 130:24, 61:7, 67:18, 71:4, 14:5, 15:10, 15:13, preserve [4] - 7:5, 83:5, 84:1, 84:2, 136:21, 144:1, 86:2, 116:17, 15:18, 16:13, 19:2, 95:13, 104:25, 25:22, 26:3, 34:17 145:10 132:15, 132:23 19:15, 20:24, 23:3, 109:18, 117:24, President [1] - 10:2 proposal [7] - 71:14, provided [5] - 86:8, 31:13, 32:20, 34:20, 130:9, 133:23, president [2] - 10:5, 83:1, 95:15, 99:22, 131:11, 132:21, 34:25, 37:2, 37:6, 136:1, 141:13, 11:8 111:20, 130:21, 133:22, 136:4 37:13, 38:19, 38:22, 146:14, 155:2 press [1] - 61:4 136.4 45:20, 45:22, 45:25, provides [3] - 17:9, processing [1] - 110:8 pressure [25] - 29:5, proposals [1] - 49:4 86:19, 110:10 48:11, 54:23, 54:25, produce [6] - 77:5, 44:2, 44:7, 45:6, proposed [28] - 4:1, 55:23, 56:3, 56:4, providing [2] - 43:6, 79:24, 79:25, 80:1, 46:18, 46:19, 46:20, 4:17, 5:19, 6:7, 7:13, 64:17, 72:24, 76:9, 132:13 80:10, 93:19 52:9, 62:11, 62:13, 8:18, 13:20, 33:19, 77:15, 79:1, 82:20, providings [1] - 46:4 produced [8] - 13:3, 129:5, 129:7, 85:16, 86:5, 89:21, 35:24, 50:19, 51:4, proximity [1] - 144:4 13:17, 19:7, 74:15, 129:10, 129:11, 102:4, 109:13, 54:24, 55:8, 56:21. psi [4] - 133:5, 133:6, 75:7, 93:9, 93:17, 133:15, 133:17, 110:13, 110:17, 68:13, 69:14, 69:17, 135:6, 151:19 99:21 133:18, 134:1,

54:7, 54:16, 58:8, 60:25, 64:3, 65:22, 13:8 19 public [23] - 3:21, R 5:19, 5:20, 7:11, 59:21, 60:17, 65:18, 71:12, 73:16, 82:5, reduce [3] - 65:6, 8:21, 16:23, 31:2, 66:16, 83:17, 84:11, 83:23, 94:11, 99:1, 135:14, 152:7 R-E-B-E-L-E-I-N [1] -31:7, 31:8, 38:11, 90:13, 97:11, 98:1, 115:7, 116:24, reduced [1] - 65:5 38:12, 38:20, 38:21, 98:3, 98:10, 98:15, 151:2 122:17, 124:23, reduces [1] - 79:7 rail [8] - 16:19, 16:22, 46:21, 50:16, 86:6, 98:19, 102:19, 125:4, 130:7, reducing [2] - 134:22, 17:1, 57:13, 110:3, 86:9. 131:7. 132:19. 103:9, 103:12, 145:15, 146:12, 135:9 125:23, 139:3, 139:5 134:15. 148:13. 103:16. 104:2. 147:20. 148:12 reenter [2] - 96:15, railroad [3] - 61:17, 104:3, 104:4, 104:5, Realtime [2] - 156:6, 148:14 96:16 104:15, 105:11, 61:24, 125:16 **PUBLIC** [2] - 1:1, 1:12 156:19 reestablish [1] -108:25, 109:13, railroads [6] - 61:6, reap [1] - 57:25 **Public** [8] - 1:8, 3:5, 105:12 117:6, 118:19, 61:7, 61:12, 125:6, 41:2, 44:23, 58:6, reason [14] - 6:18, reference [2] - 136:18, 119:6, 122:24, 125:11, 125:15 136:4, 156:7, 156:18 28:10, 38:22, 47:1, 136:19 123:6, 125:9, rails [1] - 17:3 publications [1] -50:6, 68:5, 80:12, referenced [1] - 82:23 125:12, 135:12, railway [3] - 57:11, 76:24 83:13, 85:12, 85:19, referred [1] - 39:3 135:13, 137:20, 61:15, 61:20 PUC [33] - 3:1, 20:25, 107:19, 119:14, referring [3] - 99:12, 138:20, 142:6, rain [2] - 63:17, 63:22 22:10, 34:9, 34:24, 148:8, 150:4 118:17, 146:23 142:9, 151:11, 35:9, 35:13, 36:15, raise [1] - 43:16 reasonable [4] refine [1] - 13:9 151:16 38:17, 42:24, 56:24, raised [1] - 71:13 130:20, 131:1, refineries [3] - 12:14, puts [2] - 30:11, raising [3] - 73:7, 131:6, 131:9 67:15, 67:19, 68:18, 93:15, 111:15 108:23 73:8, 73:16 reasons [10] - 22:5, 70:9, 76:7, 78:8, refinery [9] - 54:18, putting [7] - 7:2, 27:5, 82:25, 83:8, 86:25, ramifications [1] -30:9, 54:11, 54:16, 54:20, 93:3, 111:13, 93:25, 95:21, 101:4, 99:5, 103:13, 121:16 54:19, 60:21, 76:8, 111:18, 111:22, 103:15, 123:22, 102:10, 106:7, Ramkota [2] - 2:2, 111:14, 154:8 123:23, 124:2 109:17, 109:19, 137:9 32:14 reassess [1] - 67:4 refining [6] - 12:11, 111:6, 120:12, ranchers [1] - 66:6 **REBELEIN** [4] - 151:1, 13:10, 13:18, 15:24, Q 124:5, 145:2, 152:16 151:18. 152:5. range [2] - 72:7, 72:8 92:20, 112:2 PUC's [1] - 85:14 152:14 rare [2] - 47:9, 139:3 refuse [1] - 146:14 Rebelein [1] - 151:1 puc@state.sd.gov [1] rarely [1] - 96:17 regard [3] - 43:22, quality [3] - 18:4, - 6:23 rebuilt [1] - 148:15 rate [4] - 20:4, 44:6, 107:11, 122:25 55:5, 106:9 pull [4] - 57:20, 57:21, 76:15, 103:12 receive [2] - 66:13, regarding [1] - 5:22 quarter [4] - 21:2, 74:2, 86:6 rates [2] - 20:11, 85:24 72:6 regardless [1] - 42:11 21:7, 35:23, 36:1 pulled [1] - 10:14 received [1] - 66:10 rather [3] - 112:9, regards [2] - 37:5, quarters [1] - 36:2 pulling [1] - 57:23 119:4, 127:9 receives [1] - 71:24 81:17 queried [1] - 56:8 pump [9] - 5:5, 15:16, re [2] - 105:11, 142:14 receiving [1] - 71:21 region [6] - 7:21, questions [36] - 8:13, 18:16, 18:17, 18:22, re-bury [1] - 105:11 recent [3] - 65:13, 12:10, 12:22, 13:9, 11:4, 19:20, 20:13, 105:25, 106:1, 93:12, 123:22 re-stabilized [1] -18:10, 77:6 21:16, 26:17, 28:15, 106:18, 117:11 recently [6] - 47:9, 142:14 regional [3] - 18:11, 32:9, 32:22, 41:15, pumping [2] - 56:14, 61:14, 63:18, 69:23, reach [2] - 46:8, 28:3, 86:3 44:12, 45:6, 58:10, 134:1 77:21, 126:4 131:25 regions [1] - 12:25 58:14, 59:23, 59:24, **pumps** [3] - 75:18, recess [1] - 69:8 react [4] - 83:25, Registered [2] -68:1, 71:17, 82:21, 75:19, 76:3 102:8, 152:25, 153:1 recognize [1] - 33:12 156:5, 156:19 92:7, 104:13, purchase [4] - 24:17, read [10] - 7:10, 62:6, recognized [1] regular [1] - 150:3 111:10, 113:17, 57:16, 75:23, 95:12 76:24, 76:25, 77:21, 128:18 regulates [2] - 126:2, 117:16. 122:1. purchased [2] - 57:1, 100:25, 115:13, recognizing [1] -140:7 133:20. 139:14. 95:19 128:22, 155:9 130:10 regulations [4] -143:21, 144:17, purchasing [1] - 23:11 readily [2] - 79:8, record [6] - 8:8, 8:25, 145:25, 148:19, 53:10, 126:7, pure [1] - 147:10 41:8, 41:13, 61:18, 108.9 149:23, 152:13 150:24, 151:7, purpose [3] - 3:20, reading [2] - 3:6, 40:8 120:11 reimburse [1] - 40:16 154:14, 155:11, 4:1, 5:18 real [5] - 19:18, 51:23, recorded [1] - 90:14 reiterate [1] - 106:13 155:17 purview [2] - 146:21, 85:19, 86:22, 147:25 records [1] - 85:13 related [2] - 100:24, quick [6] - 47:5, 65:4, 147:6 reality [2] - 19:23, recourse [3] - 43:9, 149:13 119:24, 120:21, push [2] - 105:16, 108:19 43:11. 84:16 relatively [1] - 83:20 121:1, 151:2 147:9 realize [6] - 63:12, recycled [2] - 75:12, released [1] - 52:20 quickly [1] - 61:22 put [62] - 8:24, 18:25, 63:14, 65:3, 84:1, 75:13 reliable [1] - 15:22 quite [4] - 26:14, 19:25, 22:15, 23:17, 88:4, 122:19 red [1] - 26:8 59:22, 87:6, 130:8 relief [1] - 151:25 25:5, 25:24, 26:15, realized [1] - 59:23 Redfield [1] - 5:7 quote [1] - 65:13 relinquish [1] - 80:23 26:20, 26:25, 27:2, really [26] - 13:1, redistributed [1] relish [1] - 70:5 quoted [1] - 94:23 29:15, 29:16, 41:8, 28:12, 42:11, 43:11, 14:9 quoting [1] - 40:18 relocated [1] - 87:19 48:5, 50:1, 51:16, 51:2, 51:16, 57:5, redistributes [1] relocates [1] - 4:3

