

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Application for Certificate of Corridor Compatibility

ONEOK Rockies Midsteam, L.L.C.
Stateline Natural Gas Liquids Pipeline Project

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INTRODUCTION

The proposed Stateline Pipeline (SP or Project) is a new 53.0-mile, 10.75-inch-outside diameter natural gas liquids (NGL) pipeline that will originate at ONEOK Rockies Midstream's (ONEOK) Stateline 1 and 2 Gas Processing Plants (Plants) in Williams County, North Dakota, and will terminate at ONEOK's Riverview Terminal (Terminal) near Sidney, Montana. The Terminal is a shipping facility from which the NGL will be distributed, by rail, to end users in the south and south central states.

The total length of the project is approximately 53.0 miles; the North Dakota portion of the proposed pipeline is approximately 13.0 miles long. ONEOK's selection criteria for the proposed corridor were influenced by opportunities to collocate the proposed pipeline within existing utility corridors where practicable. As such, approximately 2.5 miles of the route would utilize existing right of way corridors. In North Dakota, the proposed Corridor would allow for approximately 2.5 miles of route would be collocated within existing right-of-ways.

ONEOK submits to the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC) a single consolidated application for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit for the SP.

The application provides the requisite information as stipulated by:

- North Dakota Century Code, Energy Conversion and Transmission Facility Siting Act, Chapter 49-22-08; and,
- PCS Administrative Code, Chapter 69-06-04, Certificate of Site or Corridor Compatibility.

The information presented in this application is organized according to the format prescribed in the PSC Application Guidelines for a Certificate of Site or Corridor Compatibility, which divides the information into the following five main categories:

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION

SECTION 2: STUDIES

SECTION 3: NEED FOR FACILITY

SECTION 4: LOCATION

SECTION 5: MITIGATIVE MEASURES

To assist the PSC in its review of ONEOK's application, ONEOK has included with this application the information described in Section 49-22-09 of the Century Code, Factors to Consider in Evaluating Applications and Designation of Sites, Corridors, and Routes. This information is in Section 4.

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION

1.1 PURPOSE, TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

The purpose of this Project is to transport field grade NGL (a mixture of ethane, propane, butanes, and pentanes also known as Y-grade NGL) produced at the Plants to the Terminal, an established transfer and shipping point, for distribution to markets nationwide.

1.2 TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

1.2.1 TYPE

The SP is a transmission pipeline. The steel pipeline will meet U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations, specifically the design criteria outlined in 49 CFR 195.100, constructed per 49 CFR 195.200 operated and maintained per 49 CFR 195.400.

1.2.2 SIZE

The pipe will be a nominal 10.75-inch diameter pipe. The pipe installed will have a nominal wall thickness of 0.219 inches denoted as API Code 5L specification X52 pipeline pipe. The nominal wall thickness will increase to 0.307 for specific locations such as road crossings. The maximum operating pressure (MOP) of the pipeline will be 1,440 pounds of pressure per square inch gauge (psig).

The proposed pipeline will include 13 block valves of which 3 will be located in North Dakota. These valves are installed to meet DOT regulations and will allow for the isolation of select segments of the pipeline for inspection and maintenance purposes as well as in the event of a system failure.

The valves to be installed will be 10-inch ANSI 600, flange end by flange end, full port, quarter turn ball valves and 10-inch ANSI 600 flange end by flange end, swing check valves. These valves will be manufactured in accordance with API Standard 6D.

1.2.3 LENGTH

The proposed SP is approximately 53.0 miles in total length, of which approximately 13.0 miles are located in North Dakota.

1.2.4 LOCATION

The Project will be located in Williams County, North Dakota, originating approximately 16 miles from Williston, ND, moving generally south and west; terminating just south of Sidney in Richland County, Montana. Please refer to maps provided in Appendix B.

1.3 PROJECT SCHEDULE

1.3.1 CERTIFICATE OF CORRIDOR COMPATIBILITY

ONEOK seeks a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility on or before February 15, 2012.

1.3.2 ROUTE PERMIT

ONEOK submitted an application for a Route Permit in December, 2011 as part of this Consolidated Application for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit.

ONEOK seeks a Route Permit on or before February 15, 2012.

1.3.3 CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

ONEOK plans to commence construction as early as April 2012 with an estimated completion date of July 31, 2012. The proposed schedule is closely tied to the commissioning and in-service dates of the Stateline I Plant. In order to perform final commissioning procedures the pipeline will need to be in service to receive product produced during the commissioning and subsequent operations of the Plants. The Stateline I Plant commissioning is scheduled to begin August, 2012 and will be fully operational by September, 2012.

SECTION 2: STUDIES

2.1 CORRIDOR

ONEOK selected the proposed Transmission Facility Corridor (Corridor) based upon several criteria designed to conform with PSC siting requirements, avoid and minimize socio-economic and environmental impacts, while maximizing the benefits to local hydrocarbon producers in the Williston Basin. The process of selecting a corridor to site a route between two fixed assets was influenced by the opportunity to collocate with existing utility corridors. The collocation of utilities within an established and existing corridor is generally preferred by agencies and the public at large. The proposed Corridor is a one-mile wide area that is centered upon the proposed pipeline alignment (e.g., one-half mile on either side of the proposed pipeline).

The proposed Corridor and preferred route are illustrated on the maps located in Appendix B.

A comprehensive desktop analysis of the Corridor was augmented with consultations with the federal and state agencies identified below, and included a Class I Cultural Resource inventory. The results of this environmental analysis are summarized below.

Copies of the consultations are provided in Appendix C.

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
- U.S. Farm Service Agency (FSA)
- North Dakota Game and Fish Department (GFD)
- North Dakota Parks and Recreation-Natural Heritage Program (PRD)
- North Dakota State Lands Department (SLD)
- North Dakota State Preservation Office (SHPO)
- North Dakota Department of Health (DOH)

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL DESKTOP ANALYSIS

2.2.1 WILDLIFE INVENTORY

The Corridor is comprised primarily of two distinct habitats: agriculture (e.g.; cultivated crops or range land), and natural or restored grasslands. The agencies listed above were consulted regarding the potential occurrence of protected or sensitive species and their critical habitats within the Corridor. Wildlife species inhabiting or present in the area are those commonly associated with the western North Dakota region. These species may include terrestrial (e.g.; avian and mammals), and aquatic (e.g.; fish and amphibians). Diversity of wildlife species would be expected to be greatest in native or restored grasslands versus cultivated fields.

