

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

SCOPING AND INFORMATIONAL MEETING
McGREGOR - AUGUST 26, 2015 - 11:00 A.M.
BEFORE THE MINNESOTA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
AND DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

In the Matter of the Application of Enbridge Energy,
Limited Partnership for a Certificate of Need and a
Pipeline Routing Permit for the Line 3 Replacement
Project in Minnesota from the North Dakota Border to the
Wisconsin Border

MPUC DOCKET NOs. PL-9/CN-14-916
PL-9/PPL-15-137

McGregor High School
148 South 2nd Street
McGregor, Minnesota

August 25, 2015

1 I N D E X - MCGREGOR - 11:00

2	SPEAKER	PAGE
3	Tracy Smetana	4
4	Mitch Repka	13
5	Barry Simonson	19
6	Arshia Javaherian	19
7	John Glanzer	19
8	John McKay	20
9	Paul Turner	20
10	John Pechin	20
11	Jamie Macalister	20
12	Janet Spring	28
13	Zach Stafford	31
14	Anna Gambucci	32
15	Mike Neaton	35
16	Jean Ross	37
17	Scott Cramer	40
18	Dale Lueck	44
19	Matty Norgaard	51
20	Dan McGowan	55
21	Scott Stenger	57
22	Hannah Knazan-Lippman	59
23	Sandra Skinaway	61
24	Scarlett Antcliff	65
25	Rebecca Cramer	66

1	Rick Klein	70
2	Kathy LaBerge	73
3	Steve Dilger	74
4	Augustin Harless	77
5	Phillip Wallace	80
6	Gordon Prickett	84
7	Allen Richardson	87
8	Jesse Peterson	90
9	Kevin Whelan	100
10	Lynn Mizner	105
11	Dawn Goodwin	108
12	Yasmina Antcliff	117
13	Jason George	123
14	Grace Griffin	127
15	Ross Wagner	129
16	Fred Stein	132
17	Tania Aubid	132
18	Winona LaDuke	137
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1 MS. TRACY SMETANA: Good morning,
2 everyone, and thank you for coming.

3 My name is Tracy Smetana, I'm the public
4 advisor with the Minnesota Public Utilities
5 Commission. We are here for a public information
6 meeting for the proposed Enbridge Line 3 Replacement
7 Project.

8 The purpose of today's meeting is, first,
9 to explain the Commission's review process. To
10 provide some information about the proposed project.
11 To gather information for the environmental review.
12 And to answer general questions about the process
13 and the project.

14 In the meeting notice you saw this
15 agenda. And I just want to point out a couple
16 items. We do have some formal presentations that
17 will take about 30 minutes, after that we'll move
18 into your comments and questions. If the comments
19 and questions do continue through 12:30 we will need
20 to take a break for the court reporter and then we
21 will resume after that 15-minute break.

22 So, first of all, who is the Public
23 Utilities Commission? We're a state agency, we
24 regulate various aspects of utility service within
25 the state of Minnesota, including permitting for

1 pipelines. We have five commissioners that are
2 appointed by the governor and roughly 50 staff in
3 St. Paul.

4 For this particular project, before the
5 company may construct it, they need what we call a
6 certificate of need from the Public Utilities
7 Commission. And as you might guess by the name,
8 that answers the question is the project needed.
9 And there are rules and statutes that guide that
10 process and I've identified those here for you if
11 you're interested in following up on that further.

12 Likewise, the company would need a route
13 permit from the Public Utilities Commission before
14 constructing this project. And, again, there are
15 statutes and rules that govern that process as well.

16 As we work through this process, there
17 are a number of agencies and organizations that are
18 involved, so I wanted to give you a little bit of
19 who's who.

20 First of all, we have the applicant.
21 That's what we call the company asking for the
22 certificate of need and the route permit. So in
23 this case that's Enbridge Energy.

24 The Department of Commerce is another
25 state agency, separate from the Public Utilities

1 Commission, and they play two different roles in
2 this process.

3 The first is the Energy Environmental
4 Review and Analysis group. You might see that
5 abbreviated EERA. And as you might guess by their
6 name, their job is to conduct the environmental
7 review for this project.

8 The other part of the Department of
9 Commerce that's involved in the process on the
10 certificate of need side is the Energy Regulation
11 and Planning division. And their job is to
12 represent the public interest when utilities ask to
13 change rates, services, facilities, and so on.

14 Another state agency, the Office of
15 Administrative Hearings, will be involved later in
16 the process as well. They will assign an
17 administrative law judge who will hold hearings,
18 gather facts in the record, and ultimately write a
19 report for the Public Utilities Commission for the
20 Commission to consider in its decision-making.

21 At the Commission there are two staff
22 members assigned to this project. The first is an
23 energy facilities planner. I think of that role as
24 more on the technical side, dealing with the facts
25 in the record, providing information to the

1 commissioners on the consequences and the options
2 that are available. And then there's the public
3 advisor, that's me. My job is to work with people,
4 help you understand what happens next in the
5 process, where we're at in the process, when you may
6 participate, how to participate, when to submit
7 comments and so forth.

8 In each case, commission staff members
9 are neutral parties. We don't advocate for any
10 party or any position. We also do not give legal
11 advice. Our job is to be neutral.

12 So when the Public Utilities Commission
13 is considering that question of need, there are a
14 list of factors identified in statute and rule that
15 the Commission has to review. I'm not going to read
16 through those, you have those in your packet, but
17 just to let you know, these are the factors that are
18 in play.

19 Likewise, for the route permit, the
20 statutes and rules identify a list of criteria the
21 Commission needs to consider there as well. The
22 statutes and rules, however, do not rank these. And
23 so throughout the process folks will be submitting
24 information and evidence into the record on these
25 various aspects, and the Commission ultimately needs

1 to balance these interests if indeed a route permit
2 is issued.

3 So here's an overview of the certificate
4 of need process. I'm not going to walk through it
5 step by step, but I do want to point out a couple
6 things.

7 First of all, here's where we are today,
8 public information meeting. And you can see there
9 are a number of steps before we get to that bottom
10 box called decision. The other thing I want to
11 point out is, throughout this process there are a
12 number of opportunities for folks to get involved by
13 submitting written comments, by attending meetings
14 and so forth.

15 A similar chart for the route permit
16 process. Again, a few things I want to point out.
17 We have a lot of steps to get from the information
18 meeting today to the decision down here and there
19 are opportunities for you to participate along the
20 way.

21 Similar information, only with some
22 estimated timelines. And the key word here is
23 estimated. We're very early in the process and so
24 this is our best guess as far as when some of these
25 items may occur.

1 We anticipate the certificate of need
2 could be decided on in June of 2016. And, likewise,
3 an estimated timeline for the route permit process.
4 Again, at this point we estimate a decision on the
5 route permit could be made in August of 2016.

6 So, as I mentioned, there are
7 opportunities for folks to participate in the
8 process along the way. And when those opportunities
9 arise the Commission will publish a notice to tell
10 you it's time to submit comments, we're holding a
11 meeting, or whatever the case might be. This is a
12 sample of one that was issued a couple months back,
13 but I just want to point out some key elements if
14 you see one of these, if you get one in the mail or
15 your e-mail or see it in the newspaper.

16 First of all is the PUC docket number.
17 This is the key to finding information or submitting
18 information with the Public Utilities Commission.
19 Everything that happens regarding this case is
20 tracked by these docket numbers. And you can see
21 there are two, one for the certificate of need and
22 one for the route permit.

23 The comment period. We don't typically
24 have an open-ended comment period, there is a start
25 time and an end time so that we can move on to the

1 next step in the process so it's important to pay
2 attention to those timelines.

3 And the notice will also identify the
4 topics open for comment. So at various stages of
5 the process we're looking for answers to different
6 questions and so it's helpful to focus your comments
7 on those topics.

8 So to summarize the keys to sending
9 comments: Include the docket number. Try and stick
10 to the topics listed in the notice as much as
11 possible, that's going to provide the most impact.
12 You don't need to submit your comments more than
13 once. Once they're in the record, they're in the
14 record, we have them. Verbal and written comments
15 carry the same weight so, in other words, if you
16 speak your comments today, you don't also need to
17 submit them in writing. You certainly are free to
18 do so but you don't need to.

19 The Commission's decision is based on
20 facts in the record, not based on how many people
21 prefer one option over another. So it's important
22 to stick to the facts as much as possible.

23 I also want to let you know that the
24 comments you submit are public information. And so
25 once we receive them and they're in our record, they

1 will be in our online filing system called eDockets
2 so folks will be able to read them whether you speak
3 them or whether you send them in in writing. And,
4 again, the comments do need to be received by the
5 published deadline so that we can move on to the
6 next step in the process.

7 Now, if you want to stay informed about
8 this project there are a number of ways you can do
9 that. The first is you can see all documents
10 related to the project. As I mentioned, we have an
11 online filing system called eDockets, and these are
12 the steps that you would follow to view the
13 information that is already submitted in the record.

14 We also have a project mailing list.
15 When you came in there was an orange card at the
16 table that you can complete. That will allow you to
17 receive information about milestones and
18 opportunities to participate. So when there are
19 notices about meetings or comment periods, that type
20 of thing, when the environmental review is
21 published, you'll receive information about that.
22 Sort of the high points, if you will. You can
23 choose to receive information via e-mail or U.S.
24 mail with this project mailing list. And, again,
25 just fill out one of those orange cards and return

1 it at the table where you came in.

2 We also have an e-mail subscription
3 service. So if you are a fan of e-mail and you want
4 to see everything that happens in the case, you
5 certainly may subscribe to receive an e-mail
6 notification every time something new comes in.
7 These are the steps that you would follow to
8 subscribe. But I do want to point out that it could
9 result in a lot of e-mail. And so if you're not a
10 super fan of e-mail, you don't want your inbox
11 filling up, that type of thing, the other card might
12 be a better option for you.

13 And this is just a picture or what that
14 subscription page looks like when you get there.
15 Folks will say it's not super user-friendly, so I
16 always like to give you a picture so you know you're
17 in the right place and you plug in the right
18 information to get what you're looking for.

19 And as I mentioned, there are two staff
20 members assigned to this project at the Public
21 Utilities Commission. The first, again, is me, the
22 public advisor, my name is Tracy. And the energy
23 facilities planner on this case is Mr. Scott Ek. If
24 you have questions after today, feel free to contact
25 either one of us and we'll be happy to help.

1 And, with that, I will turn the
2 presentation over to Enbridge. Thank you.

3 MR. MITCH REPKA: Hello, everyone.

4 My name is Mitch Repka, I'm the manager
5 of engineering and construction for the U.S. portion
6 of the Line 3 Replacement Project.

7 I'd just like to start by thanking the
8 Public Utilities Commission and the Department of
9 Commerce for inviting us to speak here today, and
10 also thank you for taking time out of your busy
11 schedules to be with us today.

12 I'd like to start quickly with a safety
13 moment, which we typically do for larger meetings,
14 and today I'd like to talk about driving safety.
15 Most of us drove here today, and with the winter
16 season approaching, we should take some time to
17 inspect our tire tread depth to make sure that we've
18 got adequate tires for the upcoming season, and also
19 ensure that all the headlights and taillights and
20 brake lights, et cetera, are working correctly. So
21 I wish everyone safe travels as you leave here
22 today, so just a quick point there.

23 As for the meeting today, we'll talk
24 about who Enbridge is, give an overview of the
25 history of Line 3, as well as some project-specific

1 details and then we'll finish out with some
2 benefits.

3 So who is Enbridge? Enbridge owns the
4 world's longest liquid petroleum pipeline system.
5 It delivers approximately 2.2 million barrels per
6 day of crude and liquid petroleum. And it satisfies
7 approximately 70 percent of the market demand here
8 in the Midwest region.

9 As you can see on the map, the company
10 has a variety of assets. The blue lines indicate
11 our liquid petroleum pipeline system. The red lines
12 are our natural gas and joint venture arrangements
13 that we have. As well as the company also has 14
14 wind farms, four solar facilities, as well as
15 geothermal assets.

16 At Enbridge, we operate on three core
17 values of integrity, safety, and respect. And each
18 of these is interwoven in everything we do as an
19 organization. Whether it be the planning,
20 designing, land acquisition, construction, or
21 long-term operation and maintenance of our
22 facilities.

23 Safety is a top priority for landowners
24 and community members, and Enbridge takes this
25 responsibility seriously. Enbridge is committed to

1 the long-term safe and reliable operation of its
2 assets across its system as well as here in
3 Minnesota.

4 As for the history of Line 3, it was
5 constructed in the 1960s and it was originally
6 placed into service in 1968. The existing line is
7 34 inches in diameter and spans approximately 1,097
8 miles from Edmonton, Alberta to Superior, Wisconsin.
9 It's an integral part of the mainline system and
10 plays an important role in delivering crude to
11 refiners here in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other
12 portions of North America.

13 As for the replacement program, it is an
14 integrity- and maintenance-driven project, therefore
15 will result in the permanent deactivation of the
16 existing Line 3. The replacement project runs from
17 Hardesty, Alberta to Superior, Wisconsin. It is a
18 36-inch line and is approximately 1,031 miles in
19 length.

20 Regulatory approvals are currently being
21 sought in Canada and in the U.S. and the overall
22 cost of the replacement project is estimated to be
23 \$7.5 billion, which makes it one of North America's
24 largest infrastructure projects. Of that total,
25 about 2.6 billion is for the U.S. portion.

1 So as for the U.S. portion. As mentioned
2 earlier, it is an integrity- and maintenance-driven
3 project and therefore it will result in the
4 permanent deactivation of the existing line, which
5 will reduce the need for long-term maintenance and
6 ongoing integrity digs along the existing corridor
7 of Line 3. The U.S. portion is 364 miles in length,
8 approximately 13 of which are in North Dakota, 337
9 are in Minnesota, and 14 in Wisconsin.

10 The certificate of need and pipeline
11 routing permit applications were filed in April of
12 2015, and pending approval of regulatory -- of those
13 applications, we'd expect to start construction in
14 2006 -- 2016 and continue through 2017.

15 As for the Minnesota portion of the
16 project. The proposed route is shown in purple
17 here. As you can see, it enters in Kittson County
18 to allow it to be tied into the North Dakota segment
19 of the project. It travels through Clearbrook to
20 allow deliveries into the Minnesota Pipe Line system
21 and our existing terminal facility. And then exits
22 in Carlton County to allow it to be tied to the
23 Wisconsin section of the project.

24 As for the segment north and west of
25 Clearbrook, it is 98 percent collocated with

1 existing utility facilities. And there are four
2 additional pump stations that are proposed to be
3 constructed at Donaldson, Viking, Plummer, and
4 Clearbrook.

5 The south and west portion of the
6 project, where we are today, runs parallel to
7 existing utility corridors for 75 percent of the
8 route. And there are also four pump stations in
9 this segment. I have one near Two Inlets, Backus,
10 Palisade, and Cromwell.

11 The project is designed to flow 760,000
12 barrels per day. There are 27 mainline valves
13 located along the route. The typical construction
14 footprint is 120 feet in width in uplands and 95
15 feet in wetlands. Of that total, 50 feet is
16 permanent easement and the rest is used for
17 temporary work space during construction. The
18 Minnesota portion of the project is estimated to
19 cost \$2.1 billion.

20 So as for the benefits. As mentioned
21 earlier, the existing Line 3 will be permanently
22 deactivated, which will reduce the need for ongoing
23 maintenance and integrity dig activity along the
24 existing corridor which will reduce landowner and
25 environmental impacts.

1 Also, the historical operating
2 capabilities of Line 3 will be restored as a result
3 of the project. So therefore we'll see reduced
4 apportionment across the mainline system and will
5 therefore be better able to serve the demands of the
6 market.

7 As for jobs. We anticipate 1,500
8 construction-related jobs will be created as a
9 result of the project. About 50 percent of those
10 will come from local communities here in Minnesota.
11 There will also be a need for long-term, full-time
12 positions with Enbridge once the new pipeline is in
13 operation in order to maintain and operate the new
14 line.

15 Local businesses will also see a direct
16 benefit. As construction ramps up there will be
17 additional crews, labor, there will be a need for
18 materials, housing, groceries, you know, those folks
19 will shop at the local community stores and purchase
20 fuel. So local businesses will see a direct benefit
21 as a result of the project.

22 Also, on a long-term basis, additional
23 tax revenues are expected. We anticipate about
24 \$19.5 million of increase in tax revenue to the
25 local counties. This amount will be divided up

1 between the counties that we operate in and can be
2 used for any number of things at the county's
3 discretion, infrastructure improvements,
4 maintenance, or potential reduction of tax burden of
5 county residents.

6 So with me here today I have a number of
7 other folks from Enbridge and I'd like to allow them
8 to introduce themselves.

9 MR. BARRY SIMONSON: Thanks, Mitch. Good
10 day, everyone, thanks for joining us.

11 My name is Barry Simonson, I am the
12 project director for the Line 3 Replacement Project.
13 In that role, I have the ultimate oversight on all
14 activities associated with the project itself.

15 Thank you.

16 MR. ARSHIA JAVAHERIAN: Hello.

17 My name is Arshia Javaherian, I'm senior
18 legal counsel with Enbridge and I'm responsible for
19 the regulatory permitting for the project.

20 MR. JOHN GLANZER: Good morning.

21 I'm John Glanzer, the director of
22 infrastructure planning. In infrastructure
23 planning, we take a forward view of the Enbridge
24 liquid pipeline system to ensure that it continues
25 to supply the energy demands of consumers.

1 MR. JOHN MCKAY: Good morning, everyone.
2 Thanks for coming.

3 My name is John McKay, I'm the senior
4 manager of land services for U.S. projects. And I
5 provide general oversight for the planning, land
6 rights acquisition, construction support, and
7 eventual restoration of the right-of-way activities.