34:24, 36:5, 37:4, roadway [1] - 108:7 runs [4] - 53:23, 20 relocation [2] restore [2] - 27:12, 38:19, 52:23, 78:8, 140:20, 142:13 28:12 rock [4] - 27:12, 103:14, 103:17, 110:2, 148:2, 149:24 rely [3] - 51:22, 79:4, restored [1] - 96:20 27:13, 27:16 119:25 153:7 required [15] - 18:17, ruptured [1] - 108:21 restoring [2] - 24:25, rocks [1] - 27:14 31:22. 34:11. 34:13. rural [3] - 51:22, 66:1, relying [1] - 16:9 50.1 role [1] - 109:18 remain [2] - 61:4, 53:3. 105:1. 105:17. restrict [1] - 129:5 70:20 Rolfing [1] - 54:8 108:2. 115:24. 123:12 restricted [1] - 72:15 rolled [1] - 75:8 rush [1] - 95:12 118:24, 133:5, remainder [1] - 13:25 restrictions [1] - 23:16 room [5] - 9:6, 10:22, 142:5, 149:9, remains [1] - 53:21 result [4] - 36:9, 15:25, 16:14, 78:18 149:17, 149:21 remediated [1] - 38:21 52:24, 78:20, 140:4 root [1] - 107:22 requirements [2] remelted [1] - 75:13 resulting [1] - 39:25 Rorie [1] - 10:10 S-C-H-M-I-D-T [1] -81:2, 149:5 remember [5] - 93:18. retired [1] - 35:1 Rosalinda [2] - 71:9, 41:19 requires [1] - 135:6 109:1. 110:4. return [2] - 52:3, 83:10 114:16 S-H-E-L-Y [1] requiring [1] - 53:25 117:18. 136:10 revenue [9] - 71:24, ROSALINDA [1] -69:11 reroute [6] - 68:7, remote [2] - 29:3, 62:9 72:6, 85:4, 85:22, 71:10 S-T-O-O-P-S [1] -68:11, 82:4, 82:23, remotely [2] - 29:7, 109:1, 109:4, 114:8, roughly [3] - 17:20, 146:3 87:3, 87:9 47:2 120:23, 132:12 20:20, 77:4 safe [8] - 18:2, 18:3, research [1] - 62:6 revenues [2] - 71:20, removal [1] - 34:25 rounded [2] - 15:6, 31:1, 96:19, 116:4, reserved [2] - 13:23, remove [6] - 27:13, 85:8 15:7 138:12, 153:11, 134:16 27:16, 67:9, 136:2, review [1] - 145:11 Rounds [2] - 1:18, 153:13 reserves [3] - 39:19, 136:12, 136:17 Revised [5] - 4:3, 4:8, 8:10 safely [1] - 28:21 39:23. 40:4 5:9, 5:22, 83:2 removed [1] - 80:18 route [31] - 21:19, safer [4] - 16:20, residences [2] removing [1] - 35:6 **Rex** [2] - 54:8, 121:25 22:16, 22:22, 22:24, 16:22, 115:2, 115:6 33:22, 131:2 rental [1] - 35:11 Rich [1] - 3:11 22:25, 23:7, 68:12, safest [4] - 16:16, residences' [1] -**RICHARD** [1] - 1:14 69:15, 69:18, 82:24, rented [1] - 35:11 16:18, 88:22, 125:8 34:10 82:25, 83:7, 87:22, repair [1] - 119:20 rid [1] - 15:7 Safety [1] - 31:23 resident [1] - 69:22 108:23, 109:25, repaired [3] - 48:16, right-of-way [3] safety [19] - 7:19, residential [2] - 22:12, 112:21, 122:9, 10:10, 25:15, 45:9 48:17, 142:24 10:7, 16:23, 28:18, 130:14 130:6, 130:7, 130:8, repairs [1] - 149:17 rights [2] - 92:16, 28:23, 31:8, 34:12, residents [2] - 18:3, 130:10. 130:17. repeat [1] - 137:2 92:18 34:18, 35:2, 54:11, 68:15 131:3. 131:13. **ripple** [1] - 66:5 replace [4] - 50:2, 54:16, 55:13, 94:7, resort [1] - 46:5 140:20, 141:19, 119:18, 148:4, rise [1] - 32:24 94:18, 96:25, resource [2] - 40:1. 141:24, 141:25, 149:21 risk [6] - 39:22, 51:18, 114:18, 126:13, 43:20 144:17, 144:18, replaced [6] - 48:18, 95:21, 95:22, 137:8, 144:7 resources [10] - 18:1, 145:22 50:3, 142:24, 148:6, 108:24, 120:2 sag [1] - 48:23 22:13, 30:4, 34:19, routed [3] - 70:16, 149:24. 150:3 Rislov [2] - 1:17, 3:19 sales [2] - 19:9, 25:10 40:10, 46:20, 51:18, 141:21, 145:6 replacement [2] river [14] - 46:23, satellite [2] - 29:15, 107:2, 117:9 routing [4] - 122:24, 149:4, 149:17 105:13, 112:18, 29:17 respect [2] - 88:12, 124:1, 145:13, report [3] - 39:18, 112:19, 113:5, satisfaction [1] - 54:5 151:3 145:16 40:6, 55:2 114:20, 115:20, **SATTGAST** [2] - 1:14, respectful [1] - 33:6 row [1] - 24:8 reported [1] - 62:8 115:24, 116:3, 135:23 respectfully [1] royalties [2] - 56:18, 116:4, 116:12, Reported [1] - 1:24 Sattgast [6] - 3:11, 36:15 110:20 116:17, 150:7, Reporter [4] - 156:6, 3:16, 58:7, 135:22, respond [4] - 31:15, royalty [1] - 35:14 150:15 156:19, 156:19 155:18 32:6, 36:19, 146:20 RPR [1] - 1:24 River [12] - 4:24, 5:3, reporter [5] - 8:5, saturated [1] - 52:14 responders [3] - 31:8, ruin [1] - 36:7 51:1, 51:6, 51:8, 33:1, 68:25, 69:2, **Saturday's** [1] - 50:25 32:2, 32:4 rule [2] - 122:22, 156:9 52:20, 53:15, 53:21, saved [1] - 60:14 response [2] - 31:3, 122:23 63:6, 64:25, 65:1, reporting [1] - 90:13 saw [1] - 85:5 31:18 ruler [1] - 109:14 115:16 represent [6] - 82:19, SCADA [4] - 29:13, Response [2] - 31:6, rules [4] - 7:14, 91:9, 97:25, 124:17, river's [1] - 116:5 29:14, 29:15, 152:6 31.14 riverbank [1] - 52:22 106:10, 115:23, 134:6 **scattered** [1] - 9:3 responsibility [5] rivers [1] - 35:21 117:5 representatives [3] scenario [2] - 39:6, 10:2, 34:7, 38:8, road [6] - 65:12, rumbling [1] - 125:13 8:17, 9:24, 138:11 71:15 107:10, 107:14 run [7] - 23:19, 45:13, represented [2] -65:15, 67:6, 81:8, schedule [3] - 20:24, responsible [1] -45:15, 49:15, 98:13, 110:1 90:23, 123:14 56:11, 148:3 152:7 110:20, 143:17, roads [11] - 24:11, representing [2] -**SCHMIDT** [1] - 41:17 rest [5] - 20:15, 32:20, 149:9 9:22, 88:13 38:20, 65:7, 65:9, Schmidt [2] - 41:18, 57:11, 68:21, 75:25 runaway [1] - 125:20 represents [1] - 15:3 65:15, 73:1, 73:7, 56:7 restoration [3] running [3] - 48:17, 73:11, 128:7, requesting [1] - 23:11 school [3] - 72:23, 24:24, 27:20, 28:8 50:21, 151:19 141:11, 142:22 require [10] - 34:16,

