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Rockies Express Pipeline LLC

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ORIGINAL

November 29, 2007

Kimberly D. Bose
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Docket No. CP07-208-000
Rockies Express Pipeline LLC, REX-East Project
Response to November 27, 2007 Data Requests

Ms. Bose:

On April 30, 2007, Rockies Express Pipeline LLC ("Rockies Express") filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC" or "Commission") an application, pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act and Part 157 of the Commission's regulations, requesting a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity authorizing the construction and operation of its Rockies Express Pipeline-East ("REX-East") Project.

On November 27, 2007, the FERC's Office of Energy Projects ("OEP") issued two electronic data requests, requesting responses within 2 calendar days. Rockies Express hereby files its response to the data requests.

The data response includes information that contains personal, proprietary information. Pursuant to Section 388.112 of the Commission's regulations, 18 C.F.R. § 388.112 (2007), Rockies Express requests confidential treatment of that information and has labeled and filed the data in accordance with the Commission's regulations for such information.

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If there are any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact Jim Thompson at (806) 570-6800.

Respectfully Submitted,

J. Curtis McNatt
Shippen Howe
Van Ness Feldman
1050 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW
Washington, DC 20426

Attorneys for Rockies Express Pipeline LLC.

Attachments

cc: Alisa Lykens (w/o attachments)
Laura Turner
Trevor Loveday
All Parties

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Response to Question No. 2

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Rockies Express East Pipeline – Sny Island Drainage District
Sny Levee Pipeline Crossing Meeting

November 14, 2007

24767 240TH Street
New Canton, Ill

AGENDA

Meeting to Commence at 10:00 A.M.

I.	**Opening Remarks**	**Sny Island Drainage Dist. Representative**
II.	**Opening Remarks**	**Allen Fore**
III.	**Preliminary Design of Directional Drill Sny Levee** • **Review of Preliminary HDD Drawing** • **Review of Preliminary Design**	**Ron Kelley/Gayle Pritchard** **Tom Breunig**
IV.	**List of Directional Drills Under Levees** • **Length of Drills & Size of Pipeline**	**Don Thorn/ Tom Breunig**
V.	**Sny Levee Information** • **Review As-Built Information**	**Ron Kelley/ Gayle Pritchard**
VI.	**Preliminary Design to Cross Over Sny Levee** • **Review of Preliminary Drawing** • **Review of Preliminary Design**	**Ron Kelley/David Eley**
VII.	**Panhandle Eastern Pipeline (PEPL) Crossing Sny Levee** • **Review As- Built Information of PEPL Crossing**	**Ron Kelley/Gayle Pritchard**
VIII.	**Frequent Questions Regarding Rockies Express Pipeline** • **Questions and Answers**	**Allen Fore**
IX.	**Mississippi River-Salt River Geotechnical Report** • **Information**	**Gayle Pritchard**

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Rockies Express Pipeline

Rockies Express East Pipeline
&
Sny Island Drainage District

Sny Levee Pipeline Crossing Meeting

November 14, 2007

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Rockies Express Pipeline

Agenda Topics

Section 1 – Introductions and Attendance List

Section 2– Preliminary Design to Directional Drill the Sny Levee
- Seepage Control
- Pipeline Maintenance

Section 3– List of Directional Drills Under Levees

Section 4 – Sny Levee Design Information

Section 5– Preliminary Design to Cross Over the Sny Levee

Section 6– Panhandle Eastern Pipeline (PEPL) Crossing Over Sny Levee

Section 7 – Frequent Questions Regarding Rockies Express Pipeline

Section 8 – Mississippi River – Salt River Geotechnical Report

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Rockies Express Pipeline

SECTION 1

Introductions and Attendance List

Time: 10:00 A.M.
Date: November 14, 2007
Location: Sny Island Drainage District
24767 240th Street
New Canton, Ill

Introductions:

- A point person from each group will introduce members of their group with a brief opening statement.
- The meeting will then enter into the engineering discussions per the agenda topics regarding the design for directional drilling the Sny levee, and the design for going over the Sny Levee.

Attendance List:

Sny Island Drainage District:

Russell E. Koeller, Commissioner, Sny Island Levee Drainage District

George D. Borrowman, Commissioner, Sny Island Levee Drainage District

Dan Lundberg, Commissioner, Sny Island Levee Drainage District

Mike Reed, Superintendent, Sny Island Levee Drainage District

David Human, Legal Counsel, Sny Island Levee Drainage District, Husch & Eppenberger, LLC.