2.2.2 WETLAND AND WATERBODIES ANALYSIS

Desktop analysis of aerial photography and National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps was used to evaluate the location and extent of mapped wetlands and waterbody features within the Corridor. The majority of the Corridor lacked mapped wetland features. Four (4) named waterways and their smaller unnamed intermittent tributaries intersect the Corridor: Painted Woods Creek, Little Muddy Creek, Eight Mile Creek and Horse Tied Creek. Preliminary routing has taken these features into consideration and has avoided direct impacts where practicable.

ONEOK has commissioned additional studies of the Corridor and more specifically the proposed Route to delineate wetland and waterbody boundaries. The information gathered from these surveys will be used for final routing, permitting, and mitigation planning where necessary. The results of these studies are included in Appendix D and proposed mitigation is detailed in Section 4 Mitigation of the Route Permit application.

2.2.3 TREE/SAPLING/SHRUB ANALYSIS

Desktop analysis of aerial photography was used to evaluate the location and extent of woody vegetation within the Corridor. The density of the woody cover was sparse, and appears to be either associated with a cultivated windrow feature or a natural feature such as waterbody. More commonly, woody vegetation is associated with significant topographic relief such as defined banks or incised drainage ways. ONEOK has commissioned additional studies of the Corridor the proposed route to inventory woody vegetation, study avoidance mitigation and inventory proposed impacts for mitigation. The results of these studies are included in Appendix D and proposed mitigation is detailed in Section 4: Mitigative Measures of the Route Permit application.

2.3 AGENCY CONSULTATIONS

2.3.1 U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) administer several programs designed to identify and protect special status plant and animal species and critical habitats. E3 Environmental, LLC (E3), on behalf of ONEOK, requested a project review of the Corridor by the FWS on October 10, 2011, and received comments as described below in a consultation dated November 17, 2011.

2.3.1.1 FEDERALLY PROTECTED SPECIES REVIEW

Under the authority of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the FWS (and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency - Fisheries) has identified and maintains a list of species and critical habitats that have been afforded protection under the ESA; the ESA provides a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and the habitats in which they inhabit.

On behalf of ONEOK, E3 provided technical assistance with a protected species review and subsequent consultations with the FWS. E3 reviewed FWS's published data and identified the following listed species and noted the potential for the species to occur within the proposed Corridor:

- Whooping Crane (*Grus Americana*) - Endangered
- Least tern (*Sterna antillarum*) – Endangered
- Piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) – Threatened
- Pallid sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*) – Endangered
- Gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) – Endangered
- Black-footed Ferret (*Mustela nigripes*) - Endangered

E3 reviewed the available information that described the life history, critical habitats, and conservation measures associated with each species to assess the potential effects of the project on these resources. The results of the assessment are provided below. Please see Appendix C for copies of the correspondence, and Section 4: Mitigative Measures in the Route Permit application for proposed mitigation procedures.

Whooping crane:

The Aransas Wood Buffalo Population of whooping cranes engages in twice-yearly migration through North Dakota. This flock breeds in Wood Buffalo National Park in Alberta and Northwest Territories, Canada, and winters in the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge in Texas. This species has been closely studied and monitored in recent years due to its small, fragile population. North Dakota provides migratory habitat for the species, providing roosting and feeding opportunities during migration. During migration, the species is most closely associated with larger wetland complexes for roosting habitat, typically using adjacent uplands to forage. In the November 17, 2011 consultation response, the FWS noted that potential crane habitat is located within the project Corridor. ONEOK commissioned surveys of the route and developed mitigation plans for environmental resources identified within the route. Please refer to Section 4: Mitigative Measures of the Route Permit application for additional details.

Least tern:

The interior population(s) of the least tern has historically been associated with large river systems for breeding and migratory habitats. Breeding birds are known to breed in colonies, utilizing sandbar habitat common to larger rivers. In the November 17, 2011 consultation response, the FWS commented on the entire project, citing the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers as locations within the region that are known to host breeding populations of least terns. This analysis has concluded that no suitable breeding habitat occurs within the proposed Corridor in North Dakota.

Piping plover:

The piping plover (plover) is associated with shorelines along small alkaline lakes, large reservoir beaches, and river islands and adjacent sand pits. Breeding birds select wide beaches with highly clumped vegetation covering less than 25 percent of

the area. In the November 17, 2011 consultation response, the FWS commented on the entire project, citing the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers as locations within the region that are known to host breeding populations of plovers. This analysis has concluded that no suitable breeding habitat occurs within the proposed Corridor in North Dakota.

Pallid sturgeon:

The pallid sturgeon's preferred habitat includes the benthic environment associated with swift waters of large turbid, free-flowing rivers with braided channels, dynamic flow patterns, periodic flooding of terrestrial habitats, and requiring extensive micro habitat diversity. The species inhabits the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers from Montana to Louisiana. In their November 17, 2011 response to E3's consultation request, the FWS commented on both the North Dakota and Montana portions of the project. They noted that in North Dakota, reaches of the Missouri River have been cited as providing suitable habitat for the pallid sturgeon. However, the Missouri River does not intersect the Corridor in North Dakota, and as such, there is no suitable sturgeon habitat in the project area.

Gray wolf:

In the November 17, 2011 consultation response from the FWS, the agency did not provide comments regarding potential impacts to the gray wolf.

Black-footed ferret:

In the November 17, 2011 consultation response from the FWS, the agency did not provide comments regarding potential impacts to the black-footed ferret.

2.3.1.2 MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT CONSULTATION

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the taking, killing, possession, and transportation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests, except when specifically permitted by regulations. The proposed project schedule would result in construction during the annual breeding season. In the November 17, 2011 consultation response from the FWS, the agency acknowledged that the proposed timing of construction would require MBTA mitigation. The FWS offered two mitigation methods to address this issue: a) nest surveys and buffering of active nests; or b) habitat manipulation.