84:24, 148:13 23:5, 24:15, 118:25, 139:5 21 simultaneously [1] slope [1] - 36:8 schools [1] - 148:14 135:18, 150:1 **shipments** [1] - 61:4 47:19 slow [1] - 135:15 scope [5] - 11:9, sensitive [5] - 24:11, shipped [3] - 110:9, sincerely [1] - 154:17 slowed [1] - 67:3 46:20, 46:24, 107:2, 129:6, 139:2 11:25, 13:1, 13:2, single [6] - 89:14, **small** [5] - 55:9, 14.5 116:18 112:1, 151:5, 151:9, 106:21, 109:1, **shipping** [4] - 61:17, scoping [1] - 49:18 sensors [1] - 29:4 129:1, 144:11, 146:8 151:12, 151:15 110:22, 125:14 scrolling [1] - 5:15 sentiment [1] - 107:15 Shirley [1] - 73:22 sink [1] - 80:20 smaller [3] - 14:12, SDSU [1] - 147:24 separation [5] - 26:11, SHIRLEY [1] - 73:23 Sioux [35] - 1:9, 2:2, 63:7, 113:18 seats [1] - 9:3 26:16, 26:24, 27:4, shoes [1] - 12:14 4:7, 5:3, 5:4, 14:22, smarter [1] - 29:24 second [10] - 12:3, 27.6 shore [1] - 52:12 15:2, 42:23, 43:3, smartphone [1] -September [2] - 52:6, 54:8, 63:3, 67:21, 114:23 29:1, 30:4, 42:16, **short** [7] - 55:1, 55:24, 52:11 69:16, 69:22, 69:23, 77:20, 96:6, 116:19, 69:8, 76:17, 79:10, **Smith** [3] - 1:16, 3:19, series [2] - 58:10 70:22, 82:19, 86:23, 116:20, 136:23, 90:15, 138:25 83:17 short-term [4] - 55:1, 149:2 serious [2] - 7:15, 87:7, 88:1, 91:16, **SMITH** [3] - 83:19, 92:2, 101:15, secondly [3] - 33:3, 28:20 55:24, 76:17, 79:10 84:7, 84:19 108:23, 137:7, serve [2] - 41:19, 115:23, 120:10 **shorthand** [2] - 156:9 snow [1] - 63:17 140:21, 141:1, seconds [1] - 47:3 111:7 show [7] - 7:13, 14:22, soared [1] - 67:1 141:10, 141:13, section [2] - 32:2, service [10] - 19:1, social [1] - 7:16 108:16, 110:15, 141:18, 142:23, 20:1, 21:10, 24:23, 105:2 122:15, 149:15, soil [10] - 25:18, 29:16, 46:4, 85:16, 148:9, 148:11, secure [1] - 119:16 150.20 25:21, 25:23, 25:25, 150:15 133:17, 140:2, 152:3 securing [1] - 16:1 showing [1] - 11:2 26:1, 27:13, 27:21, siphoned [1] - 150:14 sedimentation [3] services [4] - 19:4, shown [1] - 120:13 42:11, 63:25, 97:13 sister [1] - 3:15 19:10, 28:2, 49:10 142:3, 142:7, 142:13 shows [4] - 12:18, sold [6] - 13:25, 60:14, sister-in-law [1] - 3:15 serving [1] - 3:11 92:21, 95:10, 99:17, see [28] - 16:25, 18:20, 14:14, 25:14, 149:12 sisters [1] - 89:8 session [1] - 11:6 18:22, 21:5, 25:16, **shut** [11] - 29:8, 44:5, 127:12 sit [3] - 28:14, 58:15, set [3] - 21:16, 37:15, 30:15, 42:10, 53:7, 51:9, 52:8, 78:1, solicit [1] - 138:8 94:13 53:9, 59:20, 60:1, 116:4 78:10, 80:12, 103:9, solid [1] - 147:19 60:2, 74:7, 82:13, setback [3] - 117:20, 103:10, 104:2, 104:3 site [6] - 60:6, 95:16, someone [9] - 30:25, 90:3, 90:12, 98:5, 118:13, 118:24 shut-off [4] - 103:9, 119:12, 123:4, 42:6, 64:16, 66:18, 127:7, 127:13 108:6, 108:8, settle [1] - 57:3 103:10, 104:2, 104:3 69:23, 86:17, 91:21, site-specific [1] -109:13, 115:9, settlement [1] shutdown [1] - 126:14 93:16, 119:13 95:16 120:13. 125:4. 102:18 shutoffs [1] - 112:13 somewhat [3] - 73:9, sites [4] - 40:2, 136:24. 143:2. settles [2] - 63:25, side [14] - 25:17, 123:22, 137:25 143:10, 144:9, 138:20, 145:14, 102:19 46:24, 49:14, 68:8, somewhere [14] -150:21 149:18 **settling** [2] - 36:6, 95:1, 104:4, 105:16, 17:9, 17:12, 18:13, seeing [4] - 9:4, 16:11, siting [5] - 7:17, 22:9, 64:5 112:19, 113:5, 21:24, 25:4, 45:21, 68:18, 83:5, 131:16 25:3, 132:24 seventh [1] - 42:19 115:24, 116:3, 47:23, 75:25, 77:1, seek [3] - 8:12, 38:9, sitings [1] - 83:15 sever [1] - 35:17 116:12, 123:8, 77:9, 113:8, 132:17, sits [1] - 26:8 109:20 142:12 138:5 several [7] - 6:1, sitting [1] - 29:6 seem [2] - 143:23, sides [2] - 88:12, song [1] - 59:10 41:22, 49:3, 69:17, 147:14 situation [6] - 31:20, 103:17, 104:18, 121:5 soon [3] - 21:8, 52:8, seep [1] - 35:20 89:16, 97:18, 98:25, 106:12 sight [2] - 30:15, 52:9 sees [1] - 90:2 severed [1] - 35:25 108:8 119:5, 143:12 sorry [5] - 60:16, **situations** [2] - 50:10, segments [3] - 47:18, shape [1] - 105:21 sign [1] - 8:24 72:17, 74:1, 128:2 47:20, 47:22 sign-in [1] - 8:24 120:17 **share** [2] - 60:3, 65:13 sort [2] - 25:15, 90:24 segregation [2] six [5] - 14:6, 17:2, **signal** [1] - 30:3 **sharing** [3] - 81:9, sorts [1] - 97:20 27:19, 136:10 17:13, 66:25, 81:24 154:19, 154:20 sound [1] - 94:2 significantly [1] segue [1] - 69:14 sixth [1] - 42:19 135:14 **sheep** [1] - 65:2 sounded [1] - 116:23 size [3] - 27:13, self [2] - 89:5, 91:1 sheet [2] - 55:23, signing [2] - 121:14, sounds [4] - 109:6, self-insured [2] - 89:5, 110:17, 127:20 121:17 114:20, 116:7, 113:10 91.1 signs [1] - 121:7 sketch [1] - 26:20 149:20 sheets [2] - 8:24, skilled [2] - 17:23 sell [1] - 88:3 112:23 Siguaw [1] - 10:4 source [12] - 13:14, sellers [1] - 61:8 Shelly [4] - 69:10, silt [1] - 49:21 **skip** [1] - 61:10 13:16, 40:8, 46:22, Semmler [1] - 1:21 Skunk [4] - 62:21, 69:11, 81:10, 82:4 siltation [1] - 49:17 63:2, 77:16, 79:3, 62:23, 103:14, send [2] - 22:18, 30:25 shelter[1] - 98:16 similar [6] - 45:13, 79:8, 99:10, 112:1, 104:21 sending [2] - 155:6, 134:9 **shift** [2] - 22:22, 68:15 116:3, 118:19, slide [3] - 19:18, sourced [2] - 75:18, 155:7 129:12, 132:7, 153:2 **shifted** [2] - 68:7, 20:17, 25:16 77:19 Senior [2] - 10:1, 10:4 68:12 **simple** [1] - 75:20 senior[1] - 11:7 slides [1] - 21:16 sources [3] - 16:9, Shiner [1] - 139:17 **simply** [4] - 37:10, 16:12, 75:11 sense [6] - 12:19, slightly [1] - 83:7 **ship** [3] - 13:25, 134:4, 37:19, 77:15, 86:16

