1	THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
2	OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
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4	IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION BY
5	TRANSCANADA KEYSTONE PIPELINE, LP FOR A PERMIT UNDER THE SOUTH DAKOTA ENERGY HP09-001
6	CONVERSION AND TRANSMISSION FACILITY ACT TO CONSTRUCT THE KEYSTONE XL PROJECT
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8	Transcript of Proceedings May 4, 2010
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1 1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION,
11	DUSTY JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN STEVE KOLBECK, VICE CHAIRMAN
12	GARY HANSON, COMMISSIONER
13	COMMISSION STAFF
14	John Smith Rolayne Ailts Wiest
	Kara Semmler
15	Karen Cremer Greg Rislov
16	Tim Binder
17	Bob Knadle Brian Rounds
1.0	Terri Labrie Baker
18	Stacey Splittstoesser Demaris Axthelm
19	
20	APPEARANCES
21	Brett M. Koenecke appearing as co-counsel on behalf of the Applicant
	James White appearing as co-counsel on behalf of the
22	Applicant Paul Blackburn appearing by telephone on behalf of
23	Dakota Rural Action
24	
25	Reported By Cheri McComsey Wittler, RPR, CRR

1	ALSO PRESENT BY TELEPHONE
2	Ross Hargrove Peter Larson
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4	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS, held in the
5	above-entitled matter, at the South Dakota State Capitol
6	Building, 500 East Capitol Avenue, Pierre, South Dakota,
7	on the 4th day of May, 2010, commencing at 11:30 a.m.
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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We are back on the internet and ready to take up our final action for our final Docket for the day, I believe. Yep.

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This deals with Keystone XL Pipeline, and specifically the Applicant has made a Motion for limited reconsideration of some of the permit conditions. We do have a second question regarding the liaison officer. And maybe that's easier to dispense with right away, if that's acceptable to the Applicant.

Go ahead, Mr. Koenecke, if you want to address that issue.

MR. KOENECKE: Thank you very much,

Commissioners. Good morning, Commissioners and Staff.

Brett Koenecke, a lawyer from Pierre and representing the Applicant this matter.

We have filed a Motion to have Sarah Metcalf, the current construction liaison for the Keystone Project, installed as the Commission's construction liaison for the XL project. I've supplied a copy of her resume to the Commission and filed it publicly for the people to see. And it would be my estimation and I think it's roundly shared that she's done a fantastic job in that role and should be moved over to the other -- or the new project in South Dakota.

It was my estimation that there were some

- 1 | matters that cropped up. I think Ms. Gregg said that
- 2 | there were five contacts on the Keystone XL Pipeline.
- 3 And it seems timely then to have someone for the
- 4 Commission, for landowners, and for other affected people
- 5 to contact in that role.
- At this time we'd ask the Commission to go ahead
- 7 and appoint her.
- 8 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: With a large number of
- 9 Interveners, we will pause and see if any of them want to
- 10 make comment.
- Hearing none, we will see if any other person
- 12 wants to make comment.
- Commission Staff.
- 14 MS. SEMMLER: This is Kara Semmler for Staff.
- 15 Staff doesn't have much to add at this point. I think
- 16 our conversations with you regarding -- in previous
- 17 matters, Commissioners, has indicated Sarah has been easy
- 18 to work with. She's dealt with all of -- any landowner
- 19 issue in a very timely fashion. And we're pleased with
- 20 | the help she's given us and look forward to working with
- 21 her in the future.
- 22 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. Questions?
- I will make it -- one moment, please.
- I want to make it clear that my comments and
- 25 questions are not dealing with the merits of the request.

I can't -- I don't have any information to indicate that

Ms. Metcalf has not done her job as liaison officer on

the first pipeline. I think it has more to do with

process.

I had a conversation with Mr. Roitsch yesterday. He made a filing to the Commission today expressing some interest. And I wonder and I'll ask this question out of ignorance because I just don't know what process you all used.

I mean, was there an opportunity for people to make their interest in the position known to the Applicant? And, if so, were there any kind of an interview process?

MR. KOENECKE: To the best of my understanding, Commissioner, there was not a process of any sort. Sarah was seen by the XL project people to be the person for the job.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yeah. So I've got concerns again not on the merits but on the process. I would have a little bit of concern with that process. I mean, obviously the Applicant is free to do whatever it wants to do with its own personnel.

But I think in this situation, which is a really unique overlap of, you know, a public and private issue, I would have felt more comfortable had the public and the

landowners and interested people had more confidence that
the best person was hired because the best person had an
opportunity to at least be interviewed by TransCanada.

We don't know if that's the case. Maybe the best person

has been suggested.

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Do you have anything you can say to assuage my concerns, my nervousness, Mr. Koenecke?

MR. KOENECKE: About the only thing I can give you in that regard, Commissioner, would be what I consider to be a track record, being responsive to you, the other Commissioners, the Staff, of knowing the people and the processes, as well as her, I think, real command of the issues regarding soils and grasses and crops and those kind of things.

For myself I can't imagine that the process would come out differently, but I think the record is what speaks most clearly and loudly on her behalf.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Other questions?

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I don't have so much a question. I understand TransCanada's reasoning. You stick with a proven thing. I think Ms. Metcalf has proven herself.

I do have the same concerns that Commissioner

Johnson does, though. However, if it was opened up, if

there's a lot more -- obviously, there's been a pipeline

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through South Dakota already. If anything could have
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     been gained, certain people that were involved in that.
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     But that's not necessarily for me to say.
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              So I am comfortable with Ms. Metcalf, though.
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Other questions?
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              COMMISSIONER HANSON: Mr. Chairman, I will move
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     that the Commission approve Sarah J. Metcalf as the
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     Keystone XL public liaison officer.
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON:
                                The Motion has been made.
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     Any discussion on the Motion?
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              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                    Since my compatriots have
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     made comment, I will state that I -- from my experience
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     and from the experience that's been relayed to us by
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     Staff, that she's done a good job, and certainly she'll
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     have the opportunity to continue.
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And this is just for
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     discussion sake. I mean, is there any value,
     Commissioners, in just saying, hey, listen, we don't have
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     any problem with this person, but maybe you should take a
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     couple of months just to see if other people contact you,
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     just give some small number of them the benefit of an
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     interview?
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              You just never know when you're going to come
     across somebody that's better. I know that nobody seems
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to think that's very likely, but I just hate to totally

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preclude the opportunity.

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Now that's not the pending Motion, but I just offer it up as one reason maybe I'm not quite as excited about the pending Motion as I otherwise could be.

months -- I'd rather we okayed this. Because as the Applicant has stated, there are questions coming in. I know there was a subject of a letter that was a couple months ago -- or a month or so ago there was some confusion with the land leases. So I think there is value in having someone in there immediately.

I wouldn't be opposed to -- I hate to -- if someone was more qualified, I think that they should be hired and given the chance, but I just struggle with the time of it. I really don't think that waiting three, four months would be advantageous to the landowners.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: I just don't feel comfortable inserting myself and the Commission into the hiring practices of another business if, in fact, they're hiring people who are doing a good job. I wouldn't want to try and guess that there might -- I suppose there's better folks for every location. With the exception of our Staff, of course. There's certainly someone who can do a better job than I as Commissioner, but I don't want us to look for one.

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Well, and I would hope that if Ms. Metcalf was ever not performing her duties properly, she would be replaced. I trust that the Applicant would do that also.

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yeah. And, indeed, I think our Order indicates that the Commission could proactively remove the person from that position.

I mean, this is not quite just a private employment situation. I mean, our Order does -- this is -- this is a complicated arrangement, and I just -- I would feel more comfortable if -- you know, I mean, Mr. Roitsch came in and he just -- he and I couldn't talk a whole lot. Obviously that's not an open meeting.

But he just said, well, you know, how was I to know? And if I'm saying anything incorrect, Mr. Roitsch, we'll certainly give you mic time to correct yourself.

The guy drove to Calgary and sat in Robert Jones's outer office to wait for an opportunity to speak to the head of the project.

He never got the opportunity. I wouldn't have expected he would have been given an opportunity. It seems like you've got somebody who in good faith has tried to make clear that they're interested in the position and never was talked to.

And part of me feels like it would have been a

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better process if he and others could have felt like they
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    had an honest shot. And I don't feel like that's
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    entirely not our business. Nor is it entirely our
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    business. But those are my thoughts.
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              I have allowed a little liberality in discussing
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    the pending Motion, no doubt you've noticed. So
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     certainly feel free to respond, and then we'll proceed to
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    vote.
              MR. ROITSCH: Mr. Chairman, did you get a -- I
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    wrote a letter --
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We need to make sure you're
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    at a mic. And introduce yourself.
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              MR. ROITSCH: Jerry Roitsch. I gave Staff a
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     letter this morning. Did you get a copy of it?
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes. That was the filing
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     that was put on the internet, and it's there for the
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    whole world to read.
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              MR. ROITSCH: Have you read it?
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes.
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              MR. ROITSCH: As long as you have that for
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    consideration.
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                                Any other comments?
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON:
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              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I appreciate your
    thoughts, Commissioner Johnson. I do.
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Let me ask the Applicant. Is there any way to

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open up this job for anybody that's interested? And maybe not two to three months but within four to six weeks have this thing buttoned up?

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MR. WHITE: Mr. Chairman, if I might, Jim White for TransCanada. I mean, it's certainly possible to post the position and open it up. I guess in our view the downsides of that are both the delay in having someone in the position and also the fact that the person who has served in that role has developed familiarity with the issues, has demonstrated her competence, and has satisfied the Commission Staff.

The likelihood of a general post of finding someone who could serve that position better than the current occupancy is highly unlikely. So if you weigh that against the downside of delaying having someone in that position, that in our view suggested to us that we should recommend Sarah Metcalf.

But to answer your question directly, if we were required to post the position and conduct interviews, we would certainly do that.

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Thank you for that. But definitely, Ms. Metcalf would be weighted in that, and no one else has the experience of walking through a pipeline in South Dakota but Ms. Metcalf as a liaison officer.

So I understand that. I also understand the

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fact that we have positive comments from the landowners
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     on the east side of the state for Ms. Metcalf.
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     believe it may just be academic to open up the position,
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     in my opinion.
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yeah. I can't disagree with
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     that. I mean, in good faith I can't sit here and tell
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     you that she's done a lousy job and, you know, she
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     shouldn't be hired or I think somebody out there is
     better.
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              I haven't done enough analysis of Mr. Roitsch's
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             But, you know, I don't have any reason to
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    believe that he would be better at the job, with all due
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     respect to both he and Ms. Metcalf.
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              So it may be academic, but I think my discomfort
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     remains.
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              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK:
                                     Sure.
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, with that it appears we
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     don't have anymore comment. The Hanson Motion is to
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     approve the request. At this time we'll proceed to vote.
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              Hanson.
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              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Kolbeck.
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              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Aye.
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Johnson votes nay. Again, I
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     want to make a note that's not a lack of confidence in
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Ms. Metcalf.

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All right. That is taken care of. It passes on a 2-1 vote, and we'll proceed to the main question, which is shall the Commission grant the Applicant's Motion for Limited Reconsideration of Certain Permit Conditions?

Mr. Koenecke.

MR. KOENECKE: Good morning again, Commissioners and Staff. Brett Koenecke for TransCanada. We're --

MR. BLACKBURN: Commissioner Johnson, this is
Paul Blackburn from Dakota Rural Action. Sorry for
interrupting. I can barely hear counsel for TransCanada.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's a good reason to interrupt. Mr. Koenecke, why don't you pull that closer and we'll try to do some things on the volume on our end, Mr. Blackburn. Speak up if we're not coming through.

Go ahead, Mr. Koenecke.

MR. KOENECKE: Thank you, Commissioner. Again, Brett Koenecke for the Applicant. We're here seeking clarification and reconsideration of a limited number of the conditions in the Commission's Order and Permit granting permission to construct the Keystone XL project.

Keystone thinks it important to have this discussion at this particular time prior to construction in order to maximize everyone's understanding of the Commission's Order and conditions. The preconstruction

processes are continuing and ongoing, plans are being laid, and the Commission orders and conditions are a huge part of that.

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The Commission process, as everyone knows, was a huge undertaking and so are the other processes, which are ongoing. There's a tremendous interplay of federal, state, tribal, local governments, and certainly not least of all landowners, people trying to achieve their understanding and give their permissions where appropriate to construct the project.

At least one party has challenged our right to be here today. And I must say that I think that party misses the mark in their objections to having this discussion at all.

I think the parties to this Docket do a tremendous service to affected people by having this discussion at this time rather than later on when construction is occurring when the cost and pressures of delay might be more substantial -- significantly more substantial than they currently are, a time when more parties would be affected by delay or Commission orders.

We think the time is now to consider these conditions in the interests of everyone concerned, certainly including landowners and others as well.

We do take note of the responses of the other

parties to the filings we've made. I think they tell us three things: The first thing they tell us is that there's some agreement that more clarity can be brought to the conditions.

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An example of that would be the grouse leks.

That's apparently been roundly agreed upon by commenters.

Certainly there's not complete agreement, but there's round agreement I think on that condition.

Frankly, in some cases Staff and others have better ideas than we did. We'll talk about spill reporting in that. I think both the Staff and the DRA comments on that are well taken. And that's a good discussion to have: What is the most appropriate way to report spills.

And in some cases, quite frankly, the third thing is that we just flat missed the mark. You can't look at the responses to our discussion of the paleontological conditions and conclude much other than we simply weren't able to communicate very well what we were thinking in that regard.

But we've got some ideas that we think bear some consideration there, and I think the other parties do as well. I think it's a discussion worth having, and I'd like to see us go forward and do that in the spirit of cooperation to make this as best as can be for everybody.

My client has responsibilities to the Commissioners, to the Staff, to the State, and certainly again not least of all the landowners. And we want to get it right, and we're here asking for your help and the help of the other parties in doing so.

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So we'd like to go forward with this discussion, not withstanding the legal arguments of DRA and see if we can make this better for everybody.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think in that spirit,
Mr. Koenecke, and obviously we'll give everybody an
opportunity to talk, I mean, would there be any
objection -- to me it seemed from the filings that there
was agreement on the Applicant's suggestions on 22A, 22C,
22E, and 41.

And so maybe I would just pause and see if there's any objection to the Commission adopting the request by TransCanada on all of 22 and then 41.

And just some people are asking for greater specificity. So I will turn to as sort of a -- if you look at the Staff memo, paragraph 22, it deals with construction across or near wetlands.

A specifically deals with right of way and noncultivated wetlands. C deals with stream crossings of greater than 30 feet. E deals with 15-foot buffers for stream crossings. There seems to be unanimity on those

suggested changes. And then 41 deals with really who's in charge of some of these protection mitigation efforts and making that a little bit clearer, that the Department of State is.

Yeah. So does any party or person have an objection to that?

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Hearing none, is there any Commission -- I'll make the Motion then that the Commission -- yes.

Commissioner Kolbeck, go ahead.

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I just -- is this -- I got a problem with the flowing stream one, I guess, paragraph 22E. The 15-foot buffer is intended to protect the flowing streams. No benefit and instead adds construction burden, dry stream beds.

I guess I have a problem with some of that
West River land that goes -- say we get 2, 3 inches of
rain in a night. Does that turn a dry bed into a flowing
stream? That's my one concern.

So I would rather you did it, put that 15-foot buffer in there.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Kolbeck, is that dealing with paragraph 27, the 12 practices? And this is mostly my fault because I have -- what I want to do is kind of clear the deck on the things that are not contentious and just focus on those that are contentious. So I have

1 | caused this confusion.

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What I wanted to do is focus on those that nobody disagrees on. And I think paragraph 20 is the one that deals with the sediment control practices maybe you're talking about.

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. I think you're right. Because I'm thinking of the 15-foot buffer on the stream crossings. I'm not thinking of the sediment.

Yes. You're right. Sorry.

MR. SMITH: Can I ask a question on the 15-foot buffer thing?