ONEOK will coordinate with the appropriate agencies when developing and implementing mitigation plans. Please refer to Section 4: Mitigative Measures of the Route Permit application for additional details.

2.3.1.3 BALD AND GOLDEN EAGLE PROTECTION ACT CONSULTATION

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) prohibits anyone without a permit from taking a bald or golden eagle including their parts, nests, or eggs. The BGEPA defines "take" as pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect molest or disturb. The BGEPA also addresses impacts resulting from human-induced

alterations occurring around previously used nesting sites. In their November 17, 2011 response to the consultation request, the FWS commented on both the North Dakota and Montana portions of the project. They noted that bald eagle nests have been previously documented in Williams County, North Dakota. ONEOK commissioned field surveys to confirm the presence or absence of Bald and Golden eagle nests present within 0.5 miles of the proposed route. The surveys confirmed that there are neither nests nor suitable habitat for the Bald eagle within the Project Corridor in North Dakota. The surveys also confirmed the absence of Golden eagle nests, but did find suitable nesting habitat for the species within the proposed Corridor.

ONEOK will work with the FWS as necessary if an eagle nest is identified within 0.5 miles of the proposed pipeline route. Please refer to Appendix D for the complete natural resource survey results and to Section 4: Mitigative Measures of the Route Permit application for mitigation procedures.

2.3.1.4 U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MANAGED LANDS

In the November 17, 2011 consultation response from the FWS, the agency did not identify any FWS managed lands crossed by the project.

The FWS offered recommendations that ONEOK shall take under consideration related to minimization of wetland impacts, seeding recommendations should the project impact native prairies, and specific recommendations related to the proposed crossing of the Missouri River. ONEOK's mitigation plans are detailed in Section 4: Mitigative Measures of the Route Permit application.

2.3.2 U.S. FARM SERVICE AGENCY

On ONEOK's behalf, E3 contacted the Williston office of the U.S. Farm Service Agency (FSA) on October 13, 2011. The purpose of the consult was to confirm the presence or absence of Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) or Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) lands within the proposed Corridor. On October 18, 2011, the FSA responded stating that there are CRP lands present within the Corridor. See Appendix C for a copy of the correspondence.

2.3.3 NORTH DAKOTA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

The North Dakota Game and Fish Department (GFD) exercises oversight and management of the state's game species and certain state managed lands (i.e. PLOTS Program). On ONEOK's behalf, E3 contacted the GFD on October 10, 2011. On November 7, 2011, the GFD responded and confirmed the absence of both state managed lands and wildlife concerns associated with the proposed Corridor.

The GFD also requested that ONEOK minimize impacts to native prairies or wooded draws when constructing the pipeline or creating construction access. In addition, the agency noted that the Corridor included National Wetland Inventory (NWI) mapped waterbody features. The agency suggested avoidance of all of these features when

practicable, and restoration and reclamation of disturbed features crossed by the project to avoid permanent impacts. See Appendix C for a copy of the correspondence.

2.3.4 NORTH DAKOTA PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

The North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department's (PRD)-Natural Resource Division scope of authority and expertise covers recreational and biological resources in the state, specifically rare species and ecological communities. The PRD also maintains a database of the location and recorded occurrences of plant and animal species of special concern. The PRD authority includes management of state park lands, oversight of the Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI), and administration of recreation projects sponsored by the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

On behalf of ONEOK, E3 contacted the PRD on October 13, 2011 to confirm the presence or absence of managed lands and/or projects within the Corridor. On November 16, 2011, the PRD responded and noted the absence of state park lands or Land and Water Conservation Fund recreation projects within the Corridor.

ONEOK also requested confirmation regarding the presence or absence of sensitive species managed by PRD. The PRD confirmed that there are no documented occurrences of plant or animal species of concern or other significant ecological communities within or adjacent to the project area. See Appendix C for a copy of the correspondence.

2.3.5 NORTH DAKOTA STATE LANDS DEPARTMENT

The North Dakota State Lands Department (SLD) is in charge of managing surface acres and mineral interests held in trust for various schools and institutions. On behalf of ONEOK, E3 contacted the SLD on October 13, 2011. On October 14, 2011 and November 2, 2011, the SLD responded confirming the presence of both School and Mineral Trust lands within the proposed project Corridor. The SLD requested that those tracts be avoided. See Appendix C for a copy of the correspondence.

2.3.6 NORTH DAKOTA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is responsible for managing the historic and archaeological resources of the state. ONEOK commissioned SWCA, Inc. (SWCA) to conduct a Class I cultural resource inventory of the Corridor. This was completed on April 11 and 12, and December 1, 2011. The results of this inventory concluded that 3 previously recorded cultural resources occurred within the proposed Corridor. These results were used to assess Corridor compatibility for routing and later for Route refinement and preparation for field studies. Please refer to Appendix C for related agency consultations, Appendix E for cultural resource survey reports, and Section 4: Mitigative Measures of the Route Permit application for proposed mitigation procedures.

2.3.7 NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The North Dakota Department of Health (NDDoH) administers regulatory programs governing certain water quality issues including construction storm water runoff and other discharges. ONEOK is currently in the process of preparing permit application materials to acquire the requisite NDDoH approval with respect to these issues.

2.3.7.1 NDDOH POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

The North Dakota Pollution Discharge Elimination System (ND PDES) is the regulatory program that regulates water discharges such as construction stormwater, site dewatering and hydrostatic discharge permits. ONEOK will procure the following ND PDES permits from the NDDoH as described below.

Construction Stormwater: ONEOK will be seeking coverage under NDR10-0000 *Authorization to Discharge Under the North Dakota Pollutant Discharge Elimination System* general permit for construction sites as required when disturbing an area greater than five (5) acres. A project-specific erosion control plan referred to as a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be prepared and maintained on-site for the duration of the project. ONEOK will properly implement the SWPPP which will be designed to manage run-off and trench dewatering discharges in a manner that will minimize exposure to chemicals, waste, and petroleum products as well as describing erosion control measures designed to minimize off-site transfer of sediments.