22 32:14, 102:12 58:25, 74:15, 74:21, south [16] - 5:4, 42:23, species [6] - 139:18, strip [1] - 25:20 strong [1] - 66:2 68:7, 69:15, 69:23, 139:25, 140:4, STAFF [1] - 1:15 75:9, 89:18, 93:5, 70:17, 87:10, 88:1, 140:5, 140:9, 140:17 stakeholders [1] -93:22, 111:16, strongly [2] - 8:20, 124:1, 130:17, Species [1] - 140:1 23:2 121:23 150:4 140:21. 141:1. specific [10] - 25:13, states [6] - 44:23. stand [1] - 38:7 structure [14] - 23:17, 141:2, 141:18, 31:13, 38:18, 39:1, standard [7] - 51:24, 90:8. 91:3. 91:25. 23:20, 24:1, 36:22, 142:23, 152:18 102:2. 136:5 49:5, 95:16, 114:12, 83:20, 84:8, 84:9, 36:23, 37:15, 60:18, **SOUTH** [2] - 1:2, static [1] - 114:3 143:18, 145:7 94:24, 118:23, 98:2, 98:5, 118:16, station [7] - 5:6, 156:1 specifically [6] -150:19 118:20, 119:6, 15:17, 18:18, 18:22, South [82] - 1:9, 2:3, 36:19, 36:21, 39:4, standards [2] - 61:24, 122:25, 127:4 3:5, 4:15, 4:21, 4:23, 106:16, 106:18, 104:15, 123:10, 106:9 structures [9] - 30:18, 5:6, 6:5, 10:11, 117:12 152:12 standing [1] - 9:1 118:13, 118:14, 11:17, 14:10, 14:17, specifics [1] - 11:11 standpoint [4] - 37:17, stations [3] - 14:6, 118:15, 118:22, 14:20, 15:14, 15:19, specified [1] - 39:8 48:12, 135:17, 18:16, 134:1 119:2, 123:6, 17:5, 17:19, 18:7, statistically [1] - 16:17 123:10, 123:13 specify [1] - 96:23 153:25 18:9, 18:14, 19:3, spectacles [1] start [8] - 9:15, 10:15, status [5] - 6:3, 6:8, stuck [2] - 16:9, 101:9 19:8, 20:16, 20:18, 6:11, 6:13, 7:1 studies [2] - 25:9, 154:23 21:24, 22:7, 24:22, 33:18, 33:22, 34:7, statute [1] - 94:24 131:16 spell [4] - 8:7, 32:25, 28:15, 34:21, 101:5 34:10, 34:18, 35:3, started [7] - 8:22, stay [3] - 93:4, 144:14, stuff [4] - 14:12, 74:6, 48:6, 59:3 35:9, 45:1, 48:1, spelled [1] - 47:15 10:22, 23:9, 52:8, 144:21 108:13, 139:2 48:4, 53:10, 55:18, 57:22, 59:22, 126:16 staying [1] - 93:21 stunned [1] - 59:22 **spells** [2] - 27:10, 59:5, 59:6, 59:10, 31:15 **starting** [3] - 10:1, stays [2] - 115:5, subject [5] - 46:7, 59:11, 63:10, 63:15, 21:8, 25:11 72:11, 76:22, 79:9, spend [3] - 3:6, 62:4, 122:4 64:18, 65:19, 66:1, 124:23 **starts** [1] - 14:15 steel [11] - 74:14, 139:13 66:4, 66:5, 67:13, spider [1] - 56:20 state [48] - 4:22, 74:21, 74:22, 74:23, subjective [2] - 83:20, 67:14, 67:15, 67:17, spigot [1] - 80:1 11:10, 15:4, 15:16, 75:7, 75:8, 75:11, 84:7 67:18, 71:11, 74:3, 18:8, 19:5, 20:10, 116:14, 147:18, submit [2] - 36:15, spill [16] - 50:25, 51:2, 85:22, 86:24, 88:14, 51:19, 51:24, 52:4, 20:12, 31:13, 38:17, 148:1, 150:1 155:4 88:15, 91:2, 91:3, 52:10, 52:19, 53:15, 38:18, 39:1, 39:5, step [4] - 40:13, 40:15, **submitted** [4] - 7:10, 91:6, 101:22, 39:8, 44:14, 44:19, 75:2, 116:20 54:2, 54:3, 74:1, 31:21, 83:3, 136:19 101:24, 102:1, 44:20, 44:22, 46:1, 81:17, 82:1, 137:18, steward [1] - 59:7 **subscribe** [1] - 29:16 102:9, 103:1, 103:4, 52:3, 53:25, 59:10, 152:7, 152:8 stick [2] - 33:11, 102:6 subscribed [1] -103:8, 106:13, 59:11, 71:22, 72:1, still [16] - 23:3, 23:20, 134:14 spilled [2] - 51:6, 109:2, 109:4, 51:14 72:3, 72:6, 72:14, 27:2, 53:21, 57:19, subsoil [2] - 27:16, 109:12, 111:7, 73:13, 85:25, 86:11, 61:1, 62:18, 70:3, spilling [1] - 62:2 27:21 113:23, 113:25, 86:13, 90:7, 94:24, 71:5, 71:6, 103:1, substantial [1] - 39:20 spills [9] - 52:12, 120:12, 120:25, 101:22, 103:8, 111:21, 112:10, 52:13, 52:16, 53:13, substantially [5] -131:23, 141:7, 104:9, 109:14, 130:11, 130:12, 62:7, 62:20, 81:24, 7:18, 40:2, 94:7, 156:7, 156:13 109:21, 109:23, 130.13 102:7, 102:13 94:10, 94:18 southeast [4] - 4:14, 110:1, 112:1, stomach [1] - 119:23 spin [1] - 42:16 successfully [1] -4:25, 5:7, 141:6 114:14, 120:23, Spink [7] - 4:3, 5:1, **stood** [1] - 94:9 94:17 southeasterly [3] -128:7, 128:13, 154:1 5:7, 15:17, 18:15, **STOOPS** [1] - 146:2 sue [2] - 121:10, 5:5, 14:8, 14:16 State [24] - 3:10, 18:23, 106:17 Stoops [1] - 146:2 121:13 southern [1] - 87:12 15:14, 19:2, 20:16, stop [2] - 58:8, 62:13 spliced [1] - 36:6 suffer [1] - 79:6 southwest [1] - 42:23 20:18. 21:4. 31:25. spoken [2] - 39:4, stopped [3] - 62:14, suggest [1] - 131:8 soybeans [2] - 61:18, 48:1, 53:9, 53:10, 136:24 63:5, 88:20 **suggested** [1] - 130:6 102:22 56:12, 67:13, 71:21, spokesman [1] - 9:12 **stopping** [1] - 5:16 suggestions [1] space [1] - 9:8 71:24, 84:23, 85:22, **stops** [1] - 62:16 sporting [1] - 104:9 38:15 spaced [1] - 112:20 91:2, 103:1, 103:3, storm [1] - 106:9 **SULLY** [1] - 156:3 **spot** [3] - 60:15, spacing [1] - 115:25 120:12, 120:25, 60:18, 63:20 story [1] - 114:20 **sum** [1] - 15:4 span [1] - 12:20 131:23, 156:7 spots [1] - 116:24 **straight** [1] - 109:15 summer [1] - 53:20 speaker [2] - 50:16, **STATE** [2] - 1:2, 156:1 spreads [2] - 47:23, stream [1] - 107:4 summertime [1] -89.19 state-of-the-art [1] -48:1 streams [4] - 24:11, 129.9 SPEAKER [1] - 14:21 90:7 **SS**[1] - 156:2 140:3, 140:8, 140:16 Sunbelt [1] - 12:22 speaking [6] - 41:20, statement [2] - 37:10, stabilize [3] - 49:23, Street [1] - 70:3 Sunoco [2] - 100:25, 88:25, 89:20, 91:21, 56:1 49:25, 62:1 strength [1] - 28:1 101.1 150:4, 153:19 statements [2] stabilized [1] - 142:14 stretch [2] - 52:22, supplement [1] -Special [1] - 56:9 58:10, 128:25 Staff [5] - 6:1, 7:9, 66:2 77:18 special [2] - 54:9, States [13] - 11:19, 8:10, 20:25, 32:13 supplies [2] - 74:19, **strictly** [3] - 20:6, 145:14 12:5, 57:5, 57:8, 82:25, 85:6 101:14 **staff** [3] - 17:23,

