



BIG STONE SOUTH TO HANKINSON TO BISON

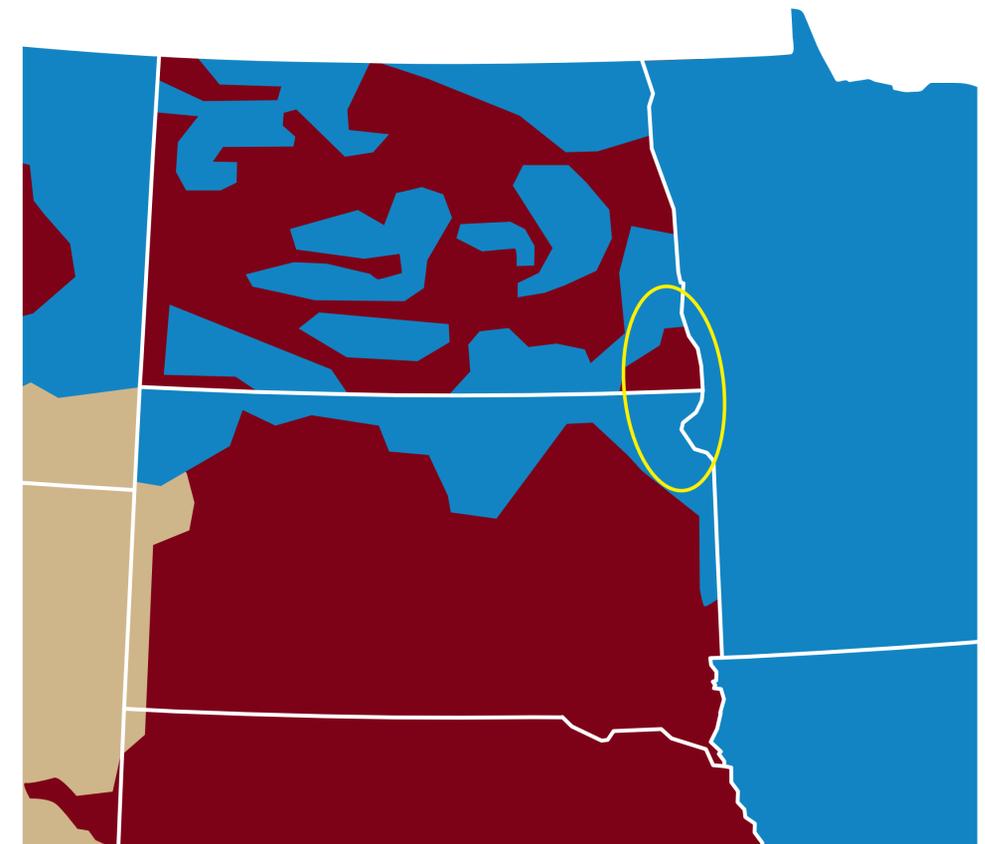
# WELCOME

PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE

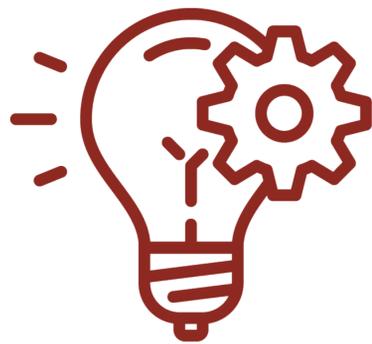


**North Dakota and South Dakota are served by two regional transmission organizations, MISO and SPP, that manage generation and transmission in their respective footprints.**

This project is designed to improve how MISO and SPP work together at their connection points. It helps relieve pressure on transmission lines that are currently overloaded, making it easier to connect new power sources.



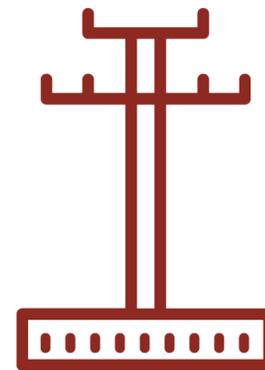
### BSSHB will benefit the region:



Enhance electric reliability



Increase resiliency to extreme weather events



Reduce transmission congestion

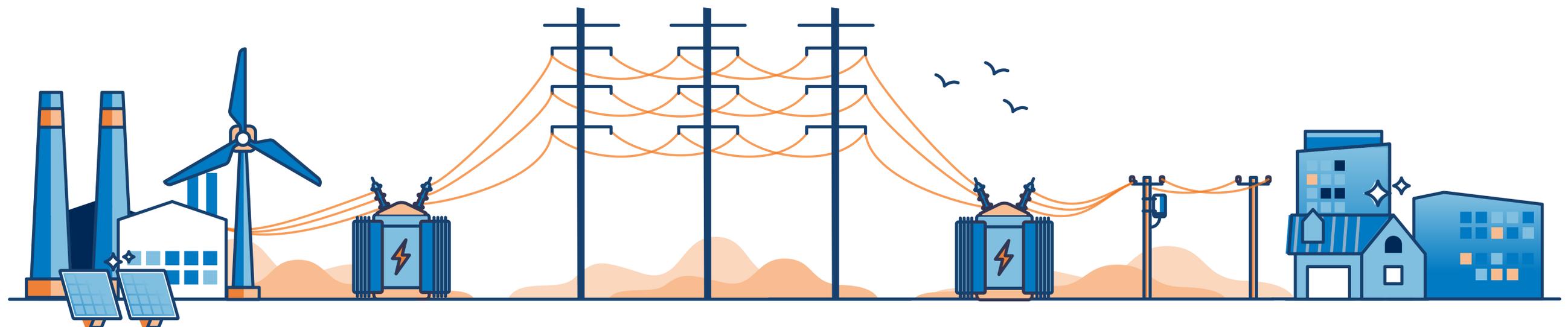


Increase access to low-cost energy

**1** Electricity can be generated in many ways, including coal-fired plants, wind power, combustion turbines, solar power, and hydroelectric plants

**3** Transmission lines move high-voltage electricity long distances from where it's generated to where it'll be used.

**5** Distribution lines move low-voltage electricity to neighborhoods and communities.



**2** Electricity connects to the high-voltage transmission system through a transformer.

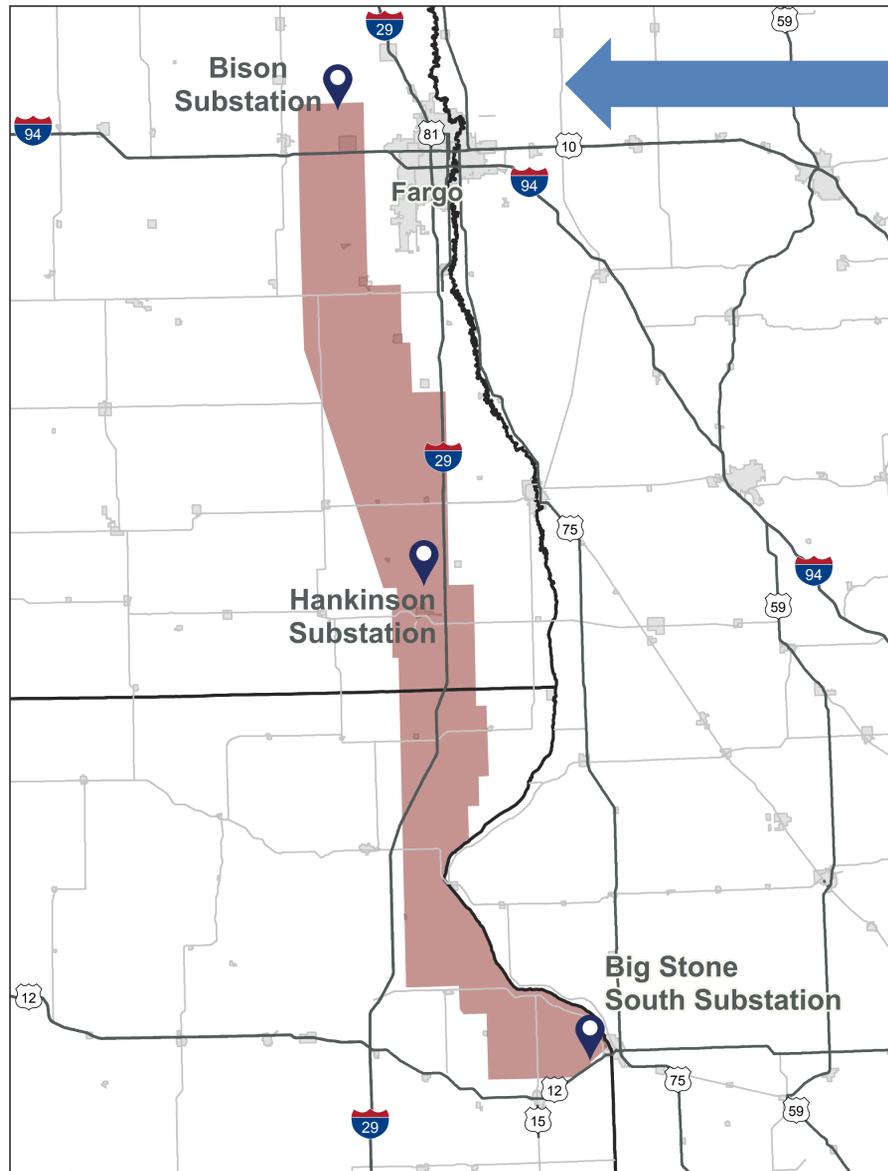
**4** Transformers lower the voltage of electricity for homes and businesses