And, again, because there's no specific language -- unless I'm remembering wrong because I don't have my page turned to that, but wasn't -- just clarity as to exactly what it is that we're agreeing to there, I guess, is --

What is the change that you want? That dry draws not be included? Is that the point?

MR. KOENECKE: We're asking that that condition be limited to flowing streams that are flowing I think during the construction.

I'll point out for the Commissioners and Staff's benefit that we brought Jon Schmidt and Steve Hicks from TransCanada and Trow, the consulting engineers, to help with our presentation and make these things clearer. So

to the extent you'd like, feel free to address questions
to them.

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If you look in our initial filing, you'll see that of 200 stream crossings in South Dakota less than 50 are flowing streams. We don't understand -- I think it's fair to say that the purpose of maintaining a 15-foot buffer which requires the break in the construction for a stream that's not flowing at the time we're constructing through it.

And I'll certainly ask Mr. Hicks or Mr. Schmidt to help clarify that for you. But at that time the buffer would serve no purpose and causes construction difficulties.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And let me do this. I didn't think there would be any questions on these. The Chair is in error.

Let's go back to the beginning. Let's start with paragraph 16. Let's hear from all parties who want to comment on 16, and we'll just work our way through.

Again, I was hoping to clear the deck because we do have a couple of controversial issues, but we want to make sure all these questions get heard if there are any questions.

Thanks, Commissioner Kolbeck, Mr. Smith, for making sure we get back to where we need to be.

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              Applicant, do you have comments you would like
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    to make on paragraph 16 only?
              MR. KOENECKE: Yes.
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              MR. LARSON: Excuse me a second.
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    Pete Larson, and I don't have their thing right in front
 6
    of me. Could you just briefly say what paragraph 16
     addresses?
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Great suggestion. Paragraph
     16 deals with construction methods. And then do you need
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    more information than that?
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              MR. LARSON: No. That's good.
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Go ahead.
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              MR. KOENECKE: Thank you again, Mr. Chairman.
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    On 16 --
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And specifically dealing with
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     spills.
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              MR. KOENECKE: This is dealing with spills of
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    hazardous substances. The Commission Order was to -- we
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     requested that notice requirement for landowners was
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     limited to significant spills. The condition required
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    Keystone notify landowners of any spill. And we are
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    proposing that there be a definable standard there to
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     give us more guidance of -- or it's clearly a different
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    quidance.
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              I mean, any spill is substantial amount of
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guidance. Don't get me wrong. I'm not sure that landowners seek that much level of contact with the project construction efforts. Perhaps they do. But we're proposing the 5-gallon federal consideration.

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We note that Dakota Rural Action proposed that if spills were required to be reported to another entity, a governmental entity for some reason, that we follow through and notify landowners at that level. That seemed to make a tremendous amount of sense to us as we prepared for this hearing today.

We would look to the Staff and the parties to provide a bit more guidance through their comments on this so that we can come up with something that we thought was workable for everyone.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Comments by Dakota Rural Action, other Interveners?

MR. BLACKBURN: Yes. This is Paul Blackburn with Dakota Rural Action. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And we're happy to hear that TransCanada is interested in supporting our proposal that spill reporting limits be set aside, reporting limits related to other government requirements, and that would be, of course, pertinently central to us.

And I'd like to take a step back and say that, you know, we aren't opposing all reconsideration of all

issues, but we did want to remind the Commission that its power here is not plenary, that there are certain kinds of issues here that probably should not hear again, should not open again, because there are legal limits on what the Commission can and should hear. And that's for the Commission's own protection as much as anything.

But on this matter we stand by our proposal and appreciate the support. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Blackburn.

Any other Interveners wish to make comment?

MR. HARDER: Yes. My name is John Harder. I'm a farmer/rancher affected by the pipeline. And where it goes across my land I have a very shallow ground to water aquifer.

And it would be my request that we keep it as is because if I have a spill on my land, I've got cattle out in my pasture. It needs to be taken care of promptly, either move them while they're taking care of what's going on with the spill no matter how large or small it is. And I think just from a safety factor of our food sources going from pasture to plate that it don't matter what size of spill it is. It needs to be reported.

Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER HANSON: May I, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Harder, I really appreciate -- I'm sure we

all very much appreciate your testimony. The challenge in considering something of that nature, if there's a -- I'll use the term a dribble of gas for some reason, a truck needs oil or something of that nature and there's a drip that comes down, do you really want them to notify you on something of that nature?

MR. HARDER: Well, if there's something that's going to leave a mark -- it doesn't take much fuel of any -- a dribble of gasoline will stop grass from growing in your pasture.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Uh-huh.

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MR. HARDER: And my understanding with the BQA, which is the Beef Qualification Assurance program, that if there's any amount of petroleum product that gets into your feed source while you're -- let's say I'm talking about like in a feed yard and you're feeding your cattle and you have a -- say a hydraulic hose break and it gets into your feed source, if you feed that to your animals and they ingest it and they go to slaughter -- and I believe that it stays in the system I'm thinking 90 days, but I'm not exactly sure on that. You can check that out. But it's quite a while.

And if they go to slaughter and that slaughterhouse for some reason tests that particular beef and it comes up with petroleum products in it, they got

to shut down the whole slaughter line and clean the
system out is what I've been told through the BQA system.

So it is very temperamental from pasture to plate for, you know, getting safe beef, animals, and other food sources for human consumption.

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So I think it -- and it's a very small area, you know, a little bit of oil can kill the ground in a very small oil (sic). So I think it -- within common sense, if there's enough that's going to kill the grass, then it needs to be taken care of one way or another.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you for your testimony. Appreciate it.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. KOENECKE: Commissioner, if I might. We seek to avoid no requirement that we clean up the spills. We understand that is a requirement. It's part of being a partner in the process with landowners, and I just want to make it abundantly clear we don't seek to avoid any obligation to clean up.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let's hear if there are any comments from any other Interveners.

Okay. Hearing none, Staff.

MS. SEMMLER: This is Kara Semmler for Staff.
Staff agrees that some added specificity to this
condition may be necessary. Any spill is just so broad.

And, with that, we do support the language suggestion also by Dakota Rural Action, that if there's any reporting requirement by any sort of law, state, local, or otherwise, Staff also supports that. In addition, we offered some suggested language that if you have any questions, Staff could certainly answer.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. Commissioner, advisor questions?

Commissioner.

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COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Do you see any legal ramifications to just leaving it the way it is? In the suggested by Dakota Rural Action it says if it's required by federal, state, or local law.

Does the word "any" conflict with that?

MS. SEMMLER: I don't see that there's legal complications. I think there's simply practical complications as to that dribble. And as Mr. Koenecke said, this request for clarification doesn't have anything to do with their obligation to clean it up. So certainly if that dribble occurs, they're still going to clean it up.

This is just how many letters have to go out and if they're at all useful for a landowner. You know, being inundated with mail isn't useful either.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Just as a clarification, the

wording suggested by Dakota Rural Action would replace a reference to "any," not try to work in harmony but would replace it.

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COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Yes. My second question would be to the Applicant. What's Mr. Harder's options?

Say he's one of many landowners along the way.

Maybe he does want anything reported. Is that something
you can put in the conditional easement?

Are there any other options available to him other than placing the word "any" in this paragraph?

MR. KOENECKE: Thank you for the question,

Commissioner, and I'll maybe let my colleagues up here

ponder that while I point out a couple of things for the

Commission's consideration.

We'll have preconstruction activities where people are out there on foot, on four-wheelers, or however when the ground is in its current state. They'll start to move dirt, push the soft soil off to the side and then some more, the trenching.

Animals aren't going to be in the right of way during the time that construction is ongoing. And then I think from my understanding of the process, it's the most likely time to have a spill is when there's heavy equipment out there that's being refueled. Not to minimize the other chances that occur.

And then we come back in and cover that, you know, back up after a time for remediation of any spills, which would be -- frankly, they're going to happen. When I go out and mow my yard I spill gas once in awhile. It's unfortunate, but that's the way it happens.

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2.4

I don't know as I sit here what the options would be to have different standards for different landowners, and I don't know whether that would be advisable for Commission Staff or for us. I'll look to them to provide any other comment on that back to you, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I guess if we were to take Dakota Rural Action's suggested changes, I was just wondering if Mr. Harder wanted to know about anything, is that something he can work out with TransCanada some way?

MR. WHITE: I would say if there was a particularly sensitive area, an off-right-of-way area, for example, for the most part we wouldn't be anyway but if it was a particularly sensitive area that a landowner specifically needed a report on any spill, that we could accommodate that on a case-by-case basis.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Commissioner Hanson, did you have a comment?

MR. SMITH: Could I make one observation before we go ahead?

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     Commissioner Hanson can feel free to yield but --
 3
              COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
 4
     And, yes, I am quite curious what Mr. Smith has to say,
     but I -- I'm really struggling with -- perhaps
 6
     frightening myself here because I'm thinking that
7
     Dakota -- Dakota Rural Action is not going far enough.
8
              And I need better clarification on that.
     Because, as I understand it, Dakota Rural -- what we are
10
     calling the Dakota Rural Action amendment or suggestion
11
     is that if -- if a spill is reportable to other -- any
12
     other entity, that that then would trigger a notification
13
     to the landowner; is that correct?
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              MR. KOENECKE: Yes.
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              COMMISSIONER HANSON: As I'm interpreting these?
16
     And I look at discharges exceeding 25 gallons as required
17
     and discharges of crude oil greater than 1 barrel as
18
     required by State DENR, and what's the -- at what level
     then?
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20
              Give me some examples. Are these all of the
21
     examples then that would trigger a notification?
              It doesn't seem like there's enough notification
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2.3
     here to me. Make me feel more comfortable with that, if
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     you can. Because I'm seeing some pretty large spills
     that would trigger it, and, frankly, I think a quart -- a
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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Hold on just a second.

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liter, if we can look at measurements, if that's spilled on the ground, frankly I'd kind of like to know that if I were a landowner.

2.3

MR. KOENECKE: Thank you for the question,

Commissioner. As I sit here, I didn't have time or take

the time to do the research to find out what those

other --

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Perhaps Staff could help me with that.

MR. KOENECKE: It would be my observation that maybe there is a way to combine the two proposals in a way that would be satisfactory. And I'll leave that to you to decide.

Final comment I'd make is I don't believe my client wants to withhold that information from somebody. What we've found out is there's some landowners who want extensive contact with the company and the contractors as they move through. And there's some that don't. And that's a line that we need defined, and we'd appreciate your help in trying to figure out what that is.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: How onerous is it as you're going through this country to have a central location where someone's -- gets on their mic -- I mean, you've got to have that anyway. You've got to have some central dispatching area where someone just marks down

when there's a spill and they just call in and mark it down and notify them?

2.3

You know, we're doing a lot of wrestling here with something that at least to me -- I haven't been on a construction crew digging and laying pipe so I don't know what the challenges are. But I suspect there are trucks that leak some oil when they're dropping things off just as they travel through the countryside. If you drive down highways, we see drips in the road. So we know that's taking place everywhere. I know that would be extremely difficult to go through that process and report it.

But there's got to be some amount that's less than 5 gallons or a gallon that -- or a barrel to notify and some easy way in which to let the landowner know that.

MR. WHITE: So I guess we're struggling with finding a threshold for reporting that makes sense. And our thought was that the DRA proposal captures the threshold that's established by agencies that have expertise in these issues. Therefore, we thought that was a reasonable threshold to use.

Otherwise, you're left with dealing with, well how do you distinguish a dribble from a drip from a very small leak, and for different substances, you know, how

do you establish a threshold by which you're not inundating landowners or annoying landowners with comments that they don't want to hear versus not advising them of leaks or drips that rise to the level that cause concern.

2.3

So we looked to the DRA response and said this looks reasonable because it's based on the expertise of agencies that deal with these issues.

Otherwise, we could be left with developing a series of thresholds in the Commission's Order which may or may not have any real basis in science.

that information right in front of me that shows what all of these agencies require. And I don't -- I haven't seen that in any of the information. And that's where I -- that ignorance on my part is just not -- not helping me to arrive at a decision here. Because if it's a gallon or if it's a barrel, that concerns me greatly.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm headed the same place you are, Commissioner, so I might make the suggestion -- now it combines DRA's proposal with kind of where you're going plus some language that advisor Smith had offered up.

Why don't we say -- you said a liter. I had written a liter somewhere yesterday. Maybe a pint as an

English measure is better than a metric measure. I don't know. But the lesser of a pint, which is definitely more than a dribble. I mean, a pint or -- the lessor of a pint or volumes that are required by any federal, state, or local law or regulation or product license or label to be reported to a state or federal agency, manufacturer, or manufacturer's representative. And that gives you kind of two standards.

2.3

I mean, if you've got something that really is toxic, one liter may be a lot. But then the second half of that Motion would trigger it. And if we're dealing with something frankly environmental agencies say isn't very toxic, then a gallon has to be reported.

A gallon seems like a lot of product. 5 gallons seem like a lot of product. I think a liter and a pint are incidentally about the same.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Actually a quart.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, I could certainly go a quart if that's more convenient. I'm not making a Motion. I'm sort of throwing it open for discussion.

Mr. Harder, you had your hand up, and then I know Mr. Rislov and Mr. Smith want to get in on the fun too. We got to have you at the mic, Mr. Harder.

MR. HARDER: Sure. Okay. John Harder. A couple of things I had noticed is where we're really

stressing it seems like is on construction. And we need to watch whether our construction versus in-use time of the pipeline on this. Because the tar sands oil versus maybe some of the construction dribbles that we're talking about, we're talking about two different things here.

2.3

If we get let's say a quart of oil from this pipeline from a pinhole leak, we got a serious problem. So I think we need to look at both sides of this, not just construction time, use, when we're wording how this is going to go.

Because if we get this oil pipeline with a pinhole leak and we just got a quart out of the ground, well, we know there's going to be more than a quart coming out of the ground. So just the wording on that factor I'd like to stress.

And then I think with these trucks and this construction standard, our semis in South Dakota are held to a DOT standard. If you've got a drip of oil on that, you're going to get fined.

And I don't really see why going through this construction equipment with putting in this high-tech pipeline that it shouldn't be held to a same standard so that the landowners are not affected.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Now, Mr. Harder, it would be,

1 at least with the Motion we've been discussing. Because 2 I say any law that requires -- and I guess I don't know. 3 I don't have enough fact basis to say whether or not 4 there is a fine on any truck that drips any oil. 5 that's the case and it has to be reported, then the 6 Motion -- the DRA Motion would cover that. 7 MR. HARDER: Okay. But I'm just saying the DOT 8 standards are pretty stringent standards for our semis running up and down our roads when you've got to get 10 checked. 11 And so, you know, that factor to letting 12 somebody come in and go on somebody else's land to put in 13 a pipeline that they're going to make millions of dollars 14 on, I think keeping their equipment up to a very high 15 standard is not a problem. If it isn't up to standard, 16 you pull it out, you fix it. That's what we have to do. 17 So I guess --18 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, and just so you --19 state law doesn't differentiate between a legal 20 obligation from somebody who makes money and a legal 21 obligation from somebody who doesn't. The law is treated 22 very fairly. 2.3 Mr. Smith wanted in first and then we've got

Thank you.

Mr. Rislov. Thanks, Mr. Harder.

MR. HARDER:

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MR. SMITH: I just wanted to know too, you know, with the DENR standards some of those are kind of qualitative but with respect to your location in the Sand Hills, for example, the DENR standard requires the reporting to DENR. So it would trigger under the Chairman's suggestion any release. It doesn't matter if it's a thimble that threatens or is in a position to threaten the waters of the state.

2.3

So with respect to like, for example, to that pinhole leak you're talking about in the pipe, to me I can't imagine a situation where that -- a company could ever argue that that didn't pose a threat to ground water in your location. So I think the DENR reporting standards have that covered, unless perhaps TransCanada would want to argue that the PHMSA reporting standard overrides that.