49:9, 49:15, 49:16, 70:21, 87:10 23 supply [5] - 16:12, taught [1] - 59:6 testimony [3] - 7:3, 46:21, 51:10, 77:1, tax [29] - 19:9, 19:12, 51:1, 135:24 50:5, 63:25, 89:25, towns [5] - 66:7, 100:1 19:14, 19:20, 19:21, testing [2] - 53:6, 90:3, 90:12, 117:23 125:13, 125:14, 19:24, 20:2, 20:4, tiling [1] - 63:20 125:16 support [9] - 18:8, 133.13 76:9, 88:16, 89:1, 20:9, 20:11, 56:5, Texas [2] - 10:9, 12:21 Tim [1] - 48:3 township [2] - 65:7, 90:18, 111:25, 72:2, 72:3, 72:4, thankful [3] - 66:9, TIM [1] - 48:8 65:8 121:21, 124:22, 72:10, 85:4, 85:6, 89:7, 94:12 timely [1] - 32:6 townships [1] - 72:24 85:14, 85:15, 85:22, 140:3 THE [6] - 1:1, 1:2, 1:4, timewise [1] - 33:6 toxic [1] - 50:25 85:24, 86:14, 86:18, supporting [1] - 89:21 1:5, 1:12 timing [2] - 49:2, 50:4 tractor[1] - 57:21 108:25, 109:4, supposed [2] - 22:24, theirs [2] - 137:17, tires [1] - 12:15 tracts [1] - 128:2 110:10, 110:11, 97:15 138:19 trade [1] - 138:9 **TO** [1] - 1:5 111.1 supposedly [1] themselves [1] -Today [2] - 61:20, trades [1] - 89:9 111:12 taxes [13] - 19:6, 102:14 66:24 train [6] - 18:1, 32:3, 19:19, 19:20, 71:25, surface [1] - 115:20 theoretically [1] -90:8. 125:19. today [21] - 13:22, 73:8, 84:23, 85:25, surge [6] - 151:21, 100:9 26:18, 57:18, 66:9, 125:20, 125:21 86:12, 109:7, 151:22, 151:24, therefore [1] - 3:16 66:18, 66:21, 68:20, trained [1] - 17:23 120:24, 121:1, 151:25, 152:3 they've [2] - 128:3, 79:5, 79:15, 79:25, training [4] - 53:1, 121:2, 132:11 surprised [1] - 130:8 152:24 80:3, 81:16, 85:23, 53:3, 90:6, 90:7 taxing [1] - 86:11 surrounded [1] thick [1] - 74:22 98:4, 115:17, 116:1, trains [3] - 17:2, 90:9, 147:23 Tea [5] - 68:8, 70:3, 116:2, 117:19, thickness [1] - 116:14 110:9 81:10, 87:7, 141:5 surrounding [1] -120:14, 124:11, thinking [4] - 37:18, TRANSCRIPT [1] - 2:1 team [1] - 59:9 27:17 63:1, 63:3 126:7 Transcript [1] - 1:7 teamsters [1] - 89:10 survey [7] - 22:19, third [9] - 21:2, 33:20, together [4] - 22:16, transcription [1] tear[1] - 73:7 57:2, 59:19, 59:20, 66:16, 74:2, 124:18 77:4, 80:2, 80:3, 156:12 technicality [1] -60:22, 60:24, 82:11 Tom [1] - 10:4 92:25, 96:6, 97:9, Transfer [13] - 11:8, 113:15 surveyors [1] - 22:17 tonight [27] - 3:3, 3:9, 11:15, 11:22, 12:2, 119:25 surveys [2] - 22:18 technique [2] -5:24, 8:23, 9:9, 9:24, thoroughly [1] - 7:10 13:4, 34:1, 37:14, survive [1] - 125:6 105:18, 105:24 thousands [8] - 63:20. 10:17, 11:3, 32:18, 52:2, 59:9, 86:10, Susan [1] - 143:22 techniques [3] -88:13. 88:14. 88:24. 32:21, 33:4, 33:5, 109:10. 110:19. 49:12, 105:8, 106:3 suspect [1] - 33:5 89:20, 91:6, 91:7 33:7, 41:24, 42:3, 124.21 technology [4] -69:21, 85:3, 85:17, sustain [1] - 127:17 threat [2] - 7:15, 67:12 transfer [2] - 11:22, 34:23, 80:5, 114:25, 91:21, 100:13, sustaining [2] - 17:15, threatening [1] -80:24 115:16 104:14, 104:17, 17:18 45:10 transfer's [1] - 132:16 temperature [3] -125:4, 139:13, sweet [1] - 90:15 three [19] - 4:10, translates [2] - 15:14, 29:5, 44:7, 129:25 154:18, 155:11, **swimming** [1] - 30:12 24:21, 24:25, 32:17, 17:19 temporary [10] -155:16 34:22, 42:1, 44:16, transmission [1] system [11] - 4:4, 17:11, 17:14, 20:22, Tony [1] - 111:9 29:13, 29:14, 29:22, 47:3, 47:25, 60:14, 7:13 23:13, 48:12, 48:13, took [3] - 32:18, 29:23, 35:17, 36:14, 81:25, 91:3, 91:25, transparency [1] -55:4, 55:10, 55:12, 145:12, 156:9 92:7, 96:8, 97:7, 49:13, 126:14, 42:14 118:6 tool [3] - 43:5, 149:10, 105:7, 125:3, 155:13 129:5, 138:18 transparency's [1] tenant [1] - 50:9 149:11 System [2] - 30:21, throughout [3] -144:18 tend [2] - 24:17, 83:24 top [7] - 11:19, 56:1, 108:1 25:23, 38:16, 38:25 transport [13] - 4:17, term [11] - 28:10, throw [2] - 65:17, 81:12, 82:3, 82:13, systems [3] - 28:23, 22:2, 77:3, 79:21, 50:10, 55:1, 55:24, 109:11, 125:16 29:16, 126:16 114:19 80:2, 93:7, 100:4, 56:5, 76:17, 76:19, Topeka [1] - 139:17 tie [3] - 105:23, 124:2, systemwide [1] -100:6, 125:8, 79:5, 79:10, 79:18, 124:11 topic [4] - 28:14, 125:22, 134:11, 61:16 83:20 28:16, 45:8, 84:12 134:20, 149:1 tied [1] - 12:16 terminate [1] - 4:15 topsoil [12] - 25:18, Transportation [3] tile [22] - 26:9, 26:12, Т terms [4] - 7:25, 25:20, 25:21, 26:4, 26:13, 26:20, 26:25, 31:24, 117:5, 132:20 83:23, 96:23, 109:22 35:18, 35:20, 35:25, 27:19, 27:22, 136:3, transportation [8] table [5] - 3:18, terrible [1] - 126:9 136:10, 136:12, 36:2, 36:3, 36:9, 16:17, 16:18, 16:23, 147:20, 147:22, terrorism [5] - 153:5, 136:13, 136:17 48:5, 48:15, 48:17, 17:7, 46:4, 93:14, 150:8, 150:9 153:13, 153:20, total [2] - 89:3, 91:20 48:18, 49:8, 50:2, 125:17, 130:15 tactic [2] - 46:17, touch [1] - 89:24 153:23, 154:2 117:22, 119:11, transported [3] - 17:1, 130:23 terroristic [1] - 154:10 touched [1] - 140:19 119:15, 119:17, 92:22, 135:7 talks [2] - 27:19, 55:24 test [8] - 50:5, 133:9, 119:18 tough [2] - 45:8, 46:7 transporter [2] - 12:3, tanks [1] - 151:25 133:15, 133:17, tile's [1] - 26:18 towards [6] - 72:19, 38:4 target [2] - 153:20, 138:20, 151:19 tiled [1] - 150:13 72:20, 77:2, 82:22, transporters [1] - 13:5 154:12 testified [1] - 43:1 123:21, 152:18 tiles [14] - 27:2, 27:5, transporting [5] tariffs [1] - 129:5 testifying [1] - 132:12 town [4] - 51:9, 63:2, 27:20, 36:12, 49:4, 37:25, 73:10, 134:7,