8 MR. PAUL TURNER: Good morning.

9 My name is Paul Turner, I'm supervisor of
10 our environmental permitting team. And in that role
11 I manage and oversee the preparation and submittal
12 of all permit applications necessary for
13 construction of the project.

14 Thank you.

15 MR. JOHN PECHIN: Good morning.

16 My name is John Pechin, I'm the Bemidji
17 area operations manager and I'm responsible for
18 electrical and mechanical maintenance after the
19 project comes into service.

20 MR. MITCH REPKA: Okay. Thank you.

21 We will turn the presentation over to the
22 Department of Commerce.

23 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: Good morning,
24 everyone.

25 I'm Jamie MacAlister, I'm the

1 environmental review manager for the Line 3
2 permitting process. I'm with the Department of
3 Commerce, Energy Environmental Review and Analysis
4 unit. And with me is Larry Hartman, also from our
5 unit. You may have worked with Larry on other
6 projects.

7 Just a couple of quick items here before
8 we get started. Everyone should have grabbed a
9 folder on their way in. I apologize to those of you
10 that did not get copies of the presentation. There
11 will be some hopefully available later, by the end
12 of this meeting. You can also find the presentation
13 online on eDockets, as well as on the Department of
14 Commerce Energy Facilities website.

15 In the folder, in addition to the
16 presentation, you should have a comment form, some
17 guidance on submitting comments, a draft scoping
18 document, and some maps. If you're missing any of
19 these items, please see someone at the back table
20 and they will help you identify what you're missing
21 and make sure you get what you need.

22 I'd also like to let everyone know that
23 another meeting has been added, and on August 27th
24 of this week we will be holding a meeting at the
25 East Lake Community Center here in McGregor from

1 11:00 to 2:00.

2 Before we get started, we're going to
3 go -- I'll give you a brief overview of the
4 permitting process from the environmental review
5 perspective. We'll talk about the scoping of the
6 environmental document. We'll get some information
7 to you about submitting comments or route
8 alternatives and go through a few examples.

9 So the pipeline routing process is
10 governed by Minnesota Statute 216G and Minnesota
11 rule 7852. This project is a full review process
12 and that includes the preparation of an
13 environmental document, as well as public hearings
14 administered by an administrative law judge.

15 Now, Tracy talked to you a little bit
16 about the process here. After these scoping and
17 informational meetings we will be preparing --
18 taking all of your comments and preparing some
19 briefing papers for the Commission and they will
20 review the route and segment alternatives and
21 approve which ones get carried forward for the
22 environmental review document.

23 The purpose of these scoping meetings is
24 really to provide you, government agencies, local
25 governments and tribes an opportunity to help us

1 identify issues and impacts that are important to
2 you at the local level. It helps to develop route
3 and segment alternatives, which then, as I
4 mentioned, are approved by the PUC.

5 And if any of you came to the meetings
6 for Sandpiper, there were 54 route segment
7 alternatives that were carried forward for further
8 analysis, and all of those but one were accepted by
9 the PUC.

10 So what is the comparative environmental
11 analysis? Well, that is what the environmental
12 review document for pipelines is called. It is an
13 alternative form of environmental review that was
14 approved by the Minnesota Environmental Quality
15 Board and it is designed to meet the Minnesota
16 Environmental Policy Act standards.

17 It is an objective analysis of the
18 project. It really looks at impacts and mitigation
19 measures. We're really trying to provide the facts,
20 we're not advocating for any particular route or
21 segment alternative. And our goal with this is to
22 help inform decision-makers on the issues.

23 If you choose to submit comments or
24 alternatives, it's helpful if you include a map.
25 That could be an aerial photo, a county map, a plat

1 book map, identifying your proposed route or route
2 segment. We'd also appreciate a description of the
3 existing environment and as much supporting
4 information as you can provide us so that when we
5 are reviewing your comments and going through there,
6 we are not trying to figure out what your intention
7 was with your comment. Try to make it as clear as
8 you can so we can get your intention into the
9 record.

10 So any alternatives to the project really
11 need to come into Minnesota and go to Clearbrook and
12 end up in Superior. That's one of the first things.
13 So we need to meet the need for the project.

14 The alternatives and comments hopefully
15 will help to mitigate specific impacts. And those
16 impacts can be aesthetic impacts, land use impacts,
17 natural resource impacts, health impacts, impacts
18 that you consider to be important, that you think
19 need to be covered in greater detail in the
20 comparative environmental analysis.

21 And I would turn your attention to the
22 draft scoping document in your folder. And that
23 really starts to flesh out the topics that will be
24 included in the comparative environmental analysis.

25 So I'll just run through a couple of

1 quick examples of alternatives that have been
2 proposed for other projects to avoid specific issues
3 or impacts. In this case the issue was a historic
4 property, and a couple of alternatives were proposed
5 to avoid that. Sometimes alternatives are requested
6 to keep a corridor within an existing corridor, an
7 existing either right-of-way, be it a roadway or a
8 utility corridor. As in this example, keeping it
9 with an existing right-of-way, the road. Sometimes
10 to avoid memorial sites. So there are a number of
11 issues that could be specific to your location that
12 you would like to see highlighted in a comparative
13 environmental analysis.

14 I would also like you to take a look at
15 the maps that are in your folder. You should have a
16 double-sided copy of maps, it will be separate. It
17 will also be in your presentation. Anyways, these
18 are all of the route alternatives that were proposed
19 for the Sandpiper Pipeline. So all of these
20 alternatives that you see here are being carried
21 forward for Line 3.

22 This shows a close-up of these route
23 alternatives. These were the route alternatives
24 that were approved by the PUC last August for
25 further review for the CEA. The CEA for Sandpiper

1 has not been prepared. And as you can see from this
2 schedule for Sandpiper and Line 3, at this point we
3 have been trying to procedurally run these processes
4 together so that the comparative environmental
5 analysis will cover both Line 3 and Sandpiper.

6 So any alternatives or route segment
7 alternative that you provide us during these
8 meetings will be included for analysis in the CEA
9 along with all the route alternatives from
10 Sandpiper.

11 So you can see that we're expecting the
12 route alternatives, additional route alternatives
13 for Line 3 to be accepted by the Commission sometime
14 in November. We would expect the comparative
15 environmental analysis to be released in March of
16 next year, with public hearings and contested case
17 hearings also next spring.

18 So as we move into the
19 question-and-answer portion of the meeting, I would
20 like to request that we have one speaker at a time.
21 Please state and spell your name for the court
22 reporter. If you don't remember, she will kindly
23 remind you.

24 And we have a number of speaker cards,
25 currently we have about 25 speaker cards, so I would

1 really request that people try and keep their
2 comments limited to a few minutes. If you're
3 reading a statement, that statement can be entered
4 into the record, if you hand that to Janet she can
5 enter that in.

6 And I'd also like to remind everyone that
7 we will have differing perspectives on this topic.
8 So I would like to have some modicum of respect as
9 we go through this at this meeting. And to the
10 extent possible, if you can direct your comments and
11 your questions to the scope of the comparative
12 environmental analysis for Line 3, that would also
13 be appreciated.

14 So in addition to your comments being
15 captured here by Janet, if you prefer not to speak
16 or you would like to submit your comments today in
17 some other form or later, you are welcome to fill
18 out the comment form you have and leave it at the
19 box at the table. You can leave your comment form
20 there, you can send them to me via e-mail, by U.S.
21 mail at your leisure, as long as you get them to me
22 by September 30th of this year.

23 All right. So let's go ahead and start
24 working our way through our speaker cards.

25 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: At this time we have

1 31 speaker cards. I can promise you we won't get
2 through them all before the court reporter needs a
3 break. Those who have spoken before will be
4 generally placed at the end, otherwise I call the
5 names as they filled out the cards in numerical
6 order.

7 And, with that, the first speaker is
8 Janet Spring.

9 MS. JANET SPRING: Good morning. Janet
10 Spring, J-A-N-E-T, S-P-R-I-N-G. I am here as a
11 Minnesotan, as a white person, and as an ordained
12 minister.

13 I would like to begin by commenting on
14 the certificate of need matters. I think there's an
15 issue about compliance with the regulations because
16 the planned route is in violation of treaties. You
17 do not have the consent to pass through the
18 Anishinabe nations.

19 But I'd like to spend -- other people
20 will speak more to that, I would like to speak to
21 the reasonable and prudent alternatives issue.

22 It appears that the only alternatives
23 considered in this matter have been those that
24 involve the location of the pipeline. It is assumed
25 that there will be a pipeline, that we will continue

1 to use oil from the tar sands in Alberta, and we
2 will continue to use oil from the Bakken oil fields.

3 Now, the reasonable and prudent
4 alternatives to these have been widely discussed.
5 They are much less damaging. They are called solar
6 power, wind power, and conservation. We have had
7 decades to discuss conservation and this society has
8 refused to proceed with conservation. The subsidies
9 to fossil fuels overwhelmingly outweigh the tiny
10 subsidies given to alternative energies, which do
11 not harm the planet, which provide safe energy, and
12 which do not contaminate rice fields, cause cancer,
13 et cetera.

14 So I'd like to say that a more reasonable
15 and prudent alternative has not even been
16 considered. The consequences of granting the
17 certificate of need are more favorable than the
18 consequences of denying the certificate.

19 When the Enbridge person mentioned jobs,
20 taxes, and local business, he neglected to mention
21 man camps, prostitution, rapes, murders, brawls.
22 The increased need for social services paid by our
23 taxes. The increased need for police enforcing paid
24 for by our taxes. And the incredible ignoring, I
25 heard he said there would be some lasting jobs, the

1 that we have to continue the lifestyle that we have
2 right now, which is based on the deaths of people of
3 color and particularly the Red Nations. We live --
4 the comforts that we have are based on genocide.

5 When I came back to Minnesota, I came
6 back consciously because I thought Minnesota had a
7 good government and I thought it was a place where I
8 could participate as a citizen. The whole history
9 of the United States of America is one of genocide
10 against the Red Nations, and I see that there's an
11 intent to continue that genocide because wiping out
12 the ricing fields, destroying the land and water
13 where they live is genocide in which I cannot
14 participate.

15 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker is
16 Zach Stafford.

17 MR. ZACH STAFFORD: Zach Stafford,
18 Z-A-C-H, S-T-A-F-F-O-R-D. Good morning.

19 My name is Zach Stafford and I'm a
20 project manager for Minnesota Limited here today to
21 show our support for Line 3. Minnesota Limited is a
22 Minnesota corporation that has been working in
23 Minnesota for 50 years.

24 We started construction back in 1966 with
25 small natural gas projects here and there and now

1 have grown into one of Minnesota's largest
2 contractors. We currently employ over 1,200
3 industry professionals at the peak, most of which
4 are folks from small communities here in Minnesota.

5 Along with employees we hire from local
6 communities, we also hire several local
7 subcontractors that combine to increase tax revenue
8 for the state as well as increase revenue for local
9 businesses.

10 Minnesota Limited has been fortunate
11 enough to work with Enbridge the past 30 years, and
12 we count on Enbridge as our largest client and
13 partner here and in the future. This Line 3 project
14 will bring substantial opportunity for our company
15 as well as for local communities in the state.

16 To close, Minnesota Limited fully
17 supports this project, as it provides much needed
18 local jobs and it will reduce the number of unit
19 trains carrying oil through our communities by
20 transporting oil safely through underground
21 pipeline.

22 Thank you.

23 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker card
24 I have is Anna Gambucci.

25 MS. ANNA GAMBUCCI: Gambucci.

1 Hi, I'm Anna Gambucci from St. Paul, my
2 last name is spelled G-A-M-B-U-C-C-I.

3 I attended both days of the PUC
4 certificate of need hearings in St. Paul earlier
5 this year. As a result, I am deeply concerned for
6 Minnesotans' public safety. And I'm really stunned
7 by the lack of fairness and true democracy and
8 public protection at the heart of this process. I
9 really think that's the role of this organization,
10 not a role of rubber stamping corporate interest.

11 My first concern and request is that we
12 honor tribal treaties and tribal communities. In
13 those meetings earlier in St. Paul I heard -- I
14 heard various tribal people speak, I heard requests
15 made. It was clear no one asked any questions of
16 indigenous people. No one. There weren't counter
17 questions. It was just like how could you -- how
18 could a person challenge the integrity and the truth
19 of what they were saying, that this was their land,
20 their right to hunt and fish and gather rice, which
21 is essential to their culture.

22 And it was as though that was just an
23 interesting fairy tale, disregarded. There were no
24 objections to those speakers, and yet their position
25 was completely denied in the decisions made. And so

1 as a white person I absolutely stand in solidarity
2 for tribal nations and for those who should not get
3 ramrodded by big business.

4 I also would like to stop moving forward
5 with the Line 3 replacement until conversations -- a
6 thorough and legitimate environmental impact
7 statement made by the EPA. I feel like we're
8 punting in this process and we're punting by using
9 shortcuts that are positioned in favor of corporate
10 interests and I think we have to slow down.

11 It does not make sense when we are
12 talking about the possible eradication of wild rice
13 that only grows in Minnesota, to cross the
14 headwaters of the Mississippi. That the proposed
15 certificate should not have been given the initial
16 granting because they didn't project -- they didn't
17 propose something that was safe.

18 So it's not our job, it's not the
19 public's job to come up with alternative proposals.
20 It's Enbridge's job to propose safe proposals that
21 have met stringent criteria, and there have clearly
22 not been stringent criteria met yet.

23 And, lastly, I would ask that you think
24 long and hard about the long-term health and
25 environmental impact to Minnesotans and to Minnesota

1 of extreme extraction. I agree, this should not be
2 a binary decision between bomb trains and pipelines
3 that could poison water and fields and do permanent
4 land damage in addition to human damage. I think we
5 have to look outside the box. I think we should not
6 be moving forward with this and recognizing that it
7 is on Enbridge to prove the safety.

8 And I already feel anything but safe with
9 the way the proposal is going and with the momentum
10 to stand in solidarity with corporations over our
11 most vulnerable populations and our most vulnerable
12 and important state resources.

13 Thank you.

14 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: Mike Neaton.

15 MR. MIKE NEATON: Good morning.

16 Mike Neaton, N-E-A-T-O-N.

17 I wasn't prepared entirely to speak this
18 morning, but I'll try to do my best.

19 I have spoken in the past before the PUC
20 about safety issues, and particularly I'll bring
21 this point up first, and that is that it has been
22 cited by experts who handle, particularly in the
23 Middle East for the U.S. government, that we are
24 entirely susceptible to simple explosions being used
25 on pipelines. And these pipelines can put out a

1 million gallons of oil at a time.

2 So with that as a starter, I'll bring up
3 another point. And that is that regarding that the
4 Sandpiper's intended to handle tar sands. And,
5 first of all, most people don't realize this is not
6 normal oil, it's a very heavy sludge and it's being
7 diluted with a great deal of toxic solvents.

8 I'm concerned because any tar sands in
9 the past has already caused the most expensive land
10 spill of oil ever, and that's in Kalamazoo,
11 Michigan. Which, again, many people seem to be
12 unaware of.

13 It is tar sands. The PUC, it seems to
14 me, has the responsibility to explain these
15 properties to the public so that they're aware of
16 what we're dealing with.

17 And also the second spill that would be
18 of interest would be the Mayflower, Arkansas spill,
19 which, again, has kept people out of their homes
20 for, already, years.

21 So I guess the question I would propose
22 to the PUC at this time is what study has been done
23 and what evidence has been given to the public
24 regarding the type of material that we're talking
25 about moving? This has already been indicated as

1 being a very serious problem. Kalamazoo officials
2 would soon back this all up. And I think the
3 important part is that on top of everything else,
4 we're running this across some of the most critical
5 water supplies in the world. It seems incredibly
6 reckless.

7 Thank you.

8 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: I would just like
9 to respond to the comment on the chemicals that are
10 being used. All of that has been included in the
11 application. If you look in the material handling
12 and safety data sheets in the appendix, all of that
13 information should be available.

14 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker card
15 I have is a Jean Ross.

16 MS. JEAN ROSS: Good morning.

17 Jean Ross, J-E-A-N, R-O-S-S.

18 The 60-year-old Line 3 pipeline has over
19 900, quote, unquote, anomalies or cracks --

20 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: Can you speak up,
21 please?

22 MS. JEAN ROSS: The 60-year-old Line 3
23 pipeline has over 900, quote, unquote, anomalies or
24 cracks big enough to create a spill as large as the
25 Kalamazoo, Michigan event over four years ago.

1 Which, by the way, has not been cleaned up. It's
2 sunk to the bottom. Tar sands is very heavy, it
3 doesn't float like other types of oil, and it's down
4 there at the bottom of the river and it's still
5 poisoning the people in the communities around
6 there.

7 Now, so all sections of the old pipeline
8 should be removed in the interest of preserving the
9 health of the people who live here and the
10 environment they depend on for their food sources,
11 rice, fishing, and hunting. And removal of the old
12 Line 3 would create many jobs and improve Enbridge's
13 public image, which really is tarnished.

14 They have a very poor track record of
15 responsible cleanup of spills. And they should work
16 really hard at improving their image and putting
17 their money where their mouth is and clean up their
18 old mess before -- at least commit to cleaning up
19 that old mess with money set aside for that effort
20 before they are allowed to build any replacement
21 pipeline.

22 Minnesota landowners and taxpayers should
23 not have to pay for cleaning up any messes created
24 by large corporate for-profit corporations. The
25 certificate of need mostly looks at the economic

1 benefits. Enbridge gets most of the economic
2 benefits, while Minnesota gets all of the risk.