Mike Klingner, Engineer, Sny Island Levee Drainage District, Klingner & Associates

Department of Transportation/Office of Pipeline Safety:

Karen Butler, Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety-Kansas City

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Rockies Express Pipeline

Gregory Ochs, Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety-Kansas City

SECTION 1

Office of Congressman Phil Hare :

Andy Rowe, Congressman Phil Hare's Office

Rockies Express Pipeline

Jordan Hunter, Vice President, Kinder-Morgan-Rockies Express Pipeline

Christie Billings, General Council, Kinder- Morgan- Rockies Express Pipeline

Allan Fore, Public Relation, Rockies Express Pipeline

Gayle Pritchard, Engineering Manager, Rockies Express Pipeline

Jim Thompson, Environmental Manager, Rockies Express Pipeline

Ron Kelley, PE, Project Manager, Gulf Interstate Engineering

Don Thorn , Vice President, Welded Construction, Inc.

Tom Breunig, Project Manager, Michels Directional Drilling, Inc.

David Eley, Engineer, PE, Louis J. Capozzoli & Associates, Inc-GeoEngineers, Inc.

Andrew Sparks, Engineer, PE, GeoEngineers, Inc.

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SECTION 2

Preliminary Design to Directional Drill the Sny Levee

The following is the design criteria for the directional drill under the Sny Levee:

1) The directional drill under the levee will be designed and installed per the following codes standards and guidelines:

   a) Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 192, Minimum Federal Safety Standards
   b) ASME Code for Pressure Piping B31.8, Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems
   c) American Petroleum Institute, API 1104, Welding Procedures
   d) American Petroleum Institute API 5L, Specifications for Line Pipe
   e) U.S Army Corps of Engineers ' Levee Design Standards (EM 1110-2-1913)
   f) U.S Army Corps of Engineers, Guidelines for installation of utilities beneath Corps of Engineers Levees using Horizontal Directional Drilling (ERDC/GSL TR-02-9)
   g) U.S Army Corps of Engineers , Study, Installation of Pipelines beneath Levees using Horizontal Directional Drilling CPAR-GL-98-1
   h) Kinder Morgan Construction Standard C1160 Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD)

2) The pipe will be 42" O.D., 0.888-wall thickness, and 70,000-yield strength (X-70) carbon steel, with 14 mils of fusion bond epoxy (FBE) coating and an additional 20 mils of abrasive resistance overlay (ARO) bonded to the fusion bond epoxy coating.

3) The vertical profile followed by the HDD crossing is critical to both the success of the installation and preventing any impact on the river and associated flood control projects.

4) Key parameters in the design of the profile are the radius of curvature, the depth of cover beneath both the river and the levee, and the entry and exit angles. These parameters are examined with a view to the subsurface conditions that will be encountered during the installation. Ref; Drawings 1280-D-SX-SK-013 and 1280-D-SX-SK-012F.

   a) A design radius has been selected to minimize the stresses imposed on the pipeline while avoiding the gravel and cobble formations that are present at depth beneath the crossing.
   b) A large depth of cover of 75', separating the levee and the proposed pipe, has been selected. This depth of cover is maintained for an additional 300' landward

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from the toe of the levee as per COE requirements. This depth of cover, as required by the COE, will ensure that there is no impact to the levee.

SECTION 2

c) The entry and exit angle was selected to afford maximum depth of cover while keeping installation stresses on the pipe within acceptable limits.

5) To restrain seepage around the pipe bore, in the vicinity of the levee, there is a layer of clay and silty sand at the surface that serves as an impermeable barrier to seepage. Although it is unlikely that the HDD installation will have any detrimental impact to this barrier, the HDD contractor will be required to pump a grout plug consisting of a thick bentonite slurry into the annular space for a length of 50 feet along the length of the borehole at both the entry and exit points of the crossing. These bentonite plugs will effectively seal off the annular space and prevent any water flow to or from the surface at both ends of the crossing.

6) REX will install survey monuments on the levee for the purpose of settlement monitoring. A baseline survey will be established after completion of the HDD pullback, the positions and elevations of the monuments will again be surveyed and recorded by REX. The survey data will be provided to the Levee District every six months, for a period of two years.

7) To maintain the pipeline a number of operating maintenance standards are required by DOT, Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 192, Minimum Federal Safety Standards. The following is a partial listing :

   a) Signage – which will include signs on each bank of navigable rivers identifying the location of the pipeline.
   b) Cathodic Test Stations – located at the entrance and exits of the directional drill and at normal pipe depth.
   c) Smart Pig Program – a smart pig program will be initiated to monitor the internal and external pipe coating and wall thickness of the pipeline.
   d) Pipeline Cover – monitor and maintain cover over the pipeline.
   e) Right-of-Way Inspection – a periodic visual inspection of the right-of-way to monitor right-of-way conditions and remediate any deficiencies.