But at least with respect to any leaks, you know, at the construction phase where PHMSA hasn't kicked in those would certainly be covered by that.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Rislov.

Commissioner Hanson, you kind of kicked us off on a volumetric --

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I appreciate the discussion. I would like to have you repeat your suggested Motion.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Sure. It would require the reporting of the lesser of any time there was a spill of the lesser of a quart or a pint or a liter or some small measure or any volume which is required by any federal, state, or local law or regulation or product license or label to be reported to a state or federal agency, manufacturer, or manufacturer's representative.

2.3

I mean, this makes it clear, you know, to

Mr. Smith's comment that a drop of oil from a pipeline

would likely trigger a reporting requirement. And so the

landowner would find out too.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you. I'm glad we had the discussion, and I appreciate that -- if that is a proposal for a clarification. Because I'm -- I just am very uncomfortable with the potential for a one-gallon or a five-gallon --

I keep reading 25 gallons and 5 gallons and things of that nature, and I just would not be pleased at all if I was a landowner and 3- or 4- or 5-gallon spills in different areas of hydraulic fluid or something, whatever it might be.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, Commissioner Hanson, do you have a preference? I mean, we've heard pint, quart, and liter. And I don't know what is -- you know, maybe liter is more defensible. You know, I don't know.

1 Any thoughts? 2 What's your favorite measure? 3 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Quart or liter I'm 4 comfortable with. 5 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: To the Applicant, is there a 6 measure that is more routinely used in spill reporting? 7 MR. WHITE: I'm not aware that either of those 8 measures would be generically applied across a band of reporting requirements. So I don't want to say they're 10 arbitrary, but they're not tied to a specific reporting 11 requirement that we're aware of. 12 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thanks, Mr. White. 13 MR. BINDER: I think Staff is a little reticent 14 to assign any sort of volume -- I'm sorry. This is 15 Tim Binder from Staff -- just because we don't on our 16 Staff have the wherewithal or expertise to define whether 17 a pint or quart is going to be enough to cause a harm or 18 not enough to cause a harm. 19 So I think that's why Staff stands behind the 20 position in the memo as well as with the support of 21 Dakota Rural Action's memo. So I think if you're looking 22 for us to find a volume, I think it's going to be hard 2.3 for us just because we don't have the expertise on hand. 24 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Just to clarify, this really

doesn't have to do with harm. You're right, if it's

harm, environmental standards will kick in. But, you know, this is really more about property rights.

2.3

And even if you walk across someone's yard, you're not causing harm. It's almost impossible walking across someone's yard or field to causing harm and but yet a good neighbor policy still indicates that you ask permission in advance, and if you didn't, then after the fact you indicate that you did it. So I think this is more about that than about environmental harm.

MS. SEMMLER: I was just going to indicate in this case the pipeline does have the permission to be there and the permission to conduct the sort of business that they are doing. And in conducting that business it's reasonable to assume that small dribble -- accidents may happen.

So I don't know if we can completely avoid some sort of a standard that includes harm to landowner.

Because they're there doing the business they've been given permission to do.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, and I guess my response would just be that, yes, they have a right to be there, and yet I think a good -- they have the right to be there based on two things: The permission granted by the landowner contractually and the siting permit granted by this Commission.

One of the requirements -- I mean, frankly, what we're talking about, the Commissioners are sort of kicking around, is less onerous than what's in the Commission's Order today. And so is more defensible I think than perhaps what we've got.

2.3

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you for the clarifications and the -- appreciate Staff's challenge. They have to base theirs on evidence and their recommendations to us and certainly appreciate that.

Ours is more of to an extent of philosophical position.

I -- you know, frankly, I am reaching when I -- my level of comfort when I talk about even a quart.

Because a quart is when you think of pouring a quart of oil into your -- in your crank case that's -- that's a pretty good size amount. And, frankly, I'm leaning towards less than that but look at a quart from a standpoint of what would be acceptable to the Commission.

And philosophically I just think that it's an amount that is obvious that a construction crew would be able to figure out and as opposed to a drop or two coming off the back of a hydraulic somewhere where you wouldn't even notice it. You wouldn't realize it. And we don't want to penalize folks for not being aware that something actually took place.

So I just -- that's where I am on it and

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     actually would be more comfortable with a smaller portion
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    but offer the quart.
 3
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Commissioner Hanson, then
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     let's just pick a volume. I don't know that I care. I
 5
    want to avoid the dribble. But let's just pick a volume
 6
    then.
7
              Because, frankly, I think most of the reporting
8
    will be triggered by the second because you're talking
     about the manufacturer and labels.
10
              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                    Exactly.
11
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And so I think this volume is
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    highly unlikely -- I think more likely the second half
13
    will trigger it. So what's your volume? Let's pick it.
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              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                   I'll say a quart.
15
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. And I don't know,
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     Commissioner Kolbeck, if you're more comfortable --
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              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I'm Irish so I like the
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    pint. I think the pint is better only because I know
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     there are different chemicals out there and they're
20
    probably going to be -- like you say, they're going to be
21
    under federal or state law. However, there could be
    herbicides out there. I don't know how much damage a
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2.3
    pint of Roundup can do. I really don't.
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But I think a quart -- because we've been

talking about fuel spills, we've been talking about other

2.4

1 | things. That's fine.

2.3

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I mean, if you want to make the argument that a pint of a dangerous chemical can do damage, nobody can disagree with you. So I think rather than come up with a volume that is so small as to incorporate all known products, we've got to kind of look to the second half of the Motion.

That being said, I mean, I don't know -
Commissioner Hanson, I don't think I have a problem with

the pint. If a pint makes you comfortable, Commissioner

Kolbeck, I'm going to love it.

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: It does.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: I'm part Irish, believe it or not, even with an S-O-N. Kolbeckson has my support on the pint.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So we don't have a formal Motion, but let's try to cobble one together. And so we've got -- now I'm sort of -- I'm starting by working off DRA's suggestion. Keystone shall notify landowners prior to discharge of any saline water on their lands. That's in the current paragraph or Condition 16J.

So then we'll go Keystone shall notify landowners, and that's where I go over to -- or Keystone shall notify landowners after a spill of hazardous

materials of the lesser of one pint or any volume which
is required by any federal, state, or local law or
regulation or product license or label to be reported to
a state or federal agency, manufacturer, or
manufacturer's representative.

2.3

- Any further discussion -- or the Motion has been made. Is there any discussion?
- COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: That makes me much more comfortable. Actually I was very comfortable with the word "any" to start out with. Really didn't think I would come off of that. But it makes me comfortable to try to get rid of everything. I'm not totally comfortable with it, but I'll support it.
- CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: You understand. I mean, even Dakota Rural Action is saying reporting a dribble creates an onus for the landowner.
- COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: The only thing that I struggle with is the landowner that's here that says he wants to see everything. But I understand that.
- CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And in that instance, you know, Mr. Smith pointed out if you've got a little watershed, then the DENR rules say if you've got any chance of hurting the water bodies of the state, then that kicks in. I don't know if a dribble means that, but some small quantity probably would.

1 COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: And I understand that. Τ 2 just thought that the language on the beginning was 3 appropriate and fine. 4 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Fair enough. All right. 5 there's no further discussion, we'll proceed to vote. 6 Hanson. 7 COMMISSIONER HANSON: 8 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Kolbeck. COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Ave. 10 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And Johnson votes aye. 11 Motion carries 3-0. Okay. 12 Next up we have Condition 20, which dealt with sediment control practices. 13 14 Applicant. 15 MR. KOENECKE: Thank you, Commissioner. 16 Brett Koenecke for the Applicant. Our initial filing displayed a lack of 17 18 understanding as to what the Commission was asking us to 19 do with respect to filling sediment curtains. 20 understanding of the use of floating sediment curtains is 21 that they be used downstream in flowing water uses, and 22 the use in the existing condition where we talk about 2.3 straw bales and silt fence installation, those are land 24 uses to our understanding. So the combination in that

sentence caused confusion in our minds as to what the

Commission was looking for.

2.3

We have proposed and we would ask you to fully consider our proposal that we use floating sediment curtains to maintain sediments downstream of the construction right of way and flowing streams if appropriate. On the construction right of way then silt fences may be used to augment straw bales in areas of high erosion potential. We'll use sediment curtains in nonflowing streams where appropriate.

So if you're looking at page 3 of our initial Motion is where you'll find set out in block what our proposal would be. And if you contrast that with the language of 20A, I think you'll see the differences and probably lead you appropriately to our conclusion.

I'm certainly looking forward to the other comments of parties on this as well. But we -- we really do think we've got it right here in our proposal.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Koenecke.

Dakota Rural Action, comments.

MR. BLACKBURN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dakota Rural Action believes that the best thing to do

with this particular proposal is just to reject it.

We believe that the language that the Commission selected initially is entirely appropriate for this situation, and we would request that the existing

language be maintained.

2.3

In terms of, you know, if the Commission really wants to get into this -- and again the reason we're saying we don't think the Commission should consider this is that the Applicant hasn't raised sufficient grounds to reconsider this language.

You know, there was a dispute between Commission Staff and Applicant Staff. You know, the Commission considered that information, made a decision, and we believe it's appropriate for the Commission just to stick by its decision.

If the Commission really wants to get into what to do with this, we have some suggested language in there in our response that would try to help clarify, you know, how to use floating sediment curtains.

But we think that ultimately it's a practical matter that can be resolved in the field and that TransCanada should be required to use them where they're going to help. And so that's why we think the Commission's existing language does that.

So that's our comments. If we have more later, I will check in.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other Intervener or person wish to make comment?

Commission Staff.

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              MS. SEMMLER: Staff sought assistance from our
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     expert witness, Ross Hargrove, on this particular item.
    And we submitted with our filings some of his thoughts.
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              And he is on the phone so if you have any
    questions, he's available. Otherwise, we stand by the
 5
 6
     language suggestions made.
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Just a quick clarification
8
    question: You did have -- in your memo you did suggest
     the inclusion of a few words?
10
              MS. SEMMLER: Correct.
11
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.
                                        Good.
12
              All right. Questions for any party?
13
              Yes, Mr. Smith.
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              MR. SMITH: I guess my question is of
15
    Mr. Blackburn. You know, I don't find any recommended
16
     language in there. What am I not seeing in your thing?
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              Are you fine with Staff's suggestion?
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              MR. BLACKBURN: The only concern -- the only
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     language we recommended is at the bottom of page 11 of
20
     our Brief.
21
              And the concern we have is that the Staff
22
     language discussed using floating sediment curtains on
2.3
     either side of the right of way. And it is possible, for
24
     example, where the right of way would just graze a stock
25
    pond or reservoir or small lake that the floating
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sediment curtain would need to be on one side, the water side, but the other side of the right of way might be on land. In that case you couldn't have the floating sediment curtain on either side of the right of way because one of them would be on the land.

That's why the land we had was in such -(Discussion off the record)

MR. BLACKBURN: In such situations the floating sediment curtains shall be installed as a substitute for straw bales or silt fence along the edge or edges of the construction right of way that are under water at a depth greater than the top of a straw bale or silt fence.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So, TransCanada, concerns with the language proposed by Staff and modified by DRA?

MR. KOENECKE: I'm told by my client that either is fine, that if you would combine the two or simply take Staff, that that's workable for us.

Thank you.

2.3

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: To move us along then, does anybody have a problem taking DRA's suggested language?

So the first sentence would be the one that
Staff has on page 2 of their memo, "Keystone shall use
floating sediment curtains to maintain sediments within
the construction right of way in open water bodies with

no or low flow when the depth of nonflowing water exceeds the height of straw bales for silt fence installation."

The second sentence would be that which is located on page 11 of DRA Brief, "In such situations the floating sediment curtains shall be installed as a substitute for straw bales or silt fence along the edge or edges of the construction right of way that are under water at a depth greater than the top of a straw bale or silt fence."

Any objection to that?

2.3

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Mr. Chairman, just for future reference, would it not be possible to simply phrase that Keystone shall install barriers, including straw bales, silt fence installations, floating sediment curtains, et cetera, to prevent the migration of any contaminants from their construction site and then just not have to worry about all the rest of that?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So you're asking for a more general wording?

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Yeah. Just simply say they have to install barriers to prevent migration of any contamination. That way it leaves them -- it up to them as they're going through the construction to ascertain we're going through a marshy area here, we're going through a flowing stream here, we're going through a

potential -- it may not be flowing now in this stream,
but if it rains, it's going to be flowing.

2.3

So they have to be able to change as they go through the process. Just a -- I hate to throw that out at this time, but I hadn't thought of it as we were going through it months or so ago.

But it just would seem to give them that -number one, the responsibility that they have to contain
everything. Number two, the flexibility to do what's
necessary at the time.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: The wording was originally suggested I believe by Staff witness. So, Staff, any comments or, Mr. Hargrove, any comments on that other option?

MR. HARGROVE: This is Ross Hargrove, Natural Resource Group. I cannot hear clearly what was said. Could you summarize the statement?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'll have Commissioner Hanson do that.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Mr. Hargrove, I had suggested that a more general statement be made that would provide, number one, the responsibility of containment and at the same time provide flexibility for the construction crew to ascertain what is best for a particular area so that it was not necessary to attempt

to -- within our ruling to provide for every instance, 2 just simply states something along the line -- and I 3 don't have the verbiage, but something along the line 4 that provide that it is the responsibility of Keystone to -- XL TransCanada for containment and for them to have 5 6 the ability to ascertain in each instance how to do that. 7 MR. SMITH: Just an observation. And we're 8 getting -- we're actually extremely close to TransCanada's proposal with what you've just said, I 10 think. That's pretty much what they've suggested in 11 their recommended change, Commissioner Hanson. 12 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Well, that --13 MR. SMITH: They don't have the word 14 "containment" in there. And I might note too with 15 sediment control the idea of an absolute prevention is 16 not achievable. Minimization is achievable, but the 17 prevention of turbidity in water completely I don't think 18 is an achievable objective. That can't happen. 19 minimization of sediment movement can happen. 20 Am I wrong in that, technical folks? 21 MR. HARGROVE: This is Ross Hargrove. 22 correct. I don't think that there's a situation where we 2.3 can quantify performance standards for all situations. 2.4 MR. SCHMIDT: This is Jon Schmidt with

TransCanada. If you look back in our original

Construction Reclamation Management Plan it says exactly what Commissioner Hanson said, that we leave the option to use whatever's best suited for the situation at hand.

2.3

And so this whole issue came up with looking at one drawing in that CMR plan where it said use straw bales in nonflowing streams, and the suggestion was made use sediment barriers.

None of them stop sediment from moving downstream. Let's just make that point clear. We're obligated under 401 what quality to maintain and control, and so that's the way the plan is written. We put options in there with different types of materials, different types of measures. Each situation's going to be different.

And so that's the way the plan was written originally is exactly what you suggested.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Well, Mr. Chairman, if I can, so what happens then when you put down straw bales in a nonflowing stream and they get a 3-inch rain?

MR. SCHMIDT: Most of the streams that we'll be crossing will be crossed late in the summer and if -- what we do is we try and cross each water body within 24 to 48 hours.

So, in other words, we make the pipe up first before we excavate the ditch. And so if that rain event

occurred the day before, then we'd suspend the work until
that water passed. If it occurred while we were working,
we'd get it done and put it back in.

2.3

2.4

The whole impetus is to get the construction done quickly to minimize impacts. Each step that we add adds time. And so if we're asked to build walls or barriers, then what happens if they don't hold and they fail.

You know, the whole key is to get in and out. So, you know, we've designed the plan to be written to have the flexibility to use the measures that are appropriate for the situations at hand.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I still like my proposal. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Dakota Rural Action, any comments?

MR. BLACKBURN: I would just comment that our concerns -- we understand that in a nonflowing stream that there actually is no water anywhere in the stream bed, that that, you know, would be a concern. You obviously couldn't use something that is floating where there's no water.

At the same time the requirement is broader than just simply in streams. It's also in stock ponds,

reservoirs, and other water bodies used by, you know, cattle producers and other agricultural interests. And those water bodies, if TransCanada crosses them, should be protected as much as possible.

