PUBLIC COMMENTS

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 2009

5:00 p.m.

In the Matter of the Route Permit Application for a 345 kV Transmission Line from Brookings County, South Dakota to Hampton, Minnesota

PUC Docket Number ET2/TL-08-1474

Best Western Marshall Inn
1500 East College Drive
Marshall, Minnesota

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MR. EK: Well, now we'll open it up to comments. And what we're looking for, we're looking for comments on issues and alternatives that you would like to see addressed in the EIS.

So, I believe we had some little green forms back there, I think we'll start out with them, I don't know how many folks filled those out. Any hands? No?

All right. So why don't we just go ahead, and those who would like to provide a comment on the issues and concerns they see with the project and would like to see us address in the environmental impact statement. Any comments?

MR. HOLMBERG: Are the transmission lines going to interfere with any communications --

MR. EK: Could you step up here, sir? Or, actually, here, I'll just move your way here. If you could state your name and --

MR. HOLMBERG: Daniel Holmberg. I'm wondering if these lines are going to interfere with any of our communication, radio, cell phone or GPS systems we have out here?

MR. EK: I can't answer that comment for you right now. I can tell you that is an item we discuss -- or will analyze in the environmental

1 impact statement. And if there is an impact,
2 mitigations would be suggested and so on and so
3 forth. But that's something we do look at. So it's
4 something that will be addressed. Thank you for
5 your comment.
6 UNIDENTIFIED: You mean to say there's
7 no, how would you say, studies on that type of
8 thing? That seems kind of strange.
9 MR. EK: Well, I can't answer them here
10 tonight, you know, off the top of my head, of
11 course. That's what the environmental impact
12 statement is for, is to look at that item. I'm not
13 going to go out on a limb and say yes or no and so
14 forth. It's something we, of course, will look at.
15 And there are, of course, studies out there, and
16 would be included. So yes. Yes.
17 Did you have --
18 MR. POORKER: That's a question, this
19 question has come up a lot in the last couple of
20 years in our open houses and routing work group
21 meetings. And it's a serious question because
22 that's how you guys are operating now, is by GPS in
23 your equipment. So that's -- and I'm talking with
24 our engineers and even our surveyors, because our
25 surveyors use GPS and they're surveying our

transmission lines. And they do survey work right under the wires and they tell me that it doesn't affect what they're doing. So to the best of my knowledge, it doesn't affect farming operations.

MR. EK: Any other comments and issues that you'd like to see addressed? Sir, if you could step up here, please, I'd appreciate it.

MR. LOUWAGIE: Bernard Louwagie.

MR. EK: Could you spell that, please?

MR. LOUWAGIE: L-O-U-W-A-G-I-E.

MR. EK: Okay.

MR. LOUWAGIE: Like I got Otter Tail on the other side of the road, and I feed off of that, and then Marshall Utilities, and Xcel goes right by on the south side of the road -- or north side of the road. And are they going to, you know, put two lines on one pole, on one set of poles going by, then, or are they going to have another one out in the field or what are they going to do there?

MR. EK: This will be a question for Craig to answer.

MR. POORKER: Could you help me out with the street you're on?

MR. LOUWAGIE: Section 30 of Stanley Township.

MR. POORKER: What's the name of the street?

MR. LOUWAGIE: 290th Street.

MR. POORKER: 290th. And I think Marshall Municipal Utilities has a 115 kV line running the road, on the other side of the road there's a distribution line and a smaller subtransmission line.

MR. LOUWAGIE: Yeah.

MR. POORKER: And I've talked with Marshall Municipal Utilities about that, and that's a tight spot for us right there, but I think there are some things we can do so we don't have another transmission line further out in the field. An example, and of course we have to run this by Marshall, is they have that 115 kV on the north side of the road, I believe, and on the other side maybe that subtransmission line could be put over on that other side on the same set of poles and perhaps bury the distribution line and then we can put ours on that line where that other subtransmission is. So you wouldn't have a gain of poles, now, but that's our discussion with Marshall Municipal Utilities.

MR. LOUWAGIE: Okay.

MR. POORKER: And likewise with any other

distribution line that's out there that we interfere with, we're going to have to negotiate with a lot of utilities on this whole project for the whole distance. And not just electric utilities, but telephone and fiber and things like that. Those are all things we're going to have to work out.

MR. LOUWAGIE: You said something about a 150-foot right-of-way.

MR. POORKER: Yeah, yeah. The right-of-way is 150 feet, as Mr. Ek had mentioned, 75 feet each side of the centerline. And if we could put our line right up against the road right-of-way, the road right-of-way will share that easement and then 75 feet out into the private property.

MR. LOUWAGIE: Okay. Thank you.

MR. POORKER: Thank you.

MR. EK: All right. I do have a green card. Mr. Joe Cauwels. Is that correct?

MR. CAUWELS: Good evening.

MR. EK: Good evening.

MR. CAUWELS: It's Joe Cauwels of Milroy. And, first of all, this power line is going to happen, probably. And what I -- my take on the thing is this power line is a wheeler, meaning it's

not -- it doesn't serve its use specifically, it's a power line for hire. Am I correct? I mean, anybody who generates electricity can put it over that power line if they buy into it. Am I correct? Or hire this power line?

MR. EK: I guess that is true. Yeah, that is true. You know, they will allow any type of power.

MR. CAUWELS: Whoever can generate power and get it from point A to point B, they can hire onto it, correct?

MR. EK: Correct.

MR. CAUWELS: When it comes to that, where I am looking at or where I am coming from is it's not -- it could service us minutely, but very minutely. And my concern is my people here. And since all the people are here before this power line was initiated, I wanted to accommodate these people and make it as absolutely convenient and non or minimally disruptive as possible. But people. And my question to you is really two things. Or number one is what is your minimum distance from a dwelling? Where is your minimum distance from a dwelling? How far will you stay away from a dwelling, from either a centerline or your

right-of-way?

MR. EK: Okay. That's a good question. There is no minimum distance by the state, it's ruled by the National Electric Safety Code. And to be honest with you, I don't know those figures. Possibly Craig may know those figures. Just real quick to questions you asked prior, you were getting a little bit into the need part of the project, I believe, is what it seems.

MR. CAUWELS: I see a need.

MR. EK: Okay. Okay.

MR. CAUWELS: I see a need, but I also see my people that I'm really, really concerned over. You know, I'm concerned over the people who are here, who were here before the power line came along. And I want the absolute minimum impact to the residents here or anyplace along the power line, wherever it's going to come. I want the minimum impact to them people.