3 Lots of our -- oh, and I want to say that
4 if we allow them to build every single pipeline in
5 the world, it's not going to stop the bomb trains.
6 They've put millions of dollars, the fossil fuel
7 industry has put millions of dollars in upgrading
8 rail infrastructure and they're not going to stop
9 using it just because we allow them to build more
10 pipelines.

11 Let's use our resources wisely so that we
12 will have a livable world for future generations.
13 Tar sands oil is the dirtiest and most
14 resource-intensive fossil fuel on the planet, we
15 need to keep all of that oil in the ground.

16 Consider the impacts of this whole
17 process from beginning to end. We are in a climate
18 crisis and we need to support leaving all that
19 fossil fuel in the ground. Many more jobs will be
20 created in the renewable energy sectors.
21 Meaningful, well-paying jobs, long lasting jobs,
22 jobs that last an entire career, not just for the
23 building of a pipeline.

24 Most of you have children and
25 grandchildren, maybe, and I hope you'll think about

1 their future when you're making your decisions.

2 Thank you.

3 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker card
4 is William Aitkin. Is Mr. Aitkin here?

5 UNIDENTIFIED: I think he had to leave.
6 Sorry.

7 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: Scott Cramer.

8 MR. SCOTT CRAMER: Scott Cramer,
9 C-R-A-M-E-R, not a K.

10 My family for generations has come to
11 northern Minnesota because we love it. We love it
12 for all the reasons you know we love it. And I
13 would live here if I could retire, I can't afford to
14 since the recession, but soon I will live up here.
15 We're on Glacier Lake by Big Sandy, a few miles away
16 from where this pipeline will run.

17 I want to start from the wider
18 perspective, which is, in fact, we seem hell-bent on
19 destroying ourselves as a species with the
20 overpopulation and overuse of resources that are
21 running out. When I think of our children and
22 grandchildren, it's not hypothetical, theoretical,
23 it's real. I see faces, I know their names, they're
24 my children, they're my friends' children and their
25 children. And what are we leaving them when we take

1 these resources and use them up and don't provide an
2 access road to the future?

3 These are very well-meaning, hard-nosed
4 gentlemen over here, but well-meaning, hard-nosed
5 gentlemen of the world created all the things that
6 have turned into disasters one by one. Because
7 that's what they do because we're human, we're
8 fallible, we're not perfect, we're not gods. And
9 our things we make and build break. And when they
10 break, people die, oil spills, planets die.

11 The cancer rates in our society, the
12 cancer rates that affect many of the people we
13 already know is often probably because of the
14 chemicals that we use every day.

15 So while we're not in the Gulf of Mexico
16 where the BP spill was, we're not on the Titanic
17 about to hit an iceberg, we're not at Fukushima with
18 a nuclear power plant leaking into the ocean, we
19 are, in fact, affected by all these things and this
20 is the path we're trying and proposing to continue
21 on.

22 Unless you are brain dead scientifically,
23 you already know that the climate change that's
24 happening on this planet, this heating up of the
25 atmosphere is from what we're burning. That's a

1 major contributing factor. That's what we're told
2 by the very scientists who study this the most.

3 So if we continue to increase the use of
4 oil and carbon-based products, we're going to cook
5 ourselves to death. And you see it right here.
6 Three years ago, when the ten inches of rain hit
7 Duluth and six inches of rain hit Big Sandy and
8 hundreds of people were displaced from the lake as
9 peninsulas turned into islands. And afterwards
10 property values plummeted because who the hell wants
11 to move into a place where you can't even get to
12 your house or your cabin.

13 Those storms happened because of the
14 amount of energy in the atmosphere. They're
15 intensified by that energy in the atmosphere. And
16 what happens is not just called global warming, that
17 it's getting more -- it's the extremes become more
18 frequent and more severe and that's what's happening
19 to us.

20 And if you ignore it and wish it would go
21 away, I'm sorry, that is not what's happening. My
22 brother in Washington state, up near the Canadian
23 border where they watch the soot and ash fall on
24 their house, the fires that are burning less than
25 the distance from here to Duluth, is freaked out.

1 And he's been a climate denier for years. And he
2 was a chemist. But he's changing his mind on this
3 because we're seeing the actual results of what
4 occurs when we affect our climate adversely.

5 And that's what oil is. If you see the
6 pictures from where the oil comes from in Canada, it
7 looks like the Lord of the Rings up there. It's
8 god-awful looking.

9 These oils are more expensive to produce
10 and they're more dangerous to have in the
11 environment, and we're seeing more and more of it.
12 The easy stuff is gone. We've used up the easy
13 stuff. As all the speakers have mentioned, we have
14 an alternative. We might save ourselves with it if
15 we apply it more diligently, more effectively, and
16 that's the renewables. They're there.

17 What created all the oil in the first
18 place is the sun beating on our planet. So without
19 a really effective environmental impact statement on
20 this project, without subsequent consequences, why
21 do they get to leave their garbage in the ground
22 from the old pipelines? Who's going to clean up
23 these spills? We know there's going to be spills,
24 it's inevitable, there will be. So how near are you
25 to one of these lines? That's going to be your

1 property values now and in the future.

2 And for our children and our
3 grandchildren, it's about getting to the future with
4 things that will sustain us, not things that will
5 drain us.

6 Thank you.

7 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker I
8 have is Representative Dale Lueck.

9 REPRESENTATIVE DALE LUECK: Yes. My name
10 is Dale Lueck, L-U-E-C-K. I'm the representative
11 from House District 10B, which includes all of
12 Aitkin County and the bulk of Crow Wing County.

13 And I have submitted a letter here for
14 the record, and what I'll do is just summarize
15 quickly in the interest of time. I know we've got a
16 lot of folks that are interested to speak and on a
17 divisive -- quite a number of opinions on this
18 project.

19 And I'm more concerned about process
20 here. First of all, I would ask that we -- that we
21 use due diligence, but we go through this process in
22 a timely manner. And my primary concern is public
23 safety.

24 It's a pretty well-known fact that we
25 move a huge amount of oil from both Dakota and

1 Canada through Minnesota. And a little over a year
2 ago, the GAO, a federal office, did a very detailed
3 study on the safety elements of modes of
4 transportation for oil.

5 And I spoke back in January on this.
6 It's orders of magnitude safer to move crude oil
7 through pipeline versus truck or rail, within 800
8 foot of a major rail line that goes into the
9 Duluth/Superior complex, and right here as we sit in
10 our children's school, and I would not welcome crude
11 oil unit trains running through Aitkin, Brainerd,
12 Deerwood, McGregor, Tamarack, Cromwell, if they
13 don't have to. So it's important that we move
14 forward on this, stay on task, and deal with the
15 permit before us.

16 Secondary here to Line 3, by everybody's
17 admission, including the folks that own that
18 pipeline, we've got an old pipeline that they feel
19 is necessary to replace. If you look at the route
20 of that pipeline from the Clearbrook area where
21 Line 3 currently goes, it parallels very closely the
22 Mississippi for many, many, many miles. From
23 Bemidji all the way through to Grand Rapids.

24 And the alternative route that they have
25 applied for doesn't take it out of the Mississippi

1 watershed. It's almost impossible to get a line
2 through Minnesota without impacting some elements of
3 the Mississippi watershed. What it does do, though,
4 is the route -- it takes many miles of pipelines to
5 get it significantly further away from the river.
6 So that if you do have an accident, there is an
7 opportunity to mitigate it without immediately
8 literally dumping oil into the river. And that's
9 reality right now with the current corridor that
10 runs particularly from Bemidji on through Grand
11 Rapids.

12 So we've got, the company included,
13 saying they need to replace it, it's an old
14 pipeline, it doesn't make sense, and certainly I
15 hope we're not going to see any unnecessary delays
16 in making a decision on replacing that.

17 With respect to economic impact, there
18 are a couple things that the current route that
19 would come, a major portion, through Aitkin County,
20 some of it fairly near here, there will be a
21 significant impact on property taxes that the local
22 citizens pay. I'm not going to get into a specific
23 figure, but it's several millions of dollars in new
24 property tax revenue that will be gained by this
25 route, which at this point the proposal is to put

1 two lines through, the original Sandpiper and
2 Line 3. What that would do in order of magnitude
3 could easily provide a third of the existing
4 property tax revenue for Aitkin County on the
5 citizens that pay taxes here in the county every
6 year. So that's not insignificant.

7 It also would provide a level of
8 construction jobs. As well as if there's a pumping
9 station in the vicinity of Palisade, that would
10 likely bring some permanent jobs. So there is a
11 legitimate economic impact on the area.

12 And, lastly, I'd like to speak about
13 something that I really get concerned about. And
14 one of the things we haven't heard, we've heard a
15 lot about spills, we haven't heard about what
16 happens when you have crude oil trains get away from
17 you. And for those that aren't aware, up in Quebec,
18 a small town, slightly bigger than this town,
19 literally lost their town and almost 40 people in a
20 matter of hours because we were moving oil by rail
21 as opposed to pipeline.

22 So I'm going to put that on the record.
23 We talk about spills and they're terrible things,
24 but you can't put those people back on earth that
25 lost their lives. You can repair a spill. It

1 certainly can be done.

2 But to get back to the last thing that I
3 want to comment here about and going back to the
4 process, we want to be very careful about each one
5 of us in this room assuming that my back yard is
6 more ecologically sensitive or more precious than
7 yours, yours, or yours. That is a disastrous road
8 for a community and for a state to go down.

9 So I would ask that the Public Utilities
10 Commission as well as the Department of Commerce put
11 that into context. This insistence by some, and
12 you're certainly entitled to your opinion, by some,
13 though, that it's okay to put it over here, but
14 you're not going to put it by me. You know, that
15 just simply doesn't work this day and age. It does
16 not work. We literally can't get it through
17 Minnesota without impacting the Mississippi
18 watershed.

19 And so I would -- everybody in this room
20 has the right and the privilege in this country to
21 declare your piece of God's green earth to be more
22 precious than someone else's. But be very cautious
23 about trying to dictate to other folks beyond your
24 own little piece of property. There's really a
25 Christian ethic involved there that's pretty basic

1 to how we operate as a civilized society.

2 So, again, I'm speaking to the Commission
3 and in particular we need to put the discussion of
4 whose back yard is more sensitive than someone
5 else's in the proper perspective. Because, frankly,
6 I'll tell you right now, everybody's back yard is
7 sensitive and it certainly doesn't need to be
8 damaged, but that approach leads us down a very
9 subjective and unnecessarily emotional route that
10 simply divides the community as opposed to focusing
11 on safe, well-engineered construction of a pipeline.

12 We are the country that put men on the
13 moon and brought them back. No one else did that.
14 Our young people are the best and the brightest in
15 this country. They have got the capacity to build a
16 great pipeline and do it in a safe manner. If we
17 can't do those things in the future, then our entire
18 civilization is doomed. It's that simple.

19 But, again, I really would ask the
20 Department of Commerce, the Public Utilities
21 Commission, MPCA, and the Minnesota Department of
22 Natural Resources, they weighed in on this also, be
23 careful about making that subjective judgment that,
24 well, I want that pipeline 80 miles west of here, I
25 want it 100 miles south of here. Because that is

1 somebody else's back yard. And, again, it goes to
2 process, and I don't think that's part of the role
3 of the Public Utilities Commission.

4 You have an application in front of you,
5 you need to look at that application and examine
6 what they've asked for and ultimately you've either
7 got to disapprove it or approve it. But you need to
8 be somewhat cautious here in trying to, you know,
9 they didn't ask for a route to go halfway across the
10 state, down to Minneapolis and back up again. It
11 doesn't make sense that we would deal with that, the
12 parties that want to do a pipeline on that route,
13 they've got the opportunity to submit an application
14 and do it. But, again, process here.

15 And I'll go back to the safety issue
16 again. I cannot stress enough that we already have
17 injected from years away in that initial application
18 for Sandpiper. We on average end up with one
19 significant rail accident somewhere in the Midwest
20 every 90 days. So we need to do due diligence, but
21 under no circumstance do we need to go down blind
22 alleys and delay this process. We either build a
23 pipeline or we don't. The cost of not doing it
24 without question is going to be more human lives
25 lost to rail-related accidents and it's that simple.

1 Again, I'm primarily here to speak to the
2 public safety issue. It is huge. And I represent
3 these towns and these people that live along the
4 track, but it doesn't just apply specifically to
5 this area, it applies to the metro area just as
6 well. People wake up, over a quarter million people
7 in Minnesota wake up every morning to rail cars
8 going by loaded with crude oil. And one of the
9 ways that -- we can't eliminate it, but we can
10 reduce that risk, is put oil in the safest mode of
11 transportation that we have at this point and that
12 would be pipeline.

13 So I thank you for your time. I know
14 that you try to exercise due diligence here, this is
15 a controversial project, but I would just ask that
16 we stay on track and not get diverted into blind
17 alleys that would unnecessarily delay this process.

18 So thank you.

19 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker card
20 I have is Nonco Bear (phonetic). Is Mr. Bear here?

21 The next speaker card I have, then, would
22 be for Alison Warden. Alison Warden?

23 The next speaker card is Matty Norgaard.

24 MS. MATTY NORGAARD: Hi. Hello.

25 My name is Matty Norgaard,

1 N-O-R-G-A-A-R-D. I'm a 2015 grad of the College of
2 St. Benedict and St. John's University in
3 St. Joseph, Minnesota and I graduated with a degree
4 in environmental studies.

5 I've been traveling in northern Minnesota
6 since I was born. I have a family cabin in
7 Longville and my grandparents live on the Whitefish
8 chain. My favorite activities include canoeing,
9 fishing, swimming, and listening to the loons in the
10 morning. And all of this requires clean water,
11 which I've often taken for granted. When I jump in
12 the lake with my cousins, I don't fear that I'm
13 going to be contaminated by chemicals or substances
14 that would harm my body.

15 So I became concerned about the
16 sustainability of clean water in northern Minnesota
17 when I learned about the proposed Sandpiper in 2014.
18 So I decided to write my senior thesis on the
19 proposed pipeline in order to learn more about how
20 the pipelines in northern Minnesota impact the
21 surrounding environment and communities.

22 Through my research, I found that the
23 environmental impacts of the development are
24 numerous, including destruction of wetlands,
25 forests, farmland, and many other ecosystem types

1 during the construction. However, the biggest
2 environmental risk is the risk of a spill. The
3 proposed route would cross numerous lakes, rivers,
4 and streams, all which make up the highest quality
5 watersheds in northern Minnesota. So I think that
6 the environmental review must include a full
7 cumulative study of all the resources and assets at
8 risk in northern Minnesota.

9 Secondly, the study must include a full
10 review of the cultural and social impacts of the
11 proposed pipeline. Enbridge claims that the
12 proposed line would affect the fewest number of
13 people and highest population areas in the state.
14 However, this reasoning does not include the impacts
15 to the Anishinabe people who are disproportionately
16 affected by oil pipeline development projects due to
17 preexisting environmental, economic, and social
18 injustices.

19 I've been to the Rice Lake hearings and I
20 know that a primary concern is the potential risk of
21 a spill near their wild rice lakes, which is the
22 life of the people. And this is the only place
23 where wild rice grows naturally on water. And it's
24 of utmost importance to these communities that their
25 environment, our environment, is preserved for all

1 future generations. And this culture is rich, far
2 more rich than I had ever known before. And no
3 amount of money will be able to compensate for a
4 spill. So if a true assessment were to occur, it
5 would be where decision-makers would analyze,
6 interview, and fully assess the value of Native
7 American people in order to make a wise decision.

8 Also, this is a time when Minnesota is
9 working to use less energy and reduce our greenhouse
10 gas emissions. The Minnesota Next Generation Energy
11 Act set greenhouse gas reduction goals at 15 percent
12 by 2015 and 80 percent by 2050. And so these
13 emissions should be included in the analysis of
14 Line 3.

15 So if we continue to develop these
16 projects, we need to think about how these decisions
17 impact our investment in clean energy, green jobs,
18 and our greenhouse gas reduction goals.

19 So, lastly, I just ask that we don't
20 forget about the future generations who will have to
21 deal with the consequences of a changing climate as
22 a result of these excess emissions and the cleanup
23 and decommissioning process. And my hope is that I
24 can continue to come up to northern Minnesota
25 without fear or risk of any oil spills and

1 disasters, whether by rail or pipeline, and that my
2 grandkids can also be able to come up here.

3 So thank you.

4 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker card
5 I have is Dan McGowan.

6 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: I do want to
7 comment on the cumulative impacts, and that is one
8 of the reasons that the comparative environmental
9 analysis for Sandpiper and Line 3 will be done
10 together, so that the cumulative impacts can be
11 looked at for both projects.

12 MR. DAN MCGOWAN: My name is Dan McGowan,
13 D-A-N, M-C-G-O-W-A-N.

14 I work for the Laborers Union of
15 Minnesota and North Dakota. We are one of the
16 trades whose members work on pipeline projects.
17 Many made a career out of doing so.

18 What human and environmental impacts
19 should be studied in the environmental analysis?
20 The Commission should give equal weight to the human
21 impacts of the project, which are overwhelmingly
22 positive, although the environmental impacts of
23 replacing an old pipeline with a new one is positive
24 as well. Look at job quality, careers, how union
25 health plans, pension plans, and training benefit

1 whole families and communities as well as the
2 individual. Look at the impact for local residents
3 who could get a first shot at a career in the
4 pipeline construction industry because of this
5 project. Look at the impact that previous big
6 pipeline projects had on local businesses, workers,
7 and communities.