2.3

And so we would stand by our proposal to leave this language alone, which I think was brought up let TransCanada work this out, or to support the modifications of Staff's suggested language.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Commissioner Hanson, on -it's page 3 of the Applicant's. They've got specific
wording there, but I don't know if you want to adopt that
wording. We've been told that it is about the same. It
looks about the same for me. But before I presume the
Motion on your behalf, I wanted to check with you.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: I have not made a Motion.

I will acquiescent to the two-to-three margin that we operate on. I'm looking to hear what the rest of you -- rest of the body feels about the issue.

I guess I don't have -- I just don't have the total comfort with the way that it's been -- not that I have a lot of argument with Dakota Rural Action over this by any means. I just -- I don't know that it facilitates the process the way it should and assures us that the land is protected as well as it should.

Now if -- far be it for me to second-guess

Dakota Rural Action. If they believe that it's -they're known for being on the far end of protection, and
if they think it's enough to protect, then I should be
comfortable with it as well. But I -- I just still have
that little bit of reticence on my part.

2.3

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: On my part, I don't know that it matters a lot. I'm looking at both the language suggested by Dakota Rural Action, which is a mildly modified version of Staff's language, and then what you suggested and which sort of mimics what the Applicant suggested. And I think we're going to the same type of sediment control practices in place either way.

DRA's language is a little bit more instructive on specific mechanisms, whereas the Applicant's is perhaps a little more flexible.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: I agree with you entirely there. I just think that it -- when we start grocery listing all of the got to do this in this case, this in this case, this in this case, this in the case, that there's going to be one that we miss. And that's basically left up to the construction crew anyway to ascertain the best route.

So that's fine. If folks are comfortable with this, I guess I'm going to assume, and I should not assume, that in an instance where this is not covered, some type of a situation that is not covered, that the

construction crew will figure that out as they go through
that. But I -- I want to have that comfort zone that
it's going to be taken care of.

2.3

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I do think we have some added value that our Order, if memory serves, requires an Adverse Weather Plan to be filed. And so these are not the only checks in the system.

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Well, I think I don't -I don't see much difference between what Staff has on
page 2 of their filing and what Dakota Rural Action has
on page 11 of their filing. I'm comfortable with either
or. The combination as you first proposed is fine with
me.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And so specifically if the choices are the Dakota Rural Action language or the more flexible language suggested by the Applicant, do you have a preference?

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Dakota Rural Action's language, I think.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let's go ahead and move forward. I would move that we again use the language -the first sentence laid out in Staff's memo on page 2,
modified by the second sentence -- or the second sentence
being modified by page 11 of the DRA Brief. And we read

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that earlier.
2
              I'll make that Motion. Any discussion on the
 3
     pending Motion?
 4
              MR. SMITH: I have a question, I quess, because
 5
     of trying to make sure how to draft it.
 6
              Now Staff's proposal has a number of sentences.
7
     Are you talking about just taking the first sentence from
8
     Staff's or all of it and then adding to that the language
     proposed by -- or just substituting out Dakota Rural
     Action's for the last sentence of Staff?
10
11
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm only seeing two sentences
12
     suggested by Staff, the first which would remain intact
13
     and the second which would be changed as suggested by
     Mr. Blackburn on his Brief on page 11.
14
15
              He says, "The second sentence of Staff proposed
16
     language could be modified to state," and then lists the
17
     sentence.
18
              MR. SMITH:
                          Okay. Thanks. I got you.
19
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We have a Motion. Any
     discussion?
20
21
              Hearing none, let's proceed to vote.
22
              Hanson.
2.3
              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                    Aye.
2.4
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Kolbeck.
25
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK:
                                     Aye.
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1 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Johnson votes aye. Motion 2 carries 3-0. With that, we'll proceed to 22. There are three 3 4 subparts to 22. Paragraph 22A deals with the width of construction right of way in a noncultivated wetlands. 6 Applicant. 7 MR. KOENECKE: Commissioner, in this case we 8 believe that the deference that's required to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as much as it pains me in this 10 River city to talk about that, that's required is we 11 think simply being realistic and at some level fair to 12 the people who are going to read this so they have the 13 complete understanding of what the boundaries are, the 14 playing field. 15 We noticed that there was agreement we thought 16 on that proposal and would put that for your 17 consideration. 18 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So we'll pause and see if any 19 party or person has an objection to the inclusion of the 20 condition unless a different width is approved or 21 required by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. 22 I'm not hearing any objection.

Hearing none, I would move the adoption of that suggestion.

Any Commissioner questions or comments?

2.3

24

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1
              Any discussion on the pending Motion?
2
              Hearing none, we'll proceed to vote.
 3
              Hanson.
 4
              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
 5
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON:
                                 Kolbeck.
 6
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Aye.
7
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Johnson votes aye. Motion
8
     carries 3-0.
              Mr. Koenecke, paragraph 22C requires that spoil
10
     from water body crossings of streams greater than 30 feet
11
     in width shall be stored in the construction right of way
12
     at least 10 feet from the water's edge.
13
              MR. KOENECKE: Thank you, Commissioner.
14
     noticed in the reviewing of this particular condition
15
     what we believe to be a typographical error.
16
              It requires storage in streams of greater than
17
     30 feet of width twice and requires something different.
18
     We think it's a typographical error, and perhaps
     Mr. Smith would concur with that.
19
20
              MR. SMITH: May I speak?
21
              This was an editing error by me.
                                                 In all of the
22
     versions I had on my screen -- and I just made plain an
2.3
     editing goof.
2.4
              The first one is supposed to say -- originally I
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had language in there that said of 30 feet or less is

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1
     supposed to be the language in C. I don't have any
2
     problem with your "up to."
              Otherwise, obviously this makes no sense.
 3
                                                          And
 4
    my apologies to everyone for not catching that.
 5
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Does any party or person have
 6
     an objection to the Applicant's proposed wording change?
7
              I'm not hearing any.
8
              Are there any Commissioner questions or
     comments?
10
              Hearing none, I will move that we adopt the
11
     Applicant's suggested wording change.
12
              Is there any discussion on the pending Motion?
13
              Hearing none, we'll proceed to vote.
14
              Hanson.
15
              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                    Aye.
16
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Kolbeck.
17
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Aye.
18
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Johnson votes aye. Motion
     carries 3-0.
19
20
              Paragraph 22E, Mr. Koenecke, deals with 15-foot
21
     buffers for stream crossings.
22
              MR. KOENECKE: Thank you, Commissioner. Again,
2.3
     I'm checking with Mr. White to help me understand what
24
     exactly our proposal is.
25
              The problem, as I understand it, is that the
```

1 15-foot buffers for stream crossings would impose
2 impracticalities and construction burdens due to the
3 construction methods that have to be used as a necessary
4 result. However, there's no benefit to them where
5 there's not a current flow in place or where there's
6 water that's actually being crossed.

I'll look to -- I'm sorry. I thought maybe you
were addressing me. I apologize.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: No. I'm sorry. I was getting whispered to.

Go ahead.

2.3

MR. KOENECKE: I apologize, Commissioner. I'm going to turn the microphone over to Mr. White.

MR. WHITE: I'll speak to what our proposal is, and then Jon Schmidt can speak to the rationale for the proposal is simply to limit the applicability of this condition to flowing streams, whereas in the third line it actually says, "which for stream crossings." So the proposal would be to limit it to flowing streams. And, Jon, if you could.

MR. SCHMIDT: As explained in our Application for the construction procedures for dry streams or intermittent or ephemeral streams that don't carry water except in spring melts or during winter or rain events the construction procedure is that we clear the right of

way right up to the banks of that water body so that we get ready for pipe makeup.

And then we put all the erosion control measures in place, but if there's any vegetation, we get it out of the way so that when we are ready to cross that stream we're ready to cross it.

So that's why we added the language for perennial, we'll leave that vegetated buffer until we have the pipe made up and ready to go. And then we can cross it at that time.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Let's pause and see if any party or person has an objection to suggestions made, the suggested wording changes by the Applicant.

I'm not hearing any.

2.3

2.4

Any questions or comments by any Commissioners or Staff or advisors?

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I just have one. As I mentioned earlier, you -- Jon, you had mentioned intermittent flow, rain. What's the protection against that if it looks like rain?

I mean, it's like we made the decision to go.

Obviously, decisions are always -- incur trouble. What's the backup to that?

MR. SCHMIDT: Well, in the construction sequence they'll come through first with a crew that clear

vegetation so you can put a bridge access across the whatever it is, perennial, intermittent, could be a bridge, could be flume, culverts, could be a lot of -- just depends on the size, depth, what kind of water may flow through that. It's designed on the spot.

2.3

Then the grading crew comes through, and they'll grade up to whatever we tell them to grade. So for perennial water bodies we leave the vegetative buffer so we just have vegetation except where the access is across that water body.

Then comes the pipe. The pipe is delivered to the right of way. And then if -- then if it's a perennial water body, they make up the pipe for that crossing. So if it's 50 feet wide, they make up the pipe stream, concrete coat weight it, whatever they need to do. Then they excavate the ditch. So the rest of the vegetation comes down. They lay the pipe in, backfill, and they start the restoration.

So what we're asking for in the clarification for perennial water bodies is that this measure stay for perennial water bodies. For intermittent or ephemeral streams we put in erosion control measures so if it rains before we get there to lay the pipe, those measures are protecting that water course, whatever it is.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And we obviously want to take

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time to do as much due diligence as we need to do.
2
     bridge does end at 1:30. We're working to secure another
 3
     one. You did a good job of just answering the question
 4
     and not more. Let's just --
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: That's all I wanted to
 6
            I guess my underlying concern is why the change,
7
     and if we do change it, is anything adversely effected.
8
              I do have trouble with 3 inches of rain coming
     and all the sudden something dry is obviously flowing,
10
     but I don't see where this is going to affect that.
11
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other questions or
12
     comments?
13
              Any action?
14
              I would move that the Commission adopt the
15
     Applicant's suggested change.
16
              Any discussion on the pending Motion?
17
              Hearing none, we'll proceed to vote.
18
              Hanson.
19
              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                    Aye.
20
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Kolbeck.
21
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK:
                                     Aye.
22
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Johnson votes aye. Motion
     carries 3-0.
2.3
24
              With that, we will proceed to paragraph 41.
                                                            And
25
     this deals with protection and mitigation efforts,
```

specifically we're talking about the prairie chicken and sharp-tailed grouse.

Mr. Koenecke.

2.3

MR. KOENECKE: Thank you, Commissioner.

This is a condition that's near and dear to my heart, as a number of you know. Almost nothing more important than grouse in my life for a couple weeks in September every year.

We would seek the language that we've included on page 5 of our proposal, noting that the most recent information at the time construction occurs will be that that's found in the Final Environmental Impact Statement and the Biological Assessment and that we would comply as we are required to do with both of those.

So we're removing from the -- the Application was filed over a year ago. Those documents come later along the line, and we'd urge the Commission to push us in the direction of having to comply with those.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: More compliance is better.

No person or party filed any objection to the change to paragraph 41. Let's see if anybody wants to register one now.

Hearing none, any Commissioner comments or questions?

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1
              Any Commissioner action?
2
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I'll Motion that we
 3
     approve the changes to paragraph 41.
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Motion has been made.
 4
 5
     there any discussion?
 6
              Hearing none, we'll proceed to vote.
 7
              Hanson.
8
              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                     Aye.
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Kolbeck.
10
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK:
                                     Aye.
11
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Johnson votes aye.
                                                      Motion
12
     carries 3-0.
13
              Paragraph 43 deals with cultural resources.
14
     Mr. Koenecke.
15
              MR. KOENECKE:
                            Thank you again, Commissioner.
16
     On paragraph 43 or condition 43 we have a proposed
17
     condition found at page 6 of our initial document.
18
     really do seek the inclusion for the benefit of everyone
19
     of the understanding that the Department of State has a
20
     substantial role and also the conclusion of the language
21
     regarding the Programmatic Agreement.
22
              I will note that Mr. White has a substantial
2.3
     amount of experience in this area and would look to him
2.4
     to assist me in communicating as necessary, but really
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the Department of State and the government contact

between the tribes and the Federal Government is important to recognize for all the parties involved. And we would ask you to really take a good look at the inclusions that we've had and consider that for making a change.

Thank you.

2.3

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Koenecke, did you want to address the DRA concern about the omission of the words "affected landowners"?

MR. KOENECKE: I'll let Mr. White do that, perhaps.

MR. WHITE: So, Mr. Chairman, the rationale behind this was to make the determination as to what's a protectable resource fall within the ambit of the DOS, which is the responsible agency under the Section 106.

So our thought about notification was if there's a resource that appears it might be protectable, we should be notifying the agency who plays the role in making that determination.

We did include in the condition a provision that if ultimately we're required to avoid the resource with a new route, that that would be something that we would notify the landowner of. If it's the Commission's preference that at the same time we notify DOS that we think there might be a protectable resource and that we