We personally got involved with the 115 volt line from Balaton to Marshall, and the proposed -- the first proposal wasn't good enough because some folks got lawyered up and got it changed. And in the interim Xcel Energy was going to put a power line 78 feet from the eave of some of

my people's home. Grossly intolerable. Absolutely intolerable. And it turned out I have to farm around a pole now. It's sitting out in the middle of the field. But that farming around the pole, I have to be in its proximity probably three hours a year, but as it were, you're going to go 78 feet from people who live there 24/7. You know, three, five hours a year, versus I don't know how many hours there is in a year or in a lifetime or whatever it might be, and I felt as though that was grossly intolerable. And I want from you people tonight, if I can get it, is what's your minimum distance that you're going to stay away from a dwelling?

MR. EKNES: I can't answer that from a state perspective, but I hear your comment, and your comment, if I'm getting this correctly, is we should look at, in the environmental impact statement or in scoping, that you would like to see a distance from residential farming.

MR. CAUWELS: A residence, a dwelling. Where they're living right now. It's obvious that you can't get a building permit after it's there to put a home underneath it.

MR. EK: So I just want to make clear,

she's taking this down, so that's your concern with the project, to make -- to ensure that the line is a safe distance or an adequate distance from residents in the area?

MR. CAUWELS: Correct. And I want to know the distance.

MR. EK: Okay.

MR. CAUWELS: Not about or --

MR. EK: Sure, sure.

MR. CAUWELS: I want a specific number.

MR. EK: To be honest with you, the state does not have a minimum distance.

MR. CAUWELS: What is this coalition of the power companies state or view on distance?

MR. EK: Well, let me pass it over to Craig, who works for Great River Energy, and see what their thoughts are as it pertains to this project and the distances maybe they've thought about and maybe he can answer that question for you.

MR. CAUWELS: Please.

MR. POORKER: Thanks. Mr. Cauwels, was it, right?

MR. CAUWELS: Correct.

MR. POORKER: And you have the same concerns I would believe of everybody in this room,

1 is how close we're going to be to homes. And that
2 was probably the most important criteria that we
3 used when we were doing this. Now, as far as the
4 distance goes, we don't want any dwellings within 75
5 feet of our transmission line, of course, but is
6 that too close?
7 MR. CAUWELS: Oh, absolutely.
8 MR. POORKER: That's too close.
9 MR. CAUWELS: That's grossly, totally,
10 absolutely, under all circumstances completely
11 intolerable.
12 MR. POORKER: And we're doing our best.
13 We have charts in the application that show how many
14 homes are within zero to 75, 75 to 150, 150 to 300.
15 We'd much rather have that 300 to 500 feet away. Is
16 that -- are we able to do that in every case? No.
17 But we are doing the best that we can --
18 MR. CAUWELS: You have to --
19 MR. POORKER: Yes, I agree.
20 MR. CAUWELS: You have to set up
21 different poles, your electricity will go around a
22 corner in a U-turn just as well as it will go
23 straight --
24 MR. POORKER: Yep.
25 MR. CAUWELS: -- and you have to put

another pole up one way or another to get off of people if they don't want to leave, if you can't buy them out. My thoughts are is 500 feet would be the absolute minimum.

MR. POORKER: Yeah. And that's the concern that we're dealing with, with proximity to homes. That was number one. Number two, of course, like I said, was agriculture. But you have a good point. And we are looking at not just buildings, but occupied homes. And we made an effort -- in fact, we drove the whole route twice, out and back, counting homes and how close they were, to make sure that we had a good idea of where they were. Because proximity to homes is what we heard from everybody at all of our open houses and work group meetings and things like that. Then you had a second question, too, a comment in there. I forget what it was now.

MR. CAUWELS: I personally will have to farm underneath a wire for probably three hours a year.

MR. POORKER: Right, right. Yep.

MR. CAUWELS: That would be the maximum, versus setting this thing -- their proposal was to set it 78 feet from the eave of a home, with two

adults and a child, and that's totally intolerable.

MR. POORKER: Sure.

MR. CAUWELS: Absolutely, completely intolerable.

MR. POORKER: And there are other people with that same view, and I can understand that. And that's what this is about. The state, the OES here needs to hear those comments. Because they're the ones that are going to tell us where we go, how far we have to be from homes, if they tell us that, and they're going to tell us what side of the road to be on in some cases. So those are things that they need to hear and that's an important one, definitely.

MS. TORKE: My name is Kathy Torke, spelled T-O-R-K-E.

My question is, why do you try to stay from 300 to 500 feet away from a dwelling? What's the reason?

MR. POORKER: Okay. We're trying to stay as far away as we can from homes just because people don't want to live 75 feet or 85 feet away.

MS. TORKE: Because why?

MR. POORKER: What's your reason?

MR. CAUWELS: The electromagnetic fields.

MR. POORKER: Some people have health issues, some people have property value issues.

MS. TORKE: Do you feel there's a danger?

MR. POORKER: Do I feel there's a danger?

MS. TORKE: Yes.

MR. POORKER: You're talking electromagnetic fields, I would presume?

MS. TORKE: How dangerous would it be living under a high voltage transmission line?

MR. POORKER: Do I feel that? I feel not 100 percent and here's why. Electromagnetic fields have been studied since the beginning of electricity, and so have the electric fields. And it's going to continue to be studied. And there are recent studies all the time because it is a significant issue. And they can't find a causal effect or any correlation between magnetic fields and any diseases that link up. But on the flip side of that, there's nothing that proves that there isn't anything, either. So what happens is it continues to be studied just like it has for decades.

MS. TORKE: So my question is would you feel comfortable raising your family under a high voltage transmission line?

