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1	APPEARANCES (Continued):	
2	For George Cummins:	
3	BRIAN E. JORDE, ESQ. (Appearing via Zoom)	
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5	Omaha, NE 68144	
6	Also present: JESS VILSACK, ESQ.	
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12	EXHIBITS: MARKED
13	5 - OCA Data Request No. 68 5
14	
15	REPORTER'S NOTE: EXHIBIT 5 WAS NEWLY MARKED AND RETURNED TO WALLACE TAYLOR. ELECTRONIC COPIES OF THE
16	EXHIBIT WERE ATTACHED TO THE ELECTRONIC TRANSCRIPTS.
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18	(phonetic) indicates a phonetic spelling. {sic} indicates the text is as stated.
19	Quoted text is as stated by the speaker.
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	JAMES POWELL,
3	called as a witness by the Sierra Club, being first
4	duly sworn by the Certified Shorthand Reporter, was
5	examined and testified as follows:
6	EXAMINATION
7	BY MR. LONG:
8	Q. Hello, Mr. Powell.
9	A. Hi, John.
10	Q. We've met before. My name is John Long, an
11	attorney with the Office of Consumer Advocate. I'd
12	just like to ask you a few questions.
13	As you may have heard from the previous
14	witnesses, if you don't understand my question, please
15	explain that you don't understand, and I'll try to
16	make it understandable for you.
17	MR. DUBLINSKE: For the record, is this
18	being marked as Exhibit 5 (indicating)?
19	BY MR. LONG:
20	Q. I distributed to the witness and Mr. Powell
21	and the court reporter and others in the room Summit's
22	Response to OCA Data Request 68. I'd like to ask you
23	about that now, Mr. Powell.
24	(Deposition Exhibit 5 was marked for
25	identification.)

BY MR. LONG:

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2	Q.	Pardon me	while I	find t	the e	exact	reference.

- 3 Did you have a hand in preparing this
- 4 response?

1

- 5 A. I did not.
- 6 Q. Okay. I will ask you, then, to your
- 7 knowledge, are you able to answer any questions that
- 8 pertain to insurance that the company will have or the
- 9 company's ability to pay damages down the road from
- 10 operations, if and when they come due?
- 11 A. I can speak to it generally.
- 12 Q. Okay. Do you see in the second line of
- 13 this response that it states -- it starts on the first
- 14 line -- "Summit will procure and maintain 'All Risk'
- 15 property insurance and third-party liability insurance
- 16 consistent with industry practice, as required by law,
- 17 and in compliance with counterparty insurance
- 18 requirements."
- 19 I'd like to focus on a couple of those
- 20 phrases and see if you can explain what you think is
- 21 meant by them.
- 22 Let me back up. Do you have experience in
- 23 the pipeline industry?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And does that experience include -- again,

- 1 not specific to Summit -- looking at financial
- 2 responsibility and the insurance?
- 3 A. Can you be more specific?
- 4 O. Have you been involved in decisions about
- 5 insurance for pipelines in the course of your career?
- 6 A. I have.
- 7 O. Thank you. Can you explain what "best
- 8 industry practice" would mean and how an expert like
- 9 yourself in the industry would look at the insurance
- 10 issue for a pipeline?
- 11 A. So I'm not an insurance professional nor am
- 12 I the person that's leading that effort at this point
- 13 in Summit; however, my experience is limited to
- 14 liability from this perspective.
- 15 So where the location of an asset is, the
- 16 potential cost associated with that asset, repairing
- 17 that asset, replacing that asset -- that's the limit
- 18 of my experience -- and approving budgets associated
- 19 with that.
- 20 Q. Can you tell me who would be making
- 21 decisions about liability insurance for Summit or at
- 22 least who would be familiar with the issue?
- 23 A. At this point our chief financial officer
- 24 is leading that effort, was leading that effort. At
- 25 some point, Mr. Long, the executive management team

- 1 will make that decision and potentially could be the
- 2 board of directors, depending on the magnitude of that
- 3 decision.
- Q. Okay. I'm going to ask -- I'm not sure
- 5 that you're going to be able to answer -- do you see
- 6 where it also says you'll maintain the insurance,
- 7 quote, as required by law?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. What kind of legal requirements do you
- 10 think this refers to?
- 11 MR. DUBLINSKE: Objection. Legal
- 12 conclusion.
- 13 You can answer, if you know.
- 14 A. I do not know.
- 15 BY MR. LONG:
- 16 Q. Finally, the last sentence of the
- 17 response -- I'll give you a moment to look at it --
- 18 this sentence says at the end of the response,
- 19 "Further, once operational, SCS will generate revenues
- 20 to cover potential damages."
- 21 Do you know anything about how cash will
- 22 remain in the company or sent to investors, parents or
- 23 affiliates, or would that be the CFO as well?
- 24 A. That would be the CFO, although we don't
- 25 have a working asset, yet, John, so those decisions

- 1 have not been made.
- 2 Q. So even the CFO wouldn't have any idea of
- 3 when this will be done?
- 4 A. In my opinion.
- 5 MR. LONG: Okay. I don't have anything
- 6 else. Thanks for letting me go.
- 7 MR. DUBLINSKE: Are we going to restore
- 8 normalcy and let Wally go now?
- 9 MS. GRUENHAGEN: Yes. You go ahead, Wally.
- 10 FURTHER EXAMINATION
- 11 BY MR. TAYLOR:
- 12 Q. To follow up on Mr. Long's question, first
- 13 of all, I'm Wally Taylor, and I represent the Sierra
- 14 Club. I think you knew that.
- 15 A. Hello, Mr. Taylor.
- 16 Q. Who is the CFO?
- 17 A. We have a temporary CFO at this point.
- 18 We're doing a search.
- 19 The CFO we had when we founded the business
- 20 has left the company, and so there's someone in that
- 21 position temporarily. We're in a search to replace
- 22 that person to -- There is no permanent CFO, as we sit
- 23 here today.
- Q. Okay. Would Mr. Pirolli have any knowledge
- 25 of the subjects Mr. Long was asking you about?

	-
1	A. I know you're going to speak with him at
2	some point.
3	Q. Yes.
4	A. My assumption is My assumption is it's
5	similar to mine because he's not leading the he's
6	not the primary person leading the efforts around
7	insurance and insurance coverage.
8	Q. So you are the chief operating officer for
9	Summit; correct?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. When did you start working for Summit?
12	A. June 1st of 2021.
13	Q. What was the status of the project or the
14	proposal at that point?
15	A. There was a conceptual project. So in
16	engineering terms, there had been a feasibility study
17	performed.
18	Q. And who did that feasibility study?
19	A. Wood.
20	Q. Pardon?
21	A. Wood, W-o-o-d. Wood.
22	Q. What kind of company is that?
23	A. They're one of the largest global
24	companies engineering and design companies.
25	Q. So they would have a website?
1	

- 1 A. They would. You'll have to be careful
- 2 because they change their name quite frequently,
- 3 Mr. Taylor, but I believe today is it's Wood, not The
- 4 Wood Group.
- 5 Q. So you were on the ground floor, so to
- 6 speak, for Summit?
- 7 A. Fair characterization.
- 8 Q. How did you get contacted by Summit? Did
- 9 you learn about them? How did that relationship come
- 10 about?
- 11 A. They contacted me.
- 12 Q. Your reputation had preceded you?
- 13 A. I don't believe they used a search firm,
- 14 but I'm not sure.
- 15 Q. So what did you do for Summit in the
- 16 initial conception, design, getting the project going?
- 17 A. I did a preliminary evaluation of the
- 18 concept to determine whether I thought it was
- 19 feasible, and when I agreed to accept the position,
- 20 then I started putting a team together.
- 21 Q. What did you do in trying to determine
- 22 whether the project was feasible? What sort of things
- 23 did you look at?
- 24 A. Just generally where the pipeline would be
- 25 built, the schedule, the cost, permitting

- 1 requirements, those types of things.
- 2 Q. Had you had any experience with carbon
- 3 dioxide pipelines prior to that?
- 4 A. Not directly.
- 5 Q. How about indirectly?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Tell me about it.
- 8 A. I was a vice president of projects and
- 9 engineering for Kinder Morgan. Kinder Morgan has an
- 10 extensive carbon dioxide footprint in west Texas and
- 11 New Mexico, and I was brought in on a few occasions as
- 12 a senior advisor on some of their projects.
- 13 Q. Did that inform your work in the initial
- 14 evaluation of the Summit project?
- 15 A. No.
- 16 Q. What specifically did you determine with
- 17 respect to those different parameters you were telling
- 18 me about that you explored on behalf of Summit?
- 19 A. Similar to any major project, Mr. Taylor,
- 20 whether I thought it was achievable and how long that
- 21 may take and how much that may cost.
- 22 Q. Why did you think it was achievable?
- 23 A. Because the pipeline conceptually is in
- 24 five upper Midwest states that are fairly receptive to
- 25 pipeline construction. I've worked in North Dakota,

- 1 Nebraska and Iowa previously, and Dakota Access was
- 2 constructed through South Dakota and into Iowa.
- 3 So I assumed that we could achieve it.
- 4 Q. Did you see any unique or specific issues
- 5 regarding carbon dioxide pipelines versus oil or some
- 6 other substance?
- 7 A. A weld is a weld, Mr. Taylor.
- 8 Q. Is a weld the only thing you looked at?
- 9 A. What I mean is a pipeline is very similar
- 10 regardless of the commodity that's being transported
- 11 in the pipeline.
- 12 Q. Did you talk to any, we might call,
- 13 stakeholders in Iowa to see if this concept might be
- 14 acceptable or if there were any issues that might
- 15 confront Summit?
- 16 A. No.
- 17 Q. Did you look at the concept of carbon
- 18 capture and storage as to how it might impact the
- 19 plans for Summit?
- 20 A. Meaning? I'm sorry. I don't understand
- 21 the question.
- 22 Q. I'll try to rephrase it.
- 23 You knew that the Summit pipeline's design
- 24 was based on capturing carbon at certain industries,
- 25 primarily ethanol plants, and transporting it to

- 1 North Dakota and apparently sequestering it up there.
- 2 Did you consider any issues regarding that particular
- 3 process?
- 4 A. Yes. So in the very beginning when I began
- 5 with the project, I spoke to professionals in
- 6 North Dakota including the NDIC, about their primacy
- 7 and how they achieved primacy and storage capability.
- 8 Q. For the record, you used an acronym there.
- 9 What was that?
- 10 A. NDIC?
- 11 Q. Yes.
- 12 A. North Dakota Industrial Commission. They
- 13 have jurisdiction over storage and sequestration in
- 14 North Dakota. Sorry.
- 15 Q. Again, for the record what does "primacy"
- 16 mean?
- 17 A. Primacy means -- I'm not an attorney. I'm
- 18 an expert in CCUS; however, it's my understanding that
- 19 primacy is that state -- there are only two states at
- 20 this point -- demonstrated they have the rigor and the
- 21 process in place to assess the capability and risk
- 22 associated with storage of CO2, and that the EPA has
- 23 relegated their authority to those states, the
- 24 Environmental Protection Agency.
- 25 Q. Right. So does Summit have a project-ready

1	sequestration site in North Dakota right now?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. Will the CO2 be used for an ash cloud
4	recovery or some other use?
5	A. Not currently.
6	Q. At some point it might be?
7	A. Not where we're storing it, Mr. Taylor.
8	Q. You said "not currently." I wondered
9	A. Well, let me just Oil production, oil
10	and gas production in North Dakota is a considerable
11	distance northwest of where we plan to store. So with
12	the current footprint that we're discussing overall,
13	not just Iowa, we could not use CO2 for enhanced oil
14	recovery.
15	Q. So can you say unequivocally that the CO2
16	that Summit will be storing or sequestering in
17	North Dakota will never be used for enhanced oil
18	recovery?
19	A. I can say that currently there is no plan
20	to use the CO2 that we will transport for enhanced oil
21	recovery.
22	Q. That's not unequivocally, is it?
23	A. That's my response.
24	Q. Well, if it were to be used at some future
25	time for enhanced oil recovery, how would that be

- 1 done? Do you know?
- 2 MR. DUBLINSKE: Objection. Calls for
- 3 speculation.
- 4 You can answer, if you know.
- 5 A. That would require an additional project
- 6 to, again, supply CO2 where enhanced oil recovery or
- 7 oil and gas production was actually taking place.
- 8 BY MR. TAYLOR:
- 9 Q. But that could be done?
- 10 MR. DUBLINSKE: Same objection.
- 11 A. Yeah. There are a lot of things that could
- 12 be done, Mr. Taylor. That's not our current plan.
- 13 BY MR. TAYLOR:
- 14 Q. So after your initial assessment in June or
- 15 so on of 2021, what was the next step or steps that
- 16 Summit did to get this project going?
- 17 A. Well, generally it's identify a preliminary
- 18 route for the pipeline, identify where facilities
- 19 would be located, perform hydraulics, identify permit
- 20 requirements, timing of that, develop schedules, cost
- 21 estimates.
- 22 There's a sequence of events that are
- 23 typical for a major project.
- 24 Q. So how was the route determined?
- 25 A. The route was determined using a geospatial

- 1 platform that has access to hundreds of attributes.
- 2 Federal grasslands, conservation easements, permitted
- 3 water wells, wetlands. Anything that's publicly
- 4 available.
- 5 So that information is used to then route a
- 6 pipeline to try to avoid as many of those areas as
- 7 possible.
- 8 Q. What was your specific task in terms of
- 9 selecting a route?
- 10 A. So in my role, I'm -- I have a more general
- 11 view of all of the technical work that's performed.
- 12 So we have engineers and other professionals who
- 13 perform that work, and then ultimately in my role,
- 14 then, I have to review it at some level and either
- 15 accept it or not.
- 16 Q. At the time that you were trying to
- 17 determine a route, did you know which ethanol plants
- 18 would be signing up with Summit?
- 19 A. At that time there were 32 plants that were
- 20 already under contract, and they constituted the
- 21 initial source plants for the pipeline network.
- 22 Q. Those 32 plants were in several states,
- 23 correct, and not just Iowa?
- 24 A. No. There were 12 in Iowa.
- Q. And, of course, it makes sense you'd have

- 1 to know who your customers were before you could know
- 2 where the route had to be; correct?
- 3 A. Yes.
- Q. And you'd have to, as I think one of the
- 5 previous witnesses said, have lateral lines in place
- 6 to get to the ethanol plants; correct?
- 7 A. Generally that's correct.
- 8 Q. It's my understanding you have just
- 9 recently added a 13th plant to your pipeline; is that
- 10 correct?
- 11 A. That's correct.
- 12 Q. And how did that come about?
- 13 A. Could you please rephrase the question?
- 14 Q. Sure. It's Absolute Energy in St. Ansgar;
- 15 is that right?
- 16 A. Yes, sir.
- 17 Q. Did Summit approach them, or did they
- 18 approach Summit? How did that come about?
- 19 A. I'm not the commercial manager on the
- 20 project, Mr. Taylor, but there are finite setups or a
- 21 number of ethanol plants in Iowa that -- our
- 22 commercial team has been talking with most of those
- 23 plants, it's my understanding, since before I joined
- 24 the project.
- 25 So these conversations are ongoing, and as

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1 those plants evaluate their opportunities and	what
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- 2 CCUS or how CCUS may benefit them, they may or may not
- 3 come to the table. In this case Absolute Energy
- 4 decided they wanted to work with Summit.
- 5 Q. Are you saying there are a finite number of
- 6 ethanol plants in Iowa? Is it contemplated that there
- 7 may be other kinds of industries that would connect to
- 8 the Summit pipeline system?
- 9 A. Our limitation is capacity and feasibility.
- 10 So if another source, whether pre-combustion or
- 11 post-combustion, wanted to connect to Summit and we
- 12 have the capacity, because we are a common carrier,
- 13 then we would entertain that.
- 14 Q. At this point do you have any other
- 15 industries or types of customers you might have been
- 16 talking to as Summit?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And who would that be?
- 19 A. I don't know off the top of my head, and
- 20 I'm not sure if we have nondisclosure agreements.
- 21 MR. DUBLINSKE: My guess is we probably do.
- 22 THE WITNESS: I'm assuming I shouldn't
- 23 mention those names.
- 24 MR. DUBLINSKE: You should not.

