



BIG STONE SOUTH TO HANKINSON TO BISON
Northern segment: Hankinson to Bison

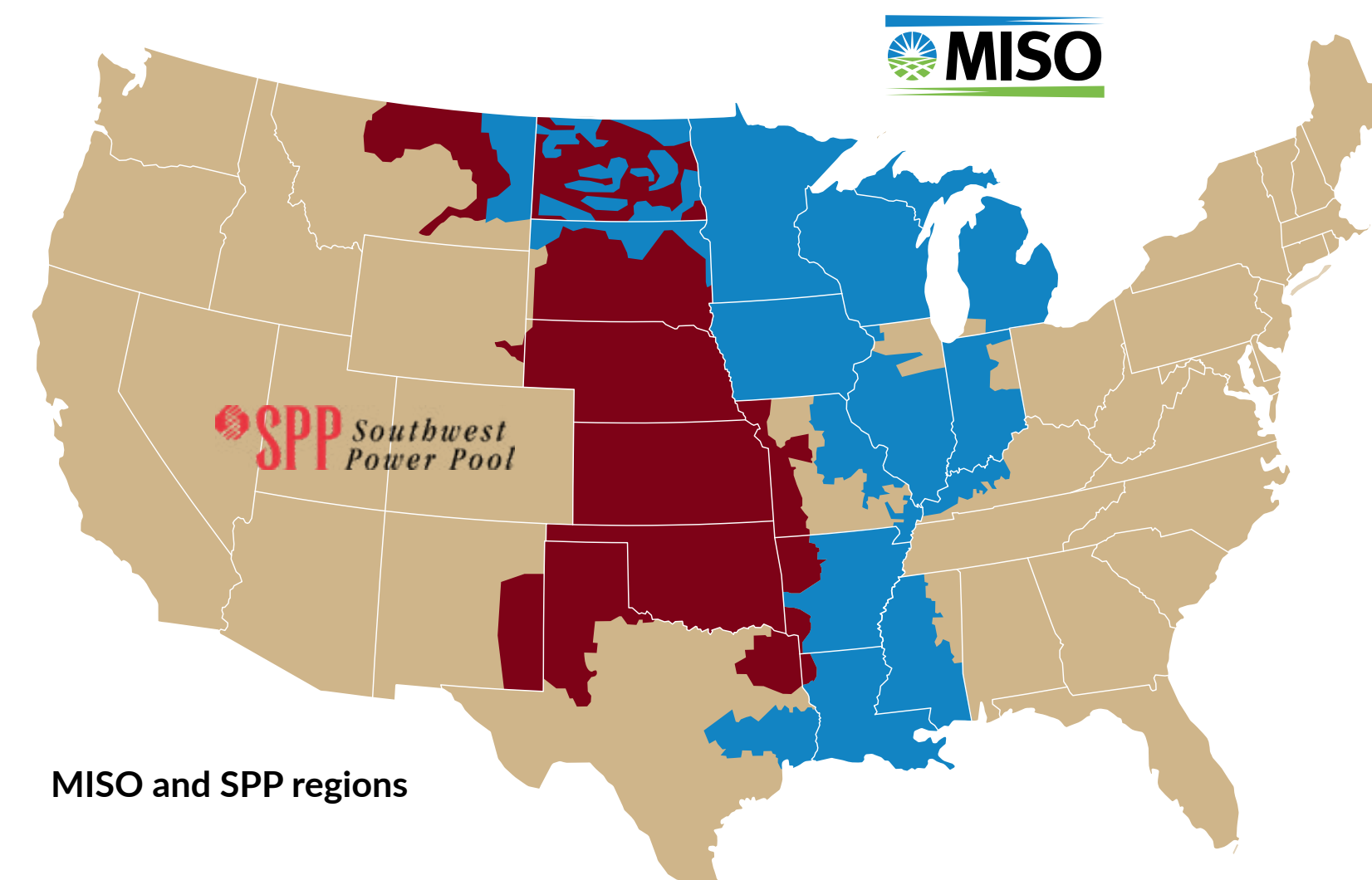
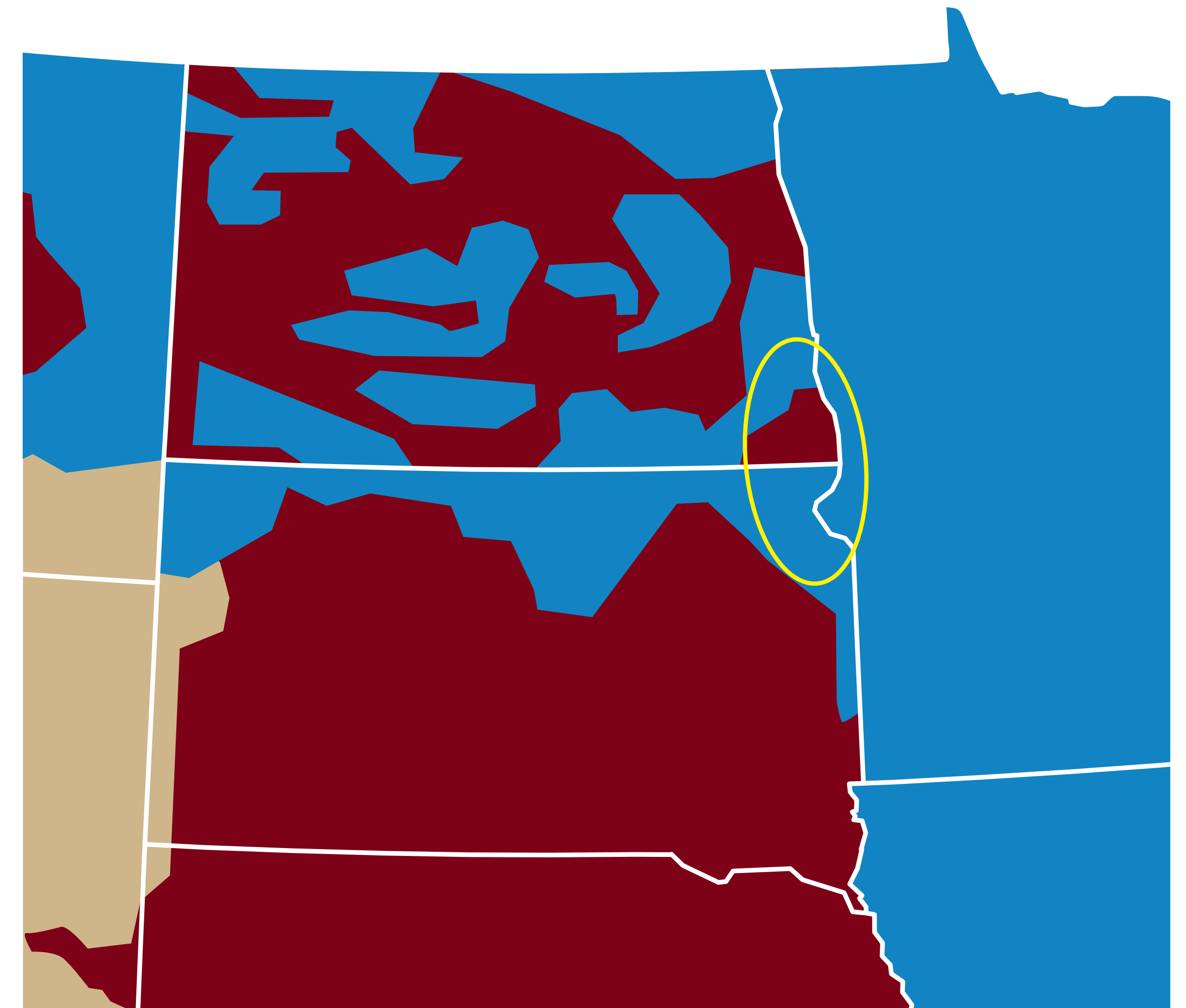
WELCOME

PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE



North Dakota and South Dakota are served by two regional transmission organizations, Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) and Southwest Power Pool (SPP), that manage generation and transmission in their respective footprints.

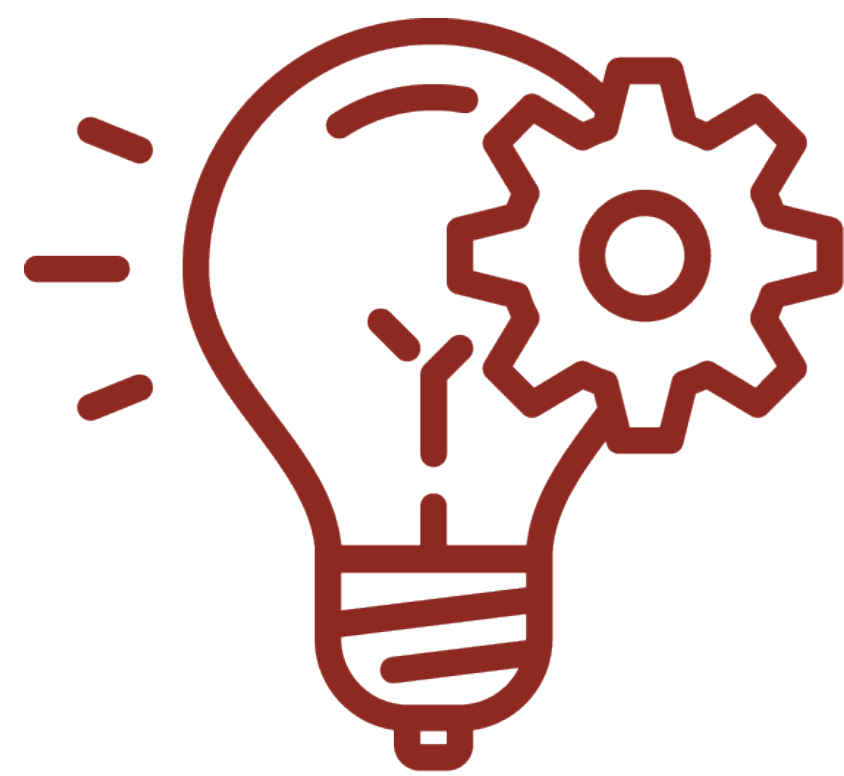
This project is designed to improve how MISO and SPP work together along the seam of their connection points. It will help enhance reliability, increase resiliency to extreme weather, relieve transmission congestion, and make it easier to connect new energy generation sources.



MISO and SPP regions



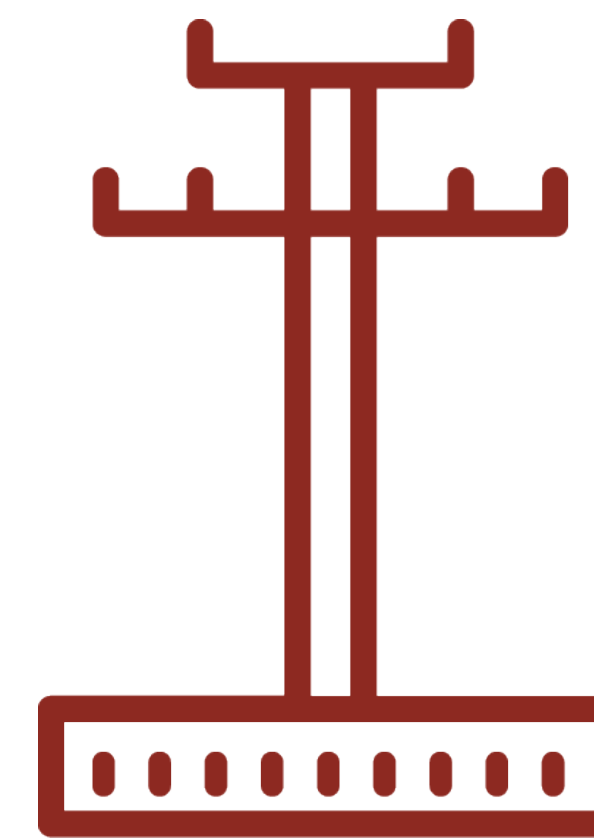
BSSHB will benefit the region:



Enhance electric reliability



Increase resiliency to extreme weather events



Reduce transmission congestion

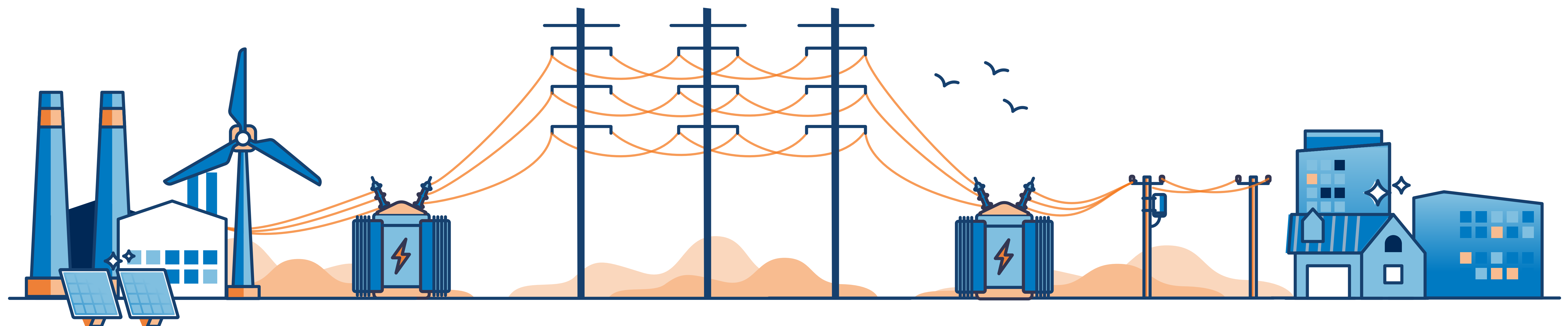


Increase access to low-cost energy

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.

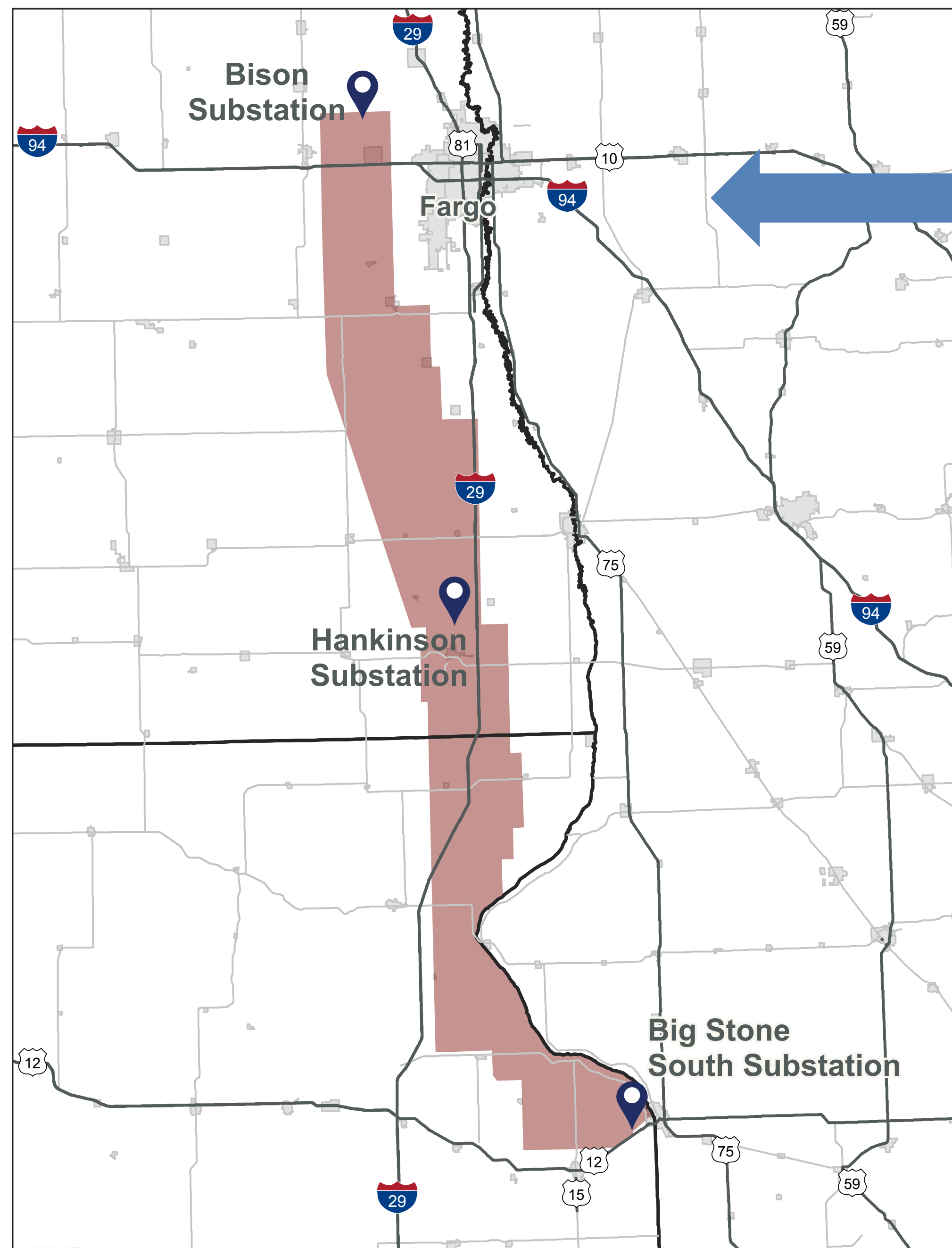
4 Transformers lower the voltage of electricity for homes and businesses

