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MS. WENDY ULRICH: My name is

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Wendy Ulrich, W-E-N-D-Y, U-L-R-I-C-H. We, as a

13

nation, have a history, right up to this

14

current time, of not honoring our pacts,

15

agreements, and treaties.

16

We are learning that when this

17

happens, our consciences compel us to take out

18

of the ordinary action to turn around policies

19

and decisions that we don't agree with and are

20

not right.

21

I am not of indigenous heritage

22

so I do not speak for the original people on

23

this land.

24

I speak as a citizen and a

25

benefactor of our collective history who is

1 learning about and observing our native
2 neighbors' historic relationship with Federal
3 and Minnesota government.

4 In Table ES-1 titled,
5 "Certificate of Need, Alternatives and
6 Criteria," of the DEIS, a series of questions
7 are shown at the top which the Public Utilities
8 Commissioner will use in making the decision
9 whether to grant a Certificate of Need to
10 Enbridge, and if granted, to decide on method
11 of oil.

12 So then this process is about
13 granting a Certificate of Need, and if that
14 need is granted, then to decide how oil will be
15 transported.

16 One final question at the top of
17 this table asks, "Does the project comply with
18 other laws?"

19 At this point there is an
20 omission in this table. It does not include
21 the similarly important question, "Does the
22 project comply with state and federal
23 governments -- does the project comply with
24 state and federal treaties with affected
25 indigenous groups?"

1552-1

1 Our nation, in this case by way
2 of Minnesota government, must abide by the 1855
3 Treaty signed by the federal government with
4 the Ojibwe people.

5 From Honor the Earth -- we saw
6 their stand near the back of the room -- from
7 their organization's, "What we need to know,"
8 Line 3 resource. The pipeline, "threatens
9 critical resources on Ojibwe treaty lands where
10 tribal members retain the right to hunt, fish,
11 gather, and hold ceremony, and travel." That
12 is in the treaty.

13 Destruction of forested and
14 wetland habitat and lakes within the 1855
15 Treaty area will result from oil spills,
16 habitat fragmentation due to the construction
17 which affects animals, birds, and vegetation
18 and develops micro-climates.

19 This is stated in the booklet
20 that we've all gotten here today called the,
21 "Guide to the Line 3 Public Meetings for the
22 DEIS - Executive Summary," and it's on page 32.

23 All of Enbridge's proposed routes
24 and virtually all of their preferred routes go
25 through the 1855 treaty lands of

1 north-central -- and that spans all the way
2 from the east to the western border of our
3 state -- northern and all northeastern
4 Minnesota above Lake Superior.

5 All these areas include pristine
6 wild rice lakes important to our neighbors'
7 culture.

8 I'm going to ask this question:
9 Is it right to construct a treaty back in 1855
10 saving hunting, fishing, gathering, wild ricing
11 for indigenous people, then alter the land,
12 rivers, lakes, and wetlands by practices that
13 leave them less useful ecologically and
14 culturally -- sorry -- that leave them less
15 useful ecologically and culturally and
16 environmentally harmful?

17 I support the Ojibwe people in
18 opposing the Line 3 oil pipeline.

19 I believe there is an omission in
20 Table ES-1 of the DEIS used in the
21 decision-making criteria granting a Certificate
22 of Need for Enbridge's Line 3 tar sands oil
23 project.

24 We must honor our treaty with the
25 Ojibwe people.

Thank you.

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RECEIVED

JUN 28 2017

MAILROOM

To Whom It May Concern

6/25/17

I oppose the passage of CN-14-916
+ PPL-15-137

1. We need to focus on renewable energies, oil is becoming outdated and is a dirty fuel
2. Enbridge has and would continue to violate permit conditions as past records show.
3. The proposed oil route would infringe on Native communities. They are already at risk. Also it could affect rice lakes and spoil their economy.
4. There should be spill analysis for tributaries of the St. Louis & Nemadji River. A spill going into Lake Superior could be disastrous.
5. The future of the pipeline is uncertain. It's a high price for temporary distribution of oil.
6. The property values for landowners could decrease because of the pipeline.
7. Re-establishing the surrounding area is difficult and there is no real plan.
8. Oil usage contributes to climate change

1268-1