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1 BY MR. TAYLOR: 2 You mentioned your capacity. On page 4 of Q. 3 your testimony, you said that the pipeline's proposed 4 to transport about 9.5 million metric tons of CO2 per year, but you have a capacity of 18 million metric 5 tons per year. 6 Is that correct? 7 Α. Can I have a copy of my testimony? Thanks. 8 What page was that? 9 Page 4, and I've got my note at lines 12 Q. 10 and 13. 11 Α. Okay. 12 (Brief pause.) 13 So the question is: Α. Yes. 14 transporting 9.5, but we have the capacity of 18? 15 Q. Yes. That's correct. 16 Α. 17 How did you decide to go to a capacity of 0. 18 million metric tons per year? 18 19 Α. With most pipeline projects that I've been 20 involved with, Mr. Taylor, it's always a balance of 21 how big the pipe -- how big is the pipe that you build 22 versus how much horsepower you use while in operation. 23 That's typically an economic 24 constructability decision, and so in this case we 25 decided to build a 24-inch pipeline at its largest.

- 1 Then it was just a matter of how much horsepower and
- 2 when to install ultimately and how much material we
- 3 could push through the pipe, and that happens to be
- 4 18 million tons.
- 5 Q. With respect to these other possible
- 6 customers that Summit has been talking to, did Summit
- 7 contact them, or did they contact Summit? Do you
- 8 know?
- A. Again, I'm not that close to the commercial
- 10 aspects of the business, Mr. Taylor. I will tell you
- 11 that it's my understanding most industrial sources in
- 12 the state of Iowa and Summit have had ongoing
- 13 conversations for quite some time.
- 14 There are some that have elected to go with
- 15 other projects in the state. Then there are those
- 16 that still have not committed.
- 17 So I think we speak with all of them on a
- 18 regular basis as permitted by whatever restrictions
- 19 they or we have.
- Q. Is that something Mr. Pirolli might have a
- 21 better knowledge of?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Of the 9.5 million metric tons that you're
- 24 saying the pipeline has proposed to transport, do you
- 25 have that many metric tons signed up now?

- A. Generally, with the Absolute addition, it
- 2 may be slightly greater. I don't know off the top of
- 3 my head. Generally that's correct.
- 4 Q. Aside from the ethanol plants that you now
- 5 have signed up and that Navigator has signed up, how
- 6 many more ethanol plants are there in Iowa?
- 7 A. That's a good question. Mr. Taylor, I'm
- 8 probably way off. At one point I thought -- I was
- 9 thinking the number was 42.
- 10 Q. I think that's right.
- 11 A. We have 13. So I think until the pipelines
- 12 are built, all plants are fair game. I should say
- 13 until they're permitted and built.
- Q. So you're trying to grab some of
- 15 Navigator's, are you?
- 16 A. Again, I'm the commercial fellow, but I
- 17 would be disappointed if he were not.
- 18 O. Back to the route selection. What sort of
- 19 considerations went into selecting the route?
- 20 A. As I mentioned earlier, it's -- there are
- 21 literally hundreds of features or attributes that you
- 22 consider, and ultimately it's constructability, it's
- 23 cost, schedule, risk. There's a multitude of them.
- 24 0. I think you were present at least for part
- 25 of Mr. Louque's testimony this morning. When was the

- 1 dispersion modeling actually done? Do you know?
- A. I can't remember when it was initiated, but
- 3 it was shortly after the preliminary route was set and
- 4 we filed our State application in Iowa. It was
- 5 January of 2022.
- It's been ongoing, as Mr. Louque testified.
- 7 O. So is it fair to say that there has been
- 8 more than one dispersion modeling study?
- 9 A. No.
- 10 Q. You say it's been ongoing. I'm not sure
- 11 what that means, then, I guess.
- 12 A. Mr. Louque testified, if I remember
- 13 correctly, that it's evolving. What that means is
- 14 that if we change the route, even a micro change, then
- 15 we update the model periodically to make sure it's as
- 16 accurate as we can get at that point in time.
- 17 Q. Do you know if any portions of the route
- 18 have been changed because of dispersion modeling?
- 19 A. No.
- 20 Q. You don't know, or it hasn't?
- 21 A. To my knowledge, it has not been changed.
- 22 Q. Would you agree, though, that if dispersion
- 23 modeling showed that within the area of dispersion in
- 24 significant concentration and if there were people or
- 25 livestock in that area that you wouldn't want to

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1	change the route?
2	A. No.
3	Q. Why would you not change the route?
4	A. Well, one, the premise I disagree with.
5	Secondly, as Mr. Louque stated, you
6	identify the pipeline route, and then there are other
7	measures, many, that you undertake to mitigate the
8	risk associated with that, with the intent of always
9	keeping the commodity in the pipeline.
10	Q. Well, if you're never going to change the
11	route, what's the purpose of doing the dispersion
12	modeling, other than to satisfy PHMSA?
13	A. I didn't say we wouldn't change the route.
14	We've changed the route hundreds of times. You said
15	because of the dispersion modeling.
16	Q. That's right. If the dispersion modeling
17	says your pipeline will disperse significant
18	concentration of CO2 in an area where people or
19	livestock are, why wouldn't you want to change the
20	route?
21	THE WITNESS: I'm assuming we're not
22	getting into results?
23	MR. DUBLINSKE: Not results, but to the
24	extent you can answer the question on the general
25	principles.

- 1 A. Generally, as Mr. Louque testified, you use
- 2 this information to inform where you need to mitigate
- 3 the risk, and there are many, many things you can do
- 4 to mitigate the risk.
- 5 You can put your pipeline deeper. You can
- 6 add valves. You can add other measures. You can put
- 7 in a robust leak detection system like we planned to
- 8 do.
- 9 It's very important that you integrate the
- 10 risk associated with your pipeline with your integrity
- 11 management program. So that's what we will do.
- 12 BY MR. TAYLOR:
- 13 Q. Is it fair to say, though, that before the
- 14 pipeline is actually in the ground, you could change
- 15 the route?
- 16 A. We have limited opportunity to change the
- 17 route in this state within the current application.
- 18 Q. But you could change the route?
- 19 MR. DUBLINSKE: Calls for a legal
- 20 conclusion.
- 21 You can answer, if you know.
- 22 A. We can change the route.
- 23 BY MR. TAYLOR:
- 24 O. It's my understanding that the carbon
- 25 dioxide that's going to be captured from the ethanol

- 1 plants is from the fermentation process of the ethanol
- 2 production; is that correct?
- 3 A. That's my understanding.
- 4 O. It would not be from the natural gas that
- 5 is powering the plant itself; correct?
- 6 A. That's correct.
- 7 O. And the purpose of capturing the
- 8 fermentation process we covered outside is because
- 9 it's 90-some percent pure?
- 10 A. It's nearly pure, yes.
- 11 Q. So it's sort of a low-hanging fruit, isn't
- 12 it?
- 13 A. From a design and technology perspective,
- 14 it's ideal.
- 15 Q. If you capture CO2 and put it in your
- 16 pipeline from sources other than ethanol plants in its
- 17 fermentation process, how would that change your
- 18 carbon capture process and what you might have to do
- 19 to make it feasible to transport for sequestration?
- 20 A. It will have no impact on the
- 21 transportation and injection and sequestration.
- Q. How about the capture?
- 23 A. It may, whether it's pre-combustion or
- 24 post-combustion.
- 25 Q. What's the difference in the two? I mean,

- 1 how does pre-combustion or post-combustion make the
- 2 difference?
- 3 A. It depends on the industrial process.
- 4 Simply we have a quality spec in the pipeline, and so
- 5 for the commodity of CO2 to be injected into the
- 6 pipeline for transportation, it has to meet that
- 7 quality spec.
- 8 So upstream of that, it doesn't really
- 9 matter, as long as whatever equipment is put in place
- 10 at the capture facility. We lose any of those
- 11 constituents and impurities so it can meet the quality
- 12 spec.
- 13 Q. In one of the data request responses that I
- 14 got, it said that Summit would own the capture
- 15 equipment. So would Summit be responsible for having
- 16 the proper capture equipment for a source other than
- 17 an ethanol plant?
- 18 MR. DUBLINSKE: I'm going to object on a
- 19 couple things. I'm going to object on speculation.
- 20 Also, to the extent that requires getting
- 21 into terms of agreements with individual facilities,
- 22 we'd need a protective agreement on those.
- 23 Subject to those objections, if there's
- 24 anything left, you can answer.
- 25 A. I would just say that the plants we

- 1 currently have under contract, we will provide the
- 2 capture equipment.
- 3 BY MR. TAYLOR:
- Q. So it's possible, you're saying, that for
- 5 some other facility you would maybe not own the
- 6 capture equipment?
- 7 MR. DUBLINSKE: Same objection.
- 8 Answer, if you know.
- 9 A. I'm speculating, but Navigator, for
- 10 instance, their model is they do not own the capture
- 11 equipment. It's an option, or that's my understanding
- 12 about Navigator.
- 13 BY MR. TAYLOR:
- 14 Q. You're right.
- 15 A. I don't necessarily want to be affiliated
- 16 with Navigator. I'm just making that clear.
- 17 Q. It's my understanding -- and correct me if
- 18 I'm wrong -- that if it were a carbon dioxide captured
- 19 from some source, other than the fermentation process
- 20 from an ethanol plant, that there would have to be
- 21 certain contaminants, including water, that would have
- 22 to be removed.
- 23 Is that your understanding?
- 24 A. Could you state that one more time, please?
- 25 Q. Sure. If the carbon dioxide were captured

1	from a facility other than the fermentation process
2	from an ethanol plant, there would be certain
3	impurities, including water, that would have to be
4	removed before it could be put into the pipeline?
5	A. I can't speculate on what may or may not be
6	there, but as I stated before, we'll have a pipeline
7	quality spec. That will be very restrictive on water
8	content and any other impurity that may be in the CO2.
9	Q. But even with the CO2 from the ethanol
10	plants, there's still some water in there, isn't
11	there, initially?
12	A. When received from the ethanol plant?
13	Q. Yes.
14	A. Correct.
15	Q. So what happens to that water?
16	A. It's dehydrated. It's removed from the
17	stream.
18	Q. How do you do that?
19	A. With a glycol dehydration unit.
20	Q. And who owns that unit?
21	A. Summit
22	MR. DUBLINSKE: Objection
23	THE WITNESS: Sorry. I got to slow down.
24	A. Summit. Summit Carbon Capture will own
25	that equipment.

- 1 BY MR. TAYLOR:
- Q. Okay. In your written testimony, you refer
- 3 to low-carbon fuel standard markets.
- 4 First of all, tell me what you understand
- 5 about those low-carbon fuel standard markets and how
- 6 they work.
- 7 A. Well, again, I'm not the commercial
- 8 representative from Summit, but my general
- 9 understanding is there are markets, primarily on the
- 10 West Coast of the United States and outside of the
- 11 United States, that will pay a premium for fuels that
- 12 have a lower-carbon intensity.
- 13 Q. How do you know that the CO2 that will be
- 14 removed from these ethanol plants and placed into the
- 15 Summit pipeline would qualify for those low-carbon
- 16 fuel markets?
- 17 A. Again, this isn't my area of expertise.
- 18 Q. It was in your testimony. That's why I'm
- 19 asking.
- 20 A. Generally. The specifics on how those
- 21 calculations are made were not in my testimony.
- 22 Generally there are calculations or
- 23 modeling that take into account all the industrial
- 24 process of extracting this CO2, transporting the CO2
- 25 to its ultimate location.

- Then it's also -- You're talking about the
- 2 low-carbon fuel markets. Then what is the impact on
- 3 the ethanol produced? By removing the CO2, what does
- 4 that do to the carbon intensity of that ethanol
- 5 product?
- 6 So that calculation takes that into effect,
- 7 or those models take that into effect.
- 8 Q. In your written testimony, you claim that
- 9 the Summit pipeline represents a significant
- 10 opportunity for existing ethanol plants to remain
- 11 competitive.
- On what do you base that statement?
- 13 A. Well, I base that statement off of studies
- 14 like the Renewable Fuels Association and the ethanol
- 15 plants themselves who currently sell or provide
- 16 ethanol to some of those markets and the value of that
- 17 product when their carbon intensity is reduced.
- 18 Q. Now, you didn't have any problem preparing
- 19 that report for the Renewable Fuels Association, did
- 20 you?
- 21 A. I did not.
- 22 Q. Do you know whether or not Iowa ethanol
- 23 plants are currently selling ethanol in those
- 24 low-carbon fuel markets?
- 25 A. I do not.