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SECTION 3

List of Directional Drills Under Levees

The next pages of this section list directional drills that have been completed under levees, which includes the pipe size and the drill lengths.

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Rockies Express Pipeline

SECTION 4

Sny Levee Design Information

Information about the Sny Levee design was received from the following and are on the following pages of this section:

1. Mr. Donald H. Bawmann, Sr. Geotechnical Engineer Specialist, Geotechnical Branch, US Army Engineer District, Rock Island Corps of Engineers.

2. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers – Sny Island Levee Drainage District As-Built Drawings & Geotechnical Report

3. Mr. Mike Klinger, Klinger & Associates, Quincy, Illinois.

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Rockies Express Pipeline

SECTION 5

Preliminary Design to Cross Over the Sny Levee

The following is the design criteria for crossing over the Sny Levee:

1. The pipeline crossing over the levee will be designed and installed per the following codes:

   a. Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 192, Minimum Federal Safety Standards
   b. ASME Code for Pressure Piping B31.8, Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems
   c. American Petroleum Institute, API 1104, Welding Procedures
   d. American Petroleum Institute, API 5L, Specification for Line Pipe

2. The pipe will be 42" O.D., 0.740-wall thickness, and 70,000-yield strength (X-70) carbon steel, with 14 mils of fusion bond epoxy (FBE) coating and an additional 20 mils of abrasive resistance overlay (ARO) that bonds to the fusion bond epoxy coating. Also, six inches (6") of concrete weight coating will be applied for buoyancy control.

4. To accomplish an "Over the Levee" crossing design, the directional drill crossing under the Mississippi River must exit approximately 300 feet to the west of the toe of the Sny Levee due to the angle of ascent of the drill for pulling the complete pipe string back under the river and the installation technique required to pull the pipe string over the levee without damaging the existing levee structure. The approximate length of the pipe string = 3800 feet.

   Special construction procedures and Additional Temporary Work Space will also be required to cross the NWS wetland area identified as a "slough" within this 300 foot work zone to complete the installation.

   The as built cross section of the Sny levee provided by the Corps of Engineers at Mississippi River Station 1738+00 in Reach III indicates that the original levee was constructed of clay soils then later a significant layer of river sand was added to the inland side of the levee. Geotechnical soil load bearing data is required of levee soil and sand to determine the best support structure to allow the pipeline with concrete coating to be supported by the levee without damaging the levee during installation and operation.

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SECTION 5

Drawing 1280-D-SX-SK-013E provides a cross-section preliminary design with 12" gravel base over an area with geotech fabric between the rock and pipeline to assist distribution of the pipe weight. A minimum of 3 feet of

cover over the pipeline is required with an additional 6" of gravel at the top. Overall height at the crown of the pipeline crossing = 7' 6" above the top of the levee. Resulting in an overall footprint of the pipeline crossing estimated to be 72 feet wide to accomplish a 4 to 1 slope of the pipeline and cover crossing.

The road adjacent to the levee will also be required to be "open cut" and relocated east approximately 50 feet to provide adequate pipeline cover under road.

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Rockies Express Pipeline

SECTION 6

Panhandle Eastern Pipeline (PEPL) Crossing Over Sny Levee

The following is the Panhandle Eastern Pipelines (PEPL) information.

1. The most recent installed PEPL line, which was installed in 1964, crosses over the Sny Levee south of the Rockies Express Pipeline crossing, and two other PEPL lines south of the PEPL line installed in 1964 cross under the Sny Levee.
2. PEPL pipeline crossings photos (see on next page)
3. Contacted Mr. Don Bawmann, & Mr. Kent Stenmark, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District
4. Contacted Mr. Mike Klingner, Klingner & Associates, Quincy, Ill.

MR. Don Bawmann, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District

Mr. Don Bawmann stated the U. S. Army Corps of Engineer did not have information pertaining to the PEPL crossing and requested that Mr. Mike Reed, Supt. Sny Island Drainage Distract be contacted.

Mr. Mike Klingner, Klinger & Associates, Quincy, Ill.

Mr. Mike Klingner is working with Rockies Express Pipeline to help provide the PEPL crossing information.