Generation

Transmission

Distribution

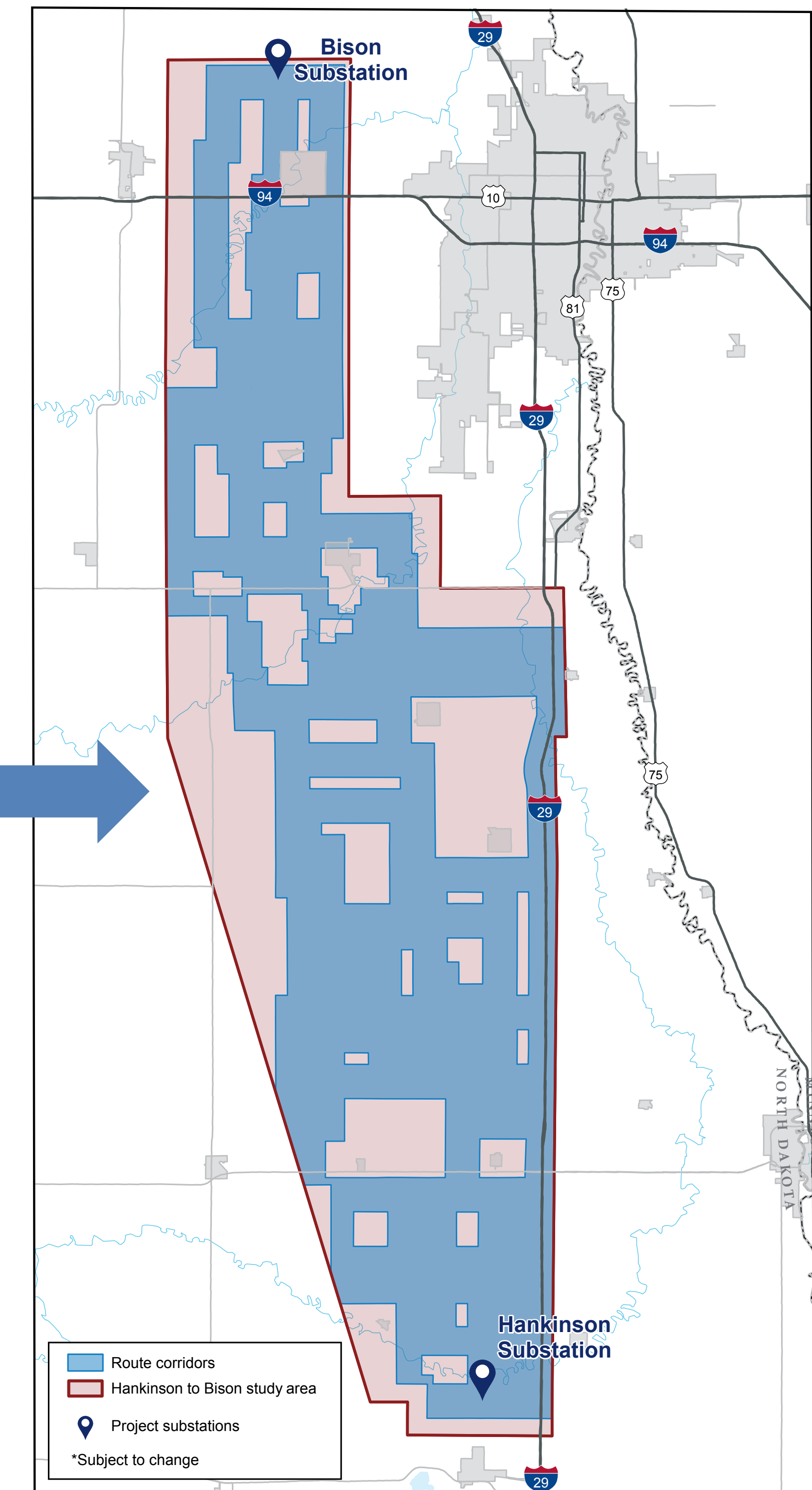
Study area



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

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

Northern 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 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 constructability).