### Generation

### Transmission

### Distribution

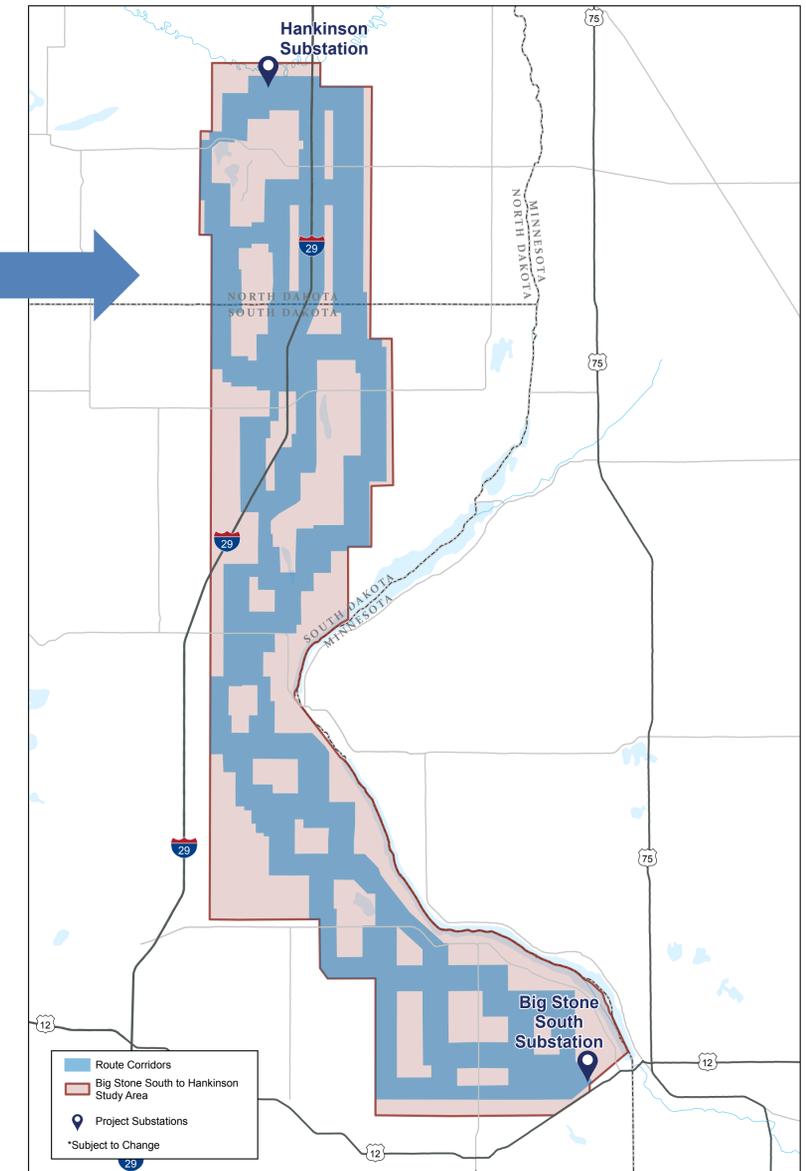
### Study Area



**A study area is the initial region we identified for potential routes.**

We've also identified potential route corridors within the study area. These approximately 1.5-mile-wide corridors provide a more focused starting point for gathering public input, and evaluating environmental, cultural, and engineering factors before narrowing to specific routes.

### Southern Segment Route Corridors



The examples below illustrate common considerations during route development.



### Exclusion areas

Highly regulated areas including:

- National/state parks, historic sites, nature preserves.
- City/county parks and recreation areas.
- Areas critical to the life stages of the threatened or endangered animal or plant species.
- Required military buffers.



### Avoidance areas

Used only if no reasonable alternative exists

- Wildlife areas, refuges, and grasslands.
- Geologically unstable areas.
- Reservoirs, municipal water supplies, and irrigation.



### Impact reduction

We also evaluate and narrow routes to minimize impacts to:

- Agriculture (cropland, drainage, groundwater).
- People and communities (sound/visual considerations).
- Environment (wetlands, woodlands, wildlife).
- Health, safety, and reliability (engineering and buildability).