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SECTION 6

Panhandle Eastern Pipeline (PEPL) Crossing Over Sny Levee

PEPL North Line

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SECTION 6

Panhandle Eastern Pipeline (PEPL) Crossing Over Sny Levee

PEPL South Lines

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Rockies Express Pipeline

SECTION 7

Frequent Questions Regarding Rockies Express Pipeline

1. What type of pipe will be used for the Mississippi River crossing?

The Mississippi River Crossing will be of welded construction with 100 percent x-ray of all welds. The pipe for the proposed HDD Mississippi River Crossing will be 42-inch diameter, X-70 (70,000 psi minimum yield strength), carbon steel, with a wall thickness (WT) of 0.888 inches, with fusion bonded epoxy and abrasion resistant overlay. The pipe for the proposed over-the-levee Mississippi River Crossing will be 42-inch diameter, X-70 (70,000 psi minimum yield strength), carbon steel, 0.740 inch WT, with fusion bonded epoxy, abrasion resistant overlay and concrete coating (for buoyancy control). Forty-two-inch, 0.486 inch WT, X-80 is used in Class 1 locations (most REX construction.)

2. What safety measures are in place for the pipeline?

The pipeline will have block valves every 20 miles or closer depending upon the population. The pipeline is designed with an automatic line break system that monitors pressure drop in a pipeline segment. Once the pressure decreases rapidly below the set point the block valves will close to shut in the section of the pipeline where the leak has occurred. As noted above, the pipeline will have an external epoxy coating and will also have a cathodic protection system to control corrosion. A smart pigging program will be used to detect pipeline coating deficiencies, anomalies, and measure the wall thickness of the pipeline.

3. What is the life expectancy of this pipeline? What happens to the pipeline when you no longer need it?

The general life expectancy of a pipeline is typically greater than 75 to 100 years, and with proper coating and cathodic protection, and the chemistry of the soils, pipelines can operate safely for much longer. If it is determined the pipeline is no longer necessary, REX – East will file an application to abandon the facilities with the FERC. Details of this abandonment will be available from FERC at that time.

The Tennessee Pipeline System, installed in 1940, Northern Natural Gas Pipeline System, installed in 1940, and the Texas Eastern Pipeline System installed in 1943 have been in service for more than 60 years.

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Pipe today has a better quality of steel, improved coatings (fusion bond epoxy coating verses the previously utilized coal-tar composite), improved cathodic protection systems which control corrosion, filter separators at each compressor station that remove water or hydrocarbons from the pipeline (to reduce corrosion) and a smart pigging program that periodically monitors the stress of the pipe, external and internal corrosion and other anomalies. The pipe at road crossings and river and stream crossings not only has fusion bond epoxy applied, but the pipe will have a second coating which will be an abrasive resistant overcoat (ARO) to protect the pipe installed in a boring or directional drill application. The REX design utilizes these better quality controls and materials to enhance the installation and life of its pipelines as the design and operation of the REX natural gas pipeline are in compliance with CFR 49 Part 192, ASME B31.8, API 1104, and API 5L. The technical advances in equipment and materials codes, as well as, the improved quality control systems, better grade of materials, higher technology and more advanced methods of installation will increase the longevity. The pipelines designed and installed today are expected to last 50% to 75% longer than the pipeline designed and installed in the 1940s.

Approval and Oversight

4. Who will oversee the project?

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is the lead federal agency responsible for oversight of the nation's interstate natural gas transportation system. The FERC will also be responsible for developing an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the project. FERC will coordinate with many other federal, state, and local agencies in reviewing the project.

5. How are pipeline routes and rights of way determined and are there any restrictions on where a pipeline can be placed?

REX – East is committed to public safety, protection of the environment, and operating its facilities in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations. To that end, REX – East has routed this pipeline following the guidelines established by FERC that recommend co-locating with existing utility corridors where possible. For this project, a 125-foot typical construction right of way, which includes a 50-foot permanent easement will be used. Additional temporary workspace will be needed at some locations, such as roads, rivers, levees and wetland crossings.

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SECTION 7

Restrictions to the placement of the pipeline largely derive from its proximity to existing surface features. REX – East attempts to avoid these features when selecting a potential route for the pipeline. Additionally, environmental and/or cultural constraints will often dictate the placement of the pipeline. These constraints are often determined by the regulatory agencies and may require REX – East to look for alternatives to crossing these sensitive resources.

6. Who pays property taxes on the right of way?

Since the landowner still owns the land and can typically use it as before, landowners will continue to pay taxes on the land itself. However, the project will pay property taxes on the actual pipe and associated facilities.