1 MR. POORKER: I don't know what I would
2 say that would be a good answer, so...
3 MS. TORKE: So would you feel comfortable
4 doing that? What's your gut feeling? Would you
5 feel comfortable living under a high voltage
6 transmission line?
7 MR. POORKER: That's a hard one to say.
8 MR. CAUWELS: Would you buy a home near
9 one?
10 MR. POORKER: I did at one time, I've
11 lived near a power line. But then, again, some
12 people will and other people choose not to. But
13 this is a comment that needs to be -- if you have
14 concerns with that, this is the place to be making
15 those.
16 MS. TORKE: Okay.
17 MR. EK: I think we're getting a little
18 off subject here. What we're looking for are
19 comments and issues and alternatives to be studied
20 in the EIS, not -- not getting --
21 MS. TORKE: This is a concern that the
22 majority of the people have.
23 MR. EK: Sure.
24 MS. TORKE: I don't know about this, but
25 I Googled the dangers of living under a high voltage

1 transmission line. Our home is very close to the
2 proposed preferred route. There were 13,500
3 articles that I could read that people have written
4 about the dangers of living under a high voltage
5 transmission line. I think it's a huge concern.
6 MR. EK: And that is shown in my study,
7 that is a major topic that is addressed in the
8 environmental impact statement. You know, it's not
9 just boilerplate. As Craig said, we're continuing
10 to look at the new studies and look at the new data
11 and look at things as they move on. It's not
12 something we take lightly. No, we want to make sure
13 we get it right. And that's what the environmental
14 impact statement is meant to do, is to analyze and
15 address that issue.
16 MS. TORKE: The information that I have
17 off of the Google search that I did indicates that
18 most European countries, including the United
19 Kingdom and Germany, have prohibited the
20 construction of transmission power lines near homes
21 for many years, the United States has no such laws.
22 So that tells me that there's a legitimate concern.
23 MR. EK: Okay. What I could -- if I
24 could ask, maybe after the meeting, if I could meet
25 with you and get your name and maybe you could

provide me with the data that you have. That would be great.

MS. TORKE: Yeah.

MR. EK: Well, no, it's easy to get, but if you could provide me with it and know where I could find it, that would be helpful when we're putting things together. So I would appreciate that. Thank you.

MR. POLFLIET: My name is Larry Polfliet, P-O-L-F-L-I-E-T. And my question is for Craig.

Craig, you were saying there is a lot of these studies done about the magnetic field around these lines and everything else and there's been studies for however long or whatever. So obviously you have a number on how many feet this transmission line is going to create, as far as the footage of the magnetic field. Can I have that number?

MR. POORKER: I don't have that number. However, off the top of my head, it is in our application. We did address magnetic fields and there are -- there's not a graph in there but there are charts that show what the magnetic field is, measured in milligauss, from the centerline and measured out certain distances. So that is in there. And it's different for double-circuit

structures as opposed to single-circuit structures also. And this transmission line is proposed double circuit from Lyon County to Helena. So from Lyon County, just east of town here, east to Helena is going to be double circuit. However, we understand that the PUC may tell us to build the whole thing double circuit capable so that we can have double circuit, if not right now, but in the future for when that demand is there. And what a double-circuit structure or a double-circuit transmission line does, is it minimizes, to an extent, the magnetic fields, that they cancel each other out. And that's addressed in our document, I forget what chapter it is offhand, but there are some charts in there that show what it is at centerline, 50 feet out, 75 feet out and so on, so that is in there.

MR. POLFLIET: And that chart, how can we get that chart?

MR. POORKER: I can supply you with a CD, it's on our website, it's on the PUC's website now since we filed it. So that's back here also.

MR. POLFLIET: So we can get that?

MR. POORKER: I might have like five or six more CDs in the car yet.

MR. POLFLIET: Okay.

MR. POORKER: So I could probably get you that. Randy?

UNIDENTIFIED: We've got a bunch of them.

MR. POORKER: Okay.

MR. POLFLIET: And from the CD we can figure out how big this line will have -- what the magnetic field is going to be?

MR. POORKER: Yep. And I bet you somebody here can help me find what chapter that is.

UNIDENTIFIED: It's 3-18.

MR. POORKER: 3-18. Section 3. And that's in the first part, the smaller part of that binder back there. Section 3-18. We have a whole section on electric fields, magnetic fields, and things like that.

MR. EK: Thank you. And that's also another item that will be included in the environmental impact statement, specifics just such as that, distance from the line, distance from centerline and so forth.

MR. POLFLIET: Do you have a CD?

MR. EK: A gentleman back there. Catch any one of us and we'll make sure you get that.

Any other comments, issues, alternatives

you'd liked to see addressed in the environmental impact statement? If you could state your name, please?

MR. VROMAN: Richard Vroman, V-R-O-M-A-N. I am a landowner here and also a town board member.

I thought when Larry got up there they were all going to come and help, but I own a piece of property that has a high voltage line on one side and now it looks like they're going to put another one. I own this quarter section here. That doesn't really make a big problem unless it goes out into the field. And I guess that's minimal compared to the homes and so forth.

Then I notice at this point you went on a property line and I think we should be realizing that property lines aren't permanent. All of a sudden somebody will buy a piece on the other side and then he ends up with the row of poles right in the middle of his field. And things are changing, the farming operations are getting so much bigger and the machinery is bigger. And the poles are not -- I'll argue with my neighbor there, Joe, that the poles bother a lot more than -- to me they bother a lot more than he's saying.

The other thing is we had, in Clifton

Township, it probably isn't very plain on here, but we had a high voltage power line go through our township not too many years ago, probably five or six, and it sounds simple until somebody gets behind on their contract, that they're supposed to be done and all of a sudden they're doing it in the mud and in the frost and they ruined a couple roads of ours. And that's another point of going on the property line out in the middle of nowheres, you may have to service that sometime, and the conditions might not be the nicest when you do that. And if you really act and mess that land up, that's not just a few years' situation, that's five or 10, probably.

MR. EK: Sure. Sure.

MR. VROMAN: Them are the comments. I would prefer the number one route, that doesn't affect our township.

MR. EK: Number one being the preferred route?

MR. VROMAN: The preferred route, yes. Just looking at the maps, it seems to make more sense to me, but I'm sure there are people who are going to tell you the other way, so.

MR. EK: Of course. What I suggest is take this, put a comment down, send it to me.

Actually, no, we have it in the record. Forget that. I have it in a record here, it'll be transcribed and everything.

MR. VROMAN: You wouldn't be able to read my writing anyway.

MR. EK: What was -- what question did you --

MR. VROMAN: Well, I said I own some property here where the line would be going on the side of it, and that's not a serious concern. I'm more concerned about going out in the middle here and the expenses and the damage to the --

MR. EK: That's right, the damages. Items such as that are included in a permit, that the Applicant will need to repair damages such as that, damages such as compaction, damages to crops, damages to drain tile, so on and so forth. And that's detailed in the permit and the permit can get as detailed as possible. So should that happen, it is in a permit. I know you wouldn't want it to happen, of course, but --

MR. VROMAN: We prefer it to be the --

MR. EK: Certainly. And I agree. But it is something that we think about or is thought about and is included in the permit.