We'd be

```
1
     also go ahead and notify the landowner of that, we don't
     have any objection to that.
 2
 3
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: The Applicant has no
 4
                 Let's just see if there's any objection to
     TransCanada's new wording, if "affected landowners" is
 5
 6
     returned to it.
7
              MR. BLACKBURN: DRA has no objection.
8
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON:
                                Thank you. Staff's
9
     indicating no objection.
10
              So any questions or comments by Commissioners?
11
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: So just to clarify,
12
     basically we're adding that the proper authorities are
13
     notified along with landowner?
14
              MR. WHITE: Correct.
15
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes.
                                       I thought -- for this
16
     one I thought the DRA redline document was particularly
17
     helpful. If you look at 43, you'll see that on line 1,
     2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 "affected landowners" was struck.
18
19
              This would just return "affected landowners" to
20
     the wording, leaving the other changes suggested by
21
     TransCanada intact.
22
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Yes. So basically --
2.3
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: The landowners would get the
24
     same notice the government got.
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COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: That's right.

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adding notification to the landowners and the DOS.
 2
     effect, adding notification.
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Good. Any further -- any
 3
 4
     comments or questions by Commissioners?
 5
              Hearing none, is there any action?
 6
              COMMISSIONER HANSON: Mr. Chairman, I'll move
7
     that on paragraph 43 that the Commission adopt
8
     TransCanada's suggested language change that is approved
     by Staff and the Interveners, including the -- to include
10
     the language regarding "affected landowners."
11
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Perfect.
12
              Any discussion on the Motion?
13
              Hearing none, we'll proceed to vote.
14
              Hanson.
15
              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                    Aye.
16
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Kolbeck.
17
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Aye.
18
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Johnson votes aye. Motion
     carries 3-0.
19
20
              With that, we'll proceed to condition 44, which
21
     deals with paleontological resources.
22
              Mr. Koenecke.
2.3
              MR. KOENECKE: Thank you again, Commissioner.
24
     This is the one where I think we caused the most
25
     consternation and confusion amongst others as to what our
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position is.

2.3

I'm going to look to use our Reply Brief in Support of Motion For Reconsideration as a much better statement of what we -- I believe our position to be on the issue.

Specifically, on page 5 I've underlined "thus, Keystone proposes that a landowner pays to recover a fossil discovered during construction, that the landowner owns and from which the landowner made profit, while Keystone bears all the expense of surveying, monitoring, mitigation, and avoidance if the route is changed because of a fossil discovered during construction." I really do want to make that clear.

It was our wish to tie the paleontological plan to definable standards, and we've provided that. It's been published by the Bureau of Land Management for everyone's consideration. And while I wouldn't confess at all to be anything approaching fluent with those documents, that's why we have Dr. Schmidt here. And anything I say about them would be subject to check.

I also note from the comments that no one seemed to see or comment on the references to "consultation with" and "reasonably acceptable to the landowner," which we had proposed, if you look on page 9 in the middle of that long paragraph. And it's a sentence that has caused

a substantial amount of just confusion.

2.3

But we have talked about in consultation with the landowner, reasonably acceptable to the landowner, and we don't wish to damage or take anything away from the landowner in that regard. However, it would be our position that we don't want to pay to recover something for that person. That's that person's property, and those decisions should be made in that regard.

We do ask for the requirement that there be a -excuse me. I want to look for the term of art here. A
trained paleontologist whose training, education, and
experience exceeds the training we would provide to a
environmental monitor.

We were talking about an expert in paleontological resources. And we are also asking, of course, to drop the determination of economic significance and go back to that definable standard, scientific significance.

I recognize that this is going to be a condition that will foster a tremendous amount of discussion so I'm going to, I think, leave my comments at that higher level for now before we get further into language. And I do look forward to the comments of other parties. This is an important matter, and I look forward to working it through.

Thank you.

2.3

2.4

2 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Interveners.

MR. BLACKBURN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yes.

This is quite a complicated issue now. And it's going to take, I think, some discussion. Also they're proposing -- TransCanada's proposing significant changes to the language that I think is going to be difficult to draft during the course of the hearing. If that's what needs to be, then it will be.

I would reserve most of our comments for discussing each of the separate sub items separately due to the complexity. And, as I said, at a higher level our concern is that landowner property rights be protected and that the Commission recognize that whether it's a drainage pipe or fence or some other item that has to be removed and then replaced, that, you know, removal of fossils, while it might be more expensive, is still in a way protecting property rights.

So I'll leave DRA comments to that, and I would like to reserve the right to comment as the Commission moves through the separate items that are proposed by TransCanada.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Blackburn.

Staff.

Oh, I'm sorry. Go ahead, Peter. My apologies.

MR. LARSON: Okay. No problem. This is Peter Larson from Black Hills Institute.

2.3

And just sort of again like Mr. Blackburn, I'd like to reserve the right to make comments on specifics. But just in general there's a couple of issues here.

One is that federal guidelines mandate that the -- whoever is doing the pipeline, the owner of the pipeline, bear all costs for the salvage and reclamation of fossil resources. And under federal law. And I think that the private landowners deserve no less than that.

The other thing is it is much more -- a much easier task to determine economic value in terms of dollars than it is to determine scientific value in terms of dollars. In fact, it's absolutely impossible to equate those two.

You may have a fossil that costs \$100,000 to excavate, to remove, or to put into a safe environment, and yet that fossil may have an economic value of only in the hundreds of dollars. So that something that is scientifically important isn't necessarily economically important.

And I can't imagine that the landowners, whether it's the State or the BLM who I think is really going to fight this -- whether it's the State or the BLM or a private landowner I can't imagine them having to bear the

cost of saving something of scientific value and then, you know, never being able to recoup those costs. It should be up to the person who wants -- the party who wants to dig that pipeline.

So that's just my general comment.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Larson.

Commission Staff.

2.3

MS. SEMMLER: Staff doesn't have anything to add in addition to what we filed. Staff just does find it troubling that the pipeline would be responsible for excavating someone else's property, someone else's private property, when that person doesn't even necessarily have to excavate.

They can choose not to. They can leave it in the ground. And the company, as it said, has the responsibility to go around, to reroute, do what it needs to do to properly protect private property.

And as in our filed memo, Staff doesn't support the idea of the company having to launch an excavation site if they do come across something.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Well, we do have a whole slough of issues. I wrote down at least seven that I think 44 deals with so I don't know quite the best way to do it. One of the easiest might be a discussion on economic versus scientific.

I'll just kick it off. I mean, TransCanada does propose removing the reference to economic significance.

I find myself uncomfortable with that. And so perhaps we can begin there.

2.3

MR. LARSON: This is Pete Larson again.

Certainly the difference in scientific value and economic value is a mess. I mean, you know, quite frankly, something of great scientific value might have virtually no commercial value. And conversely something of great commercial value may have little or no scientific value.

So you can't just eliminate that economic value. That's important as well. That's just part of the value of the land and it's -- and it's not something that should be taken really lightly. If damage is done to that, if those things are destroyed, the landowners should be compensated for it.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thanks, Mr. Larson.

Any Commissioner concerns or comments on --

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I would agree with you, Commissioner Johnson. I think economic value is something that definitely deserves a spot at the table here.

Most of all, I would say it's probably one of the larger things that we have to deal with, I mean, when we talk about landowners and the effect of the pipeline

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on landowners. Economics is definitely something that's
2
     a concern.
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other comments?
 3
 4
              COMMISSIONER HANSON: I think we can all agree
 5
     on that. I think Staff's memo was very appropriate, and
 6
     I agree 100 percent with the memo.
7
              The economic portion of it I think that
8
     Mr. Larson makes a very good point that they are two
     different issues, and they need to be included.
10
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So let's just go
11
     ahead, and I'll make a Motion that we not allow further
12
     striking of economic value or significance.
13
              Any further discussion?
14
              Hearing none, we'll proceed to vote.
15
              Hanson.
              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
16
                                    Aye.
17
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Kolbeck.
18
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Aye.
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Johnson votes aye.
19
              Another issue is sort of the discussion about
20
21
     what should be the location of and the training of these
22
     paleontologists. Or I guess I should say -- you know,
2.3
     monitors is a word used by TransCanada.
2.4
              Let's -- I don't think we have all the
25
     information on that so let's go ahead and open that up.
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1 You know, Applicant, anything specific you can say to that?

2.3

I mean, you do strike reference to an on-site monitor. You do include some language. Any other thoughts?

MR. SCHMIDT: Basically what we stated before subparagraph C in our Motion is that it's not going to be somebody we train to be a paleontologist. We're going to use paleontologists. So we clarified it was going to be a standard above what was in the condition.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yeah. I'm looking in C.

It's probably located somewhere else. But where does it say that it will be a paleontologist rather than a monitor with proper training?

MR. SCHMIDT: Subparagraph C, "Keystone proposes that the monitoring requirement be tied to BLM standards and limited to a trained paleontologist whose training, education, and experience far seeds the training that Keystone could provide to a environmental monitor."

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think that's in your Brief perhaps but not in the actual proposed wording. I think that's part of the confusion.

And I will admit to working off the red-lined document filed by DRA. But I'm going to go back to your Brief and dig in.

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1
              MR. KOENECKE: Commissioner, we clearly said
2
     that in our Brief, and to the extent that the proposed
     language is not including that, we'd accept your
 3
     inclusion of it in there.
 4
 5
              As Dr. Schmidt said, we would -- we are
 6
     proposing that the monitoring be limited to trained
7
     paleontologists, and you'll notice that we intend to file
8
     a Paleontological Resource Mitigation Plan, which will no
     doubt include some of that language as well.
10
              But to the extent that you need further language
     to make yourself or the Commissioners comfortable with
11
12
     that, we would be accepting of it.
13
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Is the fix just as simple as
14
     under subpart -- and I'm looking under condition 44 on
15
     the red-lined version of DRA.
16
              Is it just as simple as striking the word
17
     "monitors" and including trained paleontologists?
     guess, plural, trained paleontologists?
18
19
              MR. KOENECKE: Yes, Commissioner.
20
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Let's pause and see --
21
     yes, Mr. Smith.
                                 I hate to make this worse
22
              MR. SMITH: Yeah.
2.3
     than it is here.
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But in the Brief it seemed to me that you had

a -- you referenced something to do with a BLM certified

24

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1
     or whatever your language was, Jon. I'm assuming that
 2
    was your language.
 3
              MR. SCHMIDT: Yeah.
                                  BLM permitted.
                                                    In other
 4
    words, someone whose qualifications have been accepted by
     the Federal Government to do this kind of work.
 6
              MR. SMITH: And I'm not recommending that.
7
     just wanted to ask because I know that was emphasized in
8
    your language. So I want your --
              MR. SCHMIDT:
                            We'd recommend that.
10
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So all right.
                                                        Well,
11
     all right. Rather than a trained paleontologist, then
     let's for discussion sake talk about a BLM permitted
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13
    paleontologist for placing monitors under 44C. Let's
14
    pause --
15
              MR. LARSON: I think if you would make it a
16
     trained paleontologist or BLM permitted paleontologist
17
     and perhaps even as long as it was acceptable with the
18
     landowner, acceptable to the landowner too.
19
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Larson, does trained
20
    paleontologist mean anything other than paleontologist?
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              MR. LARSON:
                           Well --
22
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I mean, presumably they're
2.3
     all trained in something.
2.4
              MR. LARSON: There are very few people who
25
     actually have a degree in paleontology so trained
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paleontologist is at least better than the word degreed paleontologist, for instance. A paleontologist is used to working in that area. You know, some -- a Pliocene paleontologist might not be as applicable as someone who works in Cretaceous paleontology. Basically the K-T boundary, which is Harding County we're talking about.

2.3

It's going to be hard to be specific. It's going to be really hard to be specific.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, I'm not asking about being more specific. I'm asking about being more general. When I hear paleontologist I presume that person has been trained and received a degree in paleontology.

Does trained paleontologist mean something different than just paleontologist?

MR. LARSON: Trained paleontologist, I guess, means it's not an amateur paleontologist, someone who's received training at a university. You can't say degreed paleontologist again because there's like three in this country that have a degree in paleontology.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Oh, okay. So, I mean, to me trained paleontologist, is that -- I don't know. I don't want to wordsmith this too much, but it just seems like --

MR. WHITE: Mr. Chairman, if I might, that's the ambiguity that we were struggling with. And so our thought was let's settle on a standard that has some solid meaning, which is BLM permitted.

So the agency which has the most expertise in the area of paleontology says this person is a trained paleontologist and signs off on that. That seems to be a standard that's enforceable.

MR. BLACKBURN: If I --

2.3

MR. LARSON: (Inaudible).

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Hold on. Mr. Blackburn got in first. Go ahead.

MR. BLACKBURN: If I may, Commissioner Johnson, what I would suggest maybe as a compromise here is that it be a BLM permitted paleontologist or a paleontologist qualified who could qualify. I'd have to be sure of the language but could qualify to under BLM standards.

I think one of the problems I would have with having it be just a BLM permitted paleontologist is that the very qualified paleontologist may not have decided to become BLM permitted.

At the same time the BLM has fairly flexible standards for what is appropriate for paleontology, either be training in academics or could be field experience. But I think that the standard of having

1 somebody who -- we all agree the standard is we would like somebody who is qualified to do this.

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I'm just not sure it should be limited to those who are permitted by the BLM to do it because that may be too restrictive. So if we could use BLM qualifying standard as a standard, I hope that would work for Mr. Larson too.

MR. LARSON: That absolutely works. That's excellent.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: This is very interesting because we passed our I'll call it regulation and TransCanada is coming before us and raising the bar essentially.

I don't see how in the world the Commission could object to them raising the bar and putting more specifics -- specificity. It just -- it's -- it's a strange situation. They're coming before us and saying we want to make it even more of an exclusive club, even more difficult so that we have even more expertise out I can't imagine we'd want to lower that bar.

MR. LARSON: Maybe I could address that for a second. The problem with a BLM permitted paleontologist is that again you're limited in who you can have. And

those people who choose to make their living by
getting -- by working with the -- at mitigation and that
might not be nearly as qualified as someone who does not
do that.

2.3

For instance, there's a friend of mine who works at University of New Orleans, Dr. Craig Gersler. He's worked in the Lance and Hell Creek Formations for years and years and years, and he's been denied BLM permit because -- and it was only because of personality, not because of his qualifications.

His qualifications far exceed those of most BLM permitted paleontologists, but he was denied a permit.

So as long as they meet up to the qualifications for a BLM paleontologist, that should be sufficient.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: You know, Mr. Larson the problem with going with your anecdotal evidence is I'm no lawyer, but, I mean, the government can't just deny somebody the right to work if they're otherwise properly qualified. And, you know, the standard based on personality, that would be a civil case waiting to happen. And so --

MR. LARSON: But it does happen in politics. It's politics, and it does happen.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, I just don't know how we dive into that right now. We don't have any evidence

in the record that indicates that it is -- that the permitting of BLM paleontologists is arbitrary and capricious.

2.3

MR. BLACKBURN: Commissioner Johnson, there's also no evidence in the record that there are sufficient BLM permitted paleontologists available for the landowners. And that's why we wanted to go with a slightly broader but just as high standard for the qualification that would allow a BLM qualified paleontologist to participate.

And that's why DRA proposed the BLM qualified as the language the bottom of the page 17. We support and are happy to see that TransCanada wants to upgrade the bar, as Commissioner Hanson says, but we just want to make sure that it's not limited to those people who simply choose for whatever reason to get a BLM permit.

You know, if the BLM could certainly qualify and permit new people, the landowners should be able to, you know, find those same people and employ them, even if they chose not to work for the BLM. That's why we suggest the term BLM qualified paleontologist. It's a little broader in terms of who can do it. Same standard.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, I do think that's not an unimportant point that we do have to -- I mean, landowners are going to want to hire these people too.

So you have to be able to trigger some of the issues here and the rest of C if they need to be BLM certified -- or 2 permitted, rather. 3 4 You know, it talks about a discovery. 5 again, that discovery becomes triggered by that 6 particular paleontologist; is that right? MR. SCHMIDT: That's correct. 7 8 MR. LARSON: But, again, there are so many paleontologists that don't have a BLM permit. 10 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Larson, what we're trying 11 to get at is why do you care? And the reason you care is 12 because there may be landowners who want to hire 13 paleontologists that are not Bureau of Land Management 14 certified who want to trigger some of the actions in 15 paragraph C. 16 MR. LARSON: It's not a certification. 17 receiving a permit. For instance, I have worked as --18 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Larson, I'm going to 19 interrupt you because I don't want to argue semantics. 20 What I want to do and I think the Commissioners here is 21 why does this matter? 22 And the reason this matters is you're saying a

landowner might want to go out and hire a paleontologist

who is not BLM permitted but is able to otherwise trigger

the actions in paragraph C.

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MR. BLACKBURN: No. That's not what we're saying, Commissioner Johnson. What we're -- that's not, in fact, what we're saying. We're saying we're not going that far. You're making a logical leap that we are, in fact, not making.

2.3

We are saying that we would like to be able to employ a BLM qualified paleontologist to make that decision. And we believe also that according to TransCanada's language that they want to have their BLM qualify -- or permitted. It's a matter of process -- their BLM permitted paleontologist to make that decision. Whereas, what we're saying is a matter of process, we would like to have the landowners have a say in that initial determination with -- but through their own BLM qualified paleontologist.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, no landowner needs the Commission's blessing to hire a paleontologist. The reason this matters is that under the wording suggested -- this is my presumption. Tell me if I'm right.

The reason this matters is that there is some authority that is given to a BLM permitted paleontologist that is not allowed to a nonpermitted paleontologist under the proposed wording.

Is that right?

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              MR. BLACKBURN: There is -- well, they wouldn't
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     say it's for a nonBLM paleontologist. Basically, the
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     language says that requires that that decision be made by
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     a BLM -- just looking at the language that specifically
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     TransCanada has, that it's a qualified and BLM permitted
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    paleontologist is what -- the language they use.
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              And, again, it's not that anybody's opposing the
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     idea that a qualified person do this.
                                            That's what
     TransCanada is, in fact, saying. It's just that it
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     doesn't need to be limited to only a permitted -- the
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    participation in the process, the negotiation agreement
12
    with the landowner and the Applicant would be not limited
13
     to only permitted BLM paleontologists.
14
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Commissioners, other
15
    thoughts?
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              COMMISSIONER HANSON: Mr. Chairman, I move that
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    we accept the verbiage as provided by XL.
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. And so BLM permitted
19
    paleontologists?
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              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                    That's correct.
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Motion has been made.
22
    Any discussion on the pending Motion?
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              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Other than, this is --
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    this does not affect a landowner from hiring a nonBLM
    permitted paleontologist.
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              COMMISSIONER HANSON: That's correct. And that
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     is what the Interveners have said is not their problem.
              MR. LARSON: But what it does do is it does take
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    away a --
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              COMMISSIONER HANSON: We have a Motion, sir.
 6
    Thank you.