- 1 Q. Who will own the sequestration site, the
- 2 sequestration equipment in North Dakota?
- 3 MR. DUBLINSKE: Objection. Relevance, but
- 4 you can answer, if you know.
- 5 A. Summit Carbon will own the equipment, but
- 6 it's my understanding that we lease the space.
- 7 BY MR. TAYLOR:
- 8 Q. You've also said in your testimony that if
- 9 we support the ethanol industry that increases rural
- 10 land prices. Do you recall that in your testimony,
- 11 page 5, line 20?
- 12 (Brief pause.)
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. Wouldn't that make it harder for getting
- 15 farmers to buy land if the land prices go up?
- 16 (Brief pause.)
- 17 Q. That's not in your testimony.
- 18 A. I'm reading my testimony because I didn't
- 19 recognize it. I don't know that land values will
- 20 increase.
- 21 My point is it's my understanding in
- 22 Iowa -- I'm not a farmer -- that the value of land in
- 23 Iowa has a large dependency on the corn suitability
- 24 rating and the production of crops on that parcel of
- 25 land, and it's my opinion that and the opinion of

- 1 other third parties that putting a pipeline under that
- 2 property will not devalue that or decrease that value.
- 3 Q. But would you agree that raising the prices
- 4 of the land will make it harder for beginning farmers
- 5 to buy the land or other people to get into farming?
- 6 A. Mr. Taylor, I'm not contending it's going
- 7 to increase the value of the land, and I don't have an
- 8 opinion around what that may or may not do for young
- 9 farmers.
- 10 Q. You also say -- this is on page 6, line
- 11 2 -- that if your pipeline supports the ethanol
- 12 industry, that adds additional rural jobs. What kind
- 13 of jobs does it add?
- 14 A. Well, we have an Ernst & Young report that
- 15 provides that in more detail than my response. We
- 16 will add jobs, the pipeline company, so we will have
- 17 operations jobs and technician jobs associated with
- 18 it, and it's our understanding, in conversation with
- 19 the ethanol plants, that we will service that with the
- 20 potential increased revenue from the project. They
- 21 will then expand their facilities.
- 22 My assumption is that as they're expanding
- 23 their facilities, that will create construction jobs
- 24 and potentially operations jobs.
- Q. How many permanent employees would Summit

1	have	if	the	pipeline	is	constructed?
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- 2 A. 250 to 300 in the field.
- 3 Q. What will they be doing?
- 4 A. Various roles. Supporting maintenance,
- 5 damage prevention and operations.
- 6 Q. The reason I ask is I recall in the Dakota
- 7 Access case there were very few permanent jobs. I'm
- 8 wondering what is different about this pipeline.
- 9 200-and-some jobs?
- 10 A. The difference is Dakota Access from A to B
- 11 was just flowing through Iowa. We're connecting the
- 12 12 plants in Iowa and, you know, the remainder of the
- 13 plants in other states.
- 14 Each of those facilities are capture
- 15 facilities and will have personnel supporting them,
- 16 have pump stations incrementally that they support and
- 17 staff up and down the pipeline and sitting in the
- 18 control center in the city.
- 19 So we'll have a much bigger presence along
- 20 the footprint of our pipeline than Dakota Access.
- 21 Q. And also on page 6 you indicate that
- 22 supporting the ethanol industry would increase the
- 23 rural tax base. Doesn't that mean that farmers and
- 24 landowners would pay more on their property taxes?
- 25 A. What I mean by that is it will pay property

- 1 taxes. Summit Carbon will pay taxes.
- 2 Q. So you're talking just about the land on
- 3 the easement?
- A. That, and property taxes for our assets,
- 5 the pipeline and facilities.
- 6 What I mean by that is for a county or a
- 7 jurisdiction that doesn't have a pipeline there now,
- 8 our pipeline or another, then they don't have the
- 9 taxes that would be generated if a pipeline were there
- 10 or an operating asset of any kind of infrastructure.
- 11 Q. Let's talk about the routing again. In
- 12 selecting the route for the pipeline, how much
- 13 distance was established for setbacks from residences
- 14 and buildings housing animals?
- 15 A. At what point?
- 16 O. Pardon?
- 17 A. At what point?
- 18 Q. Any place where there might be residences
- 19 or animal facilities.
- 20 A. No. What I meant is you probably know that
- 21 the PHMSA setback requirement is 50 feet.
- 22 Q. No, it isn't.
- 23 A. Yes, it is.
- Q. That's a ditch depth requirement.
- 25 A. No. No, sir. It's 50 feet at 36 inches of

- 1 depth. That 50 feet then is waived if it's deeper,
- 2 which our pipeline is. So that's the federal
- 3 requirement.
- 4 Initially with the routing we had a
- 5 400-foot screening, and then we manually evaluate any
- 6 habitable structure that's inside that distance for
- 7 the full length of the pipeline.
- 8 Q. So how did you establish setbacks from
- 9 residences?
- 10 A. I just explained it.
- 11 Q. So you took 50 feet and added something to
- 12 it or what?
- 13 A. The initial screening distance was
- 14 400 feet. That was preliminary.
- 15 Then there are a multitude of factors, one
- 16 being dispersion modeling, that we used then to
- 17 evaluate each habitable structure along the full
- 18 pipeline route.
- 19 Q. But I thought you told me a little bit ago
- 20 that the dispersion modeling was not used to change
- 21 the route of the pipeline.
- 22 A. I didn't say we changed the route of the
- 23 pipeline.
- 24 Q. You said you used the dispersion modeling
- 25 to determine setbacks.

1	Α.	No.	Т	did	not.
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- Q. That's what you just told me.
- 3 A. I did not. I said that's a factor when
- 4 you're considering setbacks. I didn't say we used it
- 5 to adjust the pipeline around.
- 6 Q. So how can it be a factor, if you don't use
- 7 it?
- 8 A. Mr. Louque explained how the dispersion
- 9 modeling is -- how the process works and how that's
- 10 utilized. I'm not going to talk about the results.
- 11 Q. Did you talk to any landowners or residents
- 12 about working with them to determine a setback
- 13 distance from their residence?
- 14 A. Personally I --
- 15 Q. Well, did Summit? Let's put it that way.
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Were any route changes made as a result of
- 18 those conversations?
- 19 A. There were route changes made for many,
- 20 many landowners based on conversations that involved
- 21 many things. Each landowner may have their rationale
- 22 on why they want the pipeline where they want it on
- 23 their property.
- Q. So the pipeline route can be changed;
- 25 correct?

- 1 A. Within the corridor that's presently in our
- 2 application in Iowa.
- Q. And so if the dispersion modeling would say
- 4 you need to be 600 feet away from a residence, you can
- 5 do that; correct?
- 6 MR. DUBLINSKE: Objection to form.
- 7 You can answer, if you know.
- 8 A. I'm not going to speak to the results of
- 9 dispersion modeling.
- 10 BY MR. TAYLOR:
- 11 Q. I didn't ask. I'm just suggesting a
- 12 hypothetical. I'm not talking about the actual
- 13 result.
- 14 A. As I said, generally, Mr. Taylor, the
- 15 pipeline can be moved within the corridor, the
- 16 existing corridor that we identified on the
- 17 application with the Iowa Utilities Board.
- 18 O. Just for clarity, by "the corridor," you
- 19 mean the corridor that you used for the informational
- 20 meetings at the outset of the process?
- 21 A. The corridor that's in our application.
- 22 Q. During construction and prior to being
- 23 placed in service, who will inspect and test the
- 24 pipeline?
- 25 A. Can you be more specific?

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1 Q. During construction there are, obviously, 2 activities that have to be done correctly. Would you 3 agree? 4 Α. Yes. The depth of the ditch, the wells? 5 0. 6 know more about the construction than I do, but there are certainly parts of the construction process that 7 8 have to be done correctly, and my question is: 9 inspects and makes sure that's done correctly? 10 So there's a multitude. So generally --Α. 11 I'll go through it very quickly. When it comes to 12 welding, there will be a nondestructive examination of 13 a third party that X-rays every weld that's made. 14 That X-ray then will be available, that 15 film or that product derived from the X-ray process will be available for review, and PHMSA will review 16 17 maybe not all, but they'll review a significant number 18 of those. 19 There will also be a -- in Iowa we have an 20 ag impact plan I'm sure you're familiar with, 21 mitigation plan, and it will be third-party inspectors 22 that we pay for but that are employed by the counties. 23 They will confirm that -- whether we're claiming the right-of-way properly, et cetera. We'll pressure-test 24 25 the pipeline before we put it into operation.

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- 1 That will be formed by a third party, but 2 we'll have digital verification of that test, and 3 PHMSA will also evaluate that. PHMSA will also, in my experience, have their weld inspectors come onto the 4 right-of-way while they're working many times, and 5 they will check our welders, make sure our welders are 6 complying with the welder qualification procedures and 7 8 make sure they're using the right welding rods, et 9 cetera. 10 So there's many tests that are performed, and they'll all be performed by third parties with 11 12 oversight from ourselves, PHMSA and others. 13 With respect to the people doing the Q. 14 construction, does that require some special training 15 and some special skills in order to do that? It depends on their job. 16 Α. 17 Such as? 0. If you're operating equipment, that 18 Α. 19 requires specialized training. If you're welding,
 - 21 If you're the laborer that's carrying skids
 - 22 from the truck to the side of the ditch, that's less
 - 23 specialized.

20

- 24 O. Even I could do that?
- 25 A. I don't know if I could do it.

that requires specialized training.

- 1 Q. So I guess my question next is: Are there
- 2 enough of those kinds of skilled people in Iowa to do
- 3 that work?
- 4 A. No.
- 5 Q. So you would have to bring in workers from
- 6 other states?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Does PHMSA actually send inspectors to look
- 9 at the pipeline construction as it's being
- 10 constructed?
- 11 A. In my experience, they do.
- 12 Q. What conversations have you had with PHMSA
- 13 about this project, if any?
- 14 A. We've had ongoing conversations in D.C. and
- 15 their regional office in Kansas City. So PHMSA's very
- 16 interested in a project of this size and scale, and so
- 17 they review our technical plans when they're ready for
- 18 review. They don't formally sign off on our plans,
- 19 but they review them and provide feedback.
- 20 PHMSA is not the only entity.
- 21 O. I understand. But PHMSA has a
- 22 responsibility for the design, construction and
- 23 maintenance operations of the pipeline itself;
- 24 correct?
- 25 A. They have responsibility for oversight,

- 1 correct.
- Q. And my question was, I guess: How can we
- 3 be assured that PHMSA is on the job, so to speak,
- 4 making sure that that's done?
- 5 A. I can't speak for PHMSA, Mr. Taylor, but I
- 6 can tell you that in my experience they're very
- 7 rigorous about providing oversight during design,
- 8 during construction and during operation.
- 9 Q. What's your understanding of how local
- 10 emergency personnel -- by "local," I mean personnel in
- 11 a county or city -- will be trained and what will they
- 12 be allowed to do in case of an emergency?
- 13 A. I think, fortunately, you had an
- 14 opportunity to talk to Rod Dillon, who is an expert in
- 15 emergency response. So he --
- 16 Q. Sort of. Go ahead.
- 17 A. Did you say "sort of," sir? Did you say
- 18 "sort of"?
- 19 Q. Sort of, yeah.
- 20 A. Just for the record, he's a former fireman
- 21 and probably one of the foremost emergency response
- 22 professionals in the U.S., and he is charged with
- 23 working with local fire departments and other first
- 24 responders to ensure that they're trained properly and
- 25 that they have the equipment that they need to respond

- 1 to a CO2 release from a pipeline, if it should occur.
- Q. Back to my question. What will the local
- 3 emergency personnel be trained to do? What will they
- 4 be allowed to do in the case of an emergency?
- 5 A. They will have -- Rod will develop
- 6 technical response plans, and they will be trained
- 7 with them collaborating on those plans, and they will
- 8 be trained to those plans.
- 9 Q. What will they be allowed to actually do in
- 10 the case of an emergency? By that I mean, will they
- 11 be allowed to do anything with the pipeline itself?
- 12 Will they be allowed to evacuate people? Will they be
- 13 allowed to protect property in any way?
- 14 That's what I'm getting at.
- 15 MR. DUBLINSKE: Objection. Form.
- 16 Objection. Asked and answered. Objection. Lack of
- 17 foundation to this witness's knowledge.
- 18 You can answer, if you know.
- 19 A. Mr. Taylor, with all due respect, you had
- 20 an opportunity to talk to the expert. I will just
- 21 tell you that Mr. Dillon will assess the capabilities
- 22 of first responders along the entire footprint of the
- 23 pipeline, and he will make sure that they are trained
- 24 and equipped, and he will tailor his response plans
- 25 according to what their capabilities are.

7	777	MR.	TAYLOR:
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- Q. If local responders are not capable, as you
- 3 put it, will Summit have people available who are?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. And where will they be stationed?
- 6 A. Again, Mr. Taylor, I can't speculate. Rod
- 7 is doing that assessment now. It's two years before
- 8 we go into operation.
- 9 So over the next year he will continue
- 10 those conversations and those evaluations.
- 11 MR. TAYLOR: I think that's all the
- 12 questions I have.
- 13 FURTHER EXAMINATION
- 14 BY MR. WHIPPLE:
- 15 Q. Mr. Powell, we've met. My name is Tim
- 16 Whipple. I represent a long list; Shelby, Kossuth,
- 17 Floyd, Emmet, Dickinson, Woodbury and Wright Counties.
- 18 A. Okay.
- 19 Q. I want to start just for a minute picking
- 20 up where Mr. Taylor left off with Mr. Dillon just for
- 21 a minute.
- 22 He reports to you, does he not, and takes
- 23 direction from you as the COO?
- 24 A. He does.
- 25 Q. I think what Mr. Taylor was referring to is

- 1 that in some of the questioning of Mr. Dillon, he
- 2 seemed unwilling to provide a lot of information at
- 3 this time to county and city emergency responders.
- 4 Is that something that, from your position,
- 5 you would re-evaluate?
- 6 A. Re-evaluate what?
- 7 Q. What information gets provided to county
- 8 emergency managers and first responders and when.
- 9 A. In my experience, this is the normal course
- 10 of business. We've acquired 71 percent of the
- 11 right-of-way in the state, so there's still
- 12 right-of-way to acquire, which means there could be
- 13 some changes.
- 14 He still is assessing the capabilities of
- 15 first responders in this state. So as that progresses
- 16 and evolves, then he will finalize his emergency
- 17 response plans, his public awareness plans and
- 18 training plans well before we go into operation. Then
- 19 he will provide those, and he has to provide them to
- 20 train from them.
- 21 O. If counties wanted to have that information
- 22 now, would you be willing to consider that sooner than
- 23 Mr. Dillon's current time frame, I guess, is what I'm
- 24 asking on behalf of the counties?
- 25 A. I think generally we're always willing to

- 1 sit down with a county and talk about that process and
- 2 what that looks like. We can provide a boilerplate
- 3 plan now, but until we know the names of the volunteer
- 4 firemen and their capabilities and what they may need
- 5 from a resource perspective, we can't finalize the
- 6 plan.
- 7 So it will evolve. So we can have ongoing
- 8 conversation.
- 9 Q. That's not the most important question, but
- 10 I just wanted to follow up on that.
- I do want to go to your written statement
- 12 and go through a few things with you, a few questions
- 13 mostly in the way of asking you to expand and some
- 14 things you already provided in a written statement.
- 15 I'm going to start on page 4.
- 16 So you say that it's your direction and
- 17 intent -- I'm reading at line 2 -- to plan, construct
- 18 and operate a world-class project which meets the
- 19 needs of the shippers.
- 20 To whom are you referring there?
- 21 A. Well, currently that's the ethanol.
- 22 Q. All 34? Is it 34?
- A. Again, I'm not the commercial person, but
- 24 the "shippers" is whoever is moving carbon dioxide
- 25 through our pipeline.