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

Local land details

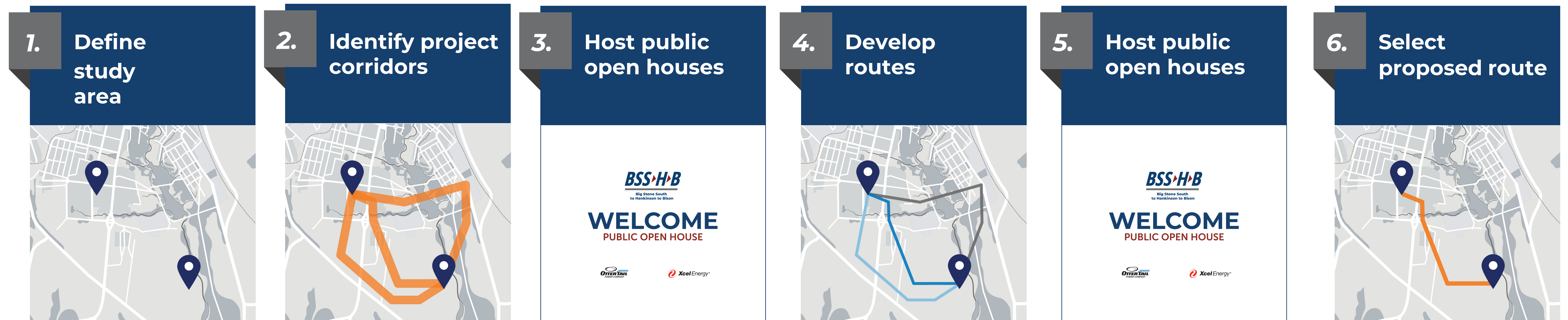
- Drainage issues
- Wet spots
- Tile lines
- Irrigation systems
- Livestock areas
- Seasonal field use
- Access challenges (gates, driveways, seasonal limitations).