Hydrostatic test water discharges: ONEOK will be seeking coverage under NDG07-0000 *Authorization to Discharge Under the North Dakota Pollutant Discharge Elimination System* general permit for various temporary discharges including both construction site dewatering and hydrostatic test water discharges.

SECTION 3: NEED FOR FACILITY

3.1 ANALYSIS OF NEED BASED ON PRESENT AND PROJECTED DEMAND, INCLUDING SYSTEM STUDIES

The development of hydrocarbon production in the Williston Basin has increased significantly in recent years due to advancements in deep horizontal directional drilling techniques and subsequent oil extraction in the Bakken and Three Forks shale formations. The total recoverable amount of Bakken Shale and Three Forks oil reserves are subject to interpretation and speculation. Studies conducted by the North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources and U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) in 2008 and 2010 indicate that 4.0 to 6.3 billion barrels of recoverable crude oil reserves may be available in North Dakota's deep shale formations. Oil production statistics from the Bakken and Three Forks Formation indicates that oil production has increased dramatically over the past three years from nearly 110,000 barrels per day (bpd) in 2007 to nearly 386,600 bpd in June, 2010. Oil production is expected to increase by an additional 200,000 to 300,000 bpd by 2015.

A major constraint in transporting hydrocarbons from North Dakota to distribution centers and eventual end users in the United States is the lack of pipeline capacity. To relieve the pipeline constraints, several projects have been planned to address the growing volumes of crude oil, natural gas, and NGL. However, pipeline capacity is not expected to keep pace with production, leaving incremental volumes to find alternative transportation methods, primarily rail or other surface transportation alternatives.

Construction of the SP will provide firm, reliable service for 65,000 barrels of NGL per day and provide a critical link between the Plants and the Terminal. The pipeline will operate at 1,440 pounds per square inch of pressure. From the Terminal, the product will be shipped via rail to end users until 2013 when a large-scale NGL pipeline will be completed, which will ship product from the Terminal to the Overland Pass Pipeline system in northern Colorado.

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF SERVING THE NEED

Based on project objective for delivery of up to 65,000 barrels of NGL per day from ONEOK's Plant to the Terminal, ONEOK evaluated several alternatives to the proposed action. These alternatives included:

- No-Action Alternative;
- Trucking Alternative; and
- Rail Alternative.

No Action Alternative:

A No Action Alternative would leave the region constrained by limited transport capacity for safe and reliable transmission of NGL products to markets. ONEOK's Stateline Plants, which are being constructed pursuant to a Certificate of Site Compatibility (Case PU-10-666) will process 200 MMscfd of natural gas produced in association with regional oil production. Without a viable NGL outlet, the Plants will be unable to operate or would be required to operate at significantly reduced volumes. Overall, regional oil and gas production would continue to be constrained by the limited volume of product that could be shipped utilizing existing infrastructure, resulting in continued or increased flaring and/or curtailment of crude oil production. This alternative is not desirable. For these reasons, ONEOK rejected a *No Action Alternative*.

Trucking Alternative:

This scenario was reviewed and eliminated due to the volumes of field grade NGLs that will be produced at the Plant. The maximum capacity of the pipeline is equal to an estimated 65,000 barrels or 2,730,000 gallons of NGLs, the majority of which would be subscribed by daily production from the Plants. The average load for an NGL truck is approximately 10,000 gallons per truck. Thus, it will require 273 trucks per day to be loaded at the Plants, an average of 11.3 trucks every hour for 24 hours a day. Similarly it would require these 273 trucks per day to be unloaded (trans-loaded) at the railcar facility at the Terminal. This level of truck activity is not logistically feasible; it would cause an unacceptable amount of heavy vehicle traffic for the area residents' as well additional wear and tear on the infrastructure. Any disruption in the trucking capacity due to seasonal load restrictions on roads, inclement weather, or road repairs would result in a Plant shutdown and flaring of gas production. This alternative is not desirable; therefore, ONEOK rejected a *Trucking Alternative*.

Rail Alternative:

A new rail facility was also considered as a surface transportation alternative. This alternative would require significant investment in new infrastructure both at the Plant and across approximately 53 miles of landscape to accommodate the rail spur and associated right-of-way. There were three (3) factors that weighed significantly into the feasibility analysis of this alternative. First, a study was conducted of the available space on facility (Plant) grounds to site a rail loading rack. This analysis concluded that the available space on site within the existing property limits was not sufficient to accommodate the addition of a rail loading rack. Second, the siting, acquisition of right-of-way, and construction of a minimum of 53 miles of rail spur was determined to have a significantly greater environmental impact with the potential to result in permanent environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of this above ground feature. Third, this alternative was determined to be not feasible due to financial, logistic, and time constraints. This alternative is not desirable; therefore, ONEOK rejected a *Rail Alternative*.

SECTION 4: LOCATION

4.1 CORRIDOR

ONEOK has identified a preferred Corridor, which is a one-mile-wide area centered upon the proposed pipeline route. The selection of the proposed Corridor was a multi-disciplinary effort which included socioeconomic, environmental, logistical, engineering and financial considerations. The Corridor described in this application maximizes the use of established utility corridors and ONEOK's opportunity to access existing infrastructure and operating assets while minimizing landowner and environmental impacts. The proposed Corridor would facilitate the collocation of approximately 18% of the route within established right-of-way corridors.

The proposed Corridor and ensuing route will also have logistical benefits. Pipelines that are properly installed, marked and collocated in an established right-of-way are more visible due to proximity to other utilities and are therefore less likely to experience third party strikes.

ONEOK has initiated agency consultations, and performed internet-based research and desktop analysis of the Corridor. These efforts were augmented by site visits including natural and cultural resource field surveys; these results are discussed in detail in the Route Permit Application.

4.2 IDENTIFY AND MAP CRITERIA

The information presented in this section was developed to demonstrate conformation with the PSC's siting criteria for Energy Conversion and Transmission facilities. ONEOK has conducted a thorough inventory of the Corridor and evaluated the resources that occur within it to sufficiently assess the compatibility of the Project with the PSC's siting criteria. The following sections identify and discuss the presence or absence of siting criteria within the Corridor. Please see Appendix B for Project siting criteria maps.