Your local knowledge helps us plan responsibly. The information below is especially valuable as we continue to refine the route.

### Local land details

- Drainage issues
- Wet spots
- Tile lines
- Irrigation systems
- Livestock areas
- Seasonal field use
- Access challenges (gates, driveways, seasonal limitations).

### Important things we may not see

- Family cemeteries
- Cultural/historic sites
- Private airstrips
- Quarries
- Shelterbelts
- Other locally significant places.

### Community context

Let us know about any meeting or mailing challenges, concerns, or clarifications we should be aware of.

Now that the project corridors has been defined, we'll work with landowners, agencies, and other stakeholders to find the best route for the transmission line.

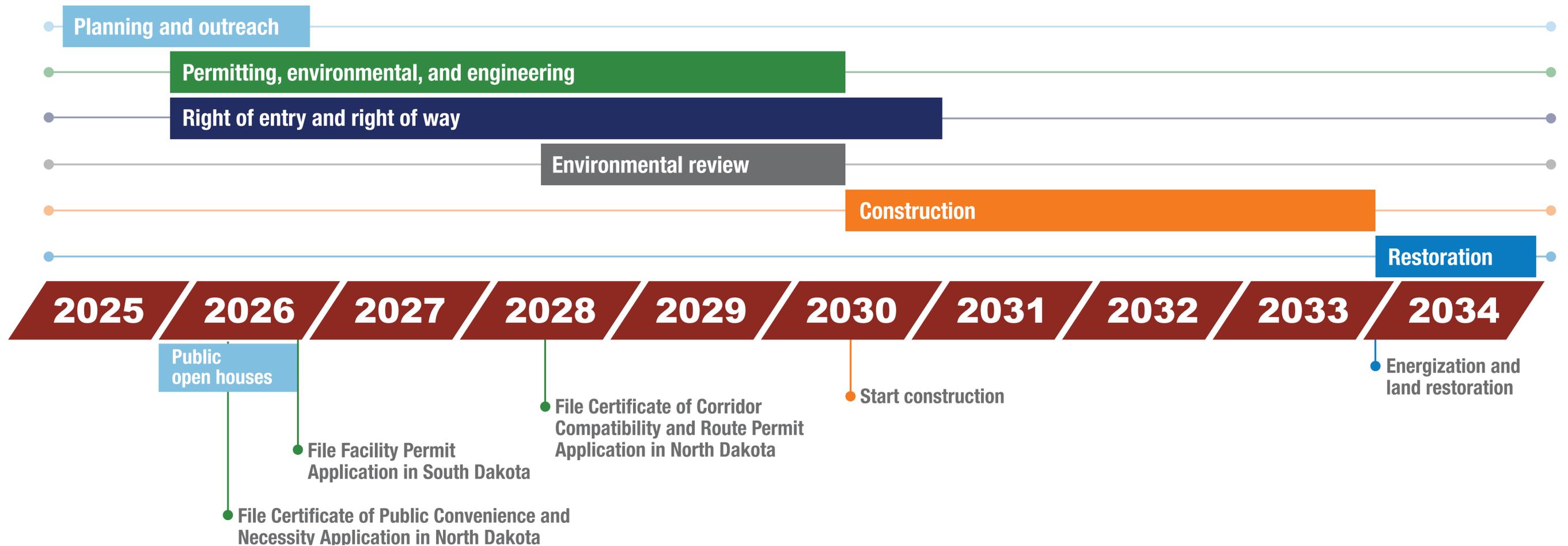
### WE ARE HERE

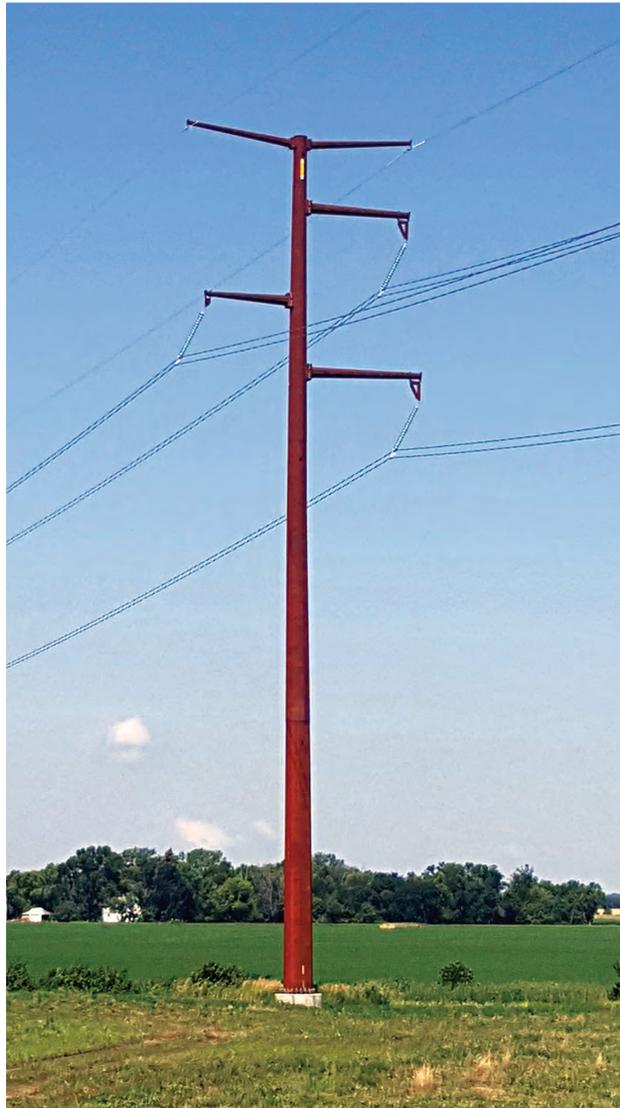


### The process includes:

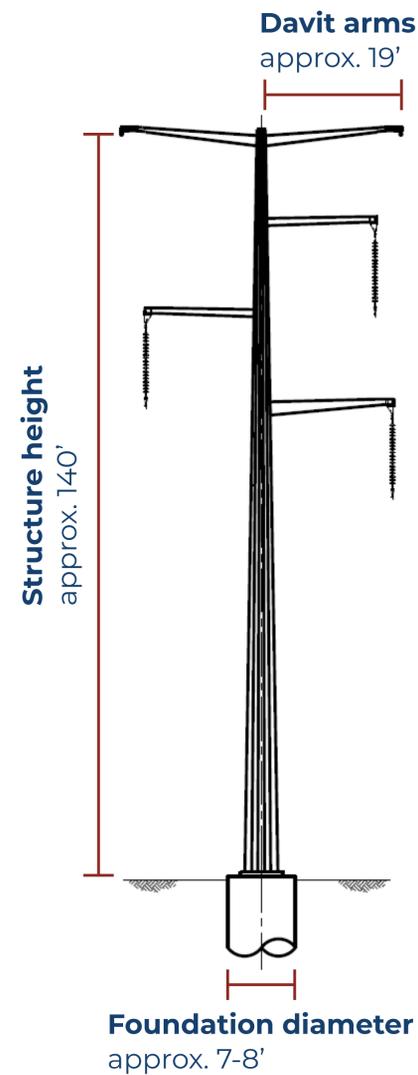
- Identifying possible routes and challenges in the area.
- Hosting public open houses to get input from landowners.
- Coordinating with federal, state, and local government units.

If approved the project would be built in the early 2030's and likely to be in-service in 2034.





### Typical structure



### Key design specs

- Right-of-way: 150 feet
- Structure: Single-circuit, self-supporting monopole made of weathering Corten steel
- Height: 120–160 feet
- Base diameter: 3–9 feet

### Foundation

- Concrete drilled pier
- Diameter: 6–12 feet
- Depth: 20–75 feet

### Span between structures

- 700–1,200 feet

### Conductor

- Vertically bundled twisted pair