MR. VROMAN: Do the rest of the town board members have anything to say here? I stepped up and took over for the township. The rest of them are here, but evidently what I said was what they meant.

MR. EK: Thank you for your comment.

MR. SCHUELKE: Don Schuelke, S-C-H-U-E-L-K-E. I got a couple things, I guess.

On the map here, my residence and my neighbor's residence, where they're stating where our homes are is not right. We're at least 100 feet closer to your line than what you have here. And also I heard that this is -- they're trying to push this 345 through and in 10 years, possibly, it's going to be a 600?

MR. EK: That I'm not aware of.

MR. POORKER: No.

MR. EK: No. I've never heard that.

MR. SCHUELKE: I just heard rumors of that, I was just wondering that, and does that make a larger field. And I also have this, I have that bar chart that has your -- the distance you're supposed to be away before you get to minimal -- that magnetic field is 300 feet. And I have that, if you want that sheet that I have. I'm sure you

1 got it, it came from you guys.
2 MR. POORKER: Is that our fact sheet?
3 MR. SCHUELKE: No, it was an e-mailed
4 sheet from -- it said CapX 2020 on it. It's a 345
5 kilovolt line, it has a bar chart that starts out --
6 I don't remember the number, it's back at my chair
7 there, but it starts out high and it gets down to
8 about -- as you are 300 feet away then the level is
9 low.
10 MR. POORKER: Right. Okay. Yeah, I
11 think that's probably our fact sheet that we have on
12 our website and also addressed in -- that same chart
13 is in the application, too.
14 MR. SCHUELKE: Okay.
15 MR. EK: Just to clarify your earlier
16 statement, you might want to provide your address if
17 you feel that these locations are off, so in the
18 record we can go back and look and make sure.
19 MR. SCHUELKE: I'll make a comment of
20 this.
21 MR. EK: If you want to send that in. I
22 just want to make sure we have this on record.
23 MR. SCHUELKE: Yeah, I'll put that on
24 there. Thanks.
25 MR. EK: Great. Thanks for your comment.

MR. LOUWAGIE: Dean Louwagie, Fairview. And my question is to Craig also. The poles line is going east of my farm, and there's another power line there already. And it looks like it's going to be on the same side at the edge of my field. What's the distance between two power lines? What will that be? And how far will the poles be out in the field?

MR. POORKER: I think the way it's drawn on your property, there's an existing transmission line probably along the road right-of-way line, and the way it's drawn on the map, anyway, is that we'd be outside further from that.

MR. LOUWAGIE: Right, into the field further?

MR. POORKER: Right. And, again, the centerlines that are drawn on our maps, they're not 100 percent by any means. We just kind of drew them there so we can measure left and right to get those home locations and right-of-way, things like that. So I'm not sure what's on the opposite side of the road from you.

MR. LOUWAGIE: A drainage ditch.

MR. POORKER: Okay. And that's a problem for us, too, we don't want to put our poles in

there. But I'm not sure what, maybe perhaps on the top of the drainage ditch, what that might look like right there.

MR. LOUWAGIE: The other power line is right next to the drainage ditch. The pole is right next to the drainage ditch.

MR. POORKER: Okay. So you have the road, drainage ditch, and then a pole there.

MR. LOUWAGIE: A power line there.

MR. POORKER: Okay, a power line there.

MR. LOUWAGIE: Yes.

MR. POORKER: Okay. What about the opposite side of the road?

MR. LOUWAGIE: Well, there's a house on the opposite side, which is part of the problem.

MR. POORKER: Okay. Which is probably why we indicated being on the other side of the road at that time.

MR. LOUWAGIE: Right. So my question is how far are those two power lines going to be apart if you have to go --

MR. POORKER: So if we put them side by side we have to put them so that our rights-of-way easements don't overlap. So if we have a 75-foot easement and the other one has a 50-foot easement,

probably, I'm not sure what the easement may be, I think that's probably a 115 kV line, so you're looking at probably 100 feet.

MR. LOUWAGIE: Between the poles, basically?

MR. POORKER: From one centerline to the next centerline. So it would be 100 feet out in your field if that was to be our centerline.

MR. LOUWAGIE: Could they ever put those lines on top of the poles, on top of one pole?

MR. POORKER: I think what we're proposing for our transmission line is already double circuit, in other words, two sets of transmission lines on that one set of poles. And putting a third one on, on that transmission line, there's not quite room for that, it's an engineering problem, it's a maintenance problem. And a safety problem, too, for maintenance guys that might be working on those. An example is if we need to work on the lower voltage line, we probably have to take out the upper voltage lines out of service, too.

MR. LOUWAGIE: So then you're going to get into the field quite a ways in this particular case.

MR. POORKER: If that was to happen, that

would be 100 feet, right. We're doing our best not to do that and perhaps there's an alternative, and that's what these meetings are about, if we can go a mile north or a mile east or something like that and find another route. That's what these meetings are for here for the next few weeks.

MR. LOUWAGIE: Thank you.

MR. EK: Thank you.

MR. DOVRE: Dave Dovre, that's D-O-V-R-E. And I have several questions.

In the scope statement that we saw tonight, I didn't see anything in there and maybe, you know, I needed to be a little more involved earlier in the process. But I see that you're running this line from Brookings to Hampton, Minnesota, and I'm assuming that we're bringing -- the idea is to bring electricity to the Twin Cities metro area. What is the source of generation for the power that's flowing through that line? I haven't heard that or seen it in the documents provided.

MR. POORKER: If you've got several questions, can I answer them one at time, because I'll forget?

MR. DOVRE: Yeah. Yeah, absolutely.

