

Attachment No. 2

South Dakota Public Utilities Commission Information Guide to Siting Pipelines

This guide is intended to offer a simple overview of the Public Utilities Commission’s process in making a decision to approve or deny the construction of pipeline facilities specific to South Dakota Codified Laws Chapter 49-41B (www.sdlegislature.gov/Statutes/Codified_Laws) and South Dakota Administrative Rules Chapter 20:10:22 (www.sdlegislature.gov/Rules/RulesList). This guide is informational and does not address all situations, variations and exceptions in the pipeline siting process and proceedings of the PUC.

PUC Authority

The South Dakota Legislature gave the PUC authority to issue permits for certain pipelines. South Dakota pipelines within the commission’s siting jurisdiction include those designed to transport coal, gas, liquid hydrocarbons, liquid hydrocarbon products, or carbon dioxide, for example. In considering applications, the commission’s primary duty is to ensure the location, construction and operation of the pipeline will produce minimal adverse effects on the environment and the citizens. The commission determines these factors based on definitions, standards and references specified in South Dakota Codified Laws and Administrative Rules. In pipeline siting cases, the commission has one year from the date of application to make a decision.

The commission strives to issue a reasoned decision and conditions, where appropriate, that uphold the law and discourage a potentially expensive and lengthy appeal process.

In rendering its decision, the commission may grant the permit, deny the permit, or grant the permit with terms, conditions or modifications of the construction, operation or maintenance as the commission finds appropriate and legally within its jurisdiction. The commission does not have authority to change the route or location of a project. The decision of the commission can be appealed to the circuit court and, ultimately, to the South Dakota Supreme Court.

The PUC is not involved in the easement acquisition process that occurs between applicants and landowners. Likewise, the PUC does not have a role in the eminent domain process, which is handled in the circuit court system. Landowners with concerns about these issues should seek advice from their personal attorney.

Applicant Responsibility

The applicant that seeks the PUC’s approval must show its proposed project:

- will comply with all applicable laws and rules;
- will not pose a threat of serious injury to the environment nor to the social or economic condition of inhabitants or expected inhabitants in the siting area;
- 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 having been given to the views of the governing bodies of affected local units of government.

PUC Staff Role

PUC staff members assigned to work on a pipeline siting case will typically include one attorney and multiple analysts. Staff attorneys have educational and practical experience in administrative law, trial procedure and business management principles. Staff analysts have expertise in engineering, research and economics. Some of the work the staff does involves reviewing data and evidence submitted by the applicant and intervenors, requesting and analyzing opinions from experts, and questioning the parties. The staff considers this information relative to state laws and rules and presents recommendations to the Public Utilities Commissioners.

Public Involvement

South Dakotans have a variety of ways to stay informed and involved. Read more on back.

South Dakota Public Utilities Commission

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