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              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Now if -- we're just
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    dealing with paragraph C; correct?
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes. That's what we're
10
     looking at.
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              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. I have a question
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     for the Applicant then.
13
              Why was the "Hell Creek Formation" wording --
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    why would you take that out and put in "areas underlined
15
    by rock formations of moderate sensitivity"?
16
              MR. SCHMIDT: The whole formation is considered
17
    a high probability area. It would follow under PFYC
18
    Class 5 so it's covered in the language. So this is
19
    three or four formations. So instead of specifically
20
     stating a formation we used the methodology that BLM has
21
    approved.
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              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: So instead of a proper
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    name you actually went with a classification that would
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    probably --
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MR. SCHMIDT: Covers the whole state.

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              MR. SMITH: And note, Commissioner Kolbeck, turn
     the page backwards to A. And if you look at the last
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 3
     sentence I think is where you got it. Am I wrong on
 4
     that?
              MR. SCHMIDT:
                            That's correct.
 6
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. I do want -- I'm
7
     sorry. I do -- Mr. Larson, what I want is a very simple
8
    answer hopefully.
              Let's say the Commission passes the pending
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              TransCanada will have their BLM permitted
    Motion.
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    paleontologists. Let's say the landowner wants to hire
12
     their own paleontologist.
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              What will that paleontologist be unable to do or
14
     say or be involved with if the Commission were to pass
15
     the BLM permitting language?
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              MR. LARSON: The second paleontologist would
17
    have absolutely no power in saying who got stuck with the
18
    construction.
19
              MR. BLACKBURN: Commission Johnson, I think
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    there needs to be some clarification here because it's
21
    not clear to me whether you're talking about the language
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     in Subsection C or D.
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              Subsection D is the place that should require
24
     it. And I think that was earlier discussed,
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clarification that the Applicant would be using a BLM

qualified and permitted paleontologist up in Subsection C because it strikes the word "trained" up there, "trained outside monitor" and says "monitors."

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So I think Subsection C needs to have a language change there to have TransCanada expressly agree that they'll use a qualified BLM trained permitted paleontologist.

Now Subsection D relates to not necessarily the BLM paleontologist that -- qualified paleontologist that TransCanada would employ but any paleontologist that the landowner might consult with.

And so to the extent that Subsection D really talks about that, that relates more to what kind of paleontologist the landowner has to have.

So I'm not at all clear what exact language is proposed because if it's proposed as in Applicant's provided, it effectively would strike Applicant's required to have any BLM trained paleontologist because it does require in Subsection D that TransCanada use the BLM trained paleontologist, not what the language said.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Blackburn. This is becoming clearer to me finally.

Commissioner Hanson's Motion, which we need to move forward on, deals with 44C. And specifically the "monitors," the word that the Applicant chose, there's

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     been some discussion about changing "monitors" to "BLM
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     permitted paleontologists."
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              That's the Motion. I think you bring up a
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     different issue with D which we can address after we move
     forward on this.
 6
              So we've got the Hanson Motion. Let's proceed
7
     to vote.
8
              Hanson.
              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                    Aye.
10
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON:
                                 Kolbeck.
11
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Aye.
12
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Johnson votes aye. Motion
     carries 3-0.
13
14
              Now let's go down to D, and now we're talking a
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     little bit more about the landowner's paleontologists,
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     perhaps. If you go halfway through D, "If a qualified
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     and BLM permitted paleontologist in consultation with the
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     landowner, BLM, or SESM determines that a scientifically
19
     significant," which now says economic or scientifically
20
     significant, paleontologist resource is present then that
21
     sort of triggers a series of actions.
22
              The real question is should a landowner's
2.3
     paleontologist who is not BLM permitted be allowed to
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     begin that chain of events? I will tell you I think so.
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COMMISSIONER HANSON: Mr. Chairman, I have a

concern at this point when we talk about that. What then
do we have as a measure of a -- am I a paleontologist?

Because I am quite interested in trilobites and I dig
them up and I check all these different things and I --

who is? Who is the measure?

2.3

And who do we want to have as a person before us as whom we would have to consider is an expert?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Perfect question. Let's get an answer.

Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Larson, we want to make sure we've got real experts out there. What verbiage would one use?

MR. BLACKBURN: The verbiage is the verbiage included in the record by TransCanada where the BLM actually describes the qualifications of what it means to be qualified to get a BLM paleontological permit. And that language is quite precise.

And essentially what TransCanada has already proposed is that their own paleontologist qualified -- or satisfied that language. So we would propose satisfying exactly the same language but just not have it be that the paleontologist actually ended up getting a permit from BLM.

So back to the same standards that TransCanada is proposing for itself. The standards are clear.

They're in the federal quidelines TransCanada's now 1 2 presented as evidence to the Commission, and so as long 3 as those standards are complied with, they're quite 4 detailed and they're very clear and --5 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: My apologies. 6 MR. LARSON: I would concur with that. 7 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So to get to specific 8 wording, are you suggesting if a qualified and BLM qualified paleontologist, as opposed to permitted? 10 MR. BLACKBURN: That's correct. That's what 11 we're proposing. 12 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okav. 13 MR. WHITE: Mr. Chairman, if I might, that's not 14 our proposal, as you can clearly see. 15 Our proposal is to take the ambiguity out and to 16 establish a known standard that doesn't require the 17 Commission or anyone else to make a determination as to 18 whether a paleontologist is BLM qualified. That's 19 something within the purview of the BLM. 20 That's why they have the permitting program. So 21 you could look to an objective standard and say this paleontologist who has significant authority underneath 22

the condition is actually BLM qualified.

number, which we will tell everybody right now.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. We have a new call-in

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1 going to take a 5-minute break. The new call in number 2 will be 773-2343. The password is 163#. (Discussion off the record) 3 4 (A short recess is taken) 5 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I had originally thought that 6 we wanted broad discretion, to allow a whole slough of 7 trained paleontologists. It is becoming increasingly 8 clear, though, that we can disagree on what's a qualified paleontologist and what's a trained paleontologist. 10 It does seem that the safe harbor lies in a 11 permit issued by a governmental agency. So my thought 12 would be adopt Commissioner Hanson's language from 44C 13 also into 44D. Or I suppose actually just leave what the 14 Applicant has suggested, rather. 15 May I interject here? MR. LARSON: 16 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: If it's something new, 17 Mr. Larson. 18 MR. LARSON: A BLM permitted paleontologist --19 and let me say there are only two of them in the State of 20 South Dakota. I have worked under a BLM permit and 21 Jim Martin, School of Mines, worked under a BLM permit. 22 That's all that's in the state. 2.3 All that means is you have been granted 24 permission to collect a specific fossil on BLM land.

has nothing to do with your qualifications, except that

you have to meet those qualification standards. So what you're doing is you're eliminating a lot 2 3 of people who are very well-qualified to do this work as In fact, you know, like I say, there's two in the 4 State of South Dakota. 6 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: The issue, you know, 7 Mr. Larson, is that by changing the wording to what 8 Mr. Blackburn has suggested, which is BLM qualified --MR. LARSON: Yes. 10 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I mean, if there are other 11 people out there qualified they can get permitted. 12 mean, construction is not beginning in 2010. 13 MR. LARSON: No. But you can't get a permit 14 unless you're going to dig a fossil on BLM land. That's 15 how you get a permit. 16 MR. BLACKBURN: Right. It wouldn't be possible 17 to go to BLM and get certified to do that without having 18 any intent to do so. So this is not like a license. 19 This is a permit to do a specific action. 20 So somebody who's new could not go get a BLM for 21 the sake of going on private land. BLM would say why are 22 you bothering us. 2.3 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Well, that's information

we should have had about a year ago, I mean, a discussion

Because how are we in the Commission to

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like this.

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     ascertain who is qualified and who isn't?
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              What do we do --
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              MR. LARSON: You just let the Federal
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     Government --
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              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                    Excuse me. Please don't
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     interrupt continually. I just don't like that at all.
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              MR. LARSON:
                           Sorry.
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              COMMISSIONER HANSON: How are we within the
     Commission to set up a situation where we have a
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     completely separate department or we have to rely on
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     someone else to provide that information to us?
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              And if -- if there is some methodology to do
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     that, we've got to have a standard somewhere.
14
              MR. BLACKBURN: Commissioner Hanson, just so you
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     know, a point of information, the standard is contained
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    within the BLM paleontological guidelines, Section 4,
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    B2. And those are provided by TransCanada. They're in
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     the record. And they're very specific about what a
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    trained -- what a BLM qualified paleontologist will be or
20
    not be. And that's on page 3 of attachment -- or
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    Exhibit A that TransCanada provided.
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              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                    Thank you.
                                                 I'm aware of
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     that.
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              The challenge is that means that within the
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     Commission then we have to set up a process by which we
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go through the qualifications for everyone who -- to decide who can and who cannot operate on the pipeline.

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MR. BLACKBURN: Or TransCanada could just object to somebody they didn't think was qualified and bring a Complaint.

COMMISSIONER HANSON: Then we go through the hearing process to ascertain that.

There has to be some standard so that we don't have a situation where someone who is not qualified stands on some land 150 miles from here and says, oh, you've got to stop construction and then we have to go through an entire hearing process with notification and on and on and on to ascertain whether someone's qualified.

This has to be simplified. It has to work.

MR. BLACKBURN: That's presuming there would be conflicts.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I don't want to be too flip, but I just think given our experiences with pipelines in the last three years in this state, I mean, it's not an outlandish presumption. That's not to say anything of the operator. I'm just saying the nature of what we've seen with these hearings.

MR. BLACKBURN: The question I think we have to face is if there are, in fact, only two BLM permitted

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     paleontologists in South Dakota and presuming that
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     perhaps Applicant hires one of those or brings one from
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     outside or hires the other one, we are already having our
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     BLM paleontologists locally conflicted out as having any
     role in this.
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              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: You lost me there,
    Mr. Blackburn.
7
8
              MR. BLACKBURN: If there are only two and
9
     TransCanada hires one or both of them, then are there --
10
     is there a pool of private paleontologists to allow
11
     landowners to have access to them in South Dakota?
12
              MR. LARSON: And, for instance, the Geological
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     Survey, the State Geological Survey, has a number of
14
     paleontologists working for them who have never gotten a
15
     BLM permit, and they are certainly qualified.
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So what's it mean to be a
17
    paleontologist?
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              MR. LARSON: It means that you study
19
     paleontology. That you have -- and that's the basic
20
     meaning of it.
21
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: But that term does not carry
22
     with it any -- there's no professional certification?
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     There's --
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              MR. LARSON:
                           No.
                                There's no --
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              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Please. So that law carries
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no force of law in South Dakota? I mean, you can't call yourself a doctor without having done A or B or C.

That's not true for being a paleontologist?

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MR. LARSON: Well, you may have a Ph.D. You may have a master's. But there certainly are qualifications that are spelled out in the BLM guidelines that everyone is agreeing with.

MR. SCHMIDT: Commissioner, if I may, we have done some other projects in other states where BLM has been the lead federal agency and has required us to do paleontological surveys on private property as well as public lands. And we had -- worked hard to use BLM permitted archeologists even on private property.

And the reason they did that is because I'm a biologist by training. Biologists covers a huge variety of areas, just like paleontology. You can have a degree in it, but they wanted to have people that had worked on their properties to understand their standards and their guidelines. And they extended that onto private property.

And we're asking the same standards be carried here. That way everybody has the same qualifications.

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Jon, is a BLM certified paleontologist substandard in any way?

1 MR. SCHMIDT: No. 2 COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Are they -- are they the elite of the career field? 3 4 MR. SCHMIDT: Not necessarily, but they 5 understand the processes that have been laid out in BLM 6 quidelines, yes. 7 COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: So if we're debating --8 the decision that I have to make is I have to -- we're trying to form a team, and obviously there's some people 10 that probably play on the minors baseball but then the 11 major leaguers. Not to say that one is more qualified 12 than the other. But how do you make that determination? 13 I quess I'm leaning towards the fact of the 14 Without the PUC going through whoever thinks permit. 15 they're a paleontologist and whether they are or not, 16 that's what the debate is going to be. 17 Whereas, this BLM permit may not be the best in 18 the crop or the worst in the crop, but at least it's a starting point. Do I understand the BLM permit 19 20 correctly? 21 MR. SCHMIDT: Correct. And everybody would be 22 working from the same experience base as far as they've 2.3 worked on BLM property. They understand the processes and the technique. 24

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK:

What is the novelty of

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    BLM property? Anything?
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              MR. SCHMIDT: No. It's just whatever BLM got
     from the states that they didn't want. But they have the
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    most experience of any federal agency because they have
    more property with this issue on it.
 6
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. So then the
7
    requirements that are spelled out, who checks those?
                                                           The
8
    Federal Government?
              MR. SCHMIDT: The regional BLM people will check
10
    those.
11
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. And in
12
    South Dakota that would be where? Minneapolis?
13
              MR. KOENECKE: The document talks about a
14
    state --
15
              MR. SCHMIDT: Yeah. There's State BLM
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    paleontologists. I can't remember. Dave. I can't
17
    remember his last name, but he's the one who approved the
18
    permits for our people.
19
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. So there is
     someone within State Government.
20
              MR. SCHMIDT: Yes. And they don't have to be
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22
     South Dakota permitted. They can be from Montana.
2.3
    can be from Wyoming. They all work from the same
24
    regional BLM office.
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              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay.
                                            That answers my
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questions. The trouble that we have is to figure out 0,
the starting point, and that helps me understand that.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Harder, come on down.

MR. HARDER: John Harder. What I'm gaining out

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of this is that you're saying -- and I agree with you -- go get a permit if you don't have one. But if you can't get one because it's not on BLM land, then you're not being fair to the landowners' side, in my view.

You know, if you could go get a permit to be on this job site and do this job, I would agree with you.

But it if it's not attainable because you're not on BLM land, then it's not fair.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I mean, Mr. Larson, are you saying that it is unattainable? I mean, I know you're saying that the permit would not be for this purpose, but are you suggesting that BLM would deny a permit to someone who's otherwise qualified?

MR. LARSON: Well, it has happened. But that's not my big concern.

My concern is that you're really limiting your pool of people who are more than qualified by just saying it's only the people who work on this particular government agency's land that are qualified to do something. They're not.

1 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I asked the question 2 incorrectly. I guess what I'm asking is if somebody who 3 the BLM would be happy to permit to go out and get a fossil and recover a fossil on a federal land -- that's 4 5 what the permit is for. The BLM --6 MR. LARSON: Right. 7 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: -- would turn that person's 8 permit down if they did not have a request of a specific fossil at a specific location on a specific BLM parcel? 10 Can you be generally permitted? MR. LARSON: No. You have to be -- it has to be 11 12 very specific. There is a reconnaissance permit that, 13 you know, maybe it can be so much as a square mile, but 14 an excavation permit, which is I'm sure what you want to 15 have, not just reconnaissance, and excavation people are 16 used to not just reconnaissance but actually removal of 17 the fossils. So for specific sites --18 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Larson, I'm sorry. We're 19 trying to keep this tight. We spent a lot of time on 20 this, and we just -- we're trying to get to the right 21 answer here. 22 So the answer is, no, you may not receive a 2.3 general BLM permit? 2.4 MR. LARSON: Correct. 25 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.

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1
              Mr. Harder, something new and enlightening?
 2
                                I was just going to step back.
              MR. HARDER: No.
 3
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Great. Okay. So
 4
    Applicant, there are only two in the state.
 5
     difficult for somebody to go get one, without a specific
 6
    purpose.
7
              Really? Is that what we want to do? Do we want
8
    to have the pool just be two people in the state?
              MR. SCHMIDT: It's more than two people in the
10
     state. You can be a paleontologist practicing in Montana
11
     and get a permit in South Dakota. They don't have to be
     from South Dakota.
12
13
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Do we know how many are in
14
    Wyoming, Montana, and South Dakota?
15
                            In the past five years there's
              MR. SCHMIDT:
16
    been at least four pipeline projects that employed
17
     60 paleontologists. Probably 15 that I know of were
18
    permitted to do that.
19
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: All right. That's a bigger
20
    number.
21
              Mr. Smith.
22
              MR. SMITH: Do you agree with the assertion that
2.3
    has been made by Mr. Larson, I guess, that you cannot get
24
     a permit for a BLM permit unless it's with respect to a
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particular excavation on BLM land?

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1
              Is that really the way it works?
2
              MR. SCHMIDT: Like I said before, we've done
 3
     projects that crossed private land that BLM gave us
 4
     permits not specifically for private land but the entire
 5
     project. We gave them the footprint of the entire
 6
     project.
7
              So my suggestion is that we go to the regional
8
     BLM person here and ask them to qualify these people.
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And that has been done in the
10
    past?
11
              MR. SCHMIDT: Yes.
12
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Well, all right.
13
     Let's close to Commissioner comments here, unless -- I'm
14
     sorry.
15
              Do you have a question, Commissioner?
16
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: No.
                                          I just want to make
17
     sure I understand Mr. Schmidt that the person who would
18
     issue the BLM permit would be the State BLM coordinator.
19
              MR. SCHMIDT: That's correct.
20
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: The person in State
21
     Government would go through those -- not a State
22
     Government --
2.3
              MR. SCHMIDT: It's a BLM person who works in
24
     this region.
25
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK:
                                     Oh.
                                           That would go
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1
     through the qualifications, as Mr. Blackburn had stated,
2
    to see if they are BLM --
 3
              MR. SCHMIDT: Correct.
 4
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: -- certified and give
 5
    them a BLM permit.
 6
              MR. BLACKBURN: And just to be clear it's
7
     obviously a federal agency so it wouldn't be state.