	<u> </u>
1	Q. And you're saying that's the ethanol
2	plants?
3	A. Currently, yes, the ethanol plants.
4	Q. Okay. So that's 13 in Iowa; correct?
5	A. With the addition of Absolute Energy,
6	that's 13.
7	Q. Okay. And how many in Minnesota, if you
8	know?
9	A. Currently under contract seven.
10	Q. And South Dakota?
11	A. Eight.
12	Q. Nebraska?
13	A. Three.
14	Q. North Dakota?
15	A. One.
16	Q. One?
17	A. One.
18	Q. One of the questions I have is: Without
19	Iowa, would you consider this project feasible to move
20	forward without the Iowa plants economically?
21	A. Again, I'm not the commercial person, but
22	from a cost perspective, if you pull Iowa out, I mean,
23	there's 685 miles of pipe and 13 facilities in Iowa,
24	so it's significant. You can see it's almost a
25	billion dollars in cost.
1	

- 1 So if you look at the remaining plants and
- 2 the cost of the infrastructure, I think it would be
- 3 viable. Again, I'm not the commercial lead.
- Q. Sure. But your opinion is the product
- 5 would still be feasible even without Iowa?
- 6 A. It's preferable to have Iowa.
- 7 Q. Well, sure. Let's say the Board denies the
- 8 Iowa permit. Could it move forward with just the
- 9 other states?
- 10 MR. DUBLINSKE: Objection. Speculation.
- 11 You can answer if you know.
- 12 A. I can speculate. I think it would. I
- 13 don't know.
- 14 BY MR. WHIPPLE:
- 15 Q. That's all right. It's counterfactual?
- 16 A. I'd have to re-evaluate.
- 17 Q. You'd have to re-evaluate, but it wouldn't
- 18 be in your near view just a flat no-go?
- 19 MR. DUBLINSKE: Asked and answered.
- 20 Go ahead.
- 21 A. I think that's correct.
- 22 BY MR. WHIPPLE:
- Q. So of the 9 1/2 million metric tons you
- 24 refer to on page 4, how much of that comes from Iowa,
- 25 if you know?

- 1 A. Yeah. I don't know off the top of my head.
- 2 I want to say it's about a third.
- 3 Q. About a third. Okay.
- 4 Moving down to line 19, you talk about how,
- 5 in your view, the ethanol plants' carbon intensity
- 6 score increases the value of the ethanol, and I want
- 7 to just have a better understanding of how that
- 8 happens. You know, expand on that a little, how extra
- 9 value is added to the ethanol through the pipe.
- 10 A. It's my understanding many of our ethanol
- 11 plants partners currently have a carbon intensity of
- 12 65 to 70. By removing the CO2, typically it reduces
- 13 that by 25 to 30 points or essentially almost by 50
- 14 percent.
- 15 So the low-carbon fuel markets, as I
- 16 understand it, pay a higher premium or margin for a
- 17 lower-intensity fuel. So by removing that or reducing
- 18 their carbon intensity, their product will be more
- 19 valuable in the low-carbon fuel markets.
- Q. When you say that, does that mean they get
- 21 a higher price per gallon?
- 22 A. That's my understanding.
- Q. And that would be the ethanol plants,
- 24 though, correct, and not Summit?
- 25 MR. DUBLINSKE: I'm going to object. That

- 1 goes into details of the offtake agreements with the
- 2 ethanol plants we'll only discuss with a protective
- 3 order.
- 4 MR. WHIPPLE: Bret, it doesn't. I'm not
- 5 asking about the offtake agreements. I'm talking
- 6 about the ethanol plants that are selling the ethanol
- 7 to Summit.
- 8 MR. DUBLINSKE: Same objection. They're
- 9 operating agreements.
- 10 MR. WHIPPLE: He can't answer whether
- 11 Summit sells ethanol?
- MR. DUBLINSKE: He can't.
- 13 BY MR. WHIPPLE:
- 14 Q. I'm moving on to page 5. You talk about at
- 15 line 2 the need for existing ethanol plants in the
- 16 upper Midwest to secure competitive access.
- 17 The purpose of the pipe is to transport
- 18 carbon dioxide; correct?
- 19 A. Correct.
- Q. So any benefit to the ethanol markets is
- 21 not a direct benefit of the pipeline, is it?
- 22 A. I think that gets into the commercial
- 23 agreements.
- 24 MR. DUBLINSKE: If you can answer
- 25 generally, go ahead.

- 1 A. Can you restate it, please?
- 2 BY MR. WHIPPLE:
- 3 Q. Yes. It's not with respect to the
- 4 agreements. The primary purpose of the pipeline being
- 5 to transport carbon, any benefits at all to the
- 6 ethanol markets would stem from secondary or tertiary
- 7 benefits; correct?
- 8 A. Associated with the removal of the carbon?
- 9 Q. Well, but the pipeline isn't transporting
- 10 ethanol; correct? It's transporting carbon; correct?
- 11 A. Correct. Carbon dioxide.
- 12 Q. Right. So the economic benefits of the
- 13 project are related to ethanol; correct? To the
- 14 ethanol markets?
- 15 A. No, that's not correct.
- 16 Q. Okay. Tell me how I'm wrong.
- 17 MR. DUBLINSKE: To the extent you can do it
- 18 without getting into the details of the offtake
- 19 agreements, you can answer.
- 20 A. So one benefit is removing the carbon
- 21 dioxide through the pipeline and sequestering it.
- 22 That has an economic benefit or has a value, and there
- 23 is a value of moving a lower-carbon ethanol to a
- 24 low-carbon fuel market. There could be a value
- 25 associated with carbon credits.

- 1 So I'm not the commercial person. You'll
- 2 have an opportunity to talk to Mr. Pirolli. There is
- 3 potentially more than just that economic benefit or
- 4 economic variable.
- 5 Q. Let me ask it a different way. You're not
- 6 selling the carbon; right?
- 7 A. No one is buying buckets of carbon, right?
- 8 We're not selling -- physically selling the CO2?
- 9 Q. Correct.
- 10 A. That's correct.
- 11 Q. That's correct. And the pipeline is
- 12 physically transporting CO2?
- 13 A. That's correct.
- 14 Q. Which is not being directly sold in that
- 15 form?
- 16 A. That's correct.
- 17 Q. Moving on to line 6, you say, "These
- 18 higher-margin markets ultimately improve the economic
- 19 return to the ethanol plants," and they do that
- 20 through these other value chains; right?
- 21 A. In where they actually sell or market their
- 22 ethanol?
- Q. Right. There's not a direct change to the
- 24 ethanol price per gallon?
- 25 A. By lowering the carbon intensity, there is.

- 1 Q. So do you consider that a direct effect or
- 2 an indirect effect?
- 3 A. For the ethanol plants?
- 4 O. Yes.
- 5 A. A direct effect? How do you define "direct
- 6 effect"?
- 7 O. Maybe this is just my ignorance. Surely
- 8 there are many things to which I'm ignorant.
- 9 In my mind a pipeline that's transporting
- 10 carbon can only have indirect impacts on ethanol and
- 11 grain markets. So I'm looking to be educated about
- 12 why I'm wrong about that view, if it is wrong.
- 13 A. I misunderstood your question. I thought
- 14 you said is there a value to the ethanol plant tying
- 15 into the ethanol, which is directly to the ethanol
- 16 plant.
- 17 Q. But it doesn't increase the price per
- 18 gallon of ethanol; right?
- 19 A. It does.
- Q. It causes the price per gallon to go up?
- 21 Will I pay more at the pump?
- 22 A. No. It increases the value of the ethanol
- 23 in the marketplace for the ethanol plant. They can
- 24 sell it for a higher premium.
- 25 In the low-carbon fuel market, that market

- 1 pays more for a lower-carbon intensity fuel, so it's
- 2 more valuable to the ethanol plant.
- 3 Maybe I'm misunderstanding your question.
- 4 Q. I'm sure you're not. I'm sure it's a
- 5 confused question.
- 6 I'm going to get back into the land values
- 7 for a minute that you discussed with Mr. Taylor. Have
- 8 you studied the impact on land values of putting the
- 9 pipeline in the ground?
- 10 I mean, has Summit studied the impact to
- 11 the value of that land to landowners?
- 12 A. In Iowa?
- 13 Q. Well, let's start with Iowa, but have you
- 14 studied it anywhere? Ultimately I care about Iowa.
- 15 A. I care about Iowa as well. We have, and I
- 16 haven't directly, but like many things we've talked
- 17 about, there are third-party studies that will tell
- 18 you there's no devaluation -- whether you're urban,
- 19 rural, agricultural -- with a pipeline or other
- 20 infrastructure.
- 21 Q. Do you specifically know which third-party
- 22 studies?
- 23 A. I do.
- 24 O. Would you be able to provide those after
- 25 today maybe through a request?

- 1 A. I thought we already had.
- MR. WHIPPLE: I thought I had asked for
- 3 those, Bret, and you said you didn't want to talk
- 4 about land values.
- 5 MR. DUBLINSKE: I don't recall that.
- 6 MR. WHIPPLE: Maybe you and I can sort that
- 7 out afterwards.
- 8 A. Unless Bret objects, we can provide the
- 9 studies.
- 10 BY MR. WHIPPLE:
- 11 Q. Yes. I'd like to see them. I'd like to
- 12 know, because on behalf of counties, the reason we'd
- 13 like to know is to assess whether it impacts
- 14 ultimately property tax base.
- 15 I'll ask you that. Have you studied that
- 16 as well? Do these studies look at that?
- 17 A. Again, I'm not a tax professional. My
- 18 understanding, from these studies and Summit
- 19 Agricultural, who buys and sells land in Iowa on
- 20 somewhat of a large scale, is that the pipeline or
- 21 infrastructure will not devalue the property.
- 22 So it may not devalue the tax base, but it
- 23 doesn't increase -- to Mr. Taylor's point, I think,
- 24 earlier, it's not to my understanding that it would
- 25 increase the value of the property either, which would

- 1 potentially, I guess, in theory increase a property
- 2 owner's taxes.
- 3 Q. I guess I'd be most interested to know:
- 4 The studies, do they look at other states where carbon
- 5 pipelines have been installed and the before-and-after
- 6 land values? Do they get into that level of detail,
- 7 to your knowledge?
- 8 A. They get into that level of detail in
- 9 pipelines in general in various service, and quite
- 10 frankly, I don't remember if they distinguish between
- 11 service and the study, I believe, of the pipeline and
- 12 pipelines.
- 13 Q. Yes, I would like to see those.
- 14 MR. DUBLINSKE: We can sort that out.
- MR. WHIPPLE: Yes, let's sort that out.
- 16 BY MR. WHIPPLE:
- 17 Q. Just moving down your testimony, again, at
- 18 line 21, you talk about how expanding markets for Iowa
- 19 ethanol supports corn prices.
- 20 I'll ask you the same question essentially.
- 21 Have you studied that? Have you studied the direct
- 22 connection between expanding ethanol and corn prices?
- 23 A. I personally have not, but as I referenced,
- 24 you know, the recent study from the Iowa Renewable
- 25 Fuels Association, but other studies on the demand for

- 1 corn in this state and the other four states and how
- 2 that's directly tied to the consumption from the
- 3 ethanol facilities in the state.
- Q. Well, I guess more to the point I'm going
- 5 to is as part of your project, if you took that into
- 6 account, studied it and understood it as part of the
- 7 analysis of the project?
- 8 A. Only generally from this perspective that
- 9 our ethanol plant partners, we know what their
- 10 production profile looks like currently, and we know
- 11 that at least what they've told us is that that
- 12 profile may look like, if we're successful with this
- 13 project, and that would increase. So that should also
- 14 increase their demand for corn.
- 15 Q. In your conversations with your ethanol
- 16 plant partners, is it your understanding that they
- 17 would plan to increase their production as a result of
- 18 the project?
- 19 A. I don't have those direct conversations.
- 20 Our commercial team does.
- 21 It's my understanding that -- I don't know
- 22 about all 13 plants in Iowa, but there are some of the
- 23 plant partners who do have expansion plans. Now,
- 24 whether they come to fruition, I'm not going to
- 25 speculate, but when we design, to your point,

- 1 Mr. Taylor, about capacity, we take into account if an
- 2 ethanol plant says their production will increase X
- 3 percent, we take that into account to make sure that
- 4 as we put -- add additional to put in the pipeline
- 5 that we're still within our total capacity limitation.
- 6 Q. Sure. It stands to reason you would need
- 7 to know if you needed to accommodate more?
- 8 A. Right, right.
- 9 Q. So without the specifics, it's just your
- 10 belief generally that there may, in fact, be an
- increase in supply of ethanol [sic] that you'd have to
- 12 accommodate?
- 13 A. Supply of carbon dioxide.
- 14 Q. Sorry. Yes. Which means there's going to
- 15 be more ethanol being made; correct?
- 16 A. Correct, correct.
- 17 Q. Is that connected to the fact that you've
- 18 currently proposed 9 1/2 million metric tons but have
- 19 a capacity for much more?
- 20 A. That, and that's a factor. The other
- 21 factors are what Mr. Taylor mentioned earlier.
- 22 There are a lot of ethanol plants in this
- 23 footprint that aren't contracted to anyone. They may
- 24 or may not have plans to extract the CO2 from their
- 25 process, but if they do, we may have capacity.

