PLAINS
PIPELINE, L.P.

September 8, 2009

Mr. Patrick Fahn
North Dakota Public Service Commission
600 East Boulevard, Dept. 408
Bismarck, ND 58505-0408

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Dear Mr. Fahn:

Enclosed is the fourth annual report to present woody vegetation survival for trees and shrubs replanted under Public Service Commission order No. PU-05-185 for pipeline construction in Williams County, ND.

Replacement trees and shrubs were replaced in accordance with landowner wishes, and, due to the combination of stress from previous years of drought and cold of the previous winter, a number of shrubs did not survive so the percent loss was more than expected. .

A summation is attached which shows the woody vegetation replanted and what was found to survive for the previous four years. The percent survival on woody vegetation observed is over 75% on the Eldridge property but remains under 75%on the Langwald property.

Please evaluate this tree monitoring requirement under PSC order No. PU-05-185 if the woody vegetation replacement growth can be considered for closure. Let me know if additional work is required.

Please call me at 701-575-4254 ext. 34 if you have any questions.

Respectfully,

Daniel Holli

Daniel Holli
Environmental Specialist

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Fourth Annual Report to Present Woody Vegetation Survival for Replacement Tree and Shrubs
Plains Pipeline, L.P.
Daniel Holli, Environmental Scientist

Tree Damage and Replacement Report for order No. PU-05-185

Paul Eldridge: (150 shrubs)
25 lilac
10 American Plum
25 Nankin cherry
25 Chokecherry
25 Currant
15 Dogwood
25 Juneberry

2006

92 bushes were found to survive at this time.
This corresponds to a survival rate of 61%.

2007

60 bushes had been replanted in the same location; 15 lilac, 15 cherry, 15 chokecherry, and 15 juneberry

97 bushes were found to survive at this time.
This corresponds to a survival rate of 65%.

2008

30 lilac bushes had been replanted in the same location.

105 bushes were found to survive at this time.
This corresponds to a survival rate of 70%.

Repairs were not made to a sink hole area because of landowner accessibility issues.
A sparsely revegetated area was not reseeded for the same reason.
A washout area was refilled with landowner permission.

2009

25 choke cherry bushes were replanted in the same location.

114 bushes were found to survive at this time.
This corresponds to a survival rate of 76%

Repairs were made to the sink hole area and grass was replanted on sparsely vegetated areas.
The washout repair is intact. Pictures are attached of the improvements.

Pictures of Improvements on Eldridge Property.

Sink hole area filled with four loads of soil, leveled, and planted

Area on hill where sparse growth area was replanted
In foreground – washout that was repaired last year is intact.

Tim Langwald (350 shrubs and 100 trees)
50 Russian Olive trees
50 Scotch Pine trees
180 Siberian Apricot
90 Dogwood
80 Sand Cherries

2006

319 plantings of woody vegetation were found to survive at this time.
This corresponds to a survival rate of 70%.

2007

50 Siberian apricots had been replanted in nearby tree rows.

307 plantings of woody vegetation were found to survive at this time.
This corresponds to a survival rate of 68%.

2008

50 Siberian Apricots had been replanted in nearby tree rows.

304 plantings of woody vegetation were found to survive at this time.
This corresponds to a survival rate of 67%.

A sinkhole was repaired by the landowner

2009

25 Sand Cherry bushes and 50 Scotch Pine trees were planted in nearby tree rows.

91 trees were found to survive (37 Russian Olive and 54 Scotch Pine)
218 shrubs were found to survive.
This corresponds to a survival rate of 91% for trees and 62% for shrubs.
The overall survival rate is 69%

The repaired sinkhole is still intact. A picture is attached.

Picture of repaired sink hole