Important things we may not see

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

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

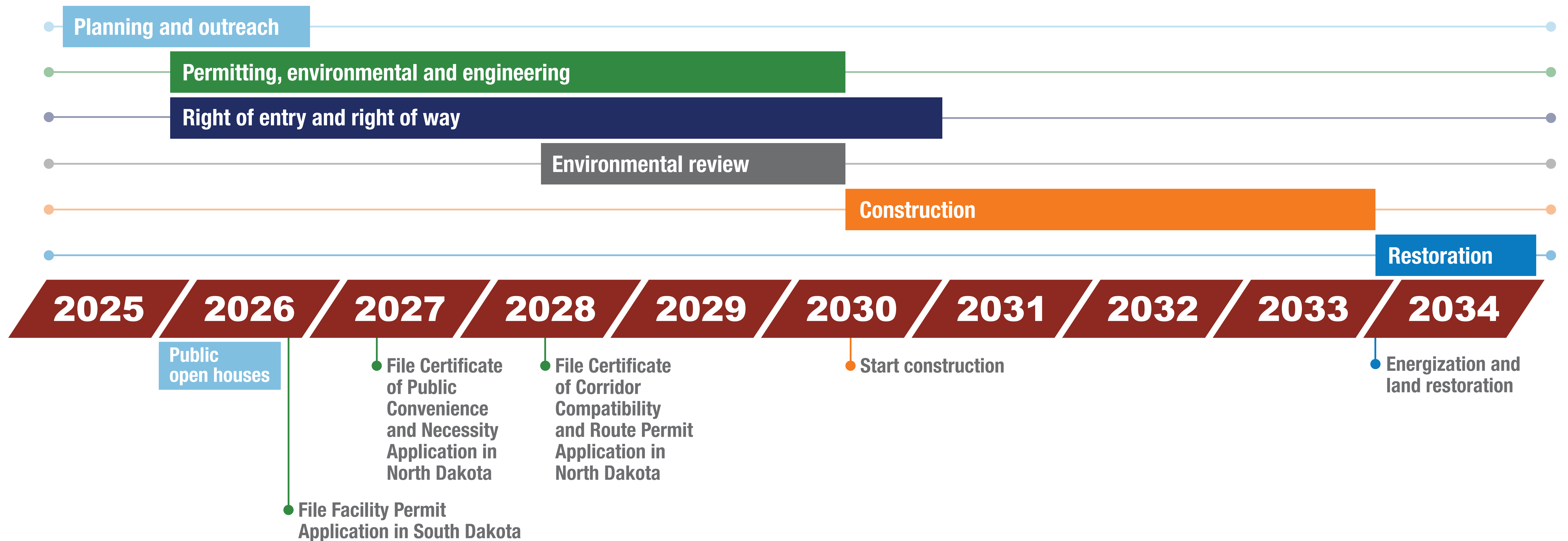
WE ARE HERE

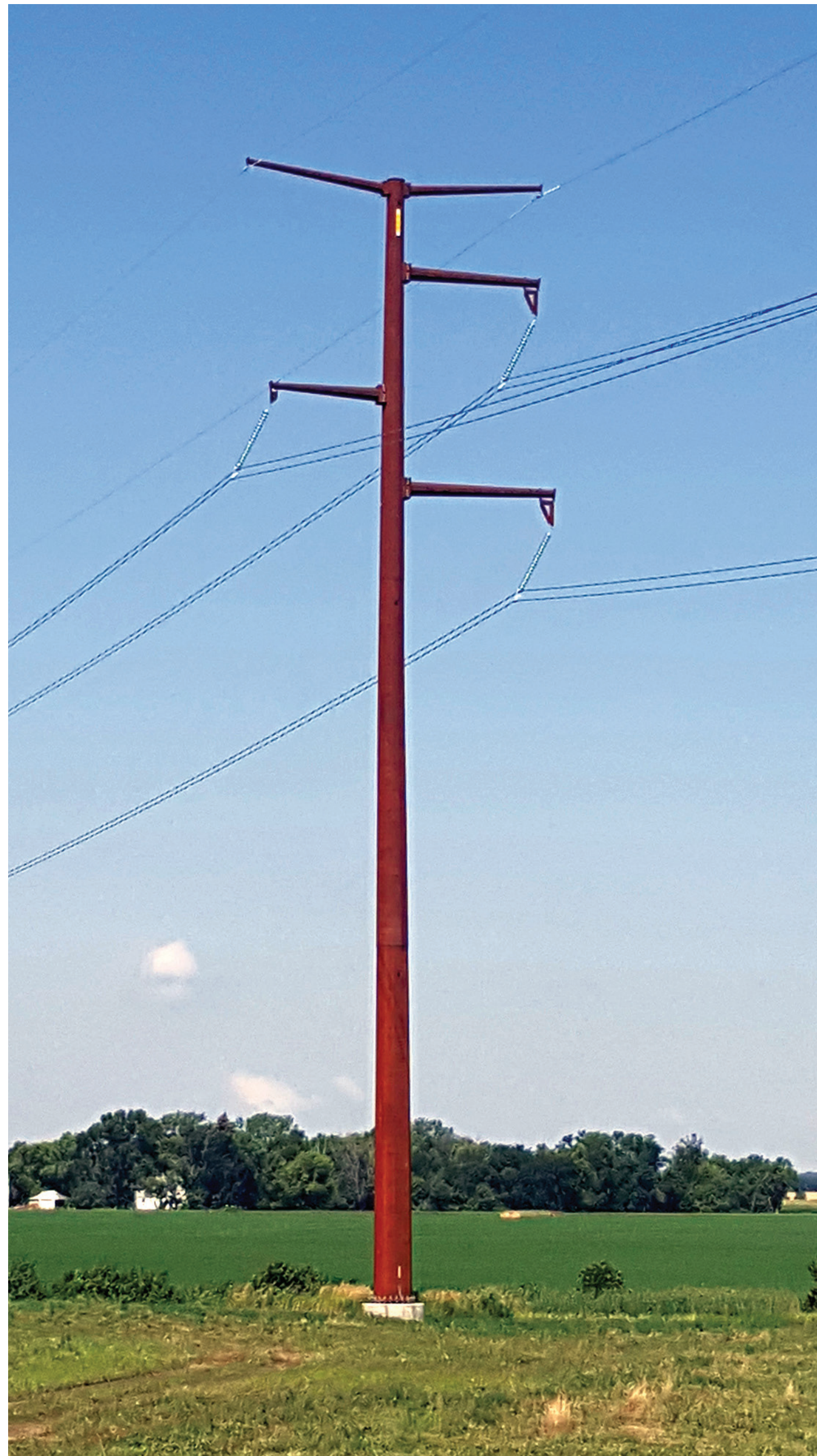


The process includes:

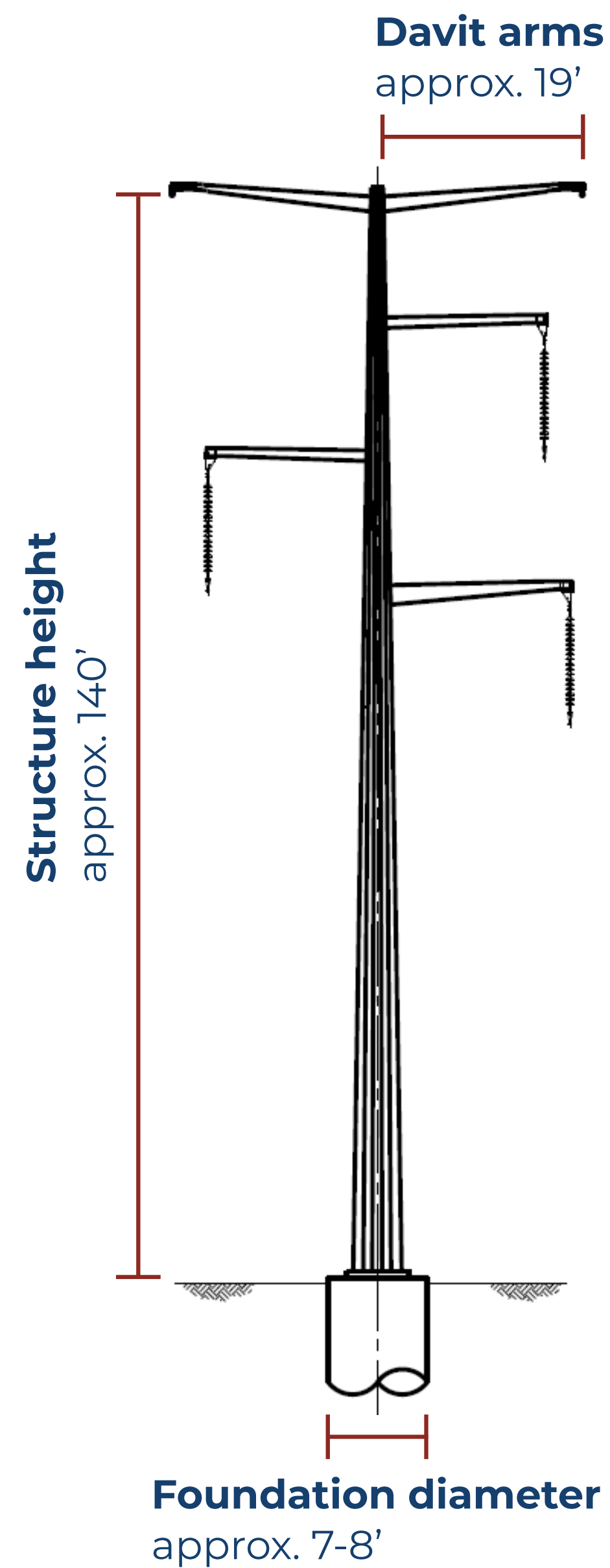
- Identifying possible routes and challenges in the area.
- Hosting public open houses to get input from landowners.
- Coordinating with federal, state, and local government units.

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





Typical structure



Key design specs

- Right-of-way: 150 feet
- Structure: Single-circuit, self-supporting monopole made of 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)
- Minimum ground clearance: 26 feet

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

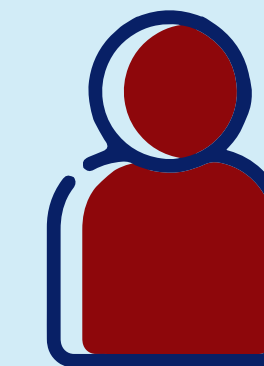
Right-of-way agents will reach out to landowners in potential routing areas to discuss right-of-way needs. You'll be involved throughout the process, and our project team will be available to help with your questions or concerns.

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 open houses will be Fall 2026 for the northern segment. We hope you can join us; we'll be collecting feedback on the preliminary routes.

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



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