- Whether that's pre-combustion -- it may not
- 2 be just an ethanol plant. It could be any industrial
- 3 process.
- 4 Q. I'm sure Bret is going to object to this
- 5 question, but I'll ask it anyway.
- 6 Did you say 18 million would be kind of
- 7 your max capacity?
- 8 A. Economically viable maximum capacity.
- 9 Q. Could you accommodate every ethanol plant
- in the state that's not subscribed within that volume?
- 11 Could you sweep the field and get every plant, could
- 12 you? Would you have that much capacity?
- 13 MR. DUBLINSKE: I'll object on speculation.
- 14 You can answer, if you know.
- 15 A. I don't know. I'd have to look. There are
- 16 really smart people that work on my team to do the
- 17 hydraulics and make that analysis.
- 18 O. That was purely curiosity.
- 19 A. That would be a good problem to have.
- Q. I've gone through most of what I have by
- 21 now. I do want to talk a little bit about page 6,
- 22 line 14.
- 23 You talk about the project is anticipated
- 24 to contribute 73 million in taxes in Iowa during the
- 25 construction phase. Is it fair to say that that would

- 1 probably be sales taxes on construction materials?
- 2 A. Mr. Whipple, I don't know if we provided
- 3 the Ernst & Young report. I don't remember the
- 4 detail. That's a significant piece of it.
- 5 Q. That's a significant piece of it? Is that
- 6 where it comes from?
- 7 A. It's from the Ernst & Young report.
- Q. Okay. So it's not the EIN property tax
- 9 number that you refer to?
- 10 A. Not during construction.
- 11 Q. And the 30 million per year, what is your
- 12 understanding of how a pipeline property is taxed in
- 13 Iowa? I'm not asking you to be a tax lawyer, but just
- 14 give me your business understanding of how you pay
- 15 taxes on the pipeline.
- 16 MR. DUBLINSKE: I'm going to object on
- 17 legal conclusion, anyway, but if you know, go ahead
- 18 and answer.
- 19 A. To use your phrase from earlier, I am
- 20 ignorant on this topic.
- 21 So generally I know how property taxes are
- 22 assessed, but I'm not sure of the details. It's,
- 23 obviously, much different in North Dakota than it is
- 24 here.
- 25 I know North Dakota's at this point, but we

- 1 do have a tax professional that has worked with
- 2 Ernst & Young to assess what those values are based on
- 3 Iowa tax laws, is my assumption.
- 4 Q. Okay. So really this is more of you're
- 5 pulling together what Ernst & Young did and reflected
- 6 it in your testimony? You're not really the person to
- 7 ask on this point, is what you're telling me?
- 8 A. No, and it's similar to some of the other
- 9 things we've talked about before. We're providing it
- 10 based on the value of construction, the value of the
- 11 asset, and then those professionals are deriving what
- 12 those values may be.
- Q. We've got you here today. We don't have
- 14 the Ernst & Young guys.
- 15 A. Sorry about that, Mr. Whipple.
- 16 Q. I'm going to talk a little bit about the
- 17 route selection, which is the next thing in your
- 18 written testimony. You talked just a little bit --
- 19 and I know you're not Mr. Schovanec, but generally
- 20 during the routing process, what was your approach to
- 21 small towns?
- Did you try to avoid them? Did you try to
- 23 go near them? Did you sweep them aside and not care?
- 24 Just generally speaking, small towns, how
- 25 did they figure into your decision on the pipeline's

- 1 route?
- 2 A. Well, I think sweeping anything aside and
- 3 not caring is extreme, Mr. Whipple.
- 4 Q. That's why I asked it that way. I figured
- 5 you didn't do that. Tell me how you did do it.
- 6 A. Ninety percent of the property we cross in
- 7 Iowa is agricultural use, so, again, there's many,
- 8 many, many things, featured and areas that we have to
- 9 avoid.
- 10 So we try to navigate the route of the
- 11 pipeline around and among those when possible and
- 12 skirt economic development plans, for instance. So
- 13 we -- If information was publicly available from
- 14 Charles City, for instance, on where they thought
- 15 their city boundaries would be in 2050, we took that
- 16 into consideration.
- 17 Q. You did do that?
- 18 A. Yes, generally we did that, if it was
- 19 available.
- Q. Because, obviously, it does go into the
- 21 city limits of Charles City, as it comes within a few
- 22 hundred feet of the city limits of Earling. I'm sure
- 23 you're not surprised to know that's a matter of
- 24 concern to the counties.
- 25 I guess if you did do that, then how did

- 1 you arrive at a route selection in those two
- 2 communities with specific reference to them coming
- 3 that close to the city limits? I mean, what were your
- 4 considerations in those two cases, if you know?
- 5 A. Well, there's -- As Mr. Louque said,
- 6 there's no restriction. As you know, there was no
- 7 restriction at all.
- 8 So we take into consideration where the
- 9 pipeline is traversing, even if it's a
- 10 high-consequence area. So, as I said, we took that
- 11 into consideration.
- I didn't say we avoided it, but we took
- 13 that into consideration.
- 14 Q. And if Shelby County prefers that the route
- 15 not come within 2 miles of town, did you consider
- 16 that?
- 17 A. Well, when we routed the pipeline,
- 18 Mr. Whipple, that ordinance was not in place.
- 19 Q. But the comprehensive plan was, and it had
- 20 that 2-mile zone buffer on every town in Shelby.
- 21 A. And then you get into who accountability
- 22 for siting in the state of Iowa. I'm not an attorney.
- 23 It's my understanding it's the Iowa Utilities Board.
- Q. Without getting into who has the authority,
- 25 I think we can talk about what the goals of local

- 1 officials are, especially after it's constructed, to
- 2 the impact on their community. Even if they don't
- 3 directly control it, you know they have strong
- 4 feelings with it.
- 5 Wouldn't you want to get those thoughts and
- 6 comments and feedback from local officials?
- 7 MR. DUBLINSKE: Objection. Form.
- 8 You can answer.
- 9 A. That's a gross mischaracterization in that
- 10 we've been working on this pipeline project for two
- 11 years and attend practically every public meeting from
- 12 these counties and municipalities, and they have all
- 13 had the opportunity and us as well to interact and
- 14 share the plans.
- 15 So we filed an application in January of
- 16 2022, and the City [sic] of Shelby, for instance,
- 17 passes an ordinance months and months later that,
- 18 obviously, was not in place. Whether or not you say
- 19 it was in their plan, that restriction was not in
- 20 place when we routed the pipeline.
- 21 Q. I know all that. I'm not disputing that we
- 22 have a dispute over that.
- 23 A. Then I'll add --
- Q. Just legally if your team went to a
- 25 supervisors meeting and the supervisors publicly asked

- 1 for a change in the route, would you take that into
- 2 consideration?
- 3 MR. DUBLINSKE: Calls for speculation.
- 4 You can answer.
- 5 BY MR. WHIPPLE:
- 6 Q. It absolutely calls for speculation.
- 7 A. Let's talk about all 82 counties and not
- 8 the 29 or so in Iowa. What's the rationale? So we
- 9 have strict guidance and requirements from PHMSA and
- 10 have in the Iowa statute requirements from the Iowa
- 11 Utilities Board.
- We have adhered to those, in my opinion, so
- 13 having 82 counties potentially impose restrictions
- 14 after the fact that may or may not contradict with the
- 15 federal and state requirements, as you may or may not
- 16 agree, can be difficult.
- 17 Q. And this is one of the areas in which, you
- 18 know, the counties have disagreement with you all.
- 19 Shelby County's view is that the ordinance restricted
- 20 it prior to the new ordinance; that its pre-existing
- 21 ordinance restricted it. You all disagree with that.
- 22 I don't want to get into the ability to
- 23 enforce that. I want to talk with you, as the COO,
- 24 about a level of values and priorities and what things
- 25 are important to you as you make decisions about the

- 1 routing and what things aren't; whose feedback is
- 2 important to you, and whose comments do you take into
- 3 consideration and whose you don't.
- 4 So I'm probing that more so than legal
- 5 authority. This, obviously, isn't the venue for that.
- 6 Really what I'm asking when I ask you the
- 7 hypothetical about the supervisor meeting is: How
- 8 important is it to you to listen to the desires of
- 9 county officials about the route?
- 10 A. It's important. Of the 82 counties, there
- 11 are a handful where that collaboration probably could
- 12 have been better.
- 13 It's saying that I'm not -- I'll just leave
- 14 it at that. I will also say that our intent is that
- 15 the carbon dioxide will remain in the pipeline, and as
- 16 an industry that happens 99.999 percent of the time.
- 17 So our focus is on designing and
- 18 constructing a pipeline that is compliant with state
- 19 and federal regulations and maintain that pipeline in
- 20 compliance with those regulations and keeping the CO2
- 21 in the pipe.
- Q. So I accept that; right? I personally
- 23 anyway accept everything you say about your desire to
- 24 keep the product in the pipe.
- 25 How do you deal, as we try to work through

- 1 this process with the fact that there seems to be many
- 2 people who don't and the decisions that they might
- 3 make in selling property or buying property or using
- 4 land differently as a result of what you're about to
- 5 do, are their desires important to consider?
- 6 Because they aren't county officials. I'll
- 7 represent to you that they're worried about property
- 8 values and future development and about the impact of
- 9 the pipeline that's outside of what you cover in your
- 10 testimony.
- 11 You know, how willing are you in your
- 12 position to work with our counties on changes in the
- 13 route?
- A. Well, the route as it sits today is firm.
- 15 We've reached an agreement with 71 percent of the
- 16 landowners in this state, which is a significant
- 17 number.
- 18 We've worked with many of those to
- 19 accommodate the route on their parcels of land, and
- 20 we've worked with many of the communities, including
- 21 the boards of supervisors of the counties in this
- 22 state, but the route is firm.
- 23 Q. Are you aware that typically county
- 24 officials and city officials, too, are accustomed to
- 25 permitting just about everything that gets built in

- 1 jurisdictions?
- A. I'm not familiar with what they typically
- 3 do and do not do. I know what the state statute says.
- Q. Well, I guess I'll represent to you that
- 5 most structures don't get built in Iowa without some
- 6 kind of local zoning approval.
- 7 A. Okay.
- 8 Q. So I'll represent to you that that's
- 9 important to the counties that are used to playing
- 10 that role. I know that's being --
- 11 A. I will add this, Mr. Whipple. I'm sure
- 12 that your clients in Shelby and other counties that
- 13 you represent can tell you that we have Summit
- 14 representatives, not contract representatives, Summit
- 15 representatives at every one of their meetings that
- 16 we're allowed to attend and have a standing offer to
- 17 meet with those boards of supervisors and other
- 18 stakeholders anytime that we can make that -- we can
- 19 accommodate.
- 20 So that continues to be the case today.
- 21 Q. But the question --- and it seems to be
- 22 answered at this point -- is whether you're willing to
- 23 move the route, and that seems to be no. Would you
- 24 agree?
- 25 A. Correct, correct.

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	1	MR. WHIPPLE: That's all I've got.
	2	(Recess taken.)
	3	FURTHER EXAMINATION
	4	BY MS. GRUENHAGEN:
	5	Q. I'm Chris Gruenhagen. I represent Iowa
	6	Farm Bureau. I think maybe we've met in the Utilities
	7	Board room a time or two.
	8	A. A scheduling conference, yes.
	9	Q. Thanks for agreeing to answer questions
	10	today. I appreciate that.
	11	A. Sure.
	12	Q. I'm going to do my best not to retread over
	13	things they've already talked about, but I can't
	14	completely promise that.
	15	Just listening to the conversation today
	16	and reading your direct testimony, is it fair to say
	17	that, for the most part, your testimony is summarizing
	18	what the other witnesses have testified to?
	19	A. I think it's fair to say my testimony is
	20	intended to be fairly general, and it summarizes some
	21	aspects, not every aspect of the project. I don't
	22	think that's an unfair assessment.
	23	Q. Okay. So you started in 2021?
	24	A. Yes.
	25	Q. At that time were any of the ethanol plants
- 1		

- 1 already signed onto the project?
- A. There were 32. I'm sorry. Maybe 31. I'm
- 3 sorry.
- 4 Q. When you were hired, there were already
- 5 that many?
- 6 A. There were a significant number of plants
- 7 already signed, and I believe that included all 12 in
- 8 Iowa.
- 9 Q. Okay. Do you know approximately when the
- 10 first plant was signed?
- 11 A. Chris, I don't. I think they --
- 12 Mr. Pirolli will be able to tell you.
- I think they formed the company in February
- 14 of '21, and so I'm assuming we had to have an entity
- in place to be able to sign those contracts.
- 16 Q. But Mr. Pirillo would have more detail
- 17 regarding that?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Okay.
- MS. GRUENHAGEN: So, Mr. Dublinske, I'm not
- 21 going to ask about the terms of the optic agreements.
- 22 BY MS. GRUENHAGEN:
- 23 Q. Are you familiar with the terms of the
- 24 optic agreements?
- 25 A. I am not.