1 MR. POORKER: The question is the
2 transmission line is running from Brookings to
3 Hampton and what's the generation source. In this
4 area, a lot of that generation source, as you know,
5 is going to be wind. This is a huge resource for
6 wind generation. But there could be other
7 generation on there also. It could be, if the wind
8 isn't blowing, there might still be some generation
9 on there, it could be coal, it could be a biomass
10 plant. And as a lot of people know, we have to have
11 25 percent of our energy be renewable energy by the
12 year 2025, so you might see more of that coming on.
13 And we have substations every 25 to 50 miles, too,
14 and those are good onramps and off-ramps for
15 renewable energy, and also for some of the growth
16 that's happening in this area also. Does that
17 answer your question?
18 MR. DOVRE: Yeah, that answers the first
19 question.
20 MR. POORKER: Okay.
21 MR. DOVRE: My second question, with the
22 concerns we've heard tonight about the health
23 effects of living underneath a high-voltage power
24 line, and if we were to comment or make comments on
25 an environmental impact statement, the one comment I

1 would have, and again, maybe it's been addressed in
2 earlier meetings, but why wouldn't the power company
3 consider burying these lines, rather than running
4 them overhead? Is there a technical issue or cost
5 issue? Why are they overhead rather than
6 underground?
7 MR. POORKER: Good question. We get this
8 one a lot. This one will be heard several times at
9 our open houses and work group meetings, why can't
10 these lines be buried. Once you get much above
11 distribution voltage it gets really difficult to
12 bury transmission lines, even 35 kV transmission
13 lines. And a lot of local distribution companies
14 and co-ops don't even like burying their
15 three-phased lines. You get -- but you're right, it
16 is a maintenance issue, it is a cost issue. But
17 more importantly it has to do with construction,
18 it's significant construction, it's digging a trench
19 20 feet wide. It's also maintenance issues. It may
20 be more reliable, but when something does happen and
21 goes wrong with the transmission line, it's not
22 quite so easy to find it, and so it does take a long
23 time to get it repaired, to find that fault and to
24 fix it and get it repaired. So it is a lot of
25 issues with that. And it's not quite there

technologically yet either, to have a voltage of this size for that distance.

MR. EK: However, in the same breath, that is something that we can look at in the environmental impact statement. That could be a form of mitigation in a certain area. We can look at undergrounding. We're not prohibited looking at it. There are the cons against it, but there's also the pros. So if that's an item that you would suggest we look at, certainly, that's something that we would consider looking at in an environmental impact statement.

MR. DOVRE: In considering environmental issues, some of the more technical questions that I would need information on in order to be able to comment would be that you talk about single pole, a single pole structure, I haven't seen anything, how high would that pole be?

MR. EK: 75 to 150, is it?

MR. POORKER: About 150 to 170.

MR. EK: 150 to 170. And then that depends on topography and so on and so forth.

MR. DOVRE: When you talk about the 150 foot right-of-way or your easements or whatever the power company would need for that, is the thought

1 that the landowner currently would remain the
2 landowner of this 150-foot strip and the power
3 company would have a permanent easement to that
4 property and would retain agricultural use
5 underneath it and that sort of thing? Is that the
6 idea involved here? Or if the power company is
7 looking to purchase or acquire land through eminent
8 domain, what can the landowner expect in terms of a
9 price to get for their land or that kind of thing?
10 I'd like to hear a little something about that.
11 MR. EK: Sure. I'll let Craig talk on
12 the negotiations for easements and so forth.
13 MR. POORKER: The question was what
14 rights, basically what rights do we acquire and what
15 rights are left of the landowner after we get an
16 easement. And that's exactly what we acquire, is an
17 easement, we don't buy the property in fee from a
18 landowner, we buy the rights to construct and
19 maintain that transmission line. And that's it.
20 That's what we get. It's still your property, it
21 still can remain used for farming, most definitely.
22 Some people put gates up or fences, farm their
23 cattle, raise their crops. So it is still your
24 property to use. That right-of-way that we encumber
25 is about 75 feet from the centerline, but we don't

1 even use most of that. We use that area where the
2 pole is right there and that's about it.
3 And compensation, it's based on land
4 values. We buy an easement for that whole strip, 75
5 feet wide by the length of your property that we're
6 crossing, and it's based on land values. And it's a
7 high percentage that we pay per acre, but there are
8 whole host of other things that we pay for when we
9 get easements. Because every property is different,
10 it's going to affect every property differently. So
11 we do pay for that easement, for that right to build
12 this line and to maintain it. We also pay for crop
13 damage. If you have a crop on there we're going to
14 pay you for that. Soil compaction, big issue, we're
15 going to compensate for that. And it's my hope that
16 we can pay for all of this right upfront. When
17 we're there negotiating an easement with the
18 landowner, we can pay for all those things right
19 now, rather than have to come back two years, three
20 years, five years later and have to make payments
21 for crop damage, payments for soil compaction,
22 things like that. And also if there are fence
23 damage, gate damage, things like that. Windbreaks
24 are a significant issue, we heard a lot about that
25 earlier this afternoon, that's a significant issue

for a lot of folks. And if we impact those, that's another something that we have to compensate for. So there are a lot of issues that we have to look at when we're getting the easement.

MR. DOVRE: And one last follow-up question. Earlier you talked about potentially permitting the entire run in this line for what you call the double circuit, I think you said, where you can run two power lines across it. As it's being constructed originally you have a 345 kV line running through there, but it's permitted for a second line. Does that mean that you can add a second 345 kV line, bringing the total voltage running over those poles up to 690,000 kV? I think someone had a comment about that.

MR. EK: What's happened through the process is, yes, that the structures originally were going to be designed to carry two circuits, two 345 circuits. Throughout the proceedings it was suggested by the PUC that they should be upgraded to carry the two instead of just being built, the structures being built to hold one 345 circuit, that they indeed carry the two 345 circuits. So, yes, the project would carry the two 345 circuits throughout.

MR. DOVRE: Okay. Thank you.

MR. EK: Any other concerns, questions that you'd like?

MS. THOSTENSON: I have one. Terri Thostenson, T-H-O-S-T-E-N-S-O-N. I'm the clerk for Wood Lake Township, we've been getting your letters and our lovely township board has been ignoring them. I happen to live on the very west edge of Wood Lake Township. And as the lines are going through, your preferred route goes right over a dairy. They milk three times a day. And I'm just kind of concerned, what kind of impact is the electricity going to have on all of the animals and his operation. He's not here to speak for himself, but I figure someone has to.

MR. EK: Well, I know a gentleman earlier brought up the stray voltage, and that's, I believe, what you're talking about. And that's an item that is automatically included in the environmental impact statement. I can't say right here at this point, you know, exactly what the impacts could be, would be where you're located and where the line would be located and so forth. But it is an item we study, it's a grounding issue in the permit. The Applicants are required to address any stray voltage

or grounding issues when it pertains to that problem. So it's something that we do look at. I can't tell you what the impact or effect would be, but I can tell you we do look at that. Thank you.

MR. ENGELS: I'm Wally Engels, E-N-G-E-L-S. What I've been listening to tonight is you fellows are not giving us good enough answers. It's always we'll look into it. We should have more specific measurements and answers. You keep on putting it off. And is it going to be put off right to the end until it goes through? Like so many feet from houses, what this dairy thing is going to affect the dairy, things like that. I feel we should have better answers. You're always going to look into it.