8 The Commission should look at how the
9 risk of spills is reduced by replacing an aging
10 pipeline with a pipeline built to the latest
11 industry standards with modern technology. The
12 Commission should look at how environmental impacts
13 of construction can be reduced with the use of the
14 right construction techniques.

15 Are there specific methods to address
16 these impacts that should be studied in the
17 environmental analysis? The Commission should
18 survey local government, business and union leaders
19 about how recent major pipeline projects impacted
20 their communities. The Commission should ask
21 pipeline workers what they do to minimize
22 environmental impacts during construction.

23 Are there alternative routes or route
24 segments that should be considered? The proposed
25 route delivers jobs and revenue to one of the

1 poorest and highest unemployment areas of the state.
2 The Commission should look at what revenue and job
3 opportunities northern Minnesota communities and
4 workers lose if the project is moved south.

5 Thank you.

6 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker card
7 I have is Scott Stenger.

8 MR. SCOTT STENGER: Good morning.

9 Scott Stenger with ProSource
10 Technologies. S-C-O-T-T, S-T-E-N-G-E-R.

11 ProSource Technologies is a Minnesota
12 local company that has supported Enbridge and its
13 projects for over ten years. We provide
14 right-of-way acquisition, permitting, and regulatory
15 support for all types of pipelines, power lines,
16 utility projects, rail projects, road projects.

17 Enbridge has helped provide incomes for
18 over 50 people at our company since 2011. Many of
19 these people are locals in the communities that are
20 impacted by this project. These Minnesota employees
21 and their families very much appreciate Enbridge's
22 contributions to the local economy.

23 The existence of our economy and our
24 society is built around crude oil products today.
25 Americans consume 2.5 gallons of crude every single

1 day. There are thousands of products that are made
2 out of crude. One 42-gallon barrel of oil creates
3 19.4 gallons of gasoline. The remainder of this
4 product is used for thousands of other products that
5 we use every day, including the clothes we wear, the
6 shoes we wear, the automobiles we drive, the
7 medicines we use, all sorts of plastics, fishing and
8 sporting equipment, cameras. Even the toilet seats
9 you sit on are made out of petroleum products.

10 Renewable energy sources, coupled with
11 conservation efforts, may help some, but they do not
12 provide the solution today. We need a strong mix of
13 all these options to supply the energy needs of our
14 country today.

15 If you accept that petroleum products are
16 the cornerstone of our economy, then we need to
17 figure out how to best transport it. It is well
18 documented that pipelines are the most efficient,
19 safest system of transportation for crude oil. It
20 uses the least amount of energy and leaves the
21 smallest carbon footprint today.

22 600,000 barrels of oil per day equates to
23 840 rail cars, or 3,000 tanker trucks going by your
24 house every day. Blocking traffic, causing
25 accidents, injuries, wear and tear on our roads.

1 We've worked with ProSource -- or, excuse
2 me, ProSource has worked with Enbridge for 15 years.
3 We've had many experience in multiple projects with
4 them. We do know that Enbridge does things right
5 from the design and construction all the way through
6 maintenance and operations.

7 We work with many pipeline companies,
8 other utilities across the country, and Enbridge is,
9 without a doubt, in the top tier of these companies.
10 They are a belt and suspender company when it comes
11 to safety and environment, nobody in the industry
12 does it better. They give back to the local
13 community in taxes as has been mentioned earlier,
14 but also in donations and volunteer efforts.

15 In closing, I and my company, our
16 employees of the company, support this project.

17 Thank you for your time.

18 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next two speakers
19 are Hannah and Ariel Knazan.

20 MS. HANNAH KNAZAN-LIPPMAN: Hi.

21 My name is Hannah Knazan-Lippman. And
22 I'm here, I came up with my daughter from
23 Minneapolis because this is really, really important
24 to us.

25 It's Hannah, spelled like Hannah,

1 H-A-N-N-A-H. The last name is K-N-A-Z-A-N, hyphen,
2 L-I-P-P-M-A-N.

3 I've been coming up to these lakes for a
4 lot of years, canoeing. And it's really sacred to
5 me up here. It's a really spiritual place and I
6 know it is for many people. And it's just really,
7 really important to me that we protect this place
8 for all of the people here, especially the
9 Anishinabe, but for everybody who lives here and
10 enjoys it and the fresh water and everything.

11 And I was looking at the thing that you
12 had on page 10, that the PUC had, the factors
13 considered in the Public Utilities Commission
14 decision of a routing permit. And I just wanted to
15 respond to some of those, because I know the first
16 point is the human settlement, displacement, noise,
17 aesthetics, cultural values, recreation, and public
18 services. And that if the pipeline went through it
19 would certainly displace Anishinabe people and
20 people in the towns, if there was a spill in Park
21 Rapids or by Itasca, it would disrupt.

22 The second point, the natural
23 environment, the air, water, plants, animals, and
24 recreation, we wouldn't be able to enjoy that.
25 Archaeological and historical resources, the wild

1 rice is one of the most ancient resources that
2 people here have used and harvested and that would
3 be destroyed. The economy, agriculture, forestry,
4 tourism, mining, if there was a leak up by Lake
5 Itasca all of those international people that go to
6 visit, you know, it would be pretty much destroyed.
7 Thanks.

8 The cumulative effects of the pipeline
9 construction would be destroying our land. And it
10 doesn't seem like the regulations have been totally
11 followed, because the environmental impact statement
12 wasn't done properly.

13 And so I really hope that this doesn't
14 happen so that we can all enjoy these lakes.

15 And my daughter, Ariel, might want to say
16 something. I think we're done.

17 Thank you very much.

18 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker is
19 Sandra Skinaway.

20 MS. SANDRA SKINAWAY: I was just checking
21 the time. It's already after noon, so good
22 afternoon.

23 My name is Sandra Skinaway, and I'm the
24 tribal chairwoman here at Sandy Lake, the Sandy Lake
25 Band of Mississippi Chippewa. We are located just

1 north of McGregor here and my family has been here
2 for centuries.

3 We have hunted, fished, and gathered
4 here. Our reservation encompasses Big Sandy Lake
5 and a small part of Lake Minnewawa. The mighty
6 Mississippi River also runs along our reservation's
7 borders.

8 As I've said many times in the past,
9 Aitkin County is like one big swamp where there are
10 many aquifers that are present and connected.
11 Pipelines will destroy all that. As well as our
12 life sustaining manoomin, also known as wild rice to
13 the Anishinabe people. Also impacted will be our
14 medicinal plants, the wildlife, and other forms of
15 life within the web of life.

16 The local people here all know how
17 important the wild rice is to our people. Wild rice
18 and water are the lifeblood of the Anishinabe
19 people. We have a responsibility to protect these
20 for our future generations yet to come, as we're
21 responsible for at least seven generations into the
22 future.

23 Pipelines have a track record and are
24 known to leak. As a matter of fact, they're pretty
25 much guaranteed to leak sooner or later. Replacing

1 Enbridge's Line 3 and placing it within 25 feet of
2 another pipeline going through our water-rich lands
3 is completely absurd and downright crazy, for lack
4 of a better word. Why does Enbridge think and
5 believe they have this right or this privilege?

6 Now the Aitkin County Board of
7 Commissioners, as well as our state legislators here
8 in District 10, have already placed their rubber
9 stamps on this pipeline. And we are here to say
10 that they do not speak for us. No one speaks for
11 the Sandy Lake Band of Mississippi Ojibwe. It's too
12 bad that today's Aitkin County commissioners and our
13 district legislators are only interested in monetary
14 values and not environmental values as the former
15 Aitkin County commissioners and our state
16 representatives once did.

17 In the United Nations Declaration on the
18 Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 37 states,
19 Indigenous peoples have the right to the
20 recognition, observation, and enforcement of
21 treaties, agreements, and other constructive
22 arrangements concluded with states or their
23 successors, and to have states honor and respect
24 such treaties, agreements, and other constructive
25 arrangements.

1 Now, Article 29 also states that
2 Indigenous peoples have the right to the
3 conservation and protection of the environment and
4 the productive capacity of their land or territories
5 and resources. States shall establish and implement
6 assistance programs for indigenous peoples for such
7 conservation and protection without discrimination.

8 The Declaration on the Rights of
9 Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the general
10 assembly of the United Nations on September 13, 2007
11 by a majority of 144 states in favor, four votes
12 against, which included the United States, and 11
13 abstentions.

14 Now, the provisions set forth in this
15 declaration are interpreted in accordance with the
16 principles of justice, democracy, respect for human
17 rights, equality, nondiscrimination, good
18 governance, and in good faith.

19 Speaking on behalf of the Ojibwe people
20 here at Sandy Lake and my family, we sincerely hope
21 that the Public Utilities Commission does not grant
22 a routing permit, nor do they grant a certificate of
23 need for this Line 3, and would recommend that
24 Enbridge reroute their Line 3 replacement pipeline
25 and their Sandpiper Pipeline to other proposed

1 routes that have been submitted for consideration,
2 and far away from the wild rice and the waters.
3 Preferably along the I-94 corridor, of which
4 Enbridge can make up very easily tenfold if it comes
5 down to money.

6 Miigwech for the opportunity to speak our
7 opposition, and have a good day.

8 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: We'll be taking a
9 15-minute break now. So if we could reconvene -- I
10 don't know if there's a clock in here -- 12:45.

11 Thank you.

12 MS. TRACY SMETANA: So we're back on the
13 record. Thank you.

14 MS. SCARLETT ANTCLIFF: Hello.

15 My name is Scarlett Antcliff,
16 S-C-A-R-L-E-T-T, A-N-T-C-L-I-F-F.

17 I'd like to find a better way to get
18 energy, but I cannot do it alone. We need to patch
19 up these pipelines and prevent oil spills in the
20 future. So that fish can be born and that we can --
21 and that we can swim in our lake and not have to
22 worry about being contaminated.

23 Please take this under consideration.

24 Thank you.

25 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker card

1 is a Rebecca Cramer.

2 MS. REBECCA CRAMER: How is that?

3 I'm Rebecca Cramer, C-R-A-M-E-R. I live
4 in South Minneapolis. And I've come up here today
5 to support the Anishinabe on the pipeline issue.

6 I have not spoken before the PUC before,
7 this is my first time. And I plan on making a more
8 coherent statement in print, but I would like to
9 speak to two issues.

10 One is I live very close to the train
11 lines that carry the very long oil trains near the
12 University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus. And I
13 have sat and watched those trains go by, and I'm
14 part of a group about rail safety that's organized,
15 Citizens for Rail Safety. I think there's another
16 chapter in Winona and there's one in St. Paul. So
17 we're working very hard to address directly the
18 issues of the rail safety through the Cities. It's
19 a big issue, not to be dismissed lightly.

20 But I think it's been proven now, or even
21 the Enbridge spokespeople before who've addressed
22 the PUC, that I've read some of the documentation,
23 that the pipeline safety issues are completely
24 separate from the rail safety issues. More
25 pipelines are not going to lead to better rail

1 safety. We have to address the rail safety issue
2 separately.

3 And then I also want to address the level
4 of the following that -- it's very embarrassing,
5 really, that our government, the U.S. government
6 doesn't have a coherent energy policy. And we're
7 just living with the fact that every state now and
8 every city and community has to kind of think for
9 themselves about safety issues.

10 My background is biomedical science, I'm
11 retired from the University of Minnesota, and so I'm
12 very concerned about public safety and public
13 health, which includes environmental health, as
14 everyone knows.

15 So we're in a situation where every state
16 and every community has to have these hearings,
17 which I'm very happy to be part of now, to talk
18 about this separately. But we do know that the
19 nations of the world are coming together in Paris
20 this December. The meeting is called the UN Climate
21 Change Council, it will be in Paris starting at the
22 end of November and running for several weeks. And
23 the nations of the world are going to come together,
24 finally.

25 And hopefully out of the Paris conference

1 there will be some new agreements that all the
2 countries of the world can agree to as to how we're
3 going to go forward on this planet, which makes us
4 all connected together. The atmosphere of the
5 planet is all one atmosphere, and the oceans of the
6 world right now are terribly impacted already by
7 climate change. The acidification of the ocean is
8 leading to the dissolution of the shelled animals.

9 And we can't avoid thinking about these
10 larger issues, even though we also have to talk
11 about jobs and pipeline safety in Minnesota. So we
12 have to talk about local issues. We have to protect
13 our wild rice, the wild rice, which is a unique
14 resource here and a cultural resource that we have
15 to pay attention to.

16 At the same time, we can be hopeful that
17 because this process is -- I'm learning today it's a
18 lot slower than I thought it was, which I'm very
19 encouraged about, because we have time to think
20 about this. And we have time to find out what comes
21 out of the Paris conference, too, to see what the
22 nations of the world have now agreed to.

23 We know that we cannot burn all the oil
24 that has already been discovered, all the petroleum
25 that's been discovered so far, or we will raise the

1 atmosphere more than two degrees Centigrade. That's
2 the sort of arbitrary rubble that they're trying to
3 work with in Paris. It's not even clear that we
4 have enough science to know how to keep the
5 atmosphere, the stability of the atmosphere, the
6 temperature stability at that level, so that has to
7 be discussed further and debated.

8 But we know that more has to be done now
9 to slow down the increase of our use of oil, to try
10 to stabilize it, to try to even reverse it so that
11 we can bring our planet's temperature back down, and
12 then that's related directly to the amount of carbon
13 in the air. So the science is perfectly well known.

14 So my position would be to respectfully
15 refute the idea that the rail safety is connected to
16 the pipeline safety. We have to separate those and
17 work on those issues separately.

18 And that we have to give plenty of time
19 for some sort of new understanding of all the
20 countries of the world, about what we have to do as
21 a species to provide enough stability of our planet
22 for our future generations.

23 And I thank you for the time to speak.

24 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: Jane Dietel,

25 D-I-E-T-E-L.

1 UNIDENTIFIED: I think she's gone.

2 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker card
3 is Thane Maxwell. Thane Maxwell?

4 Winona LaDuke?

5 We'll call on these speakers again
6 afterwards.

7 Madelyn Norgaard?

8 UNIDENTIFIED: She already left.

9 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: Rick Klein.

10 MR. RICK KLEIN: Thank you for letting me
11 speak. My name is Rick Klein, K-L-E-I-N. I live in
12 St. Paul, Minnesota. I've been a Minnesotan for 59
13 years.

14 A couple of things come to mind as I sit
15 around and listen to everybody here. I do work for
16 the United Association, I am a plumber. I'm
17 passionate about the industry. I've taught in
18 schools, I've taught the young my occupation, and I
19 think one thing that we need to learn of all these
20 people talking up here is that we need to come
21 together because, lo and behold, this pipeline will
22 be built eventually.

23 I think it would be better if the
24 community was one working body that the engineers
25 and the owner and the development part of it were

1 linked in closer to the communities that they live
2 in here and where it's going through and the
3 installation practices that we perform.

4 People have to realize how many jobs is
5 it going to -- are there going to be. We're
6 construction workers. Every day of our life we
7 start a new job and we work ourself out of a job.
8 We walk out the door when it's done. One thing
9 about the United Association, we do it right. We do
10 it right and we have a standard of excellence. And
11 I'd like to see these communities come forward, and
12 you hear these engineers talking that things can
13 always -- last night they were talking, an engineer
14 was talking, and I happened to look up like ASPM,
15 and nowhere will they actually put their whole stamp
16 on what they're doing, but they will endorse it.

17 Well, the young lady from St. Ben's, I'd
18 like to see Enbridge give that girl a grant and a
19 fellowship and let her follow her roots here up in
20 the northland to make sure that the water and the
21 recreation and the industry up here is safe. Have
22 some feedback from these young people.

23 And the indigenous people that are up
24 here. They've got a big -- I learned a new word
25 today, manoomin. I had manoomin last night, I much

1 appreciate it. I understand. We need to make sure
2 that this system is put in with the highest and most
3 advanced system possible and show the country that
4 we can do it right here in Minnesota as we always
5 do.

6 I would think we should get together as a
7 community and, again, embrace all of this.
8 Remember, oil and water are both compounds, chemical
9 compounds of the earth. They both exist. And
10 you're always going to have them and you're always
11 going to need them.

12 And as for -- someone said that we're not
13 doing enough wind, solar, and all that. I'm a
14 plumber. If you want to see the new state code,
15 what's coming out, you can see a chapter now called
16 Green. We're going green, Land of 10,000 Lakes,
17 we're going to figure out how to reuse water, save
18 water for the future. We're going to have a lot of
19 new things coming into these communities that you
20 haven't seen before. But the whole fact is it's
21 all about building things right. Because you don't
22 want no one to get sick, none of us do.

23 I'd like to see the grandma and the
24 little young lady that's been playing over there,
25 coloring and having a fun time, those things too are

1 made out of oil products. Everything is. We're not
2 going to get away from it. I too would like to see
3 it moved as far away from the water systems. I'm a
4 very proud Minnesotan, I like the 10,000 lakes, and
5 I'm sure Enbridge can embrace this.

6 Again, thank you for your time.

7 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker card
8 would be Kathy LaBerge.

9 MS. KATHY LABERGE: Good afternoon.

10 K-A-T-H-Y, L-A-B-E-R-G-E.

11 I have concerns regarding the assurances
12 made by Enbridge that they will use their latest
13 modern technology for Line 3. Just last month, a
14 one-year-old pipeline using their latest modern
15 technology in a so-called failsafe leak detection
16 system failed. The result of this failure was the
17 largest pipeline leak in Alberta's history. Bigger
18 even than the one in Kalamazoo. This pipe had been
19 leaking for up to two weeks prior to detection and
20 only by accident was it discovered.

21 Enbridge assures us that they have
22 learned from the mistakes made in Kalamazoo. And
23 yet just two years ago they were caught breaking
24 safety rules in 117 of its 125 pump stations.
25 That's 117 out of 125.