7. How wide will the easement be?

REX – East proposes to obtain a new 50-foot permanent easement for the operation of the pipeline facilities. A 125-foot construction right of way, of which the 50-foot permanent easement is a part, will typically be needed for mainline construction activities.

In certain areas such as road, railroad, and water body crossings, REX – East will need additional workspace beyond the standard 125 feet. REX – East will identify these areas before construction so that they can be included in negotiations with landowners and submitted to FERC for review and approval.

8. Will you pay for a new right of way?

Yes. REX – East will compensate landowners for the new right of way as agreed upon during easement negotiations with the ROW staff. REX – East will also compensate landowners for all areas of direct construction impact and for crop damages if they occur as a result of the construction activities.

9. How deep will the pipeline be buried?

By law, the gas line must have at least 30 inches of cover in most areas. The REX – East pipeline will typically be installed with a minimum of three feet of top cover, except in areas of rock formations where a minimum of two feet will be required. In some agricultural areas where required, the pipeline may be installed with four or more feet of cover, depending on topography and the presence of

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existing drain tiles or terraces. At certain crossing locations (e.g. roads, railroads, water bodies, etc.) the pipeline will be installed per permit or easement conditions.

10. How will you build the pipeline route through rock?

REX – East intends to install its pipeline using heavy tracked equipment to rip rock wherever possible to obtain the needed ditch profile. Blasting will be used only where necessary pursuant to plans reviewed and approved by FERC.

11. How will roads be crossed by the pipeline?

Roads will typically be crossed with either an open cut, which is digging a trench from the surface; or boring, which involves drilling underneath the surface. The technique used will depend on a variety of factors, including the road's size and location. as well as local permitting requirements. Either way, any damage during construction will be repaired and the road restored. Public roads must be permitted by the appropriate local authorities. Likewise, REX – East will work with landowners to determine the best way to cross privately owned roads.

12. What kind of structural stress/impact do you predict your construction vehicles will have on our local roads/highways?

Some of our construction vehicles are designed to be driven on regular roads when moving between various construction sites along the pipeline route and should not cause damage. Equipment that is not drivable or road-worthy will be transported on trailers from site to site. Such activities will be temporary as construction progresses along the route.

13. Will construction require any detours/disruptions on our local roads/highways? Will REX – East use public or private roads for moving construction equipment?

Most residents rarely notice construction vehicles unless they are moving between construction sites along the pipeline route. When they are, there may be temporary traffic delays similar to those experienced when large farm machinery travels on public roads.

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REX – East will typically use existing public roads, per all restrictions, for access to and from its construction and operation right of way. Any private roads that may be used during construction or operation of the pipeline system will be

negotiated with the landowner during the easement acquisition process. REX – East will not use any private roads against a landowner's will.

14. Will construction crews be allowed to maintain their equipment in my field?

REX – East will develop a project-specific Hazardous Material Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Containment (SPCC) plan for each state the project is located within. The SPCC plan will outline the locations and conditions in which the REX – East construction contractors and their personnel will be allowed to maintain their equipment.

Typically, routine maintenance is performed at a designated location within the contractor's construction yard. Emergency repairs and maintenance may be required in the field. If so, then adequate personnel and materials are required to avoid hazardous material spills from the maintenance activity.

Agricultural Impact

15. Will REX – East take place during crop growing seasons? If so, will farmers be compensated for agricultural losses?

Yes. Construction of REX – East is scheduled to begin in early Spring of 2008. The targeted in-service date for the pipeline, meter stations, and most compressor stations is December 2008. The targeted in-service date for all of REX – East is June 2009.

REX – East will fairly compensate landowners for all agricultural or livestock losses if they occur as a result of the REX – East project. Successive annual payments, incrementally reduced over a period of 5 years, will be paid to landowners with actively cultivated croplands for the area of construction impact on said property. REX – East will compensate landowners for all areas of direct construction impact as well as for crop damages realized as a result of the construction activities.

14. How will drain tiles be crossed?

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REX – East will attempt to locate existing drain tiles prior to construction by questioning the landowners. If their locations remain unknown, then typically REX – East would cut existing drain tile during trenching activities, flag these locations, and make necessary temporary repairs to the tile until subsequent restoration activities more permanently repair the tile.

15. How would construction proceed through feed bunkers, and concrete pads for cattle to stand on?

REX – East will attempt to avoid these structures during initial surveys. However, if they remain unavoidable, REX – East will compensate the owner for the direct construction impact.