- Aluminum Conductor Steel Reinforced (ACSR)

*The shape of each structure will vary depending on terrain, soil conditions, and other engineering constraints.*

Right-of-way agents will reach out to landowners in potential routing areas to discuss right-of-way needs. You'll be involved throughout the process, and our project team will be available to help with your questions or concerns.

1



Landowners in the project area will be notified of the project, and right-of-way agents will reach out to begin the right of entry and discuss potential land agreements with interested landowners.

2



A right-of-way agent will work with landowners to address any questions or concerns.

3



Once we reach an easement agreement with the landowner the utilities will construct, operate, and maintain the transmission line.

### Stay connected

Our next round of public meetings will be Spring 2026 for the southern segment. We hope you're able to join us as where we will be collecting feedback that will help to identify the route we will include in our permit application.

There will be many opportunities to participate throughout the project development and permitting processes. You can submit feedback, attend public meetings, and learn more!



[www.BigStoneSouthtoHankinsontoBison.com](http://www.BigStoneSouthtoHankinsontoBison.com)



[Connect@ BigStoneSouthtoHankinsontoBison.com](mailto:Connect@BigStoneSouthtoHankinsontoBison.com)



Project phone line: 888-806-4743



**Scan the QR code to be directed to the website to learn more about the project and provide comments**