1 Enbridge also has excuses. They tell us
2 that they will use different materials this time.
3 That does not give me confidence. They say that
4 they are not to blame. But then who is? I believe
5 Enbridge will say whatever they want in order to get
6 this pipeline through.

7 Enbridge has yet to prove without a doubt
8 that they can build a pipeline that does not leak.
9 And I do not want Minnesota waters used as a testing
10 site in their attempt to get it right for the very
11 first time.

12 Thank you.

13 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker is
14 Steve Dilger. Steve Dilger?

15 MR. STEVE DILGER: Right here.

16 My name is Steve Dilger, S-T-E-V-E,
17 D-I-L-G-E-R.

18 I'd like to thank the Commission for the
19 opportunity to speak and for holding these hearings
20 all over the state. It's very much appreciated and
21 the information has been fantastic.

22 I am here today in support of the Line 3
23 Replacement Project. I'm a father and hopefully
24 soon a grandfather someday. Someday soon,
25 hopefully. I love the birds and the forest and the

1 clean water just as much as everyone else in this
2 room. I also enjoy Minnesota wild rice from time to
3 time. And I also believe that climate change is
4 man-made.

5 I am a member of the United Association
6 of Plumbers, Pipefitters, Sprinkler Fitters and HVAC
7 Technicians, and a member of Minneapolis Pipefitter
8 Local 539. I'm a pipefitter and a pipe welder by
9 trade, but I'm a realist by nature. I don't have
10 four pages of statements full of adjectives, poems,
11 and promises of global doom. I come to you with the
12 perspective of a well-informed working man.

13 You might wonder what does it take to
14 become a union pipefitter. I'm required to have a
15 two-year post-secondary education and degree. I've
16 attended a five-year apprenticeship program with
17 thousands of hours of classroom training, on-the-job
18 training, hands-on training in the classroom. Our
19 motto is that we do things right the first time.

20 There's too much at stake to take any
21 chances with the quality of our work, the safety of
22 our environment, the safety of our families, of
23 ourselves to go home to our families. Rest assured
24 that we share the concerns of our environmentalist
25 friends and neighbors. This is not a one or the

1 other choice. Trust me, if the choice was between
2 fossil fuels and sustainable sources of energy, the
3 choice would be easy. But it's not.

4 Our union is doing something to get to
5 the goal of increased renewable energy. The United
6 Association takes this goal very seriously and we
7 spend over \$250 million per year on training. We
8 train the welders that will be putting in this
9 pipeline as well as the pipefitters.

10 As a teacher at one of our apprenticeship
11 training centers, I teach a class of my union
12 brothers and sisters about the causes and
13 consequences of global warming. I have been
14 involved in these issues since the Montreal
15 Protocol. I don't know if anyone in this room
16 remembers Freon and the hole in the ozone that it
17 caused. Well, I do happen to remember those times.
18 I have been involved in these issues.

19 We at the UA are taking part, we are part
20 of the solution to that problem through the training
21 the UA provided to its members. We recovered,
22 reclaimed, recycled, and replaced the old Freon
23 systems for the new environmentally-friendly systems
24 that we have today. These systems are helping to
25 reduce the need for fossil fuels, but it didn't

1 and English descent. I'm here today in solidarity
2 with a number of folks. I'm in solidarity with the
3 indigenous people of this area, I'm in solidarity
4 with the amazing wilderness that brings me to
5 Minnesota every summer, the loons, the cedar trees,
6 the amazing pike. And I really appreciated a lot of
7 what has been shared by the speakers prior to
8 myself.

9 The representative of Aitkin, I
10 appreciate how he urged everyone to not take the
11 NIMBY approach, the not in my back yard approach on
12 this one, and I really appreciate that. I think
13 that's some really sound guidance and I join him in
14 that. And I realize that when I weigh in on it with
15 this issue with my heart and my mind that I feel
16 like there is no back yard that I feel good about
17 this pipeline being in.

18 And I appreciate some of the other
19 speakers that brought to my attention that an
20 alternative proposal that I actually feel good
21 about, is one that means digging up the current
22 pipeline, cleaning it up, and not having another
23 pipeline. And I'm here today to express my support
24 for that and for that alternative, the alternative
25 of not only renewable energy, but rethinking our

1 entire way of living as humans on this planet.

2 And we have a lot to learn from the
3 indigenous people that knew how to live on this
4 planet for a long, long time in harmony and balance.
5 And their ways have been squeezed out and forced
6 into a real bind where they have to use these crazy
7 cards just like us and struggling to maintain the
8 ancient ways of living in harmony and balance.

9 And I also really appreciate all the
10 people with the yellow stickers on today. Because
11 that's the truth, that I use oil and so do you. And
12 I don't wear this sticker as a badge of honor, I
13 wear it as a reminder of what I want to -- how I
14 want to change.

15 And for that reason I live in a community
16 where a dozen of us adults and kids, we live without
17 any personal vehicles and we live without
18 electricity. We cook over fire year-round, and we
19 produce and we gather and harvest about half of our
20 food. And we've got along way to go and it's really
21 hard cutting all of our wood by saw and ax.

22 And I'm thankful for this reminder of how
23 I got here, up north, via car, hitchhiking, and I'm
24 here today via a car and I'm really thankful that
25 there are people that are coming to the meeting this

1 evening by horseback. And there's people that are
2 doing -- that are moving across the water in canoes
3 and by the strength of their own bodies.

4 And, yeah, so that's the alternative that
5 I'm excited for. And I look forward to drafting
6 that alternative with those that want to come back
7 to living on this earth in harmony and balance and
8 leaving the oil where it should be, in the sand,
9 deep in the ground. Because when it comes up on the
10 surface, you know, a loon feels really different
11 about water and oil. When the loon is covered in
12 oil, it's a lot different than when a loon is
13 covered in water. So these things are both from the
14 earth but they have a different place.

15 So thank you for the chance to speak.

16 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: Phillip Wallace.

17 MR. PHILLIP WALLACE: That's

18 P-H-I-L-L-I-P, W-A-L-L-A-C-E.

19 I'm here to speak in support of the
20 Enbridge Line 3 replacement. I'm a pipeline welder,
21 a member of Pipeliners Local 798 of the United
22 Association. I serve the pipeline industry now, I'm
23 the business representative for the pipeliners,
24 welders, fitters, welder helpers that live in
25 Minnesota and the Dakotas.

1 We have a good working relationship with
2 Enbridge across the country, building new pipelines,
3 pump stations, and many of their maintenance and
4 integrity programs for several years. The Line 3
5 34-inch pipeline has served its purpose, it needs to
6 be replaced with a new state-of-the-art pipeline
7 built with the newest technology and materials
8 available today that weren't available in the '60s.

9 The labor work will be done by the best
10 trained pipeline workers in the world. All four
11 crafts keep their members up to date on the latest
12 technology and provide our clients like Enbridge the
13 best welders, equipment operators, Teamsters and
14 laborers to get their jobs done safely and
15 efficiently.

16 Enbridge has spent over \$2 billion to
17 build this pipeline in the state of Minnesota. This
18 country cannot survive without crude oil. This oil
19 will be transported one way or another. In the last
20 five years, there have been too many crude train
21 derailments and tanker truck accidents. One runaway
22 train derailed and exploded in a small town in
23 Quebec, Canada, killing 47 men, women, and children
24 while they were safe in their homes in the middle of
25 the night.

1 Shortly after that was the Castleton,
2 North Dakota train wreck where no lives were lost
3 but the explosion and fire destroyed a lot of the
4 town's structures. Castleton is just outside of
5 Fargo, North Dakota, where the rails run through a
6 larger population than these tankers travel every
7 day.

8 Every barrel of crude transported through
9 a pipeline keeps it off the tracks and highways.
10 And my feeling is pipeline transportation is the
11 most economical and by far the safest way to move
12 crude and crude products.

13 So the question is do we need this
14 pipeline? I have a few reasons why it's needed.
15 Safety to the public, transporting by pipeline
16 versus rail. Everyone that drives a car needs fuel
17 and they need it at the lowest possible price at the
18 pump. Farmers need fuel to raise their crops to
19 feed this country, and they need to have it at a
20 reasonable price to keep their costs down and not
21 have to pass the costs to the public.

22 Pipeline transportation is by far the
23 safest and the cheapest price per barrel per mile of
24 transport. When crude trains deliver, they have to
25 travel back with empty tankers.

1 Another reason is millions of tax dollars
2 will be paid to the communities along this route to
3 be spent on schools, roads, community centers, fire
4 departments, and other public needs.

5 The 1,500 good paying jobs of pipeline
6 workers to provide for their families a decent
7 living with good, affordable health care that live
8 here in Minnesota. Some want to call these
9 temporary jobs. All construction jobs, I guess you
10 could say, are temporary. But I will tell you that
11 May of 2015 marks my 40th year in the pipeline
12 welding business and I'm very proud of that. That's
13 not temporary in my thinking.

14 This country needs to take advantage of
15 the crude that we have available and stop spending
16 American dollars on crude oil from our enemies.

17 My last and most important reason why the
18 certificate of need should be granted is to stop
19 sending our young American men and women to the
20 Mideast ISIS countries to fight for crude oil. I
21 think everyone in this room knows someone who comes
22 home a wounded warrior or don't come home at all,
23 not even for oil.

24 So I ask the Public Utilities Commission
25 to grant the certificate of need.

1 Thank you.

2 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: Gordon Prickett.

3 MR. GORDON PRICKETT: That's G-O-R-D-O-N,
4 P-R-I-C-K-E-T-T. I'm Gordon Prickett and I'm
5 president of the Aitkin County Lakes and Rivers
6 Association, a coalition of 20 lake associations,
7 and I'm a registered mining engineer.

8 On the existing Line 3 corridor, which
9 carries Alberta oil sands or tar sands, diluted
10 bitumen, a strip mine where they remove it from
11 surface land up in Alberta. But it has to be
12 diluted, it's a heavy material, before it can flow
13 south, east, and west.

14 At first when I came here I thought, as a
15 mining engineer, Enbridge should reclaim the leaking
16 steel pipe and remove the contaminated soil where
17 spills have fouled the land on this existing Line 3
18 corridor. Railroads reclaim their steel rails,
19 highways reclaim the concrete, and mining companies
20 reclaim the topsoil overburden and put the surface
21 back into use.

22 But there is a handout that shows why the
23 pipeline is left in place. It's interesting and
24 I'll continue to study it. I have replaced a lot of
25 the overburden on open pit and strip mines myself.

1 Yes, we all use oil. And yes, we all can
2 and should conserve oil. Just a year and a half
3 ago, I spoke before Larry Hartman and sent him a
4 letter about my analysis of the hazards of pumping
5 North Dakota Bakken light crude hydro-fracked oil
6 from two miles down across Aitkin County's central
7 lakes and wetlands. Today we discuss Enbridge's
8 add-on to pump much more oil through the Sandpiper
9 corridor, which we were talking about a year and a
10 half ago.

11 First came our domestic North Dakota oil
12 from the Bakken formation two miles down. Now it's
13 a much heavier crude Canadian imported petroleum,
14 which will be sent through Minnesota, through the
15 Great Lakes, through the pipelines, and to some of
16 the Minnesota refineries.

17 For about 66 years, under different
18 names, Enbridge, then Lakehead Pipeline, and its
19 United States subsidiaries have transported crude
20 oil across the Midwest. Their record of spills and
21 damage control does not give the public very much
22 confidence.

23 It's true that rail and highway transfer
24 of oil products have dangers. Bridges, highways,
25 railroad tracks and, yes, a 60-year-old pipeline,

1 is Allen Richardson.

2 MR. ALLEN RICHARDSON: Good afternoon.
3 Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. My
4 name is Allen Richardson, R-I-C-H-A-R-D-S-O-N, a
5 resident of Duluth.

6 I'd like to speak in opposition to Line 3
7 and the Sandpiper route and also to the abandonment
8 of that section of Line 3, all of which I consider
9 to be deeply irresponsible.

10 I would like to add my voice to those who
11 have called for a full environmental impact
12 statement to be made, including a comprehensive
13 analysis of the potential impacts to wild rice as
14 well as human health.

15 We've heard a lot from Enbridge recently
16 about how they've changed their corporate culture
17 since 2010's Kalamazoo spill. I was at a pipeline
18 expo in Cloquet, it was put on by my brothers and
19 sisters from organized labor, where some friends of
20 mine from Fond du Lac and Mille Lacs were sharing
21 our concerns for the clean water resources and wild
22 rice. And I spoke there with a man from the
23 laborers union, I have this gentleman's card still
24 in my wallet. And this fellow had previously worked
25 for Enbridge. And in private conversation he

1 described encountering exposed pipeline in proximity
2 to Floodwood that would make it vulnerable to
3 hunters' bullets or other hazards. And that
4 Enbridge's response was lackadaisical, to say the
5 least.

6 And my point with this anecdote is that
7 even people who stand to benefit from the pipeline
8 work do not necessarily believe that Enbridge is an
9 outstanding corporate citizen. And in fact, this
10 gentleman made it clear that he did not think that
11 the proposed Sandpiper route was the way to go, and
12 that there were a lot of jobs to be had by not
13 abandoning Line 3, but by not only pulling it out of
14 the ground but by reestablishing it where it already
15 sits.

16 I wish we could work together towards an
17 energy future that works for everyone. These
18 pipeline proposals consider not only their sources
19 to be sacrifice zones, but everything between the
20 source and the market to be expendable. And I wish
21 that my friends in the labor movement and all
22 working people would strive to find solidarity with
23 Native people and wild rice before doing the bidding
24 of a company like Enbridge.

25 I just want to say that no company and no

1 agency has the right to put Minnesota wild rice or
2 the communities that rely on them in danger.

3 And before I close I just wanted to take
4 exception to some of the remarks made by
5 Representative Lueck, who made frequent references
6 to not going down a blind alley, to make sure that
7 we're using proper perspective, and references to
8 people being subjective and emotional. I think that
9 was a pretty underhanded dig at Native people, just
10 as everyone here who has suggested that opposition
11 to the Sandpiper route is the same as NIMBY, or not
12 in my back yard. And, you know, we're talking about
13 resources that are protected by treaty, and so that
14 is in a different category altogether and does
15 warrant special consideration.

16 And I'm glad some speakers have said that
17 they believe in man-made climate change. A lot of
18 people have talked about the need to come together,
19 and I agree with those sentiments, but I guess my
20 thoughts are we need to come together to protect the
21 water resources of Minnesota and make sure that we
22 are not, as a society, prepared to sacrifice the
23 health and well-being and treaty rights of our
24 Native brothers and sisters here in Minnesota.

25 So let's do the right thing and realize

1 that these decisions have not yet been made and that
2 there is still time to adopt another course.

3 So thank you for your time. I just want
4 to reassert that I'm speaking in opposition to the
5 certificate of need for the Line 3 and the Sandpiper
6 route.

7 Thank you for your time.

8 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker, I'm
9 unable to read the name. First name starts with, I
10 believe, a J, and then it looks like P-E, and then
11 whether it's a K or an S, I can't tell. Speaker
12 number 29, if you have a number, or if you remember
13 that.

14 MR. JESSE PETERSON: (Inaudible). Yeah,
15 that's me. I was looking at the baby a lot.

16 My name is Jesse Peterson, J-E-S-S-E,
17 P-E-T-E-R-S-O-N. The confusion is I used cursive,
18 so I have kind of a doctor's scribble.

19 I would like to sit up here and back up
20 what Allen Richardson had to say. I agree with so
21 much of what he said.

22 I think it is high time that we have
23 full, comprehensive environmental impact statements
24 before we do things like this. That we have
25 full, comprehensive human health impact statements

1 before we do things like this.

2 I think that any environmental impact
3 statement, in order to be considered complete and
4 legitimate, needs to consider the impacts of climate
5 change, it needs to consider the impacts of start to
6 finish dangers, everywhere from source to
7 transportation to where it ends up.

8 And I think that there's no way that if
9 you have an adequate analysis of how these products
10 work, how they're extracted, how they're
11 transported, what they become, where they go, that
12 anybody would want them to continue if they are of
13 rational mind.

14 The reason why people want these things
15 to continue is because they're used to them. It's
16 the world that's built around us, that we were
17 injected into. You know, we have infrastructure
18 that is highly dependent on the oil. When all these
19 people speak out about trans pipelines, what I hear
20 is an argument against what they're trying to sell.
21 What I hear is that people feel stuck because our
22 political system and our way of making decisions
23 about our resources and where they go and how they
24 work is also, like our energy, needing to be
25 updated.

1 People are feeling like their only option
2 to have economic viability is to build these
3 pipelines. That's what I hear. I do not hear of
4 anybody who has an actual argument for why we need
5 this pipeline, I did not hear any statistics that
6 demonstrated that we are going to hit a wall and be
7 any worse off for not having this pipeline.

8 I didn't hear that we're going to run out
9 of medicine, I heard that we have medicine that's
10 made from oil. I didn't hear that we're not going
11 to be able to travel, I heard that we use oil to
12 travel. But I did not hear that if Line 3 is not
13 abandoned and rebuilt that we're going to not be
14 able to travel tomorrow.

15 What I do know is the United States of
16 America stands out in a lot of ways, but not the
17 ways that we want it to. We use more resources than
18 any other nation, you know, yet we have some of the
19 worst infant mortality rates on the planet.