4.3 EXCLUSION AREA INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Exclusion areas are geographic areas that should be excluded from consideration when siting an energy transmission facility. The following table and text identify and discuss exclusion areas identified within the Corridor.

Exclusion Area	Within Corridor
Federal	
National Parks or Memorial Parks	No
Historic Sites, Districts, or Landmarks	No
Natural Landmarks or Monuments	No
Wilderness Areas	No
State	
Historic Sites, Monuments, or Historical Markers	No
Archaeological Sites	Yes
Parks	No
Nature Preserves	No
County	
Parks	No
Recreation Areas	No
Municipal Parks	No
Other	
Areas Critical to the Life Stages of Threatened and Endangered Animal or Plant Species	No
Areas where Animal or Plant Species that are Unique or Rare to this State would be Irreversibly Damaged	No

4.3.1 FEDERAL RESOURCE REVIEW

ONEOK has initiated consultations with various Federal agencies and has conducted a comprehensive review of published information. ONEOK has concluded that no national parks, historic sites, natural landmarks or wilderness areas will be crossed or will be affected by the project. Please refer to Section 2 of this document for a comprehensive discussion of ONEOK’s consultations and Appendix C for copies of the correspondence.

ONEOK has completed a Class I and a subsequent Class III survey of the Corridor. These efforts confirmed the absence of historic districts or landmarks of federal interest. Three sites were identified and characterized as previously unevaluated but potentially eligible under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). ONEOK’s final routing will avoid impacts to these sites. Please refer to Section 2 of this document for a comprehensive discussion of ONEOK’s consultations, and Appendices C and D for reference. Mitigation details are discussed in Section 4 of the Route Permit application.

4.3.2 STATE RESOURCE REVIEW

ONEOK has confirmed through a combination of agency consultations, review of publically available information and field studies the absence of state parks, historic sites, monuments, historical markers, archaeological sites, or nature preserves within the proposed route. Please refer to Section 2 of this document for a comprehensive discussion of ONEOK’s consultations and Appendix C for copies of the correspondence.

4.3.3 COUNTY RESOURCE REVIEW

ONEOK has confirmed through a combination of agency consultations, review of publicly available information and field studies the absence of county parks, recreation areas, municipal parks, or parks owned by other subdivisions of government bodies within the proposed route. Please refer to Section 2 of this document for a comprehensive discussion of ONEOK's consultations and Appendix C for copies of the correspondence.

4.3.4 AREAS CRITICAL TO THE LIFE STAGES OF THREATENED AND ENDANGERED ANIMAL OR PLANT SPECIES

ONEOK has conducted a comprehensive desktop review of the Corridor. These efforts were augmented with agency consultations and additional ONEOK commissioned field surveys of the proposed route to confirm presence or absence of critical habitat. Please refer to Appendix C for documentation of the agency consultations and Sections 2 and 4 of the Route Permit application for details of the field studies and mitigative measures, respectively.

4.3.5 AREAS WHERE ANIMAL OR PLANT SPECIES THAT ARE UNIQUE OR RARE TO THIS STATE WOULD BE IRREVERSIBLY DAMAGED

ONEOK has engaged in federal and state agency consultations, reviewed published information regarding critical habitat, and conducted a desk top analysis of the Corridor for the purpose of assessing potential environmental impacts. Based on these studies, ONEOK has confirmed the absence of protected species and/or their critical habitats. Please refer to Section 2 of the Route Permit application for a detailed description of field studies, Section 4 for detailed mitigation measures, and Appendix C for supporting documentation of agency consultations.

4.4 AVOIDANCE AREA INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Avoidance Area	Within Corridor
National	
Historic Districts	No
Wildlife Areas	No
Wild, Scenic or Recreational Rivers	No
Wildlife Refuges	No
Grasslands	No
State	
Wild, Scenic, or Recreational Rivers	No
Game Refuges or Game Management Areas	No
Forests or Forest Management Areas	No
Grasslands	No
Other	
Other Historic Resources not meeting Exclusion Areas criteria	Yes
Areas of Known Geologic Instability	No
Areas within 500-Feet of a Residence, School, or Place of Business	No
Reservoirs and Municipal Water Supplies	No
Water Sources for Organized Rural Water Districts	No
Irrigated Land (does not apply to underground facilities)	Not Applicable
Areas of Recreational Significance which are not designated as Exclusion Areas	No

4.4.1 NATIONAL RESOURCE REVIEW

ONEOK conducted a review of publically available resources and has confirmed the absence of registered historic districts, wild and scenic rivers, wildlife refuges, grasslands or wildlife areas within the Corridor.

4.4.2 STATE RESOURCE REVIEW

ONEOK conducted a review of publically available resources and has confirmed the absence of wild and scenic rivers, grasslands, game refuges or forest management areas within the Corridor.

4.4.3 HISTORICAL RESOURCES NOT MEETING EXCLUSION AREA CRITERIA

ONEOK commissioned a Class I Cultural Resource Inventory of the Corridor and a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the proposed pipeline Route. These studies identified and confirmed the presence of historical resources and ONEOK's final routing will avoid impacts to these sites.

Please refer to Section 2 of this document for a comprehensive discussion of ONEOK's consultations, and Appendices C and E for reference. Mitigation details are discussed in Section 4 of the Route Permit application.

4.4.4 AREAS OF KNOWN GEOLOGIC INSTABILITY

A total of 1,853 landslides were identified by the North Dakota Geological Survey (NDGS) in the Watford City area, which occupies approximately 1,536 square miles and extends to the Montana state line. The landslide map encompasses the entire project footprint. Many of these slides are complexes, consisting of multiple landslides that formed from half dozen or more individual events. These slides cover an area of 28,700 acres or approximately 3 percent of the area; however, the landslides are most prevalent in the Little Missouri River Badlands. No landslides or topography that is susceptible to landslides is included in the project corridor

Additionally, North Dakota has not experienced an earthquake of sufficient magnitude to damage steel welded pipe or structural steel structures in recorded history. Sink holes are known to occur in the region, but these are related to subsurface mining activities as opposed to limestone dissolution.