16. Will REX – East fence off revegetation areas to protect them from grazing animals?

REX – East will work with landowners with livestock on their property prior to construction to avoid conflict with construction equipment, trenches, and/or personnel. These measures may involve temporary fencing or grazing deferments. In addition, REX – East will install temporary fencing during construction as required by easement conditions and return all fences to pre-construction locations, unless otherwise instructed by the landowners. Where gates do not currently exist along the existing pipeline right of way, REX – East will attempt to negotiate a mutually agreed upon easement that will allow for the installation of gates for REX – East personnel to access the right of way following construction.

REX – East will also work with landowners where grazing animals pose a threat to re-vegetation efforts in order that successful ground cover can be established as soon as possible following right of way restoration. If fencing is necessary, REX – East will remove any unwanted fence when re-vegetation is deemed successful per permit requirements. REX – East is committed to public safety, protection of the environment, and operating its facilities in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations.

17. Will this pipeline contaminate/damage my water well?

The pipeline should not contaminate or damage water wells. Nevertheless, as a precaution, REX – East will conduct and document pre- and post-construction well water quality and flow testing of wells within 150 feet of the edge of the construction work area. REX – East will repair any water supplies that are

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damaged by construction and restore or replace any water wells damaged by construction as near to their original condition as possible, or provide other remedies as agreed upon in writing with the user of the affected well.

Restoration

18. What will REX – East do to prevent or minimize settling (subsidence) of the ground once the trench is backfilled with dirt?

When no objection is raised by the landowner, the backfill will have a slight crown to allow for subsidence so that when it subsides, it will be near natural grade. If subsidence is excessive or creates problems for the landowner, REX –

East will return and reestablish natural grade in the low area to the extent possible. Additionally, REX will perform necessary compaction over the trench in certain agricultural areas and/or as indicated in landowner easement agreements.

19. How will the ground be restored following construction?

REX – East uses best management practices such as topsoil segregation, erosion control, irrigation restoration, and other protective measures to give landowners active use of their land for farming and recreation activities after construction is completed. In addition, REX – East will work with landowners to see that restoration and other follow-up actions are completed satisfactorily and according to FERC guidelines and servitude agreements.

REX – East is committed to public safety, protection of the environment, and operating its facilities in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations.

20. Will REX – East pick up all trash and debris from my field?

Yes. REX – East requires its contractors to maintain a clean right of way during construction. Typically, each piece of equipment, as well as all vehicles, will have trash and/or debris collection bags on them. Additionally, all construction material, trash, and other project-related debris will be removed from the right of way during final clean-up activities.

21. Will soil be segregated?

Yes, in various locations. REX – East will install the pipeline facilities per all applicable permit conditions, including the FERC Plan & Procedures. These guidelines usually require a minimum of 12 inches of topsoil segregation over the

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ditch and subsoil storage areas in areas of active agriculture, residential, and non-saturated wetlands.

22. Will the pipeline be covered adequately so that landowners and farmers can move heavy equipment over it without any problems?

The REX – East pipeline facilities will be buried with cover sufficient to allow for movement of heavy, tracked equipment over the pipeline without padding.

If heavy, narrow-wheeled equipment, such as large trucks moving equipment or other heavy materials (e.g. logs) need to cross the pipeline, then adequate depth of cover will need to be present at these crossing locations. REX – East will respond to all inquiries made to the appropriate state's "One-Call" system in a timely manner to minimize unnecessary delays in a landowner's plans.

23. Will there be any pipeline location markers or other above-ground structures such as valves left after construction?

REX – East will install pipeline location markers in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requirements. Typically, these will be required at all road and railroad crossings and where necessary to identify the location of the transmission line to reduce the possibility of damage or interference.

The DOT also regulates the location of mainline valves along the REX – East system.

Economic Impact

24. Will this pipeline have any economic benefit to our county?
In addition to the benefit of increasing the supply of natural gas, REX – East will benefit communities along the pipeline route over the long and short term.

- Local communities will benefit from the increased property taxes the project will pay on the pipeline and compressor stations.
- The project will bring new employment opportunities for local residents during both the construction and the operation of the pipeline and compressor stations.
- Once construction begins, restaurants, hotels/motels, and retailers will experience increased activity from construction crews.

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- By having potential access to more natural gas, it is also possible that local economic development efforts could be enhanced by being able to offer a reliable source of energy in the future for projects located in their areas.
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25. What will the direct tax benefits be from the pipeline?

The direct tax benefits to each community will vary along the pipeline depending on the local tax structure. Because the current route is still tentative, it's too early to estimate the exact benefit to each city, township, or county along the route.