134:8, 134:16 transports [1] - 14:8 travel [1] - 4:14 traveled [1] - 51:7 traversed [1] - 68:12 traverses [1] - 14:20 Travis [2] - 39:16, 95:2 TRAVIS [1] - 39:17 Treasurer [1] - 3:10 trees [3] - 23:22, 97:11, 98:16 trial [1] - 43:12 tributaries [1] - 62:21 trickle [1] - 84:23 trickling [1] - 35:4 tried [1] - 72:2 trigger [1] - 47:2 truck [1] - 79:13 trucks [4] - 16:19. 16:22, 73:10, 110:9 true [8] - 37:1, 37:10, 37:19, 51:1, 65:18, 65:25, 125:1, 156:11 truly [3] - 37:22, 76:19, 113:15 truthful [1] - 86:18 **try** [14] - 65:3, 77:25, 84:5, 104:19, 108:14, 109:21, 119:17, 122:24, 123:15, 143:2, 144:14, 144:21, 155:13 trying [5] - 70:24, 78:13, 97:8, 130:18, 144:16 turn [4] - 32:10, 83:12, 149:8. 150:10 turned [1] - 150:17 Turner [1] - 5:2 turnout [2] - 9:9, 10:17 twice [2] - 53:17, 152:12 two [24] - 10:14, 24:20, 24:25, 25:16, 27:22, 34:9, 36:20, 37:12, 44:6, 46:11, 47:25, 48:23, 58:24, 68:4, 105:16, 111:10, 112:12, 117:16, 122:2, 140:6, 141:5, 141:8, 148.19 type [7] - 24:4, 34:3, 38:19, 41:11, 44:20, 91:10. 100:8 types [3] - 24:6, 39:2, 147:16 typical [1] - 25:14