- Q. Who at Summit is familiar with the terms?
- 2 A. That would be Mr. Pirolli.
- 3 Q. All right. Do you have any other kinds of
- 4 contracts, other than the offtake agreements, to your
- 5 knowledge, with the ethanol plants?
- 6 A. Not to my knowledge.
- 7 O. And then is Mr. Pirolli the one who is
- 8 responsible for marketing the services?
- 9 A. He is.
- 10 Q. Okay.
- 11 A. If you mean by marketing services, any
- 12 commercial or business development is Mr. Pirolli.
- 13 Q. You talked earlier about you have quality
- 14 specs for the type of product that the pipeline can
- 15 transport.
- 16 Are there any other industries, other than
- 17 the ethanol or fertilizer industries, that can meet
- 18 those specifications, to your knowledge?
- 19 A. The answer is yes. Any CO2 that would be
- 20 available that you could capture and make available
- 21 could be -- I'm assuming. There may be an exception
- 22 that I'm not aware of -- processed to meet those
- 23 quality specs. It's just the cost associated with
- 24 that may be prohibitive.
- 25 Q. So a power-generation facility, for

- 1 example, the EPA has a requirement or is discussing a
- 2 requirement for sequestration for them.
- Is that product, to your knowledge, able to
- 4 be processed and able to meet the specifications to be
- 5 transported in the pipeline?
- 6 A. To my knowledge, yes.
- 7 O. Okay. Any other kind of industries that
- 8 you're aware of that would have carbon dioxide?
- 9 A. A plethora of industries. So it could be
- 10 manufacturing, other manufacturing facilities,
- 11 fertilizer facilities, gas plants. Any type of
- 12 industrial process, really.
- 13 It's just the amount of CO2 that would be
- 14 available and the cost of processing it to meet those
- 15 transportation specs.
- 16 Q. Okay. Page 4. And you've had some
- 17 discussion about this already today, about the
- 18 capacity of the pipeline. So line 12 being 9.5
- 19 million metric tons.
- 20 What would need to happen to get up to the
- 21 18 million metric tons? Is it increased pressure in
- 22 the pipeline? What would allow it to transport up to
- 23 18?
- 24 A. The pressure profile wouldn't change. It
- 25 would be the number of intermediate pump stations. So

- 1 booster stations that would keep the pressure in the
- 2 operating range.
- 3 Q. So it would essentially speed it up because
- 4 you'd have more booster stations in layman's terms?
- 5 A. Correct. So, for instance, today with
- 6 9 1/2 million tons, we plan to construct seven pump
- 7 stations. You may hear six or seven.
- 8 I'm not sure what Mr. Schovanec says. It
- 9 depends on the location, and we haven't finalized --
- 10 we don't have agreement on the location on all those
- 11 yet with landowners.
- To get to 18 million tons, it could be 17,
- 13 again, depending on where that volume comes in. If
- 14 you get a lot of volume from Iowa, then we may need
- 15 17.
- 16 If a lot of that volume comes from
- 17 South Dakota or Minnesota further up the pipeline or
- 18 downstream, however you view it, it could be less.
- 19 Worst case it would be 17 pump stations including the
- 20 six or seven in Phase 1, the initial scope.
- 21 Q. Okay.
- 22 A. But the pipe diameters stay the same.
- Q. Would the pipe diameter limit the capacity
- 24 in those areas?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. Okay. So, for example, is it a trunk that
- 2 comes down western Iowa down to Fremont County? It
- 3 has a smaller diameter. I think it starts at 6 and
- 4 gradually increases as it goes north.
- 5 A. Very good.
- 6 Q. Okay. So that would be limited in taking
- 7 additional carbon dioxide along the route because of
- 8 the diameter essentially?
- 9 A. Yes. So we've made an assessment looking
- 10 at those industrial -- potential industrial sources in
- 11 all of these areas and determined what we think would
- 12 be obtainable and what wouldn't and determine what
- 13 that volume would be, and that's how we size the
- 14 pipeline.
- As you may or may not be aware, the
- 16 easements we're executing with landowners are very
- 17 specific. It will be an 8-inch pipeline or a single
- 18 pipeline.
- 19 Unlike many easements I'm familiar with
- 20 outside of this project, it's not ambiguous. So to go
- 21 back and increase capacity above what we already
- 22 assumed, we have to have that conversation with not
- 23 only the Utilities Board but every landowner.
- 24 O. So I'm going to add 2 and 2 together, and
- 25 you can tell me if I do it correctly. Because the

- 1 diameter through that part of the state is only at
- 2 6 inches and 8 inches, what that tells me is there's
- 3 been a calculation that it would not be financially
- 4 feasible to pull the carbon dioxide from those
- 5 power-generation plants near Council Bluffs?
- A. No, that's not accurate. It's just that we
- 7 don't feel that we have an opportunity either -- I'm
- 8 not sure if conversations took place with the folks
- 9 you're referencing.
- 10 Either they've indicated that's not in
- 11 their plan to capture their CO2, or we don't think
- 12 that it would be viable for them. They don't think
- 13 it's viable, or we wouldn't be an alternative for them
- 14 to move the CO2 on.
- We'll take any CO2 that's available that
- 16 can meet the spec, but we don't think that we can
- 17 obtain that CO2 for whatever reason. Mr. Pirolli may
- 18 be able to add more information there.
- 19 Q. Okay. Thank you. That's helpful.
- 20 Several times in your testimony, in your
- 21 direct testimony you talk about sustaining the demands
- 22 for corn, supporting corn prices, attractive corn
- 23 prices.
- 24 Did Summit commission or hire anyone to do
- 25 an analysis of what the impact this pipeline would

- 1 have on corn prices?
- 2 A. Not to my knowledge, but Summit Ag are
- 3 farmers themselves, and this is my first foray in
- 4 especially the corn market.
- 5 I'm from Oklahoma where it's more wheat
- 6 than corn, but it's my understanding -- They also have
- 7 experience with ethanol and have operated ethanol
- 8 plants in this state and now internationally, so it's
- 9 my understanding from them -- and they watch the
- 10 markets very closely -- that there's a correlation
- 11 and, of course, the Iowa Renewable Fuels Association
- 12 and other studies.
- 13 Q. Is it your understanding the Iowa Renewable
- 14 Fuels study that was released in February of this
- 15 year, that it says corn prices will increase as a
- 16 result of this pipeline?
- 17 A. It's my understanding -- It's been a while
- 18 since I've read it. It's my understanding it was more
- 19 focused around if Iowa ethanol plants can't remain
- 20 competitive because other -- if they don't have
- 21 opportunity to compete in the low-carbon fuel markets
- 22 that they may lose some of the demand.
- 23 Q. So to the best of your recollection, that
- 24 study doesn't say that corn prices will increase as a
- 25 result of the pipeline?

- A. I don't remember if it does or does not.
- Q. Okay. So other than Summit Ag having an
- 3 opinion about that, Summit Carbon Solutions has not
- 4 done any studies regarding impacts on corn prices?
- 5 A. Not to my knowledge.
- 6 Q. Okay. So when you use the phrases
- 7 "sustains the demand for corn, supports corn prices,
- 8 attractive corn prices," it's just different ways of
- 9 kind of saying the same thing?
- 10 What do you mean by that? Do you mean that
- 11 you anticipate corn prices to be increasing, or what
- 12 are you intending to convey by using that kind of
- 13 language?
- 14 A. The intention is understanding that the
- 15 demand for corn in Iowa, which is considerable from
- 16 the ethanol plants, that if the ethanol plants went
- 17 away or production declined, that would have a direct
- 18 effect on corn production or the value of corn
- 19 production in this state.
- 20 Q. So that is based on if the ethanol plants
- 21 weren't there essentially?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So you're making an assumption with
- 24 that. It's that if the pipeline wasn't built, the
- 25 ethanol plants won't be there? Is that the assumption

- 1 you're making?
- A. No. The assumption is that at some point
- 3 in the future if plants, aside from those plants in
- 4 Iowa that we're connected to, are selling to
- 5 low-carbon fuel markets and they're -- and those
- 6 plants are in Nebraska or Minnesota or South Dakota or
- 7 Kansas, if they're supplying the demand and the demand
- 8 for the corn -- if you're a farmer -- I'm not a
- 9 farmer, so this is my assumption.
- 10 If those ethanol plants are paying more for
- 11 that commodity or feed stock than a plant not selling
- 12 to those markets and is not getting the same value,
- 13 then that would impact the plants that can't compete
- 14 in that market.
- 15 Q. So you're just talking about basically the
- 16 profit margin involved with it, is what you're
- 17 essentially talking about?
- 18 A. Yes, to Mr. Whipple's direct effect.
- MR. WHIPPLE: No comment.
- 20 BY MS. GRUENHAGEN:
- Q. We'll just go to that for a second. When
- 22 you were talking to Mr. Whipple, I just wanted to be
- 23 clear. Was your testimony that you believe the price
- 24 of ethanol will increase as a result of the pipeline?
- 25 A. I believe -- Mr. Pirolli will be the expert

- 1 on this. I believe -- It's my understanding anyway
- 2 that the value of that gallon of ethanol is higher in
- 3 a low-carbon fuel market than a market that's not paid
- 4 a premium for a lower-carbon fuel.
- 5 Q. I know you're not an economist, but I'm
- 6 going to ask this question anyway. If a product
- 7 becomes commoditized such that all the product meets
- 8 that same criteria, does the price still tend to
- 9 increase?
- 10 A. You're talking supply and demand?
- 11 Q. Yes.
- 12 A. I'm assuming that's not the case. I'm
- 13 assuming it becomes static.
- 14 If the demand is not greater than the
- 15 supply, then that would affect the price, I'm
- 16 assuming, because I'm not an economist.
- 17 Q. There's some common sense involved in it,
- 18 in that discussion as well?
- 19 A. Yeah, yeah.
- Q. Okay. I assume the reason you're proposing
- 21 the pipeline to be going through Iowa is Iowa's the
- 22 largest ethanol producer as well as the one or two of
- 23 the largest corn producer as well?
- 24 A. Yeah, and it's impactful to the state GDP,
- 25 right?

- 1 THE WITNESS: Mr. Taylor, we have 42 plants
- 2 in Iowa.
- 3 BY MS. GRUENHAGEN:
- Q. I'm going to switch a little bit to talk
- 5 about routing. We'll venture into that area.
- 6 Who is responsible for the routing within
- 7 Summit? Is it Mr. Schovanec?
- 8 A. Mr. Schovanec has primary accountability
- 9 for the pipeline scope of the work, so he is the
- 10 primarily accountable person.
- 11 Q. Okay. He testified earlier that Summit is
- 12 using the platform called Pivot to do the routing.
- 13 Are you familiar with that?
- 14 A. Yes. That's the tool that we use for the
- 15 routing.
- 16 Q. In your testimony you talked about that
- 17 earlier today, that after Pivot did their initial
- 18 route with the 400-feet setback, then Summit went
- 19 through and did a manual review of occupied
- 20 structures.
- 21 Do you recall talking about that?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. That manual review of the occupied
- 24 structures, did that happen before or after the court
- 25 order was noticed?

21

22

23

0.

Α.

Yes.

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1 Α. That happened preliminarily, to my 2 recollection, before, and then it's ongoing. Every 3 time we move the pipeline, that analysis potentially 4 continues. So when the notices went out for the 5 0. 6 information meeting, which is what we're talking about, the notice corridor, Summit had already gone in 7 8 and evaluated structure by structure? 9 That's my recollection. Α. 10 Q. Okay. 11 Α. And you're talking about specific to the 12 400-foot setback? 13 Q. Yes. 14 To my recollection, that's correct. Α. 15 Q. Did Summit look at any other occupied structures, other than those within the 400-foot 16 17 setback? 18 Α. We typically look at any structure that 19 could be habitable, even livestock or humans. So that's barns, sheds, those kinds of things. 20

Q. Earlier Summit offered a more precise
aerial visual of the route. Would that have been the

you're familiar with the filings with the IUB?

Okay. I assume because of your position

- 1 Pivot platform that had been provided to the IUB, or
- 2 when there was descriptions of the aerial and the
- 3 visual, is that Pivot or something else?
- 4 A. So Pivot is geospatial data that's
- 5 available, like, from Google or, like, from Bing or
- 6 other sources, satellite imagery.
- 7 The enhanced imagery we were talking about
- 8 is we actually flew the route and videoed the route.
- 9 That is more high-resolution imagery, so that was the
- 10 imagery that we were offering to make available.
- 11 Q. And in what platform was that made
- 12 available?
- 13 A. Now you're way over my head.
- 14 Q. Was it software? Did you just give the
- 15 videotapes to them? What was provided?
- 16 A. It was digitally available, but I don't
- 17 know what the format was. So we didn't just give them
- 18 pictures, I'm assuming. I can't remember.
- 19 MR. DUBLINSKE: We provided them a link to
- 20 a website.
- 21 BY MS. GRUENHAGEN:
- 22 Q. Do you know if the website consisted of
- 23 photographs, or was it a video? What type of material
- 24 was it?
- 25 A. Again, I don't remember that link, but I

- 1 know it was videoed. So whether that video -- I think
- 2 there was some difficulty in transmitting that. So
- 3 whether that video was snipped or it was a continued
- 4 video, I'm not sure, but it is a video feed.
- 5 Q. Does the Utilities Board and their staff
- 6 still have access to that?
- 7 MR. DUBLINSKE: You can answer, if you
- 8 know.
- 9 A. I don't know, but it is available.
- MR. DUBLINSKE: I honestly don't know.
- 11 A. I mean, we have -- we still have that for
- 12 our use.
- 13 BY MS. GRUENHAGEN:
- 14 Q. Okay. Thank you.
- 15 Earlier today you also testified that PHMSA
- 16 has reviewed the technical plan for the pipeline and
- 17 provided feedback on that?
- 18 A. There are various technical plans, so one
- 19 is a crack propagation plan. So they reviewed that
- 20 with our experts.
- 21 Q. Okay. So that's what they reviewed, is the
- 22 crack provocation [sic] plan?
- 23 A. Propagation.
- Q. Propagation. Thank you.
- 25 A. The more appropriate title is Fracture

- 1 Control Plan.
- Q. Okay. That term I've heard.
- A. As we produce these plans, PHMSA will
- 4 typically want to review them.
- 5 Q. So they've reviewed the Fracture Control
- 6 Plan at this point?
- 7 A. (Witness nodded head affirmatively.)
- 8 Q. Have they reviewed any other technical
- 9 plans?
- 10 A. Underpinning that is our pipe
- 11 specification, our metallurgical analysis. So there
- 12 are other technical -- there is other technical
- 13 information under PHMSA's plan they reviewed.
- 14 Q. Has PHMSA visited the manufacturing you
- 15 have of your site?
- 16 A. We aren't manufacturing yet. We will be
- 17 later this year.
- 18 We've identified the mills. They're aware
- 19 of those.
- They'll want to see our QA/QC plans, and in
- 21 my experience, they will send people to inspect. I
- 22 should say experts, not "people." They're one in the
- 23 same, but they will send technical experts.
- 24 0. I would assume, if they're sending people,
- 25 that it would be someone that knows what they're

- 1 looking at?
- A. They are the federal government, but yes,
- 3 that's correct in their case.
- Q. Okay. So now back to your testimony with
- 5 just some specific things.
- 6 This is going to be an odd question, but on
- 7 page 4, line 14, the sentence right after where it
- 8 talks about the capacity.
- 9 When it says "carbon dioxide T" --
- 10 A. Yeah, I think that's a typo.
- 11 Q. -- is that a typo, or does it mean
- 12 something?
- 13 A. That's a typo. If it means something, I
- 14 don't know what it is.
- 15 Q. I assumed it was a typo. That makes me
- 16 feel better. I was like, "What am I missing?" I
- 17 appreciate that. Thank you.
- I thought there was something about it I
- 19 didn't know. All right.
- 20 Page 7. This is where you talk about
- 21 above-ground facilities. With the other ones you talk
- 22 about approximate sizes of them, but you didn't talk
- 23 about the size of a pump station.
- 24 So about how much land is needed for a pump
- 25 station?