4.4.5 AREAS WITHIN 500-FEET OF A RESIDENCE, SCHOOL OR PLACE OF BUSINESS

ONEOK utilized aerial photography to identify structures located within 500 feet of the proposed pipeline alignment. Field verification of structures was completed to characterize the structure as rural residence, school or place of business. ONEOK has verified that there are no occupied structures within 500 feet of the proposed alignment.

4.4.6 RESERVOIRS AND MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLIES

ONEOK has confirmed the absence of reservoirs or municipal water supply sources within the proposed Corridor.

4.4.7 WATER SOURCES FOR ORGANIZED RURAL WATER DISTRICTS

ONEOK has confirmed the absence of water sources that are utilized by organized rural water districts within the proposed Corridor.

4.4.8 IRRIGATED LAND

This criterion does not apply to underground transmission facilities; as such it is not applicable to this Project.

4.4.9 AREAS OF RECREATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE WHICH ARE NOT DESIGNATED AS EXCLUSION AREAS

ONEOK has confirmed the absence of recreational areas of significance within the proposed Corridor.

4.5 FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN EVALUATING APPLICATIONS AND DESIGNATION OF SITES, CORRIDORS, AND ROUTES (SECTION 49-22-09, N.D.C.C.)

4.5.1 SELECTION CRITERIA

The selection criteria require assessment of the environmental impacts and alterations to land use that may result from the siting of the proposed project. Through this process, ONEOK proposes that it has successfully avoided or minimized these effects to the maximum extent practicable.

4.5.1.1 AGRICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Agricultural Production: The Project will temporarily impact approximately 145 acres of private land in North Dakota. Once the construction is complete, the land will be restored to its pre-construction contours and land use. ONEOK will provide settlements to landowners for crop loss resulting from Project construction.

Family Farms and Ranches: The Project will temporarily impact approximately 145 acres of private land in North Dakota. Once construction is complete, the land will be restored to its pre-construction contours and land use. ONEOK will negotiate easements with all affected landowners. The Project will have no permanent impacts to lifestyle or farm/ranch operations once construction has been completed.

Lands Suitable for Irrigation: This section is not applicable to buried pipelines (69-06-08-02.2h).

Surface Drainage: Standard pipeline construction techniques to be employed will not modify existing surface drainage patterns. Care will be taken throughout the construction process to minimize environmental impacts, including modification of drainage patterns. During restoration, those areas that were disturbed during construction shall be restored, the local topography shall be restored to its original contours, vegetation shall be reestablished, and impacts shall be minimal and temporary.

Ground Water: Groundwater resources in the project corridor include sedimentary rocks of the Fort Union Group of Tertiary age and glacial drift of Quaternary age. The Fort Union Formation includes the lower Tertiary aquifer and consists of alternating beds of sandstone, siltstone, and claystone; these commonly contain beds of lignite and sub-bituminous coal. The thickness of the Fort Union Formation in the Project area is variable, but in most location it is approximately 300 feet deep. The sandstone beds of the Fort Union are coarse grained and permeable. Wells finished in bedrock typically yield up to 50 gallons per minute, and wells finished in glacial drift can yield 300 gallons per minute.

The majority of the region is covered by relatively thin drift and only very local aquifers exist above the Fort Union Group. Water levels in these local aquifers compare with the regional water table which generally parallels the land surface. Groundwater divides are in the general areas of the surface-water divides. The piezometric surface generally slopes toward large drainages, such as Bennie Peer Creek.

Well data has been recorded by the State Water Commission for the area where the Project Site is proposed. Well data indicates that groundwater is located between 72-140 feet below the surface, and yields were less than 10 gallons per minute.

Subsurface excavations associated with the project will not extend to more than 10 feet below the ground surface. At that depth, the project will not intersect the groundwater table, nor will the project alter recharge rates or the infiltration, permeability, percolation of water into the groundwater reservoir. Additionally, the lateral movement and groundwater quality will not be affected by construction of the Project.

Surficial aquifer along streams and wetlands may be affected, but surficial aquifers are localized and typically do not provide a domestic water supply. Impacts to surficial aquifers will be minor and short term.

4.5.1.2 THE IMPACTS UPON:

Noise-Sensitive Land Uses: There are no noise-sensitive resources located within 500-feet of the proposed pipeline alignment. The project is located in a rural setting, effectively isolating it from the majority of sensitive receptors. Once constructed and in-service, normal pipeline operations are not audible.

Visual Effect on Adjacent Areas: There will be a total of 13 block valves to be installed, of which 3 will be located in North Dakota. Block valves are small, above-ground features. Each block valve assembly occupies approximately 0.04 acres with exposed piping and appurtenances that may be up to 6 feet in height. These facilities are typically enclosed with fences which are padlocked to protect against vandalism and accidental activation. Each location is clearly marked with a small placard that details ownership and contact information. The visible piping and equipment is maintained with a finished, white-painted surface. These features are common throughout the landscape and are not obtrusive. No other permanent above-ground features are to be installed for the Project.

Extractive and Storage Resources: This Project will not impact extractive or storage resources.

Wetlands, Woodlands, and Wooded Areas: ONEOK conducted a desktop review of published data which included aerial photography and NWI data. Based upon this analysis, the proposed Corridor does include these resources. ONEOK has commissioned field surveys to identify the locations of these resources within the proposed route. The results of these field studies will be used to determine a preferred alignment to minimize impacts to wetlands, woodlands, and wooded areas.

Please refer to Section 2 of Corridor Certificate application for a comprehensive discussion of ONEOK's consultations and Appendices C and D for reference. Mitigation details are discussed in Section 4 of the Route Permit application.

Radio and Television Reception, and other Communication or Electronic Control Facilities: ONEOK does not anticipate the Project impacting radio, television, or other electronic control facilities.

Human Health and Safety: ONEOK promotes a safe and healthy workplace during construction and operations of all its assets. A corporate policy that meets or exceeds federal and state laws, rules and regulations is enforced and adhered to by all regular and contract employees. ONEOK governs operations and construction activities with various safe work procedures designed to protect property, personnel and maintain regulatory compliance. The product transported is a cryogenic fluid which will vaporize when exposed to normal atmospheric pressure. The product will contain no more than 4 ppm hydrogen sulfide and does not pose an exposure risk to environment nor humans, however the product is flammable. The operation of the SP will be continuously monitored via ONEOK's Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, which is designed to shut in any section that exhibits abnormal operating parameters.