MR. EK: Well, no, let me -- let me answer that. Let me answer the question.

MR. ENGELS: You're always giving us these kind of answers.

MR. EK: Well, that's the point of the environmental impact statement, to look into these problems and analyze them in the environmental impact statement. I can't come up here as a wealth of knowledge, unfortunately, and tell you what impact is going to impact a certain area along the

1 line, what mitigation at this point would solve that
2 problem. So when I say we're going to look at those
3 items, they will be included in an environmental
4 impact statement. And what the environmental impact
5 statement will do is address and analyze those
6 issues and address the potential impacts as it
7 pertains to this line. It will also suggest
8 mitigations or alternatives to those potential
9 impacts. I -- of course I'd love to be able to come
10 up here and say, well, stray voltage is not going to
11 cause a problem here, EMF is not going to cause a
12 problem here, proximity to homes should only be so
13 many feet. However, all of those items that were
14 brought up tonight will be studied by the Office of
15 Energy Security, a third-party consultant we've
16 hired, and we will look into all that data and we
17 will provide that in the environmental impact
18 statement for the public to look at. Tonight is
19 primarily the public's opportunity to get their
20 concerns, such as EMF, such as stray voltage, such
21 as proximity to homes, to us so we can include those
22 items to analyze in a document. I'd love to give
23 you the answers today, but I don't have them.
24 MR. ENGELS: Well, we'll have more
25 meetings. But I think one of these meetings you

should be able to tell us how many feet we got to be from a house, what's it going to do to animals, what's it going to do to our environment. If it's buzzing. If you're going to buy our house if it's only so many feet from it. We need to know answers, not we're going to look into it.

MR. EK: Well, those answers are part of the environmental --

MR. ENGELS: You just keep pushing them back.

MR. EK: No. Those answers are part of the environmental impact statement. It's a study and a report. That's the reason for these meetings, is to gain information to put into that report. Thank you, sir.

UNIDENTIFIED: Why doesn't the company have that information already? We have chemical companies, seed corn companies, they all have to have the answers, give them to the government when they're going to come out with something.

MR. EK: A lot of those answers are included in the route permit application. However, we need to look at them and look through them, make sure they're correct, supplement them, so on and so forth. I can't sit here and just rattle off

information that's in an application, not knowing that it might be correct. I'm not saying that the power companies are not doing their due diligence, but I don't think it's right of me just to rattle off information I may not be too sure of. And that's the reason for all your comments, to put into a study to study those impacts.

UNIDENTIFIED: This can't be the first line ever built like this that you don't know that. I mean, they've got to have studies of lines like this that you could know that now.

MR. EK: As I said, every project is subjective, it's different. We're talking to 237 --

UNIDENTIFIED: It doesn't matter if it's Lyon County or northern Minnesota or southern Minnesota, Wisconsin or Texas or California, it's 345 kilovolts. 345 kilovolts in southern Minnesota is the exact same as 345 kilovolts in California. It's been studied.

MR. EK: Very good. And the object of tonight's meeting is to get your information. It's not for me to answer the questions.

UNIDENTIFIED: When will you answer it?

MR. EKNES: As I said, in the environmental impact statement.

UNIDENTIFIED: When is that due?

MR. EK: Which is the next step in the process. Once the scope comes out with the comments that are received from the public, it's included in an environmental impact statement.

Any other questions, comments? Please come forward.

MR. CAUWELS: Thank you. What engineered line, what kind of ice load can it carry at what wind? What's the engineered lines and ice load that it'll be able to carry before it fails and in what wind? Do you have any idea? The reason I ask that is if -- the potential, if you have a failure, if it's tornado proof, a tornado isn't going to take it down, if it's ice proof, ice won't take it down, so consequently there won't be any future problems. But my question to you is what ice load will they carry and at what wind and what temperatures?

MR. POORKER: That's a good question and one that we get, especially in southern Minnesota where get probably just as many ice storms as you do snow storms and blizzards. And that is something that we have to design, and that's a question I asked of our engineers when they were designing this. Because people were asking me at our open

houses, do they tip over, if they fail, how do they fail, and what kind of ice loading do they take. They're designing it to take one inch of ice on that conductor wire. And the conductor wire itself is one inch in diameter, roughly, I think it's an inch or inch and a quarter, so you put an inch ice load on that, that makes a diameter of three inches, so three inches of ice is what it's designed for, which is quite a bit.

And I think your question is, too, if it should fail, how does it fail. These poles are not going to tip over, but when they do, when they fail, is up toward the top they will fold over, the pole itself will bend where the most pressure is on that pole, and then they'll just hang there. So that's how they're going to fail. And I've seen that before, I think was it last winter or two winters ago in Nebraska, a lot of those, they failed, and I've seen pictures where they just kind of like bent over and just hung there.

MR. CAUWELS: What was that ice load there?

MR. POORKER: I'm not sure what that ice loading was, but of course in Nebraska they have even more icing and rain problems, freezing rain, so

I'm not sure how much ice loading that was.

MR. CAUWELS: But a one-inch diameter, three-inch diameter?

MR. POORKER: Three-inch diameter, right, so one inch of ice on the wire itself, so you've got one inch of ice on the wire itself, so you have one inch and then that inch conductor and an inch on the other side too. So three inch, pretty significant stuff.

MR. CAUWELS: Thank you.

MR. EK: If you could state your name.

MR. THOSTENSON: John Thostenson, T-H-O-S-T-E-N-S-O-N. I just got a question on the life expectancy of each pole?

MR. POORKER: That's a question I can't answer, but I know a lot of them, you'll see 40 or 50 or 60 years down the road, and that's even with wood construction, too. So many, many years, I would say decades, but the exact answer, I'm not sure.

MR. THOSTENSON: I asked a gentleman earlier about line droop. Do you have a standard for that or anything like that?

MR. POORKER: Line droop, I think you mean the sag in the wire, right?