- 1 A. It's my understanding Erik Schovanec and
- 2 others determined the size based on the equipment, but
- 3 they're generally 2 1/2 to 4 acres total area.
- 4 Q. Two and a half to 4, you said?
- 5 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 6 Q. Okay. Thank you.
- 7 And so when you're talking about
- 8 above-ground structures, does Summit typically
- 9 purchase easements for those or purchase the land and
- 10 feed for those pieces of property?
- 11 A. Both, and that's largely dependent on the
- 12 landowner and how they prefer to structure that.
- 13 Q. So do you typically structure that however
- 14 the landowner would like that to be structured?
- 15 A. That's my understanding. Mike O'Rourke is
- 16 the expert in that area, but that's my understanding.
- 17 Q. Page 8, line 23. This was the design of
- 18 the pipeline where this is at in the testimony. It
- 19 says, "Higher design factors will be used at
- 20 crossings."
- 21 What kind of crossings? Road crossings,
- 22 waterway crossings?
- 23 A. Rail crossings, anything that could have a
- 24 heavier load, either static or nonapplicable load. So
- 25 if it has traffic of some sort or under-the-water

- 1 crossing, we typically make that heavier wall pipe
- 2 just to mitigate risk.
- 3 Q. If there's a driveway at a farm which
- 4 typically always carries heavy equipment because you
- 5 have grain that's full, that they'll be carrying their
- 6 feed or if it's a livestock farm, is there typically
- 7 higher design factors underneath these roads or
- 8 driveways?
- 9 A. It really depends on the depth, and it
- 10 depends on the equipment. There's going to be that
- 11 large equipment across the right-of-way in many
- 12 locations, right, with combines and grain trucks, et
- 13 cetera.
- 14 So we've designed or taken that into
- 15 account with the wall thickness of the pipe and wall
- 16 pressure. Even at a .7 of yield strength, it still
- 17 can accommodate those kinds of loads in most cases,
- 18 but our team evaluates it at every crossing.
- 19 Q. Okay. Are there any other kinds of
- 20 crossings that we haven't talked about, other than
- 21 roads, railroads, water?
- 22 A. I can't think of one off the top of my head
- 23 where you would have traffic or loads.
- Q. Page 11, line 6. We're talking about
- 25 operations personnel.

1	It's our understanding that the operations
2	personnel have not been hired yet; is that correct?
3	A. Not along the Well, not along the
4	pipeline route. We do have our control center manager
5	that's been on board for a year, and we have two
6	gentlemen that are in the organization now that will
7	be operations supervisors, but we have not hired the
8	bulk of the operators or technicians, that's correct.
9	Q. I believe you may have said the number of
10	people earlier today, but can you remind me?
11	A. In the field it's 250 to 300, and that
12	really depends on how many facilities. So to your
13	earlier question about pump stations, if we have 17,
14	you know, we would have additional personnel.
15	Q. So in your direct testimony here, you talk
16	about that they're going to be located in close
17	proximity to remote-operated facilities.
18	What do you mean by "close proximity"?
19	A. We try to hire folks that live in the area.
20	If we have a pump station in Clay County and want
21	somebody that lives in that area, even though they're
22	remotely operated and we don't need personnel on-site,
23	just from a damage prevention perspective and
24	maintenance perspective, we like to have people that
25	are in fairly close proximity.

- We don't want them driving six hours to get
- 2 from where their office or home is to the location.
- 3 Q. So is your target 15-minute drive,
- 4 30-minute drive? What's your target distance to have
- 5 them located close to those remote facilities?
- A. It would be longer than that, but again, we
- 7 want people to -- we want them to access the entire
- 8 pipeline, so they're just not going to be at these
- 9 facilities.
- 10 So it won't be a 15- or 30-minute drive,
- 11 but we'd like to keep them within -- again, I'm
- 12 speculating -- let's say an hour from the location.
- 13 Q. Okay. Thank you.
- 14 I'm going to move on to page 12, line 3.
- 15 There's a couple of sentences there at the top of the
- 16 page.
- 17 It talks about the right-of-ways going to
- 18 be patrolled and visually inspected every two weeks.
- 19 How is that going to be done just practically?
- 20 A. Either in an airplane or a helicopter. I
- 21 mean, you can -- some people do it with drone now. In
- 22 those locations we won't because of the battery life,
- 23 et cetera, so it will be a manned aircraft.
- 24 O. So it's not going to be a UTV going down
- 25 the line? It's going to be from a distance?

- 1 A. No. We use small aircraft because they can
- 2 fly slower, so they'll be close enough where they can
- 3 visually see the right-of-way.
- 4 Q. About how far up is ideal to be able to
- 5 see?
- A. I'm not a pilot, but I have seen them, and
- 7 you see crop dusters.
- 8 Q. They get pretty low?
- 9 A. Pretty similar, depending on the
- 10 obstructions, tree lines and power lines and all those
- 11 things.
- 12 They try not to fly so low that they're
- 13 disturbing cattle and other livestock and those kind
- 14 of things, but they want to see the pipeline or at
- 15 least the right-of-way. I mean, if it's in corn, it's
- 16 a little different.
- 17 Q. Will that be on a regular schedule?
- 18 A. PHMSA requires it, you know, twice a month.
- 19 So we typically do it on a rotation.
- The same aircraft will just start from one
- 21 end and go to the other. We'll have more than one
- 22 aircraft, I'm sure, but they just continually -- it's
- 23 a rotation.
- Q. If a landowner sees this aircraft, how will
- 25 they know it's you and not somebody else?

- A. Well, I don't know that they will, but they
- 2 should see the same aircraft. I mean, they should get
- 3 used to it. They may have more than one aircraft.
- 4 I'm not sure.
- 5 Hopefully they won't be alarmed by a small
- 6 Cessna or helicopter following the right-of-way route.
- 7 It should be very obvious what they're doing. They're
- 8 going from mile marker to mile marker, and there's
- 9 pipelines.
- 10 There's 40,000 miles of pipeline in this
- 11 state, so some of these landowners, I'm sure, are used
- 12 to it or would recognize it.
- 13 Q. Believe me, I get phone calls when there's
- 14 strange --
- 15 A. Do you?
- 16 Q. Yes, when there's strange aircraft. On
- 17 line 4 there it talks about aerial surveillance.
- 18 That's what you're talking about as well, is the
- 19 helicopter or the small aircraft?
- 20 A. It will probably be fixed-wing aircraft
- 21 because they're a little less -- to me, it's a less of
- 22 a disturbance than the helicopter. Helicopters are
- 23 louder.
- 24 MS. GRUENHAGEN: I think that's all I have.
- 25 Thank you.

- 1 MR. DUBLINSKE: Mr. Jorde, I think we're to
- 2 you.
- 3 MR. JORDE: Okay. All right.
- 4 FURTHER EXAMINATION
- 5 BY MR. JORDE:
- 6 Q. Sir, we've talked before. The Summit Board
- 7 of directors, who is on that Board?
- 8 A. There is a representative from SK. There
- 9 are two representatives from Continental Resources.
- 10 There's a representative from Tiger Infrastructure.
- 11 There are, I believe, two representatives from TPG,
- 12 and two representatives from Summit Ag.
- 13 Q. And can you tell me the names of those
- 14 people?
- 15 A. I can tell you some of the names. So Tiger
- 16 Infrastructure, I believe it's Marc Blair. For TPG --
- 17 We can get you the names. It's Garth -- I'm not sure
- 18 of his name.
- 19 Continental Resources is Darrel Lamb and
- 20 Tom Lerum. Summit Ag is Bruce Rastetter and Justin
- 21 Kirchhoff. And SK, I'm not sure of the gentleman's
- 22 last name.
- 23 Q. You had talked that you started with Summit
- 24 officially on June 1, 2021, and that you started
- 25 putting a team together. Of the people currently in

- 1 place at Summit, who of those individuals were persons
- 2 you selected?
- 3 A. I selected Eric Schovanec. I selected
- 4 J.C. Surber. I selected Dan Wood. I selected Dave
- 5 Smith.
- 6 Those are the initial team members I
- 7 selected.
- 8 Q. When you were doing your
- 9 back-of-the-envelope feasibility prior to accepting
- 10 the position at Summit, did you put together or
- 11 consider any type of budgetary factors at all? The
- 12 cost of this, kind of length, the litigation, those
- 13 kind of things?
- 14 Did you put that into your feasibility
- 15 analysis?
- 16 A. Well, I reviewed the cost estimate that was
- 17 performed by Wood at the time.
- 18 Q. And is it just construction costs-related
- 19 items? Did it cover legal? Did it cover PR?
- Was it a pretty robust analysis of all the
- 21 costs associated with these major projects?
- 22 A. It was.
- Q. And do you remember the cost estimate for
- 24 easement and land acquisition to site the pipeline
- 25 itself?

1	A.	I do.

- 2 Q. And what was that?
- 3 A. Just for land acquisition was about \$300
- 4 million.
- 5 Q. And how are you doing on that budget?
- A. We've exceeded that budget.
- 7 O. And is it true that the Inflation Reduction
- 8 Act increased the tax subsidies or tax credits
- 9 available on the 45Q side by approximately 65 percent?
- 10 A. I guess you've done the math. From \$50 to
- 11 \$85.
- 12 Q. So did you increase your land acquisition
- 13 costs, then, by 65 percent to stay in uniformity with
- 14 the increase of profits that some would make if this
- 15 was constructed?
- 16 A. No.
- 17 MR. DUBLINSKE: Objection. Calls for -- Go
- 18 ahead. That's fine.
- 19 A. No.
- 20 BY MR. JORDE:
- 21 Q. Was there a legal expense budget that would
- 22 have been put together?
- 23 A. Well, there was an indirect cost for
- 24 overhead estimate based on for the project team and
- 25 other costs such as legal, yes.

- Q. Well, what was the legal cost estimate?
- 2 A. I don't remember what specifically that
- 3 was.
- 4 Q. Did they break down the line item for
- 5 public relations and marketing?
- 6 A. I believe initially it probably did not
- 7 have that level of granularity. It was factored or
- 8 bundled into an overhead number.
- 9 Q. All right. And would that answer be
- 10 similar if I asked you about a lobbyist budget or kind
- 11 of political-related budget?
- 12 A. Well, there wasn't a specific lobbyist
- 13 budget, but there is a public relations and community
- 14 engagement budget.
- 15 Q. Okay. In the North Dakota sequestration
- 16 site -- Mr. Taylor asked you a few questions about
- 17 that, but I want to be clear -- did the current
- 18 contracts you have, the actually executed contracts
- 19 for the storage space accommodate the total volume at
- 20 max capacity if you were to transport 18 million
- 21 metric tons of carbon dioxide for a 12-year period?
- 22 A. If it was 18 million tons over a 12-year
- 23 period, it would be a fraction of the storage capacity
- 24 we have.
- Q. Okay. So to be clear, the storage capacity

- 1 in North Dakota that you have under contract, you
- 2 believe it is in excess of your -- if you ran the
- 3 proposed pipeline, the entire footprint at max
- 4 capacity for a 12-year period?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. And did you contract additional storage
- 7 space because you are planning or discussed the
- 8 Phase 2, 3 or 4, et cetera, of the current footprint?
- 9 A. In part.
- 10 Q. All right. And if that's part of it, what
- 11 would the other consideration be to contracting in
- 12 excess of the max capacity your pipeline can produce
- 13 currently?
- 14 A. Well, you referenced 12 years. We
- 15 anticipate operating this pipeline more than 12 years.
- 16 Q. Okay. And I appreciate that.
- 17 We can agree right now that the tax
- 18 credits, which I think you may also agree, is really
- 19 what makes this type of a project viable. Can we
- 20 agree that currently those are slated to sunset in
- 21 12 years or expire in 12 years?
- 22 MR. DUBLINSKE: Objection to form.
- You can answer.
- 24 A. I don't agree with your assumption that it
- 25 makes it viable, but they are -- I think currently the

- 1 laws, they are sunsetting after 12 years.
- 2 BY MR. JORDE:
- 3 Q. And then to my prior point about viability,
- 4 does any ethanol plant in Iowa that you're contracted
- 5 with pay you, meaning pay Summit to transport ethanol
- 6 [sic] -- pardon me. Transport CO2 generated by their
- 7 ethanol process?
- 8 MR. DUBLINSKE: Objection. It goes to the
- 9 terms of the offtake agreements. We have to have a
- 10 protective agreement.
- 11 BY MR. JORDE:
- 12 Q. Okay. Well, if your prior answer was that
- 13 you disagree that the tax credits make it viable, who,
- 14 if anyone else, is paying Summit to do anything that
- 15 would help return your cost of investment on this
- 16 project, other than the tax credits?
- 17 MR. DUBLINSKE: Same objection.
- 18 If you can answer generally, go ahead.
- 19 A. Generally there's more than one component
- 20 in the Inflation Reduction Act, and one of those is
- 21 45Z, which is a higher value.
- 22 BY MR. JORDE:
- Q. Well, I appreciate that. Now, you probably
- 24 know more about it than I do, but the 45Z, based on at
- 25 least my reading, is that those tax credits are

- 1 claimable basically related to the clean fuel
- 2 standard, which would be for the ethanol plants to
- 3 claim those type of credits. Is that incorrect? Do
- 4 you believe Summit has the ability to claim 45Z tax
- 5 credits?
- 6 A. I don't know that. Again, we're talking
- 7 about commercial arrangements. I just said there was
- 8 a 45Z that is enacted in the law.
- 9 Q. You were asked a few questions about the
- 10 EOR, enhanced oil recovery, and I believe your answer
- 11 was something to the extent that at this time those
- 12 plans aren't in place.
- 13 Is it true, sir, in the future you could
- 14 request the North Dakota PSE for a route from the
- 15 current sequestration area to the area where that EOR
- 16 could occur?
- 17 A. That is possible.
- 18 Q. Does Harold Hamm, one of your Board members
- 19 who either, I guess, personally or through kind of
- 20 resources has invested a quarter billion dollars in
- 21 your company, does he or via his company or other
- 22 entities have assets in the area in North Dakota where
- 23 EOR could utilize the CO2 from this project?
- 24 A. He does have production in North Dakota.
- 25 Whether or not he would benefit from an enhanced oil