Animal Health and Safety: The wildlife currently inhabiting the Corridor are common and are generally mobile. The local wildlife inhabitants will be temporarily displaced by the Project without a measurable impact to the viability of these populations. No species of special concern are anticipated to experience direct impacts due to construction or operation of the Project.

Plant Life: All impacts will be temporary in nature and disturbed areas will be returned to pre-construction conditions. No species of special concern will be impacted by the Project.

4.6 POLICY CRITERIA

4.6.1 POLICIES AND COMMITMENTS TO LIMIT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

ONEOK is committed to conduct its business in compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations. These laws, regulations and standards are designed to safeguard the environment, human health, wildlife, and natural resources. ONEOK commitment to observe them faithfully is an integral part of our business and our values.

ONEOK will comply with requirements contained in the Corridor Certificate and Route Permit. ONEOK will conduct its activities with the objectives of providing a healthful and safe workplace for its employees, preventing accidents and environmental incidents. All persons and firms providing service to ONEOK are required to conduct

their work in compliance with environmental conditions, permit authorizations, and regulations and will be held accountable for their actions in that regard.

4.6.2 LOCATION AND DESIGN

This Project will connect two existing facilities, ONEOK's Stateline Plants, located in Williams County, North Dakota near Williston, and the Riverview Terminal located in Richland County, Montana near the town of Sidney. The North Dakota portion of the project entails approximately 13.0 miles, all of which would be located in Williams County. Please refer to Appendix B for project maps.

The proposed pipeline will be constructed of steel and will be a nominal 10.75-inch diameter pipe. The pipe installed will have a nominal wall thickness of 0.219 inches denoted as API Code 5L specification X52 pipeline pipe. The nominal wall thickness will increase to 0.307 for specific locations such as road crossings. The maximum operating pressure (MOP) of the pipeline will be 1,440 pounds of pressure per square inch gauge (psig).

The valves to be installed will be 10 inch ANSI 600, flange end by flange end, full port, quarter turn ball valves and 10 inch ANSI 600 flange end by flange end, swing check valves. These valves will be manufactured in accordance with API Standard 6D.

The proposed pipeline will meet US Department of Transportation regulations, specifically the design criteria outlined in 49 CFR 195.100, constructed per 49 CFR 195.200 operated and maintained per 49 CFR 195.400.

4.6.3 TRAINING AND UTILIZATION OF AVAILABLE LABOR IN THIS STATE FOR THE GENERAL AND SPECIALIZED SKILLS REQUIRED

Pipeline construction is a specialized niche construction market and the labor force needed to build the Project will be primarily comprised of a non-local workforce. The primary contractor will be a non-local contractor, supplying specialized skilled labor. ONEOK will draw upon the local labor force to supply general laborers. The workforce is anticipated to reach a peak of approximately 100 personnel of which up to 10 percent could be drawn upon locally.

4.6.4 ECONOMIES OF CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

ONEOK will invest approximately \$6 million in North Dakota to develop this Project, generating approximately \$90,000 of additional ad valorem tax revenues annually. Once constructed and in-service, the continued costs of maintenance and operation of the proposed pipeline are minimal. While the SP itself will not generate any direct tariff revenues, it is estimated the gross NGL product value produced at the Plants and transported through the SP will be in excess of \$200 million annually, generating significant producer, royalty and state tax revenues in the most efficient and minimally intrusive way possible.

4.6.5 USE OF CITIZEN COORDINATING COMMITTEES

ONEOK has established and maintained a good relationship with the local residents through its long-term regional presence operating various assets in the area. Through these relationships ONEOK has maintained several grass roots communication channels to inform local residents regarding the developments associated with the Project. ONEOK will continue to maintain contact with local government officials. Through this contact, project related information will be exchanged and should concerns arise, ONEOK will work with officials to resolve those issues.

4.6.6 COMMITMENT OF A PORTION OF THE TRANSMITTED PRODUCT FOR USE IN THIS STATE.

The proposed Project will interconnect with existing facilities. The products that are currently handled, transferred, and shipped at these facilities are currently delivered to markets both in State and out of state.

4.6.7 LABOR RELATIONS

ONEOK maintains positive labor relations with its staff and contract work force and does not anticipate encountering any adverse labor relations on this Project. The labor market in the Project area is supportive of the oil and gas industry.

4.6.8 THE COORDINATION OF FACILITIES

ONEOK owns and operates all of the facilities related to the Project; therefore, coordination will be seamless and executed from within ONEOK's internal management systems.

4.6.9 MONITORING OF IMPACTS

ONEOK has established and maintained positive landowner and community relationships throughout the region through its open communication and commitment to corporate citizenship standards that are based on integrity. ONEOK will monitor landowner concerns through its Right of Way department and will respond to all reasonable requests. In a similar manner, ONEOK will monitor community concerns and will respond to all reasonable concerns brought to its attention by local community leaders. ONEOK will select a contractor for construction of the Project and will coordinate the oversight responsibilities for construction activities with this individual throughout the Project. Environmental responsibilities shall be coordinated in the same manner.

4.6.10 UTILIZATION OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED ROW AND CORRIDORS

The proposed Corridor reflects ONEOK's preference to site the proposed pipeline in established utility corridors. The Corridor and related Route would utilize existing utility rights-of-ways for approximately 18% of the total route limiting "Greenfield" development to 10.6 miles in North Dakota.

4.6.11 OTHER EXISTING OR PROPOSED TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

No additional or proposed transmission facilities are currently being considered. Appendix F contains ONEOK's 10-Year Plan.

SECTION 5: MITIGATIVE MEASURES

5.1 LOCATION

The selection of the proposed Corridor was a multi-disciplinary effort which included socioeconomic, environmental, logistical, engineering, and financial considerations. The Corridor described in this application utilized established utility corridors where practicable, and ONEOK's opportunity to access existing infrastructure and operating assets while minimizing landowner and environmental impacts.

Landowner considerations factored into the Corridor selection. The proposed Corridor limits the number of potentially affected landowners while providing potential routing opportunities that would further minimize individual impacts to current land practices. All affected landowners would be compensated for project impacts through negotiated easement agreements and settlements for seasonal crop losses.