8
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Yeah. I was corrected on
9
    that. Thank you.
10
              MR. LARSON: One thing I might add. There's
11
     a -- the certification does not exist. This is -- and if
12
     it did, it would be great because that would solve the
13
    problem.
14
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Right. We understand we're
15
    talking about permitted. Thank you.
16
              Okay. I will make a Motion that the Commission
17
    accept the language suggested by the Applicant in 44D to
18
    make it very clear that would allow only BLM permitted
19
    paleontologists the ability to trigger sort of the chain
    of events listed in D.
20
21
              Any discussion by Commissioners on that pending
22
    Motion?
23
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I have a question that I
24
    was going to ask and I forgot. Is that okay?
25
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes.
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1
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: How long does it take to
2
     get permitted? Is it a one-day, two-day, six-month
 3
    process?
 4
              MR. SCHMIDT: Depends on how busy it is, but it
 5
    doesn't take very long.
 6
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. That was my only
7
     question.
8
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.
                                        Just to be clear what
    prompted my Motion on this was two facts. Number one,
10
     that we now have -- granted this is not evidence but we
11
    have representation from the company at least in pipeline
12
    projects in recent years as many as 60 paleontologists
13
    have been hired that have BLM permits.
14
              COMMISSIONER HANSON: 15 of those 60, I believe,
15
     is --
16
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON:
                                 15.
              MR. SCHMIDT: Yeah. About 15 between the four
17
18
    projects. Basically you go in and apply for the
19
     footprint that you're going to go to work on.
20
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. And, secondly, that
21
    BLM has permitted paleontologists for similar situations
22
     in the recent past. That's what's driving my decision.
2.3
              Any further discussion?
24
              COMMISSIONER HANSON: Excuse me.
                                                I'm also
25
     influenced by the statement that they were -- that BLM
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1
     permitted for paleontologists who were I'll use the word
 2
     excavating on land that was not BLM land.
 3
              MR. SCHMIDT: It was private land, that's
 4
     correct. For surveying and eventual mitigation.
 5
              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                    Thank you.
 6
              MR. SMITH: Can I ask one follow-up question
7
     there, Jon? And that is in those situations you had
8
     stated that the BLM was the lead agency. Is that a
     critical component of their willingness to permit even if
10
     the person will only be offering opinions on private
11
     land?
12
              Do you know whether that's true or not?
13
              MR. SCHMIDT: I don't think it affects -- it
14
     just is their policy to do that on their projects. Last
15
     year last March Section 106 was modified to include
16
     paleontology because it hadn't been in any federal
17
     regulation.
18
              So the lead federal agency has to make a
19
     decision on what to do about paleontology.
20
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. We have a pending
21
     Motion.
              Further discussion?
22
2.3
              Hearing none -- go ahead.
24
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I do have a little bit.
25
     It would be our -- if we do accept this -- I guess this
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But if

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is for Mr. Smith. If we do accept this, that means a
2
     qualified BLM person still would not be able to trigger
 3
     those -- trigger that sequence of events; is that
 4
     correct?
 5
              MR. SMITH:
                          If you decide it has to be a BLM
 6
     permitted person, that would be correct.
7
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. I'm glad I asked
8
     that question because I was wondering if we go -- I was
     wondering if the state BLM permitted person who's going
10
     to be giving these permits, is that a resource that's
11
     available to the Commission if we went with just
12
     qualified BLM?
13
              MR. SMITH: I'm not sure I'm understanding the
14
     question.
15
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK:
                                     In other words, the
16
     dilemma Commissioner Hanson had spelled out, say we get
17
     someone who says they're qualified and then we would be
     in the position to qualify them, is that BLM person
18
19
     available as a resource to us to do that qualifying?
20
              MR. SMITH: To help you if you were to retain it
21
     at the Commission level to make that decision if it came
22
     to that?
2.3
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK:
                                     Right.
24
              MR. SMITH: I would have to say the answer to
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that for me is I don't know. I would assume so.

- you go with BLM, I mean, they're -- they're the Federal
 Land Management agency is the bottom line. Public land,
 you know. And they -- they don't do the National
 Grassland because that's under the Department of
 - But almost every other inch of public land in the American West is under the management of the BLM.

 The only thing I can say is it would probably be subject to their time constraints, et cetera.

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Sure.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: The kicker for me was the central determining factor who is the best arbiter of whether or not the paleontologist has met the BLM standards. The PUC or the BLM? And ultimately I come down to deciding BLM.

Other discussion?

Agriculture.

2.3

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I just wanted to answer that. Yes. I understand that, that the BLM is the one who would do that.

I just am wondering if that would alleviate

Commissioner Hanson's concern that all the sudden now

we're in this situation where someone has said that

they're a paleontologist and we have to discover if they

are or not, how much of a resource the Federal Bureau of

Land Management is to the PUC.

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1
              And it sounds to me, which limits my options,
2
     that the Federal Land Management is going to go down one
     road, the PUC is going to have to travel down another.
 3
 4
              Without being assured that that is going to
 5
     intermix or work together, I think I'm going to have to
 6
     vote for this Motion. Because, otherwise, I just don't
7
     see how we can determine if someone is just fresh out of
8
     Yankton and wants to stop the construction on the
     pipeline or if they truly are paleontologists.
10
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. I understand.
                                                        Thanks.
11
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: And that's no reference
12
     to the town of Yankton.
13
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any further discussion?
14
              Hearing none, we'll proceed to vote.
15
              Hanson.
16
              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                    Aye.
17
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Kolbeck.
18
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Aye.
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Johnson votes aye.
19
     carries 3-0.
20
21
              It seems to me that there is full agreement on
22
     the reroute and avoidance costs.
2.3
              So I'll ask the Applicant, are there ways in
24
     which we need to change your suggested wording so that we
25
     make it crystal clear that rerouted avoidance costs would
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not be borne by landowners?

2.3

MR. WHITE: I'll try. My thought, Mr. Chairman, was that the way the sentence is written in our suggested language, which has the term "at the expense of the landowner" in the middle of the page on page 9 of our Motion, we might all be better served by taking that "at the expense" phrase out and then crafting a new sentence which explicitly addresses cost responsibility in the various circumstances that can arise.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And before we go there -- it may be that we need to go there. I mean, if the Commissioners -- if the Commissioners don't feel like the landowners should have either reroute expense or recovery expense, we may not need a rewrite.

So maybe we should open that conversation first and hear from each party. If a paleontological resource is uncovered, to whom should the costs of recovery fall?

Now and --

MR. WHITE: My thought would be the following:

In the event of a reroute or mitigation of that sort -
CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let's focus just on direct

recovery expenses of that resource.

MR. WHITE: Understand. Understand. So I think

resource being excavated and salvaged. If it's a matter

the determining factor ought to be at whose behest is the

of the Applicant's election or the Applicant's being directed by BLM or another governing agency to do salvage and excavation, that ought to be at the cost of the Applicant.

2.3

If, on the other hand, avoidance is an option but the landowner prefers or wants to have the resource salvaged, that ought to be at the election -- that out to be at the cost of the landowner.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Dakota Rural Action.

MR. BLACKBURN: Well, the initial observation, since we're working with language, I would note that the Commission doesn't have any authority to control what the BLM does in this circumstance and by having the requirement that BLM has to accept the plan if it's reasonably acceptable to BLM is not something within the Commission's legal authority.

That being said, I don't fully understand what the Applicant is saying there. Because on the one hand they're saying that, you know, if there's an election between avoidance and recovery, that the landowner shouldn't be allowed to decide, you know, whether they prefer avoidance or recovery and that Applicant should be not allowed to make that decision all on their own, you know. And that's not -- I'm not sure that's exactly the issue here that's important.

But I think in terms of the broader question about who should pay for this, the landowners firmly and strongly believe that if fossils up to the point of the boundary with federal lands that TransCanada is required to pay for all mitigation costs, you know, including recovery of fossils on federal land.

2.3

As soon as they cross over to private land there's no obligation to pay the exact same costs, that that's not fair, and it's the same standard that applies on federal land for what TransCanada should pay for mitigation should simply apply on private land too.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Are there Interveners or interested persons?

MR. LARSON: This is Pete Larson.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes. Go ahead, Mr. Larson.

MR. LARSON: And I certainly agree with Mr. Blackburn. That cost should not be borne by the landowners. They aren't even the ones deciding and have no input on deciding what is to be salvaged or what is not, by the wording that has been put in the previous section. That's determined by the BLM paleontologist.

Now that BLM paleontologist is going to be very interested in the science, and they want to salvage the fossil at a great cost to the landowner where the landowner could never recover a penny from. And it seems

just insane that the landowner would have to pay for that.

2.3

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you. Staff.

MS. SEMMLER: The one comment I will make is I don't think it's a fair comparison to compare what must happen on public property with what does happen on private property.

If there's a resource discovered on public property, it is all of ours. It is our resource. So, therefore, it makes sense that the public agency can force that excavation and that the Applicant must pay for it. There's a big distinction there, and I don't think we should muddy that -- the waters there.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Questions or comments from Commissioners or advisors?

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I guess this goes back to Mr. Larson's comment. If -- no one can force a landowner to excavate, if it's not something where like burial grounds or archaeological. If it's paleontological -- I don't even know if that's a word.

But if it's a dinosaur, that does not fall under federal requirements and does not have to be excavated.

If it's cultural and it's an Indian burial grounds or something to that effect, that has to be; correct?

Mr. Larson, is that under -- your understanding?

MR. LARSON: The BLM guidelines are very specific. And I think as long as we follow the BLM guidelines including the part where the proponent of the pipeline has to pay to -- bear the expenses, I think everybody's cool with that.

2.3

You know, we followed the BLM before, and I think it's a good standard to go by.

MR. BLACKBURN: And, Commissioner Kolbeck, if I could add, what you're asking, I believe, is whether they would be required to excavate a fossil or not.

And under this language, in fact, they would be required to excavate the fossil because it's only the BLM trained paleontologists who decide which fossils would be excavated and which would not.

And, as Mr. Larson said, you know, that is the -- the language here says they would decide what that would be. They would set up a plan, and they would consult with the landowners. But consult doesn't mean get a landowner's approval on whether or not that fossil should be excavated here.

So, in fact, here the BLM paleontologist could require excavation of a scientifically significant fossil on private land that then there was no economic benefit to the landowner to acquire. And that's what your language -- or the proposed language of the Applicant

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1
     says here. That's different from saying that under
2
     Section 106 for archaeological. That's a totally
     different situation, doesn't apply to this.
 3
 4
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK:
                                     Thank you.
 5
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes, Commissioner. Go ahead.
 6
              COMMISSIONER HANSON: I would like to ask my
7
     legal counsel whether or not that's an accurate reading
8
     since we're talking about law there.
              I'm going to ask actually Sarah -- Kara.
10
         Ms. Semmler, can a -- in this type of situation, an
11
     example, an excavation is taking place, a paleontologist
12
     is on site, and they say you have to excavate that?
13
              MS. SEMMLER: That's not how I understand the
14
     language. How I understand it, that paleontologist on
15
     site would trigger the protections in the proposed
16
     language and what was previously just adopted.
17
              That would trigger those protections which,
     therefore, would require the Applicant to properly
18
19
    mitigate, go around, whatever needs to happen from there.
20
    But I don't believe that person on site has the
21
     jurisdiction beyond what's in the language of the
22
    potential Order.
2.3
              COMMISSIONER HANSON: Exactly. The Order just
24
    provides that they would have to reroute and if the
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landowner chose to do the excavation, then that's --

25

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1
              MS. SEMMLER: They can proceed. They can hire
2
     their own Staff and proceed.
 3
              COMMISSIONER HANSON: Okay. Thank you.
                                                        Thank
 4
    you, Mr. Chairman.
 5
              MR. LARSON: May I ask a question?
 6
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Smith's in cue and then I
7
     am and then you, Mr. Larson.
8
              MR. LARSON: Okay.
9
              MR. SMITH: Well, I'm in cue. I don't really
10
     care, Mr. Larson. I'm sorry. I can't see you so I
11
     didn't know you were about to say something.
12
              On this issue, though, of the BLM and even its
13
    procedures, Mr. Blackburn or Mr. Larson, whomever, and
14
    maybe Mr. Schmidt as well, on page 24 at the top of the
15
    page where it talks about costs --
16
              MR. BLACKBURN: Page 24 of what, Mr. Smith?
17
    Sorry.
18
              MR. SMITH: Of Dakota Rural Action's Answer --
19
    or Response.
              And that doesn't -- I mean, I just don't read
20
21
     the language the way it's being presented. That says
22
    we'll pay all the costs directly related to mitigation of
2.3
     the project's anticipated impacts.
2.4
              It doesn't say necessarily that a person has to
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perform excavation that's beyond what its construction

25

activities will directly impact. At least that's what the language seems to say.

2.3

MR. SCHMIDT: That's correct. And please note, as Kara has pointed out, on BLM they wrote their guidance in this manner, and it is a public find. All of these costs are to curate and put those resources in a museum, not for BLM to sell and fund their, you know, budget for the year.

They're public resources so the public has required that applicants that come on public land are responsible for, you know, getting this resource out of the footprint. As you just pointed out, it's just the footprint of the project. Nothing more. Nothing less. In this case it would be the trench. And putting it into curation and putting it into a museum.

MR. BLACKBURN: Mr. Smith, it's a little bit broader than that, but we're not contesting that issue directly impacted. BLM can go out a bit further than just the trench, if it would threaten or endanger the fossil.

That doesn't mean to say as a standard that would let them go anywhere within the right of way but it's a little bit broader than simply in the trench.

But, you know, we haven't argued specifically that this should be much broader, but at the same time we are

1 talking about mostly direct impacts.

2.3

MR. SMITH: Okay. Well, that clarifies a lot for me. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: This is Dusty Johnson. I understand all the discussion. I still feel as though -- and I don't have it in front of me, but Mr. Blackburn's comments in the Brief about, you know, this was really foisted upon the landowner, this is not at the time or nature of their choosing to me does make a difference.

I will just say to my colleagues that I am probably most comfortable from having the Applicant pay for these recovery costs of uncovered finds. Before we go any further with any additional information or opinions, I guess I just thought I would gauge your thoughts on that.

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: This is Commissioner

Kolbeck. The only thing that I would want to clarify is

that the landowner was given options. If the

landowner -- if the --

The way I understand this is the pipeline is going to go one way. There was a paleontological find.

Okay. If the landowner refuses or doesn't want the pipeline on any other part of their land and it needs to be excavated, TransCanada would want the landowner to pay for that.

Am I understanding correctly?

2.3

2.4

MR. WHITE: I think I understand your statement, and I think that that's a different way of saying what I was saying before, which is to the extent that we're directed by the agency to excavate, we bear the cost.

To the extent that the landowner is insistent upon excavation when there is another option available, that that would be at that landowner's cost.

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Would the option be the landowner's option, or would it be TransCanada's option?

MR. WHITE: If it's on private land and if the BLM permitted paleontologist who's engaged to direct the development of a plan in consultation with the landowner and with the company ultimately decide -- if that BLM permitted paleontologist ultimately decides that excavation is the proper mitigation, that would be at TransCanada's cost.

If there was, say, an open discussion and the BLM permitted paleontologist said excavation is one option, rerouting is another, and avoidance was a more beneficial mitigation methodology and yet the landowner wanted excavation, that would essentially be an election on his part, and that in our view ought to be at the landowner's cost.

It's probably an unlikely scenario.

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Thank you. And that's kind of what I was -- what my -- I understood the consequences. And I guess that leads me back to agree with Commissioner Johnson.

2.3

I mean, this is something that -- other than moving that pipeline, the alternate route would be off the landowner's property. I don't think that the landowner should have to bear that cost.

That pipeline's going to be on their land.

Whether it be where the fossil is or where the fossil isn't, I think should be their decision. And if it's where the fossil is, I don't think they should bear the brunt of the cost.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think Mr. Smith indicated that he thinks perhaps I went a little far. So I'll give him an opportunity to add in his two cents, maybe redirect us a little more closely to where he thinks we should be headed.

MR. SMITH: Well, again, you know, I think the point -- I guess I think I think Mr. White, if you were listening to him, just did a pretty good job of explaining sort of what I think is probably reasonable, and that is --

And to me it's in complete accord with the BLM rule, which is being cited by DRA and Mr. Larson as the

basis for their position.

And, Mr. Blackburn, if I understood correctly, basically stated -- under the BLM -- I've got a bad mic here, you guys. I'm sorry.

But it's only the portion that the project is directly affecting that the project is responsible for. Which means if you make an accidental strike and -- you've obviously already done something; right?

And that's kind of the way I wrote -- why I wrote my original language. To the extent that that original strike, the area you've already disturbed --

No. It's the mic. This is completely different.

To the extent that -- well, maybe not. To the extent that you have already disturbed something; right? To the extent of that disturbance and to the extent that disturbance could reasonably be said to threaten the resource beyond that, that, as I understand it, is your excavation and preservation obligation under that BLM regulation.

Is that correct?

MR. SCHMIDT: Yes, sir.

MR. BLACKBURN: I believe it's a little bit -it's somewhat broader than that because if a fossil, for
example, is discovered by a preconstruction survey,

- that's right in the way of the trenching and the trench
 can't be moved, for example, for topographical reasons,
 then, you know, in that case the fossil needs to be
 removed before any kind of construction excavation is
 started. So it's a little bit broader.
 - MR. SMITH: No. And I agree with that. But that's a situation where the election is being made by the project to continue and there -- the disturbance, both the direct disturbance and the peripheral associated affected area, is at the election of the project; right? That's at the election of the Applicant?

MR. SCHMIDT: That's correct.

2.3

MR. SMITH: This doesn't make the Applicant responsible for excavating things that the project would never have disturbed.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Smith -- this is

Dusty Johnson here -- I guess my interest is -- and I

understand -- Ms. Semmler's point about public and

private lands is well taken by me. I don't know that I

care as much as I should about it.

I mean, I will tell you that I would want landowners to be treated the same way that the Federal Government would be treated.

Now if we need to nuance, you know, particular wording, or my understanding, I'm fine with that. As

long as you can tell me the landowner's not going to get treated any worse than the Federal Government, I'm okay with it.

2.3

MR. SMITH: Well, I think that's my point in asking these questions is there was an assumption here there's a dramatic difference in the way it works with the Federal Government.

I don't think there's any difference in terms of that, like we had in our first Order and what I think -- as long as we get that language out of there, you know, that deals with at the landowner's cost that doesn't recognize those things that are as a result direct disturbance -- of disturbance and threatened due to the project and we don't go beyond that, I mean, that's all the protection the public gets.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, and perhaps I'd feel more comfortable, you know, mimicking some of the wording that BLM operates under as opposed to the verbiage that Mr. White laid out.

It's not that I take great umbrage with his wording. I just feel like our safest ground is mimicking already established legal standards.

MR. SMITH: Yeah. I mean, I don't necessarily dispute that. Mr. White, Mr. Schmidt, do you have -- and, again, the language I was looking at for the

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     comments I made -- and I don't think anyone said I'm
     wrong -- is the paragraph on the top of page 24.
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 3
              And maybe there's more to it than that.
                                                        Ιf
 4
     there is, that's fine.
 5
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: While they're looking at
 6
     that, Mr. Blackburn, I mean, does Dakota Rural Action
     have any objection to treating landowners the same way
7
8
     that BLM is treated?
              MR. BLACKBURN: No, we do not.
10
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.
                                        Thank you.
11
     Mr. Larson, do you have any objection?
12
              MR. LARSON: I would be very happy with that.
13
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you.
14
              MR. WHITE: So looking at the language on the
15
     top of 24, I guess we wouldn't have an objection to the
16
                This, as I understand it, relates to fossils
     language.
17
     that are then being curated and turned over to the museum
18
     pursuant to BLM requirements.
19
              Would that also then apply in the case of
20
     excavated materials that are excavated at the cost of the
21
     project on private lands?
22
              MR. SMITH: You mean, would it be turned over to
2.3
     the museum?
2.4
              MR. WHITE:
                          Yes.
```