20 And, by the way, just for the hell of it,
21 I'll point out that if you're a person of color
22 you're like four times likely to have your child die
23 within the first year of life. You know, we have
24 that statistic. But we don't have a statistic that
25 says we magically keep our oil safe in the

1 pipelines. We have people saying -- and I mean you
2 the greatest respect, I want you to have jobs doing
3 good things, I do not want to disrespect your
4 training, your intentions, your love of other
5 people, people who have spoke on behalf of building
6 these pipelines. But somebody built these pipelines
7 that spilled. Somebody built them. Who was it?
8 Was it your brothers and sisters? Does it not
9 behoove us to show a bit of modesty and pay
10 attention to reality?

11 You know, the reality that Enbridge
12 alone, just one company building pipelines in North
13 America, has had over 800 spills since 1999,
14 spilling over five million gallons. That they have
15 a spill a month. That they set records for the
16 amount of oil that they spill. They set records for
17 the amount of times that they actually bypassed
18 their own safeguards. In the instance of the oil
19 spill in Kalamazoo, Michigan, they had a safety
20 notice come up multiple times and automatically shut
21 off the pipeline. They turned it back on over and
22 over again. When the employees were asked why, it
23 was because it fails so frequently that we're
24 trained to turn it back on. If they had listened to
25 their own safety devices they would not have had the

1 monumental oil spill that they did in Kalamazoo,
2 Michigan.

3 And they just set another new record in
4 January. You know, it's atrocious. And we talk
5 about the miraculous things they do in Minnesota,
6 well, what of the two workers that blew up in
7 northern Minnesota? What of oil spills at the
8 headwaters of the Mississippi River?

9 You know what they did to clean up an oil
10 spill, an Enbridge oil spill at the headwaters of
11 the Mississippi River? They lit it on fire. That
12 was the cutting edge technology to clean up a giant
13 oil spill. They nearly contaminated Lake Superior
14 in Superior, Wisconsin. They have spilled oil twice
15 in Superior, Wisconsin in the last 15 years. One
16 time the total was 189,000 gallons. The miraculous
17 technology that saved Lake Superior was winter.
18 They spilled the oil directly into the Nemadji
19 River. Lucky for us, the Nemadji River freezes
20 around the time of year that the oil was spilled,
21 otherwise that oil would have been flowing right
22 into 11 percent of the world's fresh water.

23 Eleven percent of the world's fresh
24 water. I don't know if we have any avid
25 environmental news junkies here, but we are in a

1 time of great drought. There are over 25 million
2 Californians that are running out of water right
3 now. They're having to decide how to use their
4 water, they're having to pour their bathtubs on
5 their lawns. They actually created a practice
6 considered -- it's called shaming water users, where
7 you're supposed to take a photograph of somebody
8 misusing water and put it on the Internet to shame
9 them because they're so short of water. They're
10 turning down applications to give water to the
11 farmers that provide food to the entire United
12 States of America and other parts of the world. In
13 Oklahoma, their Ogallala aquifer is running out.

14 And you're going to tell me we're going
15 to sit here and risk putting oil and risk an oil
16 spill in the fresh water? This doesn't sound sane.
17 Let's find other things to do.

18 Enbridge has a very bad record. They
19 have a very bad record of moving oil. But
20 surprisingly, they have an all right record of
21 making a few solar panels and windmills from time to
22 time. Well, why don't they get together and build
23 those things? Nobody is trying to stop people from
24 building things that are going to be useful and
25 helpful. What we're trying to do is preserve water

1 that we need more than a lot of other things.

2 Now, you can see signs on trucks and
3 kayaks that these things come from oil. But I want
4 to talk about what comes from water. I'd like to
5 talk about what is in this baby bottle right now.
6 This cannot be replaced by oil. There's nothing
7 that can replace this.

8 Now, there are parts of the world right
9 now where there's indigenous people that have
10 nothing to do with our oil culture who have been
11 subjected to so many chemical byproducts from the
12 oil culture that their breast milk has been found to
13 be filled with toxic waste by scientists. Really
14 from reserve silver mines, as quoted in Time
15 magazine and other sources.

16 You know, we don't need that. People
17 aren't absent-mindedly waxing and whining about
18 poetry and hugging trees and birds just for the fun
19 of it, we're fighting for future generations. This
20 is a very serious thing. And it's time we get
21 serious and use the type of energy that we're using
22 in this room.

23 And union brothers and sisters, I've
24 marched with the union people. I've marched for
25 higher wages, I've marched all around the country.

1 I think the efforts that we're putting into -- that
2 you're putting into attempting to build pipelines
3 that you probably know is a bad idea should be put
4 into doing other things. You all are involved and a
5 lot to do with electing politicians and following
6 money to lobby for things. Lobby for the solutions.
7 Lobby for the clean jobs. You will find allies all
8 around you everywhere.

9 You know, we're all traditionally
10 leftists and left voting, why don't we come together
11 for a clean, green future that guarantees jobs for
12 everyone? A green new deal, if you will. That is
13 far more useful.

14 I'd ask that MN PUC do a permit, and that
15 permit is for this baby to have a future. That's
16 what I want. That's the only permit I want. I
17 don't want Enbridge to have a permit for this
18 pipeline. Enbridge can go on existing, but do
19 something that helps us get off of oil.

20 I still have to add a few things. The
21 politician talking about the trains. He shared
22 something in common with politicians that's been
23 bugging me, because this politician is right on so
24 many things. We've got this politician, you may
25 have heard of him, Rick Nolan, and he'll talk to you

1 about how the trains explode and they hurt people.
2 But what he and other politicians won't do is give
3 you a shred of evidence that there's any commitment
4 on the part of any industry to ship one last drop of
5 oil by train or truck.

6 I was part of a group of people that went
7 into this Rick Nolan's office, and we asked him,
8 like, well, if this is your guy, your guy likes to
9 talk about how dangerous trains and trucks are and
10 how that our only choices are magically between
11 pipeline, trains and trucks, there's no option to do
12 something else. And when pressed with a question,
13 where's the evidence, where's the commitment that
14 there will one drop less of oil shipped by train or
15 a truck, they shrugged. Again and again and again.
16 They said, well, it's a theory, it's a certain sort
17 of logic. I said, yes, but where's your commitment
18 and he said you've made your point, Mr. Peterson.
19 You know? So let's think about things like that
20 when people talk about trains, trucks, and
21 pipelines.

22 And let's also think about the
23 explosions. I mean, Enbridge has done a lot to hurt
24 people. There is an explosion in the record on
25 another type of energy they were moving in Canada

1 is Kevin Whalen -- Whelan, I'm sorry.

2 MR. KEVIN WHELAN: Thank you, and you had
3 it right the first time, it's Kevin Whelan, but it's
4 spelled funny, so Kevin, and W-H-E-L-A-N. Thank you
5 for the opportunity to testify.

6 My name is Kevin Whelan, I'm the
7 executive director of MN350. We're a statewide
8 group of thousands of Minnesotans who support a just
9 transition to a clean energy economy that we can all
10 live and prosper in.

11 I'm testifying in opposition to this
12 pipeline and this pipeline route. I'm testifying in
13 opposition to the abandonment of Line -- the
14 existing Line 3. And asking that there be a full
15 environmental impact statement before any new
16 pipelines are approved.

17 I'm asking very strongly that we respect
18 both the legal rights and the wisdom of Native
19 American indigenous nations and their treaty rights
20 and obligations and what they have to tell us, both
21 of which have been ignored for a long time at our
22 great peril.

23 I also think that the PUC, in doing its
24 job and following the letter of the law, has some
25 really profound and specific questions to ask about

1 this project. Aside from the biggest picture that
2 you people have addressed movingly from a number of
3 sides and points of view, we need to ask about the
4 pipeline that's being abandoned.

5 We know it's being abandoned because it's
6 leaking, or the company says weeping, oil.
7 Oil-soaked soil has been found during integrity
8 digs. So how is the company allowed to walk away
9 from that mess? If a pipeline is already leaking
10 oil, when they fill it with chemicals or gas as part
11 of the abandonment process, why do we know that that
12 stays inside the pipeline?

13 And as the pipeline continues to
14 deteriorate, what rights do homeowners and cities
15 and townships have when that pipeline is left there
16 and abandoned? It runs through people's front yards
17 in Grand Rapids. Will those individuals, will those
18 towns, cities, and communities get a choice about
19 whether a pipeline is abandoned in their yard? Or
20 do they have some rights to protect their water,
21 their livelihood, and their land into the future.

22 The new pipeline is a corridor that runs
23 through some of the state's purest lakes, as a
24 number of speakers have pointed out. We know that
25 everything that people make, everything that people

1 can do, even when you do it the best you can, fails
2 and breaks, meets with disasters sometimes.

3 So we know that Keystone I pipeline is
4 pretty new, it's less than nine months old, and
5 that's a double-walled pipeline in Alberta, Canada,
6 and it just leaked five million gallons of bitumen.
7 People have talked about other Enbridge pipelines
8 and disasters.

9 So the committee, just following -- the
10 Commission, just following letter of the law, has a
11 responsibility to look very closely at these things
12 and not certify something that we can't say is safe.
13 And that doesn't mean that we have to make it as
14 safe as possible because we have to have it, because
15 that really goes to the question of need. And it is
16 true, as many people have said, that our economy
17 uses oil right now.

18 But this is true, too, that our economy
19 in the state of Minnesota, in the U.S. and the world
20 doesn't need to use all the oil, all the coal, and
21 all the fossil fuel that we have the technical
22 ability to dig up, that fossil fuel companies own
23 right now. The fact that a company can build a
24 pipeline and make money on it doesn't mean that it's
25 a good idea or possible for us to use up all the

1 oil. And in fact, we can't use up all the oil that
2 fossil fuel companies own right now, because long
3 before we get done burning it, we'll have caused a
4 series of climate catastrophes that will make
5 changes that are too horrible to really get our
6 heads around. So sometimes we turn away from them,
7 because it sounds like science fiction or craziness.

8 But the fact is we're past the point of
9 how much fossil fuel we can burn before we start
10 seeing some very serious effects. And this is all
11 easy to find in the papers, on the news, you can go
12 online and see a picture of the icecaps melting. I
13 saw it very personally ten years ago this week in
14 New Orleans, Louisiana. I'm not really a
15 professional environmentalist, in fact, I spent most
16 of my life as a laborer and community organizer
17 working for people who want to have living wage
18 jobs.

19 And that work about ten years ago brought
20 me to New Orleans, where I spent half my time
21 working with people. And I was lucky that my family
22 weren't there when Katrina hit. The people I worked
23 with and worked for were lost for days and weeks.
24 Some were never able to come back to their homes.

25 And we know that storms like that are

1 going to be only a small part of what we're facing
2 if we don't move away from using all the oil that we
3 can possibly get our hands on and start using the
4 new technologies that are coming online that are
5 going to take people's smarts and jobs to create.

6 I have kids. I would like them to be
7 able to have grandkids, and them to be able to have
8 kids who can swim and fish and live in Minnesota in
9 clean water. And who can just live and grow up and
10 live in a world that's possible for them to have a
11 meaningful life. And the fact is, it's hard to
12 change our economy, it's hard to change our society.
13 I believe we can create more good and green jobs by
14 moving to a clean energy economy, but, you know, it
15 doesn't care about any of that, who is right or who
16 is wrong. Even our issues with each other are the
17 laws of physics. They're harder to move than all
18 the human laws that we have to keep or change.

19 So if we burn all the fossil fuel we
20 have, it's going to heat the atmosphere more, the
21 weather is going to change, and disasters are going
22 to come that none of our kids can live any of the
23 lives that we're living or that we want them to live
24 in the future.

25 So that's not what we need. There's no

1 certificate of need for that. We need to find a way
2 that we can live that lets our kids live, too, in a
3 safe and clean Minnesota, but in a world that's
4 working for us. It's a very big picture, but the
5 picture is getting smaller. It's coming to affect
6 each of us very personally, very quickly.

7 So I think the Commission should take
8 into account both that big picture, both things
9 people have said here today about the world they
10 want to live in, and strictly enforce the letter of
11 the law in deciding the need and a safe route for
12 this pipeline.

13 And I think if you do that, we're not
14 going to see a new pipeline until an old one is dug
15 up, fixed, repaired, and I believe we can move on to
16 a different kind of economy and a different way to
17 get our energy and live the lives we want to live.

18 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: Lynn Mizner.

19 MS. LYNN MIZNER: Good afternoon.

20 My name is Lynn Mizner, L-Y-N-N,
21 M-I-Z-N-E-R.

22 I submitted some extensive comments into
23 the record, but I'm just going to give a short
24 summary today. I also testified about a year, year
25 and a half ago on the Sandpiper Pipeline, so a lot

1 of the same comments would apply to this issue.
2 However, these are my main points today.

3 I'm providing testimony in opposition to
4 the inclusion of a Line 3 replacement pipeline in
5 the Enbridge corridor proposed to carry the
6 Sandpiper Pipeline across fragile wetlands and
7 riparian areas of northern Minnesota.

8 I'm currently employed as a natural
9 resource professional with the State of Minnesota,
10 however, my comments today are my own comments and
11 not authorized by the State.

12 Just to summarize. With respect to the
13 certificate of need, I prefer the development of
14 alternative energy strategies to the proliferation
15 of pipeline infrastructure. Minnesota's fossil fuel
16 use has declined in recent years and will continue
17 to decline. The environmental consequences of this
18 proposal are not warranted in the face of declining
19 fossil fuel use.

20 My second point is with respect to the
21 route permit. I oppose the construction of new
22 energy corridors north of the Highway I-94 corridor
23 for reasons that I outline below, namely the fragile
24 nature of the pristine watersheds in the northern
25 part of the state.

1 The addition of the Line 3 replacement of
2 Enbridge with the previous Sandpiper proposal makes
3 this even more alarming due to the stated goal of
4 providing mixed service and the increased likelihood
5 of tar sands oil being transported.

6 I took offense to Representative Lueck's
7 comments about people's back yards and preferences
8 for having infrastructure in other areas besides
9 their own back yard, and I really believe that this
10 should be an objective decision made on the basis of
11 environmental impact, not on whose back yard it's
12 in.

13 My third point is with respect to the
14 route permit. I maintain that there will be an
15 adverse and unnecessary long-term impact to the
16 economies in communities along the proposed corridor
17 due to their dependence on recreation and seasonal
18 property values.

19 My final major point is as a natural
20 resource professional it's serious work to integrate
21 natural resource protection with Native people's
22 treaty rights. I believe the Minnesota Public
23 Utilities Commission would be acting contrary to
24 established federal law by building this proposed
25 energy corridor in territory ceded to the state by

1 treaties that specifically guarantees the right to
2 harvest, with or without consultation with the
3 affected tribes.

4 Even when, you know, my experience with
5 other treaties with Indian nations, is that even
6 when off-reservation harvesting isn't specifically
7 mentioned, courts have always interpreted them as
8 being implied in the treaties.

9 And that's all I have for today.

10 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker card
11 I have is for Dawn Goodwin.

12 MS. DAWN GOODWIN: (Ojibwe.)

13 My name is Everlasting Wind. I come from
14 White Earth Reservation. I am of the Wolf Clan.

15 The truth is, yes, I came here today, I
16 traveled by an automobile that, yes, uses oil. But
17 the truth of the matter is, I would not be here
18 today if I didn't need to be. Standing up for not
19 only my own people, the Anishinabe, but for the
20 people in Minnesota in this area.

21 I brought with me a map today, a map
22 that's very different than the maps I see at the
23 back of the room. Those maps that are void of life.
24 This map I have here -- and I'm going to just go
25 here, as I pick this up and stand up. I can't sit

1 here. I've got too much energy and passion in me to
2 sit here and fight for what I know is right.

3 And I take solace in hearing all these
4 people that are standing for the right thing. I
5 want others, when you get a chance, to look at this
6 map, very different than what we see there.

7 I was born in Clearwater County. And
8 I'll say this again, like I said in my home area,
9 the other Rice Lake. That we want our water to stay
10 clear. We're tired of it.

11 On this map, you'll see there's three
12 reservations where this pipeline will be impacted,
13 and a few counties. Then we have another
14 reservation over here, at the end, which is
15 Fond de Lac. And then above us we have Red Lake and
16 Bois Forte. Who are -- now they're faced with
17 mining issues in that area.

18 So, to me, I see this as biological
19 warfare. We dealt with smallpox, now we're dealing
20 with pipelines that will destroy, potentially highly
21 destructive oil that would poison our people and
22 your people. You're not separate from us. We are
23 among you. And you need to look and think that the
24 reason why we have these treaties is so that you
25 could come here and settle this land. We agreed for

1 people. I'm a part of a group that we started, it's
2 called (Ojibwe). It's the berry pickers. We're
3 gathering up to protect what is left. Not only do
4 we gather berries, but we gather medicines, morel
5 mushrooms, wild rice. We get our water down the
6 road from where we live. We can drink that water
7 that comes from that aquifer.

8 And the problem is, is that history is
9 now in conflict with today. We've come to a point
10 where we need to understand the history not only of
11 our own nation, but these other nations. To stand
12 here.

13 I want to tell you that I do not judge my
14 Muslim brothers and sisters. I've had friends who
15 were Muslim. Sure, I don't agree with terrorism,
16 but I'm not going to judge those people. That's
17 argument that's given. There's so many holes in
18 that argument because we need to look back, look
19 into the history. That's a holy war. And what
20 we're doing as American people is perpetuating years
21 of that because we want what we want.

22 I'd like to say we've become enablers.
23 I'd say Enbridge is the biggest enabler of this.
24 They're perpetuating this constant destruction. And
25 like all these other people have said before me, we

1 need to move in a different direction, a positive
2 direction.

3 And then when they say this is energy
4 security, energy independence, it all rests in how
5 you define that. Energy security to me would be to
6 leave it in the ground. And energy independence
7 would be to learn how to get along with the
8 countries that export oil.