ONEOK proposes to site this pipeline in established utility corridors for approximately 2.4 miles of the route. This approach to siting the pipeline effectively avoids many impacts associated with "Greenfield" development and the creation of new utility corridor across the landscape for 18% of the project.

The proposed Corridor selection was influenced by environmental studies that suggested the area lacked sensitive features such as critical wildlife habitat, major wetlands or waterbodies, or other unique environmental features. The proposed Corridor will allow routing options that will further minimize waterbody crossings. In addition to these routing considerations, compliance with environmental permits procured for the project will serve to effectively mitigate the impacts of construction along the final approved route. Standard pipeline construction techniques will involve temporary impacts, but long term or permanent impacts will be avoided through the implementation of modern construction techniques, adherence to permit requirements, and avoidance of sensitive features identified during routing studies.

ONEOK owns and operates several assets in the region. Planning and development of these assets are conducted in a manner that maximizes the benefits of the region's resources. The proposed Corridor and Route will allow ONEOK to draw upon existing pipeline and facility assets in the region. While siting is typically conducted on an individual, project-specific basis, ONEOK's logistical planning includes consideration for potential inter-connects with existing infrastructure to gain and maximize operating functionality. Inter-connects are desirable and may allow continued operations when portions of the system may be out of service for maintenance.

The proposed Corridor and ensuing Route will also have logistical benefits. Pipelines that are properly installed, marked and collocated in an established right-of-way are more visible due to proximity to other utilities and are therefore less likely to experience third party strikes. Once SP is operational, ONEOK will realize logistical

benefits associated with monitoring pipeline cathodic protection, leak detection and right-of-way maintenance.

5.2 CONSTRUCTION

The proposed construction of the pipeline will be conducted in an orderly sequence designed to complete the project in the minimum amount of time required to safely prepare the site, install the pipeline and restore the areas disturbed by construction.

This will allow the project to proceed as approvals are received and in a manner that is orderly, efficient and fully compliant. Construction is estimated to require a minimum of 120 days with restoration to immediately follow. Construction techniques will be employed that minimize the area of ground disturbance, off-site deposition of sediment, and long-term impacts to agricultural productivity. Construction activities shall conform to all applicable permit stipulations; these requirements are mandated by the governing agencies and implemented by the project sponsor for the purposes of minimizing impacts to the environment.

Restoration will immediately follow pipeline construction. Final grading will restore the original contours of the land. Disturbed areas will be prepared for re-seeding and restoration will be coordinated to meet landowner specifications.

5.3 OPERATION

Once constructed and put into service, the proposed pipeline will operate continuously, delivering NGL from ONEOK's Stateline Gas Processing Plants to its rail terminal located south of the town of Sidney in Richland County, Montana. Normal pipeline operations are imperceptible to the general public as they are silent, buried and therefore not visible, and require only minimal above ground activity. Standard operating procedures will conform to DOT standards and requirements, and as such, periodic inspection and maintenance of the right-of-way will likely be required to remain in compliance.

SECTION 6: LIST OF PREPARERS

Russ Clark, P.E.

Project Engineer

ONEOK Partners, 100 W. Fifth Street, Tulsa, OK 74103

B.S. Chemical Engineering, Montana State University - Bozeman

Mr. Clark has worked as an engineer in the petroleum and natural gas industries for 10 years. As a process engineer, he has designed and overseen the implementation of several natural gas projects in the past two years. Mr. Clark is a licensed Professional Engineer by examination in the State of Colorado.

Judith Cooper. Ph.D.

Archaeologist/ Principle Investigator

SWCA, Inc., 116 North 4th Street, Suite 200, Bismarck, ND 58501

Ph.D. and M.A. Anthropology, Southern Methodist University and B.A. Anthropology, Pennsylvania State University. Dr. Cooper has over ten years of experience in North American archaeology and has worked on field (survey, testing, and recovery) and research projects in the northern Great BPE and Rocky Mountains. Dr. Cooper is experienced in federal and state cultural resources law and regulations, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. As the Cultural Resources Lead in the SWCA's Bismarck office, she serves as a member of multi-disciplinary project teams to assure cultural resource concerns are appropriately addressed during the regulatory process.

William McCarthy, C.W.B.

Senior Environmental Compliance Analyst

E3 Environmental, LLC, 817 Vandalia Street, St. Paul, MN 55114

M.S. Wildlife Biology, University of Minnesota – Twin Cities; and B.S. Wildlife Biology, Michigan State University. Mr. McCarthy is an environmental compliance analyst with 15 years of environmental consulting experience working with various energy assets and regulatory agencies. As a compliance analyst he has managed the environmental requirements for facility siting, pipeline routing, federal licensing, and various federal, state and local permits. Mr. McCarthy is a certified wildlife biologist and in this role conducts and coordinates field studies, agency consultations, mitigation and avoidance plans.

Katie Schmidt, EIT

Environmental Engineer and Compliance Analyst
E3 Environmental, LLC, 817 Vandalia Street, St. Paul, MN 55114

B.S. Civil Engineering with an emphasis in Environmental Engineering-Iowa State University. Ms. Schmidt has pursued a career focused on regulatory compliance. Her experience includes providing permitting and compliance support associated with maintaining assets for safe and reliable distribution and transmission of energy throughout the continent. Ms. Schmidt has developed a broad working knowledge of NPDES construction stormwater compliance by working with distribution systems located in MN, OK, TX, LA and AR. Ms Schmidt also has extensive experience working with transmission assets involving COE permitting, ESA and SHPO consultations.

Andrea Sampson

Associate Consultant
E3 Environmental, LLC, 817 Vandalia Street, St. Paul, MN 55114

B.A. Environmental Studies – University of St. Thomas, St. Paul, MN. Ms. Sampson is a compliance specialist and throughout her career she has emphasized energy related projects. Her experience includes providing permitting and siting support associated with energy transmission projects located across the Upper Midwest. Ms. Sampson has experience in all levels of federal, state and local permitting. She has recently worked on several ND PSC filings and has managed agency consultations and construction permitting related to these projects.