typically [7] - 18:21, 22:5, 45:14, 95:18, 96:16, 118:15, 119:1

U

U.S [14] - 12:24, 52:12,

61:5, 74:24, 75:5,

104:24, 105:4,

75:11, 75:23, 76:3,

111:23, 140:2, 140:7, 154:13 ultimately [1] - 80:21 unavailable [1] -64:23 unaware [1] - 61:1 unclog [1] - 119:17 uncommon [1] - 96:20 undefined [1] - 137:25 under [7] - 5:14, 6:5, 11:21, 44:7, 44:14, 44:20, 139:25 underestimated [1] -61:22 underfunded [1] -65:16 underground [1] -18:20 underlying [1] - 39:22 underneath [1] -105:17 understood [2] -64:10, 96:13 undetected [1] - 52:24 unduly [1] - 7:20 unearth [1] - 145:22 unfortunately [1] -143:25 unhappy [1] - 144:16 UNIDENTIFIED [1] -14:21 uninformed [1] -60:25 union [5] - 17:21, 18:6, 124:17, 124:18, 124:22 Union [2] - 91:17, 91:22 unions [3] - 17:22, 89:13, 121:21 unit [1] - 19:25 United [13] - 11:19, 12:5, 57:5, 57:8, 58:25, 74:15, 74:21, 75:9, 89:18, 93:5, 93:22, 111:16, 121:23 units [4] - 7:22, 72:23,

73:3, 132:24

unless [3] - 18:21, 148:16, 150:19 unlikely [2] - 126:11, 146.7 unlimited [1] - 104:7 unreliable [2] - 13:16, 16:10 unsaid [1] - 35:12 unusual [1] - 143:23 **up** [91] - 4:19, 6:24, 9:3, 9:7, 11:2, 12:21, 13:6. 13:24. 14:6. 14:12, 14:19, 15:4, 15:6, 15:7, 17:1, 17:5, 21:19, 22:5, 22:16, 22:21, 24:18, 25:12, 25:18, 26:13, 27:16, 32:24, 33:2, 34:4, 35:17, 37:15, 38:7, 41:25, 49:16, 49:20, 49:21, 50:5, 50:11, 51:22, 52:22, 54:3, 54:5, 57:14, 58:19, 58:23, 64:5, 65:23, 69:9, 73:8, 76:9, 78:10, 84:15, 86:6, 87:5, 96:11, 99:14, 99:18, 100:3, 100:4, 100:7, 103:3, 105:19, 105:23, 106:18, 106:20, 107:18, 108:9, 108:25, 109:4, 110:3, 111:11, 114:17, 114:20, 115:5, 116:8, 116:22, 117:23, 122:4, 122:10, 124:15, 125:9, 126:18, 139:16, 140:13, 140:23, 141:24, 144:17, 148:6, 153:12, 154:24, 155:3 upper [2] - 26:1, 139:16 upstream [2] - 49:21, 105:25 USA [2] - 61:19, 66:23 useful [3] - 43:5, 78:6, 78:10 usefulness [1] - 43:6 uses [1] - 43:7 Utilities [5] - 3:5, 41:2, 44:24, 58:6, 136:5 **UTILITIES** [2] - 1:1, 1:12

utility [2] - 126:1,

University [2] - 90:5,

90:9

126:8 utilize [1] - 23:20 utilized [1] - 80:4 utilizing [3] - 75:13, 97:25, 112:8