1 MR. THOSTENSON: Distance from the ground
2 to the --
3 MR. POORKER: Distance from the ground?
4 That's what we call in the industry, sag, and it
5 sags more when it's really, really hot out and under
6 full load, and that's when you can have your maximum
7 sag. And that's what we have to design those lines
8 for, is for those really hot days, maximum load, we
9 have to design it to be above the ground. And
10 electric safety code is like 25 feet, but we're
11 going to be much higher than that. Your farm
12 equipment out here is -- when you fold up those
13 things or you happen to stand near your combine,
14 you're up there higher than 25 feet. So I think our
15 design, if I remember, was 40 feet. Anybody that is
16 with me remember that? But I think that's also in
17 our application itself, but we're designing to be 35
18 to 40 feet minimum above the ground to max sag.
19 UNIDENTIFIED: I understand that the pole
20 will be 150 feet above ground. How about below
21 ground? How is that construction completed? And is
22 the pole above ground in sections? How is that
23 fastened?
24 MR. POORKER: The question is pole
25 construction, how deep is it. It's 150 to 170 feet

above ground, so how much is below ground, and is the pole built in sections. Below ground, it all depends on what the soils are, but it's below ground that keeps that pole from tipping over. It's going to be sitting on a concrete pad, roughly six to eight feet in diameter, and probably, depending on the soils, 30 to even 40 feet deep in the ground in that concrete tube. So that's why it isn't going to tip over. Is the pole built in sections? Yes. Either two or three sections, they lay them on the ground and they'll push those sections together, bolt them, put the cross arms on them, and then we'll use a big crane to hoist it up in the air or set it down on the bolts on that concrete pad.

And for anybody that's been to our website, you've probably seen, we have a construction video that shows exactly that. I don't know if anybody has seen that video. I know at our open houses we had that video here as well. And it's an interesting process to take a look at, too, so check our website out on that, you can see exactly what goes on from start to finish with that project.

MR. EK: Just to let you folks know, I think we're moving a little away from the whole

purpose of this meeting. The purpose was to receive comments that folks would like to see addressed in the scoping document and the EIS. I'm sure you are interested in the design of the poles and so on and so forth, but we're looking for information that we can include in a scoping document and environmental impact statement.

UNIDENTIFIED: Well, we're looking for information too.

MR. EK: Sure.

THE WOMAN: You have information that we don't know and this is the source of the answers.

MR. EK: I understand that. But at the same time, this is your opportunity to have your issues put into the environmental impact statement to study so you can get those answers that everybody is talking about, the answers that everybody wants. So...

UNIDENTIFIED: So we know how far to ask you and what we can expect in the future. You should know more answers than you're giving us, I feel. That's my opinion about it.

MR. EK: Thanks for your comment. Thanks for your comment, sir. Any other comments?

MR. GREENFIELD: My name is Mike

Greenfield, G-R-E-E-N-F-I-E-L-D, Marshall.

First of all, I've been down this road before. When they say answers will come, they won't. They'll tell you to go to a website, it won't be there. They'll tell you to go to another website, it won't be there. They'll say something is coming in the mail, it doesn't. You will contact 25 people and get 25 answers all pointing you to one of those other 24 people.

First of all, this is not the first 345 kilovolt line. It's been done, people know the issues, even if they don't know them tonight.

Second of all, the source, it's been discussed. Yes, we want to be 25 percent or something renewable, wind-generated energy. It doesn't take a very smart person to figure out that if this is originating in Brookings, and Big Stone II is only a small distance up the road, it won't be long before it's a coal-fired line and not so much the wind generated.

Third of all, distance mandates. You stated earlier we needed to get the Office of Energy Security involved to say what these distances are. When we looked at that before, they told us to talk to the power companies, who told us to talk to the

Office of Energy Security. No previous discussion about 24 people, 25 different comments.

Also, this line qualifies you to -- what Minnesota has is a Buy the Farm provision. That if you feel the line is too close to your property and you don't agree that they're compensating you for the easement, they are forced to buy your entire property, not just get your easement. Those are my comments.

MR. EK: Thank you for your comment. Any other comments?

MR. PETERSEN: I got one. My name is Nate Petersen, P-E-T-E-R-S-E-N. When we were over at that CapX 2020 meeting, I think it was last fall sometime, I'd just like to address the minimum distance. I believe the transmission line guy said it was 29 feet, pretty much nonchalantly, just didn't deny that at all. Could we see that in the route permit application? I'm not sure, would it be in the route permit application, the minimum distance from a dwelling?

MR. EK: Well, what we do is reference the National Electric Safety Code. And to be honest, I don't know that figure off the top of my head.

MR. PETERSEN: Could we get a copy of the route permit application? Is that available to the public?

MR. EK: For this project?

MR. PETERSEN: Yes.

MR. EK: Oh, eventually, if this project is permitted. We first have to go through that step. But certainly. Certainly.

MR. PETERSEN: Just, you know, I live out in the country and everything, too. The line's not coming near as close to my place or my dad's place as some of you in the room here, but I just want to address the noise level issue as well for the EIS statement there. Okay. And let's see. Why hasn't the name been changed to like dual line, you know, 345 kilovolt, if we know we're probably going to be putting that on anyway?

MR. EK: It's actually in the route permit, there is a section in the route permit.

MR. PETERSEN: Is there a reason why, you know, if this is the proposed 345 kilovolt line, transmission, why, now we know that we're probably going to have, you know, your dual circuits on there, so is there a reason why we're not putting that into writing, I guess, on these presentations

1 and everything?
2 MR. POORKER: I think you're referring to
3 the double-circuit structure.
4 MR. PETERSEN: Yeah. Does that double
5 the capacity of the line, per se?
6 MR. POORKER: Double the capacity is not
7 a 690 kilovolt transmission line, that's different.
8 This is two 345 kV lines. And our original proposal
9 was from Lyon County substation to Helena to be
10 double circuit. And what we heard from a lot of
11 intervenors during the certificate of need process
12 was that they didn't -- there were folks out there
13 that believed we were not building it big enough to
14 carry enough capacity for renewables. And it
15 appears that the state kind of agrees with us on
16 that, we'll see when that ruling comes out. But we
17 would build it double-circuit capable right now, and
18 probably just string one wire. Because we don't
19 want to have to build it a single structure, a
20 single-circuit structure now and then five or ten
21 years from now have to rip the thing out and rebuild
22 it to double circuits. So we're going to build it
23 so it does take two circuits. And so eventually,
24 five years from now, six years, ten years from now,
25 when that new generation comes online, that it will

be ready to go, we can just string that extra wire on there and hang the insulators. And I believe it is in our route permit application, there's a section in there describing why it was single circuit and now we're proposing double-circuit.

MR. PETERSEN: Okay.

MR. EK: Thank you. Any questions?