In addition to the taxes received from the pipeline itself, communities should see a direct economic impact from the construction of the pipeline. Hotels, restaurants, and retailers will experience increased business from construction crews working on the project. Also, taxes from equipment and other ancillary purchases will directly benefit the communities where we work.

Environmental Concerns

26. How will this pipeline affect the environment?

REX – East will use, where possible, existing pipeline corridors to minimize impacts to the environment. This means we minimize project impacts as much as possible in areas with significant environmental sensitivities. In addition, REX – East surveys the proposed right of way for sensitive environmental and/or cultural resources. These surveys, including threatened and endangered species, wetlands, and cultural resources, assist REX – East in the preparation of its construction plans and environmental permit applications.

Following construction, REX – East will restore all disturbed areas associated with the construction of the project following the guidelines of the FERC, as well as all other applicable federal, state, or local permit requirements.

The project will be designed, constructed, and operated in a manner to minimize environmental impacts.

- Construction and operation of the pipeline will comply with strict federal and state guidelines for minimizing the impact to the environment.

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- Once construction is complete, the pipeline will be buried underground, and the land will be restored. Landowners, with minimal restrictions, will be able to use the land as it currently is being used now.

27. What kind of risk will the pipeline pose to wildlife and livestock?

The pipeline will be constructed and operated in a manner that will minimize effects on wildlife or livestock. In fact, there are grazing livestock in many areas along the existing pipeline corridor already, where pipelines have been operating for years. Additionally, the review of the route by federal, state, and local agencies will identify potential effects on livestock and wildlife and will provide construction measures to mitigate adverse effects.

Safety

28 Are natural gas and natural gas pipelines safe?

Natural gas transmission through buried steel pipelines is extremely safe. According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, pipelines are the safest mode of energy transportation. Safety incidents involving interstate natural gas pipelines are rare.

29. What is used to keep natural gas pipelines safe?

The natural gas pipeline industry uses a variety of methods to keep pipelines the safest form of energy transportation. These include:

- Pipelines are buried several feet underground.
- Pipelines are made of thick, high-quality steel.
- Rights of way are routinely inspected by pipeline personnel to check for leaks, unauthorized construction, and other factors that may affect safety.
- Pipelines are protected against corrosion with cathodic protection, which places a protective electric field, halting the corrosion process, around the pipe.
- Before pipelines are placed into service, they are tested by filling the pipeline with water under great pressure — 1 ¼ times greater than normal operating pressure — to ensure the strength and integrity of the line.
- In-line or internal inspections are done by using "smart pigs" — mechanical devices which travel inside the pipe checking for deformities, pipe-wall metal loss caused by corrosion, or other factors which could cause a failure.

Properly maintained pipelines can safely transport natural gas virtually forever.

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SECTION 7

30. How will REX – East maintain safe operations after pipeline construction is complete?

REX – East is committed to public safety, protection of the environment, and operating its facilities in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations. Once operational, REX – East ensures pipeline safety through continuous state-of-the-art computer monitoring systems, periodic air and ground inspections, internal pipe inspections, pipeline location markers, One-Call systems, training, public education, and emergency preparedness and planning. In the event of an accident, REX – East will mobilize equipment and manpower as necessary to repair the damage as soon as possible. Access will be along the agreed upon pipeline easement. Landowners will be fairly compensated for any disturbance outside of this easement.

31. How will REX – East keep terrorists away from the pipeline?

The Office of Homeland Security is tasked with coordinating the efforts of all executive departments and agencies to detect, prepare for, prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks within the United States. The FERC, in cooperation with other federal agencies, industry trade groups, and interstate natural gas companies, is working to improve pipeline security practices, strengthen communications within the industry, and extend public outreach in an ongoing effort to secure pipeline infrastructure. REX – East is committed to public safety and is committed to cooperating with FERC, the

Office of Homeland Security, and other federal, state, and local agencies, in order to protect its energy facilities.

32. How will landowners identify REX – East personnel? How will the construction site be kept safe and secure?

Where gates do not currently exist along the existing pipeline right of way, REX – East will attempt to negotiate a mutually agreed upon easement that will allow for the installation of gates for REX – East personnel to access the right of way following construction. These gates will be key locked and accessible only by REX – East personnel or their agents.

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Rockies Express Pipeline

SECTION 7

Natural Gas

33. What is natural gas?

Natural gas is a naturally occurring hydrocarbon that consists mostly of methane. Natural gas is a colorless, odorless, non-toxic, fossil fuel that has been used for decades in homes and businesses.