9 And another issue is that we are letting
10 Enbridge dictate where this should go and we're
11 supposed to come up with a better solution. That's
12 not fair. It is not fair. And there's so much that
13 needs to be said. And it's so difficult to scope
14 this.

15 Everybody, lots of people talked about
16 the climate change. And the truth is, today here, I
17 am here on PTO. This is my vacation. Today is my
18 vacation day. So how many over here, how many
19 people in this room are here on a vacation day?
20 Probably not too many. Maybe I'm the only one.
21 We've got a lady in the back who is on vacation.
22 There's two of us. So there's something wrong here.
23 These people are getting paid to be here.

24 Department of Commerce, and I've said
25 this before, this needs be separated because this

1 money attachment is wrong. This is a huge ethical
2 issue. And this is what we want to choose? No.
3 Most of us don't. And like I said, I take solace in
4 knowing that other people realize this and
5 understand this.

6 All the people here today that talked for
7 the pipeline, everybody's pocketbook is involved.
8 Everything for it is about making money. And I do
9 understand, yes, you need to make money. But let's
10 create better jobs that are not going to continue
11 enabling the destruction of our earth. And so I
12 speak to, obviously, I'm opposed to this.

13 And I speak to the Line 3 abandonment.
14 We know there's oil under there. And I mentioned at
15 our meeting in Rice Lake that we wanted assurance.
16 Okay, so then I start reading this article about
17 Enbridge, oh, they're going to have this insurance.
18 Well, what we meant was we want insurance on that
19 Line 3, and what you choose to call it, abandonment,
20 what's the other one, decommission. So it's all
21 about words and definitions to sway you into
22 thinking the way they want you to think.

23 So these arguments that I'm poking holes
24 in, the energy security, the energy independence,
25 the reason that, oh, we all use oil. Like I said, I

1 wouldn't be here if I didn't need to be. I guess
2 what people are underestimating is that my
3 great-grandmother, she's not here today, but she is.
4 She's here and she's here. And she came from this
5 area as a young child and she moved to White Earth
6 with her parents. So I'm home today. And then I
7 will go to my other home later this evening.

8 This is probably the most important thing
9 right now that we could pay attention to. We need
10 to -- I'm not saying just probably, that's wrong, we
11 need to pay attention to this, we need to stand up.
12 And I'm standing up not just for the Anishinabe,
13 like I say, but for everyone in this room. Even
14 these Enbridge workers don't even realize what
15 they're doing to themselves. They're shooting
16 themselves in the foot. But maybe they've got plan
17 B, they're going to go to the moon with all that
18 money. So I guess we'll see.

19 What I would like you to understand is,
20 with this climate change, what's really going on is
21 it's speeding up that water cycle. And that's
22 what's causing these ferocious storms. We need to
23 slow down. This fast-paced life we're trying to
24 live is just putting us quicker into the ground with
25 suffering. I see so many people suffering today.

1 My best friend was a two-hundred-and-some-pound man,
2 now he's 114 pounds. So we need to end this and go
3 into a different direction.

4 I'm so frustrated because it's obvious.
5 And the argument for it, it's just -- it's not
6 there, other than money at the table. I think we
7 need to think through this. I'm sorry, a lot of
8 people have said the things I was going to say.

9 One thing I would like to talk to, too,
10 is about the railway. And, yes, it's being
11 transferred by rail, so what, Enbridge doesn't give
12 us no assurance, that they say it may slow down the
13 rail traffic. So using that as argument, there's
14 another hole.

15 There's so much going through my mind
16 right now, it's really difficult to focus. But I
17 want to come back a little bit to the tar sands
18 issue. This is Line 3. And the insurance that we
19 talked about is put insurance on that line, then
20 what we need to do is get it out. So if all these
21 pipeliners want work, there is much work that you
22 could do by dismantling these old pipelines,
23 cleaning up the oil that is spilled into the ground.
24 There's a lot of work building new ones in place of
25 those old ones. But we don't want any more, in

1 Minnesota especially. We don't want these
2 pipelines. But there's pipelines all over the
3 world.

4 And then another thing is the fact that
5 this is our treaty area. And that supersedes state.
6 So I work in education and we're dealing with this
7 same thing with the Common Core. And so the state
8 guideline is six months between these tests. Well,
9 the federal trumps that, and you need to have 40
10 hours between each test. I said, oh, okay. So the
11 federal trumps that.

12 So I want to leave you with that today.
13 That we can't pick and choose, oh, we won't be for
14 that, we won't be for that. But what it really
15 comes down to is that we had some very intelligent
16 people back in the 1800s who decided to set this
17 land aside and protect it for future generations.
18 So as a people we had that in place long ago. And
19 modern society wants to just keep perpetuating that
20 negative path. We need to go on a positive path.

21 Like I said, history is meeting future.
22 We need to look at that and move forward.

23 Thank you.

24 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: I have five speaker
25 cards from people who we have not gotten to yet. I

1 believe I have eight or nine speaker cards of names
2 I've previously called who were not here at that
3 point in time.

4 The next speaker I have a card for is
5 Yasmina Antcliff.

6 MS. YASMINA ANTCLIFF: That's me.

7 Hi. I apologize, I have a bad cold, and
8 I wasn't planning on speaking today, but it was
9 really important that I brought my daughter, because
10 I'd like her to know -- I taught her how to walk, I
11 taught her how to read, and it's really important to
12 me that I teach her how to protect the things that
13 are important to us.

14 I'm sorry. My name is Yasmina, it's
15 Y-A-S-M-I-N-A, and my last name is Antcliff,
16 A-N-T-C-L-I-F-F.

17 I wanted to speak because I heard
18 testimony from people in support of this pipeline,
19 that I heard so many errors in what they were saying
20 that I needed to go back and fill out a card.

21 The first thing that I heard that really
22 bothered me is that someone had said something about
23 the back yards, you don't want it in your back yard.
24 And then had mentioned that some back yards are not
25 more special than others, and I would like to

1 disagree.

2 I've studied federal law and I understand
3 that there are certain back yards that are protected
4 federally. They have very special rights that
5 protect it by treaty.

6 So, no, not all back yards are equal.
7 Some of them have these specific rights. And just
8 like any other contract in this country, I expect
9 that we would adhere to it. And a lot of these
10 treaties have been broken throughout history, but I
11 would like to be a part of a community that has a
12 little backbone and integrity and instead decides
13 that we're not going to break these treaties
14 anymore.

15 I also heard someone say that, with
16 absolute conviction, that this pipeline will go
17 through. No, you don't know that. That is not
18 true. That is not a fact. And nobody is going to
19 sit here and pretend that it is.

20 There is no -- no one has spoken to the
21 failed pipelines and the leaky pipelines and the old
22 pipelines. Absolutely no one that's in support of
23 Enbridge has had the guts to discuss this.

24 We've heard over and over again that
25 we've got new technology and this is just the

1 greatest. But that's what we've been told about
2 every pipeline out there. That's what we're told
3 every single time an extractive industry wants to
4 turn a profit off of our natural resources.

5 And it's the same way with the sulfide
6 mining. I keep hearing people in support of those
7 initiatives telling us, well, now it's safe, now
8 we've got the technology. But I'd like to see it
9 proven.

10 I am in support of a full environmental
11 impact statement and with absolute -- with clear
12 facts on how it's going to impact not only the
13 environment, but people's health.

14 I've been researching the tar sands for
15 several years now, and the communities of Fort
16 Chipewyan and Fort McMurray up in Alberta, Canada
17 are suffering right now. For the past eight or so
18 years it has been known that cancer rates are much
19 higher than the rest of the population due to the
20 very dirty type of oil that is coming from that
21 area.

22 Dr. Connolly is a local physician in that
23 area and had tried to alert the community that there
24 is diseases and there's cancers that normally only
25 affect only one in every 300,000 people, but for

1 some reason in this small community there's six
2 people with it. That's a problem. And do you know
3 what the local government had done? They held him
4 up on charges for raising undue alarm and he had to
5 move. Although they're still working on this and he
6 is fighting this. That's the way that that local
7 government had responded to it.

8 And it's an absolute pattern of
9 disrespecting the First Nation peoples and the
10 Anishinabe here, as this fits exactly in that same
11 pattern.

12 And I think that the people in support of
13 Enbridge here are providing us a false dilemma,
14 saying that we only have the option to have these
15 really unsafe trucks or trains or we have this
16 pipeline. And that's not true. We don't have a
17 choice between one or the other. There's an
18 unlimited amount of possibilities for us to, you
19 know, gather energy and to use energy in a
20 sustainable way. And it just takes a little bit of
21 imagination and it takes some hard work and it takes
22 things to change.

23 But things have changed before. We used
24 to live with Stone Age technology. We used to have
25 Bronze Age technology. I understand that it's

1 difficult, but the time has come for us to move
2 ahead and evolve. We have all of the science
3 telling us that this is absolutely true.

4 I don't like the idea that we have our
5 young people, our best and our brightest, and the
6 best that they can do is deal with this dirty oil
7 from the tar sands. Because, first of all, any
8 company that even wants to deal with this tar sands,
9 this particular dirty oil, has absolutely no moral
10 or ethical framework that is -- I mean, why would
11 you want to do business with them?

12 Nobody -- I don't hear any concern about
13 the rates of disease or things like that that are
14 coming from the tar sands. And just because people
15 are getting so sick up there, I don't want to see
16 that same pattern continued down here. This is not
17 subjective, this is fact.

18 The people in support of the Enbridge
19 pipeline, I don't know where -- they're weaving this
20 information out of nowhere, but the one community
21 that they're not talking to or listening to is the
22 scientific community that says this is absolutely
23 not good for our environment and it's unsustainable
24 and we can't do it.

25 I would like to ask permission to

1 consider the fact that I liked what Dawn said about
2 I'm not being paid to be here. I had to sacrifice
3 other things just to do this. And the people that
4 are in support of this pipeline have money to gain.
5 Since the beginning of time, I mean, people have
6 been hustling people for money. And that's what
7 this is, it's a hustle.

8 And I think that's about it. I'm pretty
9 angry, I wanted to say a couple things.

10 Thank you.

11 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: For the court
12 reporter, we'll take a 15-minute break and resume at
13 2:35 sharply. And we have five speaker cards left
14 from people who have registered and have not been
15 called yet. And, again, then I'll go through the
16 list of people who were here earlier whose names
17 were called and were not present at that point in
18 time.

19 Thank you.

20 (Break taken from 2:18 to 2:36.)

21 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: For those of you
22 who have not yet had a chance to speak, we will be
23 calling on you to speak. We do need to have this
24 meeting wrapped up by 3:00. This meeting was
25 scheduled to go until 2:00, so for those of you

1 remaining, I apologize, but you will need to keep
2 your comments to a few minutes so we can get this
3 wrapped up at 3:00. We will be starting this
4 evening's meeting at 6:00, if you would like to come
5 back at 6:00, you're welcome to do so.

6 MR. JASON GEORGE: Good afternoon.

7 My name is Jason George, I'm with the
8 International Union of Operating Engineers, Local
9 49. J-A-S-O-N, G-E-O-R-G-E.

10 First I'd just like to thank the --
11 nobody's done this today, I don't think, but maybe
12 on the whole thing, but I'd like to thank the
13 regulators for having these meetings and doing the
14 job that you do. I know that our union feels good
15 about the process and the work that you folks are
16 doing to hold the company accountable and make sure
17 this thing is built safe and I just want to say
18 thank you for that.

19 We support the certificate of need and
20 the company's route for Line 3. We do that for a
21 number of different reasons, a lot of which has been
22 stated here today, I'm not going to make long
23 comments.

24 But I have heard a bunch of things that I
25 just want to quickly address. I also would add

1 that, further, where I'm coming on this is having
2 talked to hundreds, if not thousands, of our members
3 that build Enbridge pipelines and other pipelines
4 across the country, all of whom tell me that
5 Enbridge is the safest company that they work for.
6 That's people that work directly on the pipelines
7 that we're proposing to build.

8 But a couple of different things popped
9 into my head just listening to arguments at last
10 night's hearing and sitting here today. This issue
11 of jobs versus a clean environment. Somebody said
12 last night, and I couldn't agree more, somebody who
13 opposed this pipeline said that that's a false
14 choice. And I could not agree more that that's a
15 false choice.

16 But I would really challenge the
17 environmental community on that point because
18 they're the ones making us make that choice. Nobody
19 at our union would ever support this pipeline if it
20 were a matter of our jobs versus a poisoned
21 environment. The fact is, we can do both, we know
22 we can do both, we've done it for 60 years in
23 Minnesota. So I just wanted to clarify that point.

24 On the tourism and economy, I've heard a
25 lot about the tourism jobs, which I fully support.

1 I come up here a lot, our members live here, this is
2 an important part of the economy. But, again, I
3 think that's also a false choice. We've been
4 harvesting and moving natural resources, including
5 oil, in this region in northern Minnesota for
6 hundreds of years. A couple hundred years.
7 Particularly mining.

8 The last time I checked, the tourism
9 economy is thriving with that activity. So I just
10 completely reject that choice and the doomsday
11 scenarios that if we build this pipeline, even
12 though there's seven that currently run through
13 northern Minnesota right now, if we build this one
14 or Sandpiper everything is going to go to hell and
15 we're all going to die. I don't believe that. And
16 I don't think the facts support that at all either.

17 The last point I'll just make quickly.
18 On that point, also, you know, I would point out
19 that the pipeliners that are going to build this
20 project also live up here. And I don't think any
21 one of them, if they felt any of that risk that
22 everybody is talking about, would support building
23 this project either.

24 On the jobs front. I won't get into too
25 much of that because there's been people that have

1 talked about these temporary jobs and we hear that
2 everywhere we go. It's extremely offensive to our
3 members and to me, but we're used to it at this
4 point. It's a way to denigrate the careers and hard
5 work of operating engineers and laborers, pipeliners
6 in general. It's unfortunate, it just continues and
7 continues.

8 But I would just point out to people that
9 the people that build these pipelines, this is a
10 significant part of each job, a significant part of
11 their career, and it is a career. And I would ask
12 you to think about it the same way that the lawyers
13 and activists that go from pipeline project to
14 pipeline project protesting, those are temporary
15 jobs, but it's part of a larger mission. Correct?
16 Same thing for a pipeliner. So we don't disrespect
17 what you folks are doing, I'd ask you not to
18 disrespect what we do.

19 Lastly, I'll just add, we're going to
20 submit written comments with a bunch of technical
21 points on the whole notion of how fast oil moves
22 through pipelines and leaks and addressing safety
23 plans, emergency response, there's all kinds of
24 inaccurate information that I'm not going to get
25 into, but we will get into in written comments.

1 So I'll just say, I'll wrap up, in the
2 time constraints, that we support the certificate of
3 need, we support that the company's route, and I'm
4 happy to support Line 3.

5 Thanks.

6 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: Grace Griffin.

7 MS. GRACE GRIFFIN: Hi.

8 My name is Grace Griffin, G-R-A-C-E,
9 G-R-I-F-F-I-N, like it's spelled. I'm so glad
10 there's not as many people here now.

11 My name is Grace and I am a
12 fifth-generation Norwegian American. Most of my
13 family lives in the Otter Tail County area, a little
14 bit into Brainerd, Baxter, a little bit, and Otter
15 Tail County, but mostly Otter Tail county.

16 I was not planning on speaking, but just
17 listening to everyone today, it just feels very
18 important. My family is able to be here as
19 immigrants and settlers due to these different
20 treaties that have been signed. And I want to live
21 here and grow off this land and my family has been
22 like really healthy and vibrant and prosperous due
23 to these treaty rights that were signed.

24 And so due to the -- with the pipeline, I
25 think it's really important to, in any form of

1 construction or the planning or staging or whether
2 there should be a pipeline at all, to honor those
3 treaty rights. And because the, you know, they're
4 the law. And I've had the great privilege to
5 benefit from those.

6 And I want to give, you know, I want to
7 send an ally to upholding those rights. Yeah. I
8 just want to say quickly, because there's lots of
9 other people who want to speak and we don't have
10 much time.

11 Just real fast, I'm also wearing one of
12 these lovely stickers. I think it is so true that I
13 use oil and so do you. And I think it would be
14 really worth looking into whether there needs to be
15 a pipeline, you know, whether there can be solar or
16 wind or anything else. And looking into even our
17 consumption of oil. And do we need to have so much
18 greed around our lifestyle to like need this whole
19 pipeline, you know, thousands of millions and
20 billions of gallons that's gushing of this tar
21 sands.

22 So I guess I just invite everyone to
23 think about what they really need and to think about
24 sacrifice, you know, the definition of sacrifice in
25 the dictionary is to give up something of lesser

1 value for something of greater value. Yeah.

2 Okay. Thank you.

3 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: Ross Wagner.

4 MR. ROSS WAGNER: Ross Wagner, R-O-S-S,
5 W-A-G-N-E-R.

6 My name is Ross Wagner, I'm the economic
7 development coordinator for Aitkin County. We are
8 in favor of the pipeline replacement. Portions of
9 the line that is being proposed to be replaced is
10 already in the northern portion of Aitkin County so
11 it's already here. Whether it's replaced in the
12 same corridor or moved to a new one, we're going to
13 have it and it's here.

14 As far as Enbridge, we've been happy with
15 them as far as prescribing to the regulations and
16 everything. We don't see them cutting corners or
17 looking to take shortcuts or anything like that. We
18 don't have a problem with them operating in our
19 county.

20 The -- I'm sorry, it's hard for me to
21 read my own writing here.

22 The majority of the pipeline is following
23 existing utility easements and existing road
24 right-of-ways. We do have a concern that if the
25 pipeline started getting too spread out and too far

1 apart, is the response time going to be diluted? So
2 we do see an advantage to having the lines
3 relatively close together.