Because in the other sections

25

MR. SMITH:

No.

```
of -- I think we've stated that to the extent the project elects to proceed with disturbance or to the extent you have had an accidental hit and you've already disturbed, the project would be responsible for the mitigation of that strike or any intended additional disturbance that could not be avoided. And for, you know, the -- for whatever is required to mitigate.
```

2.3

Now to the extent that it goes beyond that and additional excavation is at the election of somebody -- of the landowner, then the landowner would bear that cost. But, no, it wouldn't be turned over to the museum. If it's on landowner property, it's his property.

MR. WHITE: Well, the reason I ask is the language also refers to curation costs.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Then I would suggest the addition of "if applicable" behind that phrase. I mean, I would still want the Applicant to pay for those costs -- you know, BLM -- just because it gets turned over to the museum doesn't mean there isn't some value that accrues to BLM, to the museum, to humanity.

Just I would echo Mr. Smith, and I think the same rules apply even if it doesn't go to the museum.

Commissioner discussion on where we're headed?

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: It's going exactly where
I would want it to.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I would move that instead of wording proposed by the Applicant, that we revise the Commission's Order to make it clear that the same legal framework that BLM operates under and the Applicant has to operate under on BLM lands would apply between the landowner and the Applicant.

2.3

Now I'm willing to give Mr. Smith an opportunity to properly wordsmith that. Obviously we'll all get to read the Order prior to us signing it.

Do you believe you have sufficient direction, Mr. Smith, to draft an Order?

MR. SMITH: I think so. I mean, this is a big enough deal too it would maybe not be totally ridiculous either that I would draft something and that it be circulated to the parties and come back to the Commission for the ability of everyone to look at exactly what we've come up with before we make a final vote on the finished product.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, instead let's do this. I mean, I think everybody seems to have an understanding of where we're going.

Let's allow you to draft the Order. Let's instruct you to circulate to the parties. I believe you're going to do a good enough job of getting us to yes that it can come before the Commission, and we can

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individually sign it. But, I mean, it's not unusual for
1
2
     us to give you specific direction with regard to
 3
     drafting.
 4
              MR. SMITH: It is not. And I will do my best to
 5
     do that. And let's just do that, and when we do the
 6
     circulation -- and, again, this is just such a -- this is
7
     such an area that's beyond our normal area of dealings
8
     that, you know, some liberality, I think, on the parties
     to be able to react to what we do because of the
10
     contextual issues. For example, we're dealing with a
11
     huge set of BLM quidelines, et cetera. That might be
12
     appropriate.
13
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let me put it this way. If
14
     during drafting Mr. Smith believes that he doesn't have
15
     proper specific direction from the Commission on this
16
     vote, does anyone object to him bringing it back for us
17
     for further clarification?
18
              Okay. No Commissioner has indicated any
19
     objection to that.
20
              So, with that, I would move -- I have a Motion.
21
     Any discussion on the Motion?
22
              Hearing none, we'll proceed to vote.
2.3
              Hanson.
2.4
              COMMISSIONER HANSON:
                                    Aye.
25
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Kolbeck.
```

1 COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Aye

2.3

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Johnson votes aye. Motion carries 3-0.

I believe that that addresses the major issues identified in condition 44. Let's pause and see if any party wants other specific wording or issues -- I guess I should say this.

So my thought would be to accept all other changes suggested by the Applicant in condition 44. They made a number of other minor tweaks that were not objected to. Let's pause and see if there are problems that anyone wants to address.

MR. BLACKBURN: Thank you, Chairman Johnson. This is Paul Blackburn.

I have a list of bullet points. I'm not going to go through all of them. Actually I think that we are moving along through those bullet points.

Anyway but the last bullet point I have on page 26 is that the location for sensitive and valued resources be considered to be confidential. And to limit access by the public to that information to ensure that landowners have access to it.

Just because, you know, there are rock hounds.

There are people who will come onto the land and steel valuable fossils. So I think it's just prudent that the

Commission have that, you know, resulting paleontological 2 study confidential on private land. 3 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Good suggestion, 4 Mr. Blackburn. Does the Applicant have any comments on that suggestion? 6 MR. KOENECKE: I don't know that it's -- we 7 don't -- I don't think we disagree, I should say. We 8 might come at it differently and have more of a requirement that we not tell somebody other than put a 10 burden on us to maintain the confidentiality. 11 There will be a number of people who find out in the course of an event. We can't be responsible for all 12 13 of them. If they're under our control, I think we can do 14 that. 15 But if you see where I'm going with that, 16 Commissioner. 17 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So wording like the Applicant 18 will take appropriate steps to quarantee the 19 confidentiality? 20 MR. KOENECKE: I think so. 21 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Is appropriate steps 22 acceptable to you, Mr. Blackburn? 2.3 MR. BLACKBURN: Yes. Thank you. 24 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Any other Intervener

or interested person wish to make comment on the DRA

25

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1
     suggestion?
 2
              Staff, any concerns?
 3
              MS. SEMMLER: No.
 4
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Commissioner questions or
5
     comments?
 6
              Hearing none, is there a Motion?
7
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I'll Motion to accept
8
     DRA's Application of the treatment of the location of
     sensitive and valuable resources.
10
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: With the wording we've --
11
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: With the --
12
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Appropriate steps.
13
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Appropriate steps taken
14
     by the Applicant to maintain confidentiality.
15
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Motion has been made.
16
     there any discussion?
17
              Hearing none, we'll proceed to vote.
18
              Hanson.
19
              COMMISSIONER HANSON: Aye.
20
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Kolbeck.
21
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK:
                                     Aye.
22
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Johnson votes aye. Motion
     carries 3-0.
2.3
2.4
              Mr. Blackburn, did you have something else?
25
              MR. BLACKBURN: No, Commissioner. Thank you.
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1
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you very much.
2
     Mr. Larson, anything else?
              MR. LARSON: Not at this time.
 3
                                               Thank you.
 4
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Harder, did you have
5
     something else on this issue?
 6
              MR. HARDER: No.
7
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Harder says no.
8
              Staff, before we move along, any other concerns
     on condition 44?
10
              MS. SEMMLER:
                            No.
11
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. I will move the
12
     Commission adopt the rest of the wording changes
13
     suggested by the Applicant.
14
              Any discussion -- for condition 44.
15
              Any discussion?
16
              Hearing none, we'll proceed to vote.
17
              Hanson.
18
              COMMISSIONER HANSON: Aye.
19
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Kolbeck.
20
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Aye.
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Johnson votes aye.
21
22
     carries 3-0.
2.3
              With that, we will move to condition 45.
24
     deals with damage liability.
25
              Mr. Koenecke.
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Mr. White.

2.3

2.4

MR. WHITE: I'm sorry. Our thought here was that because of the difficulties that we discussed previously about establishing economic viability for paleontological resources, we're concerned about calling that out as a specific item of liability.

As Staff mentioned in their Brief, we generally are liable for damages that are caused by us during construction. That would apply here. Frankly, if you want to keep the reference in to damages to paleo, we'll have to deal with valuation disputes if they arise, whether it's in the condition or not in the condition.

So I'm not too fussed about it. As long as it's clear that it's damage that's caused by Keystone during construction or salvage operations.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Larson, other than stating that you would be opposed to the removal of that word, is there anything else that you would like to state?

MR. BLACKBURN: I'm sorry. Could you repeat your question. I didn't quite understand it.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Now that I think about it, I don't think DRA addressed paragraph 45 in your Brief.

So let me just say does DRA have any comments on paragraph 45?

MR. BLACKBURN: We have comments. We incorporated them within the comments on 44. I think starts there. 44, 45. It's the last couple of paragraphs of our Briefs discussed it.

2.3

Our only comment is similar to what Applicant just said, which is that they're liable for destruction of personal property regardless of whether it's a fence or a road or a fossil and that leaving it in there doesn't make any difference.

Taking it out may not make any difference either, except that it could be implied by a court that it's no longer covered. But leaving it in there doesn't change the fact that -- their liability for that kind of damage.

And I think that -- so, you know, we would request that that language be kept in there. And we'd leave it at that for now.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Blackburn. Any other party?

MR. LARSON: Yes, this is Pete Larson again. I think I would agree with Mr. Blackburn to leave that language in.

And it is relatively easy to establish economic value and economic loss. There are people who actually appraised those situations that are actually certified

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1
     appraisers. So it's something easy to do, establish
2
     economic value or economic loss.
 3
              MR. BLACKBURN: If I may, Mr. Blackburn again,
 4
     and, obviously, there are difficult valuations for lots
 5
     of things related to the project, including, for example,
 6
     loss of crops, which is certainly not a simple
7
     calculation, or loss to land value, certain kinds,
8
     certain ways, or other kind of economic injury.
              You know, but that -- I think the fact that it
10
     may be some circumstances difficult to value, even as
11
     Mr. Larson says it usually isn't, the difficulty of
12
     valuing property doesn't mean there's no obligation to,
13
     in fact, pay for it.
14
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.
                                        Thank you. Any other
15
     Intervener or interested person?
16
              Hearing none, Staff.
17
              MS. SEMMLER: Staff simply stands by what it had
18
     in its memo.
19
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. Commissioner
20
     questions or comments?
21
              Hearing none, I would move that the Commission
22
     deny the request to change paragraph 45.
2.3
              Any discussion on the pending Motion?
24
              Hearing none, we'll proceed to vote.
25
              Hanson.
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1
              COMMISSIONER HANSON: Aye.
 2
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Kolbeck.
 3
              COMMISSIONER KOLBECK:
 4
              CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Johnson votes aye. Motion
 5
     carries 3-0.
 6
              I believe, Mr. Koenecke, Mr. White, that those
 7
     were the -- we've addressed each of the issues or changes
 8
     you requested.
              (The proceedings concluded at 2:32 p.m.)
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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
10	had in the above-entitled matter on the 4th day of May,
11	2010, and that the attached is a true and correct
12	transcription of the proceedings so taken.
13	Dated at Onida, South Dakota this 20th day
14	of May, 2010.
15	
16	
17	
18	Cheri McComsey Wittler,
19	Notary Public and Registered Professional Reporter
20	Certified Realtime Reporter
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

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