V

vales [1] - 115:4

validate [1] - 40:8 valorem [3] - 19:19, 71:25, 84:24 valuable [2] - 26:3, 87:6 valuation [1] - 85:16 value [15] - 12:16, 19:24, 19:25, 20:7, 20:18, 43:25, 65:19, 88:4, 96:12, 97:4, 111:3, 114:10, 127:15, 127:17, 153:22 valued [1] - 127:18 values [6] - 25:10, 86:23, 120:3, 120:11, 120:14, 120:21 valve [11] - 18:22, 44:5, 47:4, 62:9, 62:17, 106:20, 112:22, 112:24, 113:4, 152:1 valves [32] - 29:8, 44:6, 46:24, 47:2, 52:7, 74:6, 74:16, 103:9, 103:10, 104:2, 104:3, 106:16, 106:24, 107:1, 112:18, 112:20, 113:9, 114:5, 115:23, 115:25, 116:3, 116:6, 116:12, 116:22, 117:4, 117:7, 117:11, 126:13, 151:25, 152:6, 152:9 vandalism [1] - 102:5 vapor [5] - 129:5, 129:7, 129:9, 129:11 vapors [3] - 129:15, 129:24, 129:25 varies [2] - 61:6, 136:21 various [4] - 15:2, 22:11, 28:23, 82:19 vehicles [1] - 12:15

vented [1] - 144:10

venture [1] - 37:12

verbiage [1] - 129:18 24 verify [1] - 138:21 Vermillion [1] - 139:17 Vernon [1] - 13:7 versa [1] - 138:19 via [5] - 29:2, 29:13, 29:15, 69:18, 132:20 viability [1] - 79:7 Vice [1] - 10:1 vice [3] - 10:5, 11:7, 138:19 vicinity [1] - 109:13 view [1] - 14:19 views [3] - 5:21, 7:21, 8:21 vintage [1] - 115:12 voice [3] - 6:17, 58:8, 82:6 void [1] - 80:17 volatile [3] - 144:11, 144:12 volume [3] - 13:21, 13:23, 134:18 voluntary [1] - 121:7

W

vote [2] - 82:6, 88:15

voters [1] - 43:8

W-A-L-L-A-C-E [1] -124:15 W-A-L-T-J-E-R [1] -143:22 W-E-E-L-B-O-R-G [1] - 111:9 wait [1] - 10:14 waiting [2] - 17:1, 88:2 walk [6] - 13:24, 22:20, 50:13, 99:18, 122:14, 136:16 walk-up [2] - 13:24, 99:18 walks [2] - 37:18, 58:22 Wall [1] - 63:1 wall [3] - 116:13, 118:23, 149:13 WALLACE [1] -124:14 Wallace [1] - 124:14 WALTJER [5] -143:22, 145:7, 147:8, 149:20, 150:1 Waltjer [1] - 143:22 wants [3] - 33:2, 124:7, 134:11 washed [3] - 52:22, 141:11, 142:22 watched [1] - 73:25

water [27] - 43:6, 46:21, 48:4, 48:9, 49:16, 51:10, 51:11, 51:17, 51:20, 51:22, 63:2, 105:3, 106:1, 106:8, 106:9, 108:23. 108:24. 133:15. 141:16. 142:19, 143:7, 147:19, 147:20, 147:22, 147:23, 150:8, 150:9 Water [1] - 105:1 waters [2] - 55:14, 143:1 watershed [1] -139:17 waterway [1] - 104:16 ways [2] - 104:23, 110:1 wealth [1] - 59:12 wear [1] - 73:7 wearing [1] - 12:15 weather [1] - 25:6 weaving [1] - 56:20 web [2] - 6:14, 56:21 website [11] - 5:13, 40:20, 41:4, 41:5, 94:1, 94:23, 100:23, 100:25, 132:17, 145:2, 145:6 week [5] - 55:4, 56:8, 81:18. 118:12. 118:18 weekend [1] - 108:20 WEELBORG [4] -111:9, 112:12, 112:24, 113:13 Weelborg [1] - 111:9 welcome [1] - 9:20 weld [1] - 124:18 welder [1] - 124:19 welders [2] - 89:10, 124:17 welding [2] - 52:17, 124:19 welfare [3] - 7:19, 94:7, 94:19 well-being [2] - 34:18, 65:14 wellhead [2] - 107:5, 112:19 wells [7] - 51:20, 51:23, 79:25, 80:2, 92:9, 146:22, 146:24 west [7] - 68:7, 68:8, 70:3, 70:17, 81:7, 130:17, 144:22 West [1] - 64:25 wet [1] - 63:22

wheat [2] - 16:25, worthless [1] - 52:15 61:18 **wow** [1] - 154:15 whoever's [1] - 154:22 wreck [4] - 96:9, 125:19, 125:20, whole [3] - 31:14, 125:21 34:8, 142:25 wide [5] - 31:11, write [1] - 151:13 117:17, 118:9, writing [3] - 5:16, 118:10, 123:7 6:21, 155:5 width [1] - 118:5 wife [1] - 60:10 151:4 wildlife [2] - 140:2, 140:8 5:14 **Williams** [1] - 148:10

willing [2] - 60:8, 62:3

wind [1] - 54:5

wintertime [1] -

wise [1] - 34:24

withstand [3] -

143:6

156:18

wireless [1] - 33:9

wish [5] - 42:2, 44:1,

141:16, 142:19,

witnesses [1] - 7:4

WITTLER [1] - 156:5

Wittler [3] - 1:24, 8:5,

wonder [1] - 144:13

wondered [1] - 54:9

47:19, 82:9, 86:25,

wondering [13] -

87:13, 102:15,

126:22, 130:9,

137:16, 139:20,

141:15, 152:19

word [3] - 34:14,

57:10. 114:9

words [1] - 35:3

55:10, 55:12

57:19, 83:23,

works [7] - 38:10,

121:12, 134:13,

140:14, 153:12

workspace [2] -

23:13, 118:7

world [4] - 78:23,

worn [1] - 34:24

worry [1] - 58:2

worse [2] - 141:17

worth [5] - 76:14,

121:3

76:18, 77:1, 78:3,

78:25, 79:19, 93:4

worried [7] - 59:14,

63:8, 102:6, 102:21,

104:5, 104:6, 121:18

worker[1] - 63:15

workers [3] - 55:5,

136:7, 137:8,

44:21, 72:9, 144:15

129:10

written [3] - 6:9, 95:6, www.puc.sd.gov [1] -

XL [4] - 83:15, 84:12, 129:19, 132:5

Υ

X

year [49] - 19:22, 19:23, 20:1, 20:4, 20:5, 20:6, 21:2, 21:10, 24:19, 24:20, 24:21, 24:22, 24:23, 24:25, 25:1, 25:7, 31:4, 31:7, 32:3, 42:16, 42:17, 42:19, 56:6, 61:17, 62:8, 63:16, 63:19, 77:3, 85:21, 86:18, 95:11, 96:5, 96:6, 96:8, 114:10, 114:11, 114:14, 114:22, 124:24, 125:18, 126:6, 141:18, 143:1, 148:5, 148:6, 152:12 years [35] - 35:12, 36:3, 48:23, 58:24, 64:4, 66:25, 67:6, 76:14, 76:18, 76:25, 77:8, 79:19, 88:2, 96:8, 109:5, 110:17, 111:12, 111:19, 114:23, 115:1, 115:22, 124:19, 124:20, 125:15, 125:16, 125:25, 126:3, 126:15, 141:6, 141:8, 149:11, 149:22 yellow [1] - 114:20 Yellowstone [9] -51:1, 51:3, 51:6, 51:15, 52:20, 63:6, 63:9, 115:16, 126:4 yesterday [1] - 57:20 yield [1] - 26:5

young [1] - 97:8 yourself [1] - 8:7

Ζ

zero [5] - 14:21, 110:11, 114:10, 114:11 zone [2] - 26:2, 107:22