4 In safety and transportation, you know,
5 if there are no pipelines as we speak, for instance,
6 at the Bakken reserve, there's a million barrels of
7 oil being piped out of the ground every single day.
8 And so one way or another it's going to get
9 transported. If you look at where the Bakken is and
10 where the refineries are, one way or another it's
11 going to be on or near our county. So we're going
12 to be dealing with it, we would rather see it come
13 through on the pipelines as opposed to the rail or
14 trucks.

15 We have had a couple train rail
16 derailments in the past ten years. I believe the
17 cargo was coal. So, you know, like I say, we feel
18 the safest way to bring it through is by the
19 pipelines. The pipelines can be routed around
20 communities, can be routed around population
21 centers. The rail lines are going through towns,
22 they're going through communities.

23 We also can't deny the economic benefits
24 of this. There are jobs involved, there's
25 construction jobs, but also after the fact there's

1 maintenance, there's pumping stations, there's
2 clearing, there's a lot of things that still have to
3 be done, there will still be an economic presence in
4 our county.

5 It is important from our point of view.
6 We are the fourth poorest county by household income
7 in the state. We are also the oldest income --
8 oldest county in the state by age, we have more
9 people over 64 than any other county in the state of
10 Minnesota.

11 We also have over 50 percent of our land
12 is publicly owned. I think there's four or five
13 counties in the whole state that are in the same
14 situation we are. So we have a very limited tax
15 base, we have limited means to increase our tax base
16 with so much public land. We like our public land,
17 we're glad that we have so much of it, but from an
18 economic development point of view, it is a
19 hindrance.

20 We look at the turnover effect, the
21 tourism economy was mentioned. The money that comes
22 into our county gets turned over four to seven
23 times, so for every dollar that gets spent, it's
24 getting turned over many different times in our
25 community.

1 The last thing on the energy dependence,
2 we are in favor of it. We need the energy, we need
3 the oil, we'd like to see it coming from our
4 country.

5 Thank you.

6 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: The next speaker card
7 is Fred Stein.

8 MR. FRED STEIN: I'll defer until this
9 evening.

10 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: Thank you.

11 Tania Aubid, A-U-B-I-D, I believe.

12 MS. TANIA AUBID: That's me.

13 Good afternoon.

14 My name is Tania Aubid, T-A-N-I-A,
15 A-U-B-I-D. My Ojibwe name (Ojibwe), it'll take
16 forever to spell it.

17 I'm really thankful that I am after our
18 previous speaker here. Yes, we are a poor county.
19 And, no, we do not need Enbridge's money to pull us
20 out of being such a poor county. We have a jail
21 here in Aitkin County where underground it's gone --
22 go to Aitkin County on vacation, you leave by
23 probation. Which is pretty much true. They make
24 enough money off our people here, our Native people,
25 and other Native peoples, or bordering, borders

1 that come in. So there's revenues that comes in
2 that way, too. Not to mention the resorts, the
3 cafes with their extravagant prices that I would
4 like to stay in.

5 I am not happy with the Line 3, what they
6 want to do with it. When I went to the meeting back
7 in January, they said that they were going to leave
8 us alone, not touch it, we're just going to abandon
9 the thing. What do you mean you're going to abandon
10 that thing? Aren't there laws and treaties that
11 oppose leaving stuff in the ground? I believe there
12 is.

13 And when you cross those international
14 borders, like if I wanted to go up into Canada, you
15 got to have a passport, a tribal I.D. and state I.D.
16 What is going on with people? It's cumbersome to
17 carry all that extra baggage.

18 Yes, there are railway accidents that
19 happen, and that time it was coal. What about the
20 steel integrity? My concern is about the integrity
21 of that steel. I was told today that this new
22 pipeline that's going to be coming in is going to be
23 used from recycled cars, refrigerators, anything
24 that had steel in it. Okay. We know what happens
25 when we recycle stuff. There tends to be little

1 pinholes, little breaches there.

2 Look what happened up on Bena over there.
3 They didn't consider that a spill or a break. It
4 was just an anomaly. But how many barrels of oil
5 leaked out into that place over there? I feel sorry
6 for my people over there, my family that's over
7 there, because they have to deal with that. Up in
8 White Earth, my family up there, I stand with you
9 and I am so happy that our people from Alaska is
10 here to be able to see what is going on in ground
11 zero here.

12 I'm kind of disappointed that we aren't
13 able to run the statements from the people here on
14 that proposed Sandpiper line that wants to come
15 through. Why weren't we able to use testimony for
16 both sites?

17 As far as I know, I thought German steel
18 and Japanese steel was the best, the strongest. Is
19 that true or not true? We got U.S. steel coming in,
20 isn't that right? U.S. steel? Or no, no, no, they
21 told me North American steel, but it's coming in
22 from Canada. They're still making profits off of us
23 up in Canada.

24 I'm not putting up with this. This is
25 where I live. If you have any other way to get that

1 line out of here, especially that Line 3. Yeah, you
2 can say you can leave it in the ground and whatnot,
3 but what about my future generations of my
4 grandchildren, the future ancestors? And I hope
5 they sit up here today too to say no to things like
6 this.

7 I took a gentleman from South Dakota to
8 be able to go see those particular rice beds on
9 Indian land and on state land. And he was amazed at
10 how beautiful that was. And he also noticed things
11 about our water, what color our water is here. We
12 don't want it black. We don't want our animals to
13 die off and have cancers or anything like that.

14 They say Aitkin County is the poorest,
15 one of the poorest counties. No, I don't think so.
16 I think we are rich here with that, with the
17 manoomin, with the berries, with the water. The
18 only type of changing that needs to be done is in
19 the head. We don't need the Line 3. We don't need
20 the Sandpiper or any of those other pipelines in our
21 ground. 'Cause I know.

22 I seen the U.S. -- what was it, the
23 geological survey crew passing through town here and
24 I asked them, will you please keep our aquifers
25 clean so that we can have good drinking water. Not

1 only for us, but for the animals, our older people,
2 who definitely need it because of the diabetes and
3 stuff like that. We don't want things like that.

4 You see so many different types of things
5 going on with people, like the cancers, and that's
6 what I see Enbridge is, is a cancer. One day, yes,
7 we will find a cure for cancer, and before that time
8 we're going find that cure against Enbridge cancer
9 here in Minnesota.

10 Miigwech. You guys have a great
11 afternoon and I hope to see yous later on this
12 afternoon. Miigwech.

13 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: I'll be calling on
14 the names I've called on earlier who were not
15 present.

16 The first card I have is William Aitkin,
17 if he's here. Is Mr. Aitkin present?

18 Nonco Bear (phonetic)?

19 UNIDENTIFIED: No, he's not here.

20 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: I'm sorry, I didn't
21 hear you.

22 UNIDENTIFIED: No, he's not here.

23 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: Allison Warden?

24 UNIDENTIFIED: She'll come at 7:00.

25 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: Jack Diatab

1 (phonetic)?

2 Thane Maxwell?

3 Winona.

4 MS. WINONA LADUKE: We're on a first name
5 basis, are we?

6 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: Pardon?

7 MS. WINONA LADUKE: I said we're on a
8 first name basis.

9 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: I could say LaDuke,
10 but you're right. I was trying to save time.

11 MS. WINONA LADUKE: Okay. I'm going to
12 just ask a couple questions because I know we only
13 have a couple minutes. Hello, Janet.

14 Boozhoo. My name is Winona LaDuke. This
15 is about my 20th -- hello, guys -- my 20th hearing.

16 I just want to thank everybody for
17 talking. I have a few questions I want to ask and
18 we still would like some answers.

19 You know, I went to Harvard, and I went
20 to MIT, I went to Antioch, I have a master's degree.
21 And I think that there's pretty much no one in this
22 room that can understand the process, where we are.
23 We're trying to understand, we're trying to put
24 together two processes. We are trying to understand
25 how you could give a certificate of need and have us

1 discuss a route. Where are the other routes that
2 are still on the table? Why are there no hearings
3 on those routes? We would like to know when those
4 hearings would be so that we feel like that Enbridge
5 doesn't keep getting to lay piles of pipe next to my
6 reservation under the assumption that you've already
7 greased the wheels of the PUC and that we're going
8 to have it. So I don't know if you can give me an
9 answer to that. That's the first question.

10 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: Okay. Let's break
11 this down. Which routes are you concerned about
12 that are no longer --

13 MS. WINONA LADUKE: Well, I know that
14 there are other routes on the table.

15 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: Right.

16 MS. WINONA LADUKE: But we have never
17 seen any of them discussed. And the burden of
18 responsibility to discuss this route is put on us.
19 Enbridge has never been required to look at a route
20 that goes out of this watershed. We would like to
21 see a full disclosure and a full explanation of the
22 routes that Enbridge is being required to look at by
23 the PUC, and we would like full hearings on that
24 before any move forward by the PUC. When will that
25 happen?

1 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: Well, just so you
2 know, that is not how the process works. The
3 process works that when Enbridge submits their
4 application, they are able to define what their
5 preferred route is. And they have defined their
6 preferred route. The preferred route is the one
7 that we are here to discuss currently.

8 The other routes that Enbridge looked at
9 and considered but eliminated from consideration, if
10 you will, are discussed in their application. Those
11 routes, however, they don't go away, that get -- all
12 that stuff gets looked at again when we do the
13 comparative environmental analysis.

14 And I think what has been confusing is
15 given that Sandpiper came first, and that's been
16 delayed, and in the meantime we have a new
17 application coming in, that these processes, while
18 they are separate projects, we are trying to put
19 these processes together so that this information
20 can be looked at together and cumulatively.

21 All of the route and segment alternatives
22 that were proposed and accepted by the PUC for
23 consideration for Sandpiper, as I said at previous
24 meetings, and as I said here today, those are all on
25 the table. Those have not gone away. But we have

1 not completed, we haven't even begun the comparative
2 environmental analysis because the PUC had us stop
3 that process last fall. So none of that has been
4 completed for Sandpiper.

5 And because of the feedback that we have
6 heard from Sandpiper and Line 3, that these two
7 projects need to be considered together when looking
8 at the impacts, the comparative environmental
9 analysis will look at both of them together for the
10 shared portion of the corridor. Where Line 3 and
11 Sandpiper diverge at Clearbrook, those pieces will
12 be looked at, I want to say separately, but they
13 will be --

14 MS. WINONA LADUKE: So, thank you. Thank
15 you.

16 And I think you might need to clarify
17 that again tonight because 90 percent of the people
18 that are in this process are asked to present under
19 great duress, we're all really stressed out by this,
20 and it's really hard to present, not understanding
21 the process or feeling like the process is fair.
22 And we discussed this earlier.

23 So at what point will abandonment and the
24 fact that there is no -- I know that the fine
25 gentleman from Enbridge told us that there were some

1 regulations regarding abandonment, but, in fact,
2 there are not. So at what point will the present
3 Superfund site, essentially, of Line 3, with its
4 weeping anomalies, be assessed for the present
5 impact it has on our environment? Prior to any
6 suggestion of abandonment and the liability that is
7 going to, you know, be accrued by the people of
8 Minnesota? When will that process of assessing the
9 abandonment exactly of Line 3 be assessed?

10 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: Well, I don't have
11 an answer for you on the Superfund site question.
12 What I can tell you is the same information that
13 Enbridge has told you, which is that existing Line 3
14 is not going to be abandoned, existing Line 3 --

15 MS. WINONA LADUKE: No, they say it's
16 going to be abandoned, actually. That is what they
17 say. So I don't know where you got the idea that it
18 is not going to be abandoned. Are you going to tell
19 me about the gas in it? Is that what you're going
20 to tell me?

21 MR. MITCH REPKA: The line is being
22 permanently deactivated. So it will continue to be
23 monitored and the right-of-way will be maintained,
24 the corrosion control system will be maintained as
25 well. It's not being abandoned.

1 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: And I have to say
2 that I believe it was Dawn that talked about it, the
3 terminology. And, yes, there is the terminology of
4 abandonment, it does have its own meaning in this
5 context, and I think for most of the people here
6 leaving that line in place constitutes abandonment,
7 however, that is not how Enbridge views their
8 deactivation.

9 MS. WINONA LADUKE: Right. And I know
10 that Enbridge sees things through Enbridge's
11 glasses. And none of us has the same glasses that
12 Enbridge has, right. None of us are limited
13 liability corporations.

14 So the question to me for the PUC, to the
15 state of Minnesota as a regulatory authority, at
16 what point is that question of the ecological,
17 economic, and social effects of the present Line 3
18 and any proposals of Enbridge to -- I forgot the
19 term you used, decommission, or when are those
20 hearings and why are those hearings not prior to a
21 siting hearing for a new pipeline?

22 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: Well, because
23 these are not hearings, to begin with. This is a
24 scoping meeting.

25 MS. WINONA LADUKE: So when are those?

1 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: The hearings for
2 this would be in the spring.

3 MS. WINONA LADUKE: So in the spring we
4 will have a set of hearings on the potential for the
5 transition that Enbridge wants to make? But those
6 will follow, I mean, in other words, those hearings
7 will follow the pending approval of a new line
8 without having dealt with the old one.

9 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: No, that's
10 actually not the case. There will be no -- there
11 will be no approval on either line until we get
12 through the series of hearings.

13 MS. WINONA LADUKE: Until we have full
14 hearings on Line 3's present status and the
15 decommissioning/abandonment, there will be no
16 approval for a Line 3 replacement. Is that correct?

17 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: I'm not sure if I
18 fully understand the question. I cannot answer -- I
19 believe that the issue of the
20 decommissioning/abandonment of the existing Line 3
21 will become part of these hearings.

22 MS. WINONA LADUKE: Will be what?

23 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: Will be part of
24 these hearings.

25 MS. WINONA LADUKE: Which hearings? The

1 hearings that we are in now?

2 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: These are not
3 hearings.

4 MS. WINONA LADUKE: Okay. The process
5 that we are in now? On the new line?

6 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: The hearings will
7 be part of the process that we currently are in.
8 The routing process, beginning with the application,
9 going through these scoping meetings, continuing on
10 through the contested case hearings, that's all part
11 of the routing process.

12 MS. WINONA LADUKE: So that will appear
13 at some time, although Enbridge projects it will
14 begin construction in 2017.

15 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: I guess, if they
16 say they would be constructing in 2017, that's
17 entirely dependent on the approval process. I think
18 that is when Enbridge would like to begin
19 construction. In fact, I think Enbridge would like
20 to have already been constructing Sandpiper.

21 MS. WINONA LADUKE: I'm sure that they
22 would have.

23 So at what point -- you know, you held a
24 hearing on White Earth, and we're very thankful, and
25 now you're holding a hearing in East Lake. Those do

1 not constitute tribal consultation. At no point do
2 those constitute tribal consultation. Those are
3 public hearings held in our communities. At what
4 point will the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission
5 engage in consultation with the tribes?

6 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: Well, again, I
7 have to correct you. These are not the hearings,
8 these are the scoping meetings. And part of the
9 confusion of the process, and if you want to talk
10 about parsing out terminology, then let's be
11 consistent, these are not hearings. These are
12 public information and scoping meetings. The
13 hearings will be administered by the administrative
14 law judge, that's why they are hearings.

15 MS. WINONA LADUKE: Those are also the
16 ones that are out in the outlying areas, right?

17 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: Yes. And I cannot
18 answer the question. As I mentioned when we were at
19 White Earth, I can't answer the question on the
20 tribal consultation.

21 MS. WINONA LADUKE: Who will answer that
22 and when will that answer come to our tribes?

23 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: I think that's a
24 fair question.

25 MS. WINONA LADUKE: Can you give me a

1 sense of when we can expect an answer as to when the
2 PUC will deal with us as tribal councils?

3 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: I cannot give you
4 an answer to that. As you know, the challenges in
5 how the federal and state governments interact with
6 tribal governments and treaty rights is certainly
7 not my area of expertise. What I can do is come to
8 your communities, hold these meetings, take your
9 comments, and engage with you at this level. In
10 terms of a consultation, we're happy to have
11 additional meetings with you, with the tribes. I
12 don't know if that is the level of consultation that
13 you want.

14 MS. WINONA LADUKE: No, it needs to be a
15 formal consultation between governments. That's how
16 that works. It's not an informal thing.

17 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: Correct. So that
18 is not -- that is not my role, I believe, as the
19 tribes would consider consultation.

20 MS. WINONA LADUKE: And at some point
21 somebody from the PUC will decide when that's going
22 to happen?

23 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: I don't have an
24 answer to that question.

25 MS. WINONA LADUKE: Okay. I have more

1 questions, but I know that it's close to 3:00, and I
2 will come and ask some more tonight.

3 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: Okay.

4 MS. WINONA LADUKE: Thank you.

5 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: You're welcome.

6 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: I have one speaker
7 card left from earlier today of Fred Stein. I have
8 two others, a Harley Godsen (phonetic) and Donati
9 Benjamin, and maybe you could wait until this
10 evening, if possible.

11 Meanwhile, is Mr. Stein present?

12 MR. FRED STEIN: Yes, I already deferred.

13 MR. LARRY HARTMAN: Okay. Sorry, I
14 forgot.

15 MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: All right. The
16 other speakers that were here, are you all right
17 with coming back to the evening meeting? Were you
18 planning on coming to the evening meeting?

19 Okay. I appreciate that.

20 With that, I would like to adjourn this
21 afternoon's meeting. I appreciate everyone taking
22 the extra time to come in and to speak and to get
23 these comments in. And we will be back at 6:00.

24 (Proceedings concluded at 3:14 p.m.)

25