MS. THOSTENSON: So actually what happens when the second line goes through, are you going to go through all of this process again, or do you just go up and it's there and the building and the structure is there, slap that other line on there?

MR. POORKER: Good question. The question is what happens five or ten years when we come to string that other wire on there and do we have to go through this process again. The answer is yes. We do have to go through a process to string another wire like that. Construction, however, is going to be a lot different. It's not going to be nearly as intensive as building this transmission line. It'll still be driving through the fields to pull that cable through, but we're not going to be driving cement trucks back and forth and cranes and dump trucks and things like that. It will be a lot less intrusive when we put that second

circuit on.

UNIDENTIFIED: You reviewed that earlier, someone talked about a 600 or 690, or whatever the numbers are. And you said no, no, it's not going to be this. Now we're talking two 345s, at least one line now and then another. I'm confused. What's it going to get to ultimately? Am I looking at a 345 out my kitchen door and two years now from I've got 1,000? Or what have we got?

MR. POORKER: I think what some people may be confusing our project with is another one called Green Power Express, has anybody heard of that? Green Power Express, it's something that's been proposed by Interstate Transmission Corp., I think that's what ITC stands for, but that's a whole different issue. That's a big transmission line, that has nothing to do with what we're proposing at all, it's something to take some wind generation in North Dakota, possibly South Dakota, too, and maybe Scott knows more about that.

MR. EK: Well, what I think you're referring to is the structures. They are going to be designed to hold two circuits, two 345 circuits. What you're getting about the 690, you don't add the two 345s together to make a 690. It would be two

separate 345 circuits. And it's in the application, it's under consideration, the structures would be built to hold one 345, with the possibility for another 345 kilovolt. However, they're not added together to be 690. Does that answer your question?

UNIDENTIFIED: I'm not sure if it does or not. I'll pass.

MS. TORKE: Could you clarify something for us, please? Does the EMF increase with the addition of another 345 kilovolt?

MR. EK: Actually, from my understanding, it decreases, because they cancel each other out. It's less when there are two circuits on a structure.

MS. TORKE: Is that a fact or is that something that you're kind of guessing at?

MR. EK: No, that is a fact.

MS. TORKE: You know that?

MR. EK: Yes.

MS. TORKE: Good.

MR. EK: It's something I've seen. Any other questions? Sir.

MR. FISCHER: Chuck Fischer, F-I-S-C-H-E-R.

In Lynd Township there's a wide green

strip there, and he just said there's no positive route going through there yet. When are we going to find out when there's a route going, where it's going to go?

MR. EK: I'm not sure of the area you're talking about. The alternative route there by Lynd? Where it goes through the city of Lynd there?

MR. POORKER: North of Lynd, there's an area where it kind of widens out, it looks like a boa constrictor ate something there.

MR. EK: Oh, the large route width. What they're asking, yeah, that's the route width, and so --

MR. FISCHER: The route width, that's a big width.

MR. EK: Certainly. You can see it from here it's so big.

MR. FISCHER: Well, when are we going to find out?

MR. EK: That's what'll happen during this process. You know, things will get whittled down, whittled down.

MR. FISCHER: Are we going to see it get whittled down and are we going to have something to say about it?

MR. EK: You have something to say about it tonight. And you have something to say about it in your --

MR. FISCHER: What can we say tonight? We don't know where it's at.

MR. EK: Well, the route width is what we're looking at. There is no alignment, actually, within that route width. What the PUC would permit is that width. And somewhere within that width they could put the transmission alignment once a permit is issued. So what you're looking at is the width. And a comment you might make is, well, I really don't prefer that alternative route near Lynd. I don't --

MR. FISCHER: I will have something to say once that route gets put in?

MR. EK: To say if it even gets put in. What happens in the environmental impact statement is those routes are compared, the impacts are compared. Who knows if that area in Lynd would even come out to be favorable or not. That's the purpose of this environmental impact statement. That's the purpose of seeking out public comments such as yours.

UNIDENTIFIED: He won't answer your

question.

MR. FISCHER: I know it. You talk around things here. I think we could just as well go home.

MR. EK: All right.

MR. FISCHER: We don't have a route.

MR. EK: We do have a route, that blue is a route.

MR. FISCHER: But it's two miles wide.

MR. EK: But you don't understand. The PUC will permit a wide route, so...

MR. FISCHER: I presume they will.

MR. EK: And that's to allow the Applicants or the utilities to work with landowners, work with different agencies, work with cities, work with DOT, counties, to place that line in an optimal location within that large route width. So right now you don't know, we don't know where that 150-foot right-of-way would be, but we do know that there is that large route width being proposed as an alternative. Thank you, sir. Any other comments?

UNIDENTIFIED: What's the approximate distance between your poles?

MR. POORKER: Roughly 1,000 feet, we're going to try to average 1,000 feet.

MS. ZWASCHKA: I don't know if this is --

MR. EK: Could you state your name?

MS. ZWASCHKA: This is Kathy, with a K, and I'll spell the last name, Z-W-A-S-C-H-K-A. This is our place, this is our daughter's place. I would prefer the alternate route or else go a little farther out here, there's nothing out here. How is this going to affect the resale value of our place? Plus, we have -- we rent out this land, there's only 11 acres here, that's not even going to be -- is that going to be rentable, that little part? And are we going to be compensated enough for the devaluation of our place? Probably it won't resell with that going there because it's on the side of the road, but our property taxes probably won't drop.

MR. EK: Well, just for your first question, you're in Underwood Township, Township 112 R 39, section 2536, and you would prefer the alternative. Correct?

MS. ZWASCHKA: Um-hum.

MR. EK: So just to get that on the record. And you would also like us to study in the environmental impact statement, should this route be selected, what effect it would have on your property values?

MS. ZWASCHKA: Yes.

MR. EK: Okay. That's all I can answer tonight.

MS. ZWASCHKA: And why couldn't it just jog out a little bit here?

MR. EK: That's exactly -- that's exactly why we had these map stations. Yeah. After the meeting you can very well go over there and just let -- what it will allow you to do is draw a different route. You're not limited to what you see here.

MS. ZWASCHKA: I don't know about here, and this is where our daughter lives who has five young kids and another one on the way. And I haven't researched as much as that one lady, but I have read articles about stray voltage.

MR. EK: I can meet you after the meeting and we can go over to the printers there. Any other comments, questions?

All right. Well, thank you, folks. Thanks for attending. And I urge you to submit your comments. Thank you.

(Public comments concluded.)