34. How is natural gas used?

Natural gas has many different uses. Millions of households rely on natural gas for heating and cooking. Power companies use it to generate electricity, and industries use it for heat and as a source of power.

35.I s natural gas widely used?

Natural gas supplies 25 percent of all the energy Americans consume. It's our second largest source of energy. Only oil provides more energy than natural gas.

36. Why is natural gas an important energy source?

Natural gas is a good energy source for many reasons.

- It is the cleanest-burning fossil fuel.
- Unlike crude oil, it is widely available domestically and is playing an increasingly important role in meeting America's growing energy needs.
- It is an extremely efficient form of energy.
- It is easy and safe to transport via pipelines.

In short, natural gas is safe, reliable, and "made in America."

37. Where can I get more information?

REX – East has established several methods for interested persons to not only receive information about the project, but also to provide input into the project.

- Project Web site: The project has established this Web site for project information and updates. It also contains a feedback mechanism to provide input or ask questions. This can be found online at: http://www.rexpipeline.com/feedback.html

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SECTION 7

- Toll-free number: Interested persons may call (866) 566-0066.
- Public meetings: The project conducted 18 community open houses along the route to present project information to interested parties, answer questions, and solicit input. Visit the Public Open Houses (http://www.rexpipeline.com/public.html) section of the Web site for more information.

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Rockies Express Pipeline

SECTION 8

Mississippi River – Salt River Geotechnical Report

The Mississippi River- Salt River Geotechnical Report is on the following pages of this section.

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Rockies Express Pipeline LLC

November 28, 2007

Mr. Mike Reed
Superintendent
SNY Island Levee Drainage District
P.O. Box 169
New Canton, IL 62356

RE: Rockies Express East Pipeline ("REX Pipeline") –
SNY Island Levee Drainage District ("SNY Drainage District")
REX Pipeline Crossing of the SNY Levee

Dear Mr. Reed,

On behalf of the REX Pipeline, please except my thanks for hosting the November 14th meeting to discuss the crossing of the SNY Levee by the REX Pipeline. We believe the depth of detailed information and ideas exchanged and discussed by everyone present was extremely valuable in finalizing the best way forward in REX Pipeline's crossing of the SNY Levee.

Let me reiterate again REX Pipeline's appreciation for the Drainage District's expressed overall support of the REX Pipeline Project and its significant addition to the energy infrastructure of the United States.

With respect to the crossing of the SNY Levee, REX Pipeline originally proposed and preliminarily designed for directionally drilling under the levee, as general natural gas pipeline industry practice would favor.

However, as a result of our discussions, the input of many affected parties, and in deference and respect for the Levee District's expertise in overseeing activities affecting the SNY Levee, REX Pipeline agrees to follow the Drainage District's expressed preference for constructing the REX Pipeline such that it crosses over the SNY Levee, as opposed to directionally drilling under the Levee. Please note that REX Pipeline's final design to cross over the levee is subject to additional engineering review and continued discussions with SNY Levee, specifically with regard to the agreed best location for such crossing, as well as REX Pipeline's receipt of final approvals from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Again, on behalf of the REX Pipeline, thank you for your overall support of the REX Pipeline Project, and especially your expertise and input with respect to the SNY Levee.

500 Dallas Street Suite 1000 Houston, TX 77002 (713) 369-9000 713-369-9435 Fax

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Rockies Express Pipeline LLC

We look forward to a long term collaborative relationship with the SNY Island Levee Drainage District.

Respectfully yours,

Jordan Hunter
Vice President Major Projects
Kinder Morgan, Inc., constructor and operator of
Rockies Express Pipeline LLC

Copy: The Honorable Phil Hare
The Honorable John Shimkus
The Honorable Jerry Costello
The Honorable Kenny Hulshof
The Honorable Dave Loebsack
The Honorable Ray Lahood
The Honorable Russ Carnahan
The Honorable Christopher Bond
The Honorable Claire McCaskill
The Honorable Richard Durbin
The Honorable Barack Obama
General Don Riley, U.S.A.C.E.
General Robert Crear, U.S.A.C.E.
Colonel Lewis Setliff, U.S.A.C.E.
Colonel Robert Sinkler, U.S.A.C.E.
George Grugett
Steve Chard, IL Department of Agriculture
Karen Butler, Office of Pipeline Safety
Greg Ochs, Office of Pipeline Safety
David Human, SNY Counsel
Scott Parker, President Kinder Morgan Natural Gas
Rock Meyer, President Rockies Express Pipeline LLC
Curt Moffat, VanNess, Feldman
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