- 1 recovery or the utilization of enhanced oil recovery
- 2 techniques, I don't know.
- 3 Q. Is it true that you can locate a hazardous
- 4 pipeline through wetlands, but you prefer not to?
- 5 A. You can locate this pipeline or another
- 6 pipeline in wetlands.
- 7 O. Is the preference not to do that a cost
- 8 consideration or regulatory consideration? How do you
- 9 analyze that?
- 10 A. Well, this pipeline will cross wetlands.
- 11 Q. And I understand that, and I appreciate
- 12 that. My question is: When you look at the choice of
- 13 either locating through wetland areas or not -- we
- 14 know you can do it -- I'm simply curious: What are
- 15 the considerations of why you determine it's necessary
- 16 to avoid such areas?
- 17 A. We haven't determined it as necessary to
- 18 avoid all wetland areas.
- 19 Q. Okay. Then is it simply your preference
- 20 not to go through wetland areas?
- 21 A. We are traversing wetland areas.
- Q. All right. In the constructability
- 23 analysis, is the construction more expensive to locate
- 24 through wetland areas as opposed to non-wetland areas?
- 25 A. It depends on the makeup of the wetland

- 1 area. Is it a waterway? Is it dry and periodically
- 2 has, you know, a wet area? It depends.
- 3 Q. Why not just locate your pipeline in the
- 4 ditch near the property boundaries as much as you
- 5 could to avoid going across the heart of people's
- 6 farms or operations?
- 7 A. I'm assuming that Mr. Schovanec explained
- 8 the rationale behind routing the pipeline on
- 9 properties whether they're an agricultural use or not.
- 10 Q. Do you have an answer, other than assuming
- 11 what he may have said?
- 12 A. No.
- 13 Q. I want to be clear I understand this
- 14 capacity piece. I believe you testified approximately
- 15 9.5 million metric tons is essentially contracted.
- 16 You have that contract volume presently, and then
- 17 there was a discussion about booster stations or
- 18 adding pump stations.
- 19 Was it your testimony that simply adding
- 20 pump stations would increase the volume, or do you
- 21 have to have more contracted CO2 to increase the
- 22 volume?
- 23 A. You would have to have more contracted CO2.
- 24 The plants -- I discussed with Mr. Whipple the plants
- 25 may expand their further construction, but that would

- 1 not account for the full 18 million tons.
- 2 Q. You had mentioned a handful of the key
- 3 factors in route selection, and I believe you said
- 4 constructability costs and risks, and there was a
- 5 fourth main factor. Do you recall what that was?
- 6 A. Well, schedule was a factor.
- 7 O. Schedule. Okay.
- 8 And the analysis on schedule, is that an
- 9 analysis of what the company would like to see as the
- 10 in-service date, or is that an analysis of the
- 11 regulatory hurdles? What goes into the schedule
- 12 analysis?
- 13 A. Well, I think that's -- I think they're
- 14 interconnected. You can't decouple those two.
- 15 Q. Okay. So all of those things -- the
- 16 company's goals and then the prediction or kind of
- 17 forecasting of the regulatory time frame -- those all
- 18 go into it?
- 19 A. In addition to the land use. So it's our
- 20 intent to only disturb one planting season in Iowa,
- 21 for instance.
- 22 So we want to start construction so that we
- 23 can start either before a farmer plants or if he
- 24 plants and doesn't get to harvest. So we don't want
- 25 to interrupt the next season's planting.

- 1 Q. In order to achieve that goal, if this
- 2 project was approved, would that mean you would have
- 3 to have essentially multiple crews working at the same
- 4 time as opposed to constructing in a linear fashion?
- 5 A. Well, we will construct in a linear
- 6 fashion, but there will be multiple spreads that are
- 7 each structuring long segments of the project.
- 8 Q. You had stated that the pipeline can be
- 9 changed within the corridor, and I believe that you
- 10 said the corridor was referenced in your original
- 11 application.
- 12 How wide is that corridor?
- 13 A. That corridor was initially the land parcel
- 14 that the pipeline directly traversed and parcels on
- 15 either side. Those parcels were not always of equal
- 16 size.
- 17 Q. Okay. So if that's the definition, is it
- 18 true, then, that the corridor width, since we're
- 19 scaling it off the adjacent parcels and they can be
- 20 different sizes, that the width of the corridor
- 21 obviously fluctuates?
- 22 A. I think that's fair.
- 23 Q. And so would you agree to make route
- 24 modifications, if the landowner requested
- 25 modifications; a landowner that hasn't yet signed up

- 1 with you?
- 2 A. We have done that many, many times and will
- 3 continue to work with landowners to try to accommodate
- 4 their needs, if practical.
- 5 Q. How can you be sure -- "you" being
- 6 Summit -- that 100 percent of the CO2 that you claim
- 7 you will sequester underground in North Dakota
- 8 actually is staying underground?
- 9 A. Because there's been studies performed by
- 10 the Energy and Environmental Resource Council, the
- 11 State of North Dakota, the Department of Energy that
- 12 had determined that the subsurface in North Dakota
- 13 will permanently accommodate the permanent storage and
- 14 sequestration of CO2.
- 15 And then we, in addition to that, have
- 16 drilled test wells, pulled core samples, had those
- 17 samples evaluated, had an analysis done on injecting
- 18 CO2 into the three potential storage areas in
- 19 North Dakota in the -- in the porous space under which
- 20 we've acquired.
- 21 Q. In addition to that research that you've
- 22 done, is there a monitoring system? What I'm thinking
- 23 is, you know, a seepage or leaking or, you know,
- 24 escaped CO2, CO2 escaping beyond the data you just
- 25 referenced. Is there some type of way to confirm with

25

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1 monitors or some of their technology that it's not 2 leaking? 3 Objection. Relevance. MR. DUBLINSKE: 4 You can answer. 5 Α. There is. 6 BY MR. JORDE: And is that something Summit plans to 7 8 employ, that type of technology at the sequestration 9 site? 10 Same objection. MR. DUBLINSKE: Go ahead. 11 12 We do. Α. 13 BY MR. JORDE: 14 You discussed that you picked -- "you" 0. being Summit -- 400 feet as an initial screening 15 distance from habitable structures. Did you say that 16 17 was actually from also barns or sheds or any 18 structures, or how did you define that? 19 Α. From my recollection at the time, it was 20 any structure that could be inhabited. If it was a 21 shed that was not in -- did not look like it had good 22 integrity, the assumption was that would not be a 23 habitable structure. And the picking of the 400 feet, why not 24 Q.

500 feet? Why not 1,000 feet?

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1 Was there any method of coming up with the 2 400 number? 3 That's pretty standard practice in Α. 4 cross-country pipelines, depending on where you are. If you're in a tight corridor in Houston, Texas, it's 5 different, but in these types of areas that's pretty 6 standard practice for an initial screening distance. 7 8 Q. In the initial screening, is that the 9 process where you essentially determine if there is an available route that also maintains the 400-foot 10 distance from the habitable structures? 11 12 Α. I'm sorry. Could you repeat that? 13 The initial screening, is that simply 0. Yes. 14 to determine if a route of any kind is viable in the 15 area of your choosing but still maintains that 400-foot buffer or setback you said? 16 17 Yes, initially. Α. 18 Q. You said that 71 percent of the 19 right-of-way has been acquired by Summit in Iowa. Is that percentage on a per parcel or per landowner or 20 21 per foot or mile? How do you quantify that 71 22 percent? 23 That's on mileage per-mile basis or mileage Α. 24 The number of tracks in miles oscillate, but 25 they're always within 1 percent of one another.

1	Occasionally it's tracts. In Iowa tracts
2	are typically higher because the parcels are smaller.
3	When you get into South Dakota and North Dakota, the
4	parcels are much larger so the mileage is typically a
5	large number of tracts or parcels.
6	Q. What's the current percentage in Nebraska?
7	A. Sixty-eight or 69 percent, if I remember
8	correctly.
9	Q. What about South Dakota?
10	A. Seventy percent.
11	Q. What about Minnesota?
12	A. Seventy-seven percent.
13	Q. Did I miss a state?
14	A. North Dakota is 76 percent.
15	Q. Okay. Thank you.
16	Okay. Although I believe you said that the
17	route is firm at this point I believe that was the
18	word you used would you agree that for landowners
19	that had signed up and you do have easement agreements
20	in place that you are able "you" being Summit to
21	modify and move the route within that landowner's
22	property that they've signed up?
23	A. I would agree that as long as there's not
24	an obstruction that we can't either construct through
25	or avoid that that is still there's still an
1	

- 1 opportunity.
- 2 Q. All right. Do you know why your company
- 3 dismissed all the survey injunction lawsuits against
- 4 my landowner clients?
- 5 MR. DUBLINSKE: Objection. Calls for legal
- 6 conclusion and invades privilege.
- 7 If you've got an answer, you can give it.
- 8 A. I don't.
- 9 MR. JORDE: All right. I'm going to
- 10 reserve the rest of my questions for the time of
- 11 hearing. Thank you, sir.
- MR. DUBLINSKE: I don't have any questions.
- I see Mr. Taylor wants to take another shot
- 14 here.
- 15 MR. TAYLOR: Yes. I wanted to clear up one
- 16 thing that you and Mr. Jorde were discussing.
- 17 FURTHER EXAMINATION
- 18 BY MR. TAYLOR:
- 19 Q. About the storage capacity of the
- 20 sequestration site in North Dakota, Mr. Jorde referred
- 21 to it as 18 million tons over 12 years. I think the
- 22 figure actually is 18 million tons per year over
- 23 12 years.
- 24 So given that clarification, is there still
- 25 enough pore space in North Dakota for that amount of

1	CO2?
2	A. Eighteen million tons over 12 years is a
3	fraction of the available capacity we have to store
4	CO2.
5	Q. Eighteen million tons per year over 12
6	years?
7	A. Is a fraction.
8	Q. One other thing just for my own
9	edification. You mentioned the Energy and Environment
10	Resource Council. What is that?
11	A. It's center. I misspoke. It's Energy and
12	Environmental Resource Center, I believe.
13	It's a group that is in partnership with
14	University of North Dakota, and they have done all of
15	the subsurface evaluations analysis and modeling over
16	the last 10 or 15 years in conjunction with the State
17	of North Dakota to, one, help them obtain primacy, and
18	secondly, evaluate opportunities like this.
19	So there are two other Class 6 well permits
20	in North Dakota, and they're resolved in both of
21	those, ours being the third, I believe.
22	MR. TAYLOR: Okay. That's all I have.
23	MR. WHIPPLE: I'm done.
24	MR. OSTERGREN: Nothing else.
25	MS. GRUENHAGEN: I have one follow-up.
1	

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1	FURTHER EXAMINATION
2	BY MS. GRUENHAGEN:
3	Q. Regarding the 71 percent of the miles that
4	you said you have under easement, what's currently on
5	file with the IUB just runs to 69.5 percent of the
6	miles.
7	So are there a significant number of
8	parcels that have signed easements that haven't been
9	filed yet?
10	A. I'm assuming. I get the report every day,
11	and that's what I saw yesterday.
12	Q. Okay.
13	A. Although we try to file the easements very
14	quickly.
15	Q. Because 1 percent is quite a bit.
16	A. It's 6 miles-ish.
17	MR. DUBLINSKE: As you know, we try and
18	file those roughly every two weeks.
19	BY MS. GRUENHAGEN:
20	Q. So the public won't be aware of the
21	71 percent for a couple weeks yet, it sounds like, for
22	another ten days?
23	A. You mean, if the public is pulling the
24	documents from the court records? That may be.
25	Q. Yes. That's the access that we have.

Α.

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	A. Hat may be true.
2	Q. Okay. And then you believe you're at about
3	within a percent or so of 71 percent for the number of
4	parcels that are under easement as well?
5	A. Yes.
6	MS. GRUENHAGEN: Okay. So maybe a lot of
7	those that are going to be added are a lot of small
8	parcels because I guess what's in the docket currently
9	is a little bit lower than that.
10	Okay. All right. Well, thank you.
11	THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
12	MR. DUBLINSKE: That sounds like that's
13	all.
14	Before I cut off the broadcast there to
1	

That may be true.

18 MR. TAYLOR: Let me make a record for

Mr. Pirolli at 1:30 in the afternoon.

19 Mr. Jorde because he wasn't part of the conversation.

Mr. Jorde, let me just reiterate, my understanding is

that we next all get together on Friday, June 30th for

- 20 Brian, this is Wally. I had indicated to
- 21 Bret that in reviewing the testimony, I didn't think I
- 22 at least needed to take the depositions of Mr. Schmidt
- 23 and Mr. McCowen.

15

16

17

- 24 Is that okay with you?
- MR. JORDE: Yep, totally fine.

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	Ψ
1	MR. WHIPPLE: 9:00 on the 30th?
2	MR. DUBLINSKE: 1:30. My understanding is
3	Susan Frye & Associates' schedule worked better that
4	we did the afternoon instead of the morning. We
5	always try to accommodate the court reporter.
6	MR. JORDE: Okay. And despite there may be
7	animosity during the depositions, I do appreciate the
8	courtesy of setting up the Zoom remote participation
9	for me, and I'd appreciate it if you could do that the
10	30th as well.
11	MR. DUBLINSKE: Absolutely.
12	MR. JORDE: All right. Thank you.
13	MR. DUBLINSKE: All right.
14	MS. GRUENHAGEN: Thank you for letting us
15	have these in your office.
16	MR. DUBLINSKE: Happy to do that, and we
17	will stop the broadcast. Brian, I'm sure we'll talk
18	soon.
19	(Deposition concluded at 4:30 p.m.)
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

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1	CERTIFICATE
2	I, the undersigned, a Certified Shorthand
3	Reporter of the State of Iowa, do hereby certify that
4	there came before me, at the time, date, and place
5	hereinbefore indicated, the witness named on the
6	caption sheet hereof who was by me duly sworn to
7	testify to the truth of said witness's knowledge, that
8	the witness was thereupon examined under oath, the
9	examination taken down by me in shorthand and later
10	reduced to a transcript through the use of a
11	computer-aided transcript device under my supervision
12	and direction, and that the deposition is a true
13	record of the testimony given and of all objections
14	interposed.
15	I further certify that I am neither
16	attorney or counsel for, nor related to or employed by
17	any of the parties to the action in which this
18	deposition is taken, and further that I am not a
19	relative or employee of any attorney or counsel
20	employed by the parties hereto, or financially
21	interested in the action.
22	Dated this 6th day of July, 2023.
23	Darry K. Kriens
24	CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER Darcy Kriens, Iowa CSR #988
25	22227 1220127 2012 1300

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