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9	Charging Horse Casino							
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11	Lame Deer, MT November 12, 2012							
12	2:00 p.m.							
13								
14	APPEARANCES							
15	Mr. Ken Blodgett, STB ICF International, Third-							
16	Party consultants´ Mr. Scott Graves, ICF							
17	Party consultants Mr. Scott Graves, ICF Mr. Alan Summerville, ICF Mr. Neil Sullivan, ICF							
18	Mr. Chris Moelter,́ ICF Ms. Sarah Mulligan, ICF Ms. Elizabeth Diller, ICF							
19	Ms. Elizabeth Diller, ICF							
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23	RICHARD L. MATTSON, LTD.,							
24	CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER 816 Avenue F							
25	Billings, MT 59102 (406) 698-3163							

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COURT REPORTER COMMENT AREA

MR. JOE WATERS. (Lame Deer.) As a member of this tribe, and as a Chevenne speaking person, I, or we, members of the Tribe that speak Cheyenne oppose this railroad. don't know, we are supposed to have this tribal council and tribal president speaking for us in that manner, but all they can think about is their pay. And they are not members of this Tribe. And that railroad, if allowed, is going to really affect members that have Cheyenne blood in them, affect their lives. Because them people that are at them employment stations will be something else other than the Cheyenne. And these people will come and interact with our young women, the ones that do have Chevenne blood in them. And they get pregnant and having kids, they're black, yellow, white, and then calling themselves Cheyenne, like we have today. They are not Cheyenne, like the president of our Tribe. don't know what is going on here, I'm thinking about liability for the Northern Cheyenne There must be a liability involved here Tribe. for the Northern Cheyenne Tribe with this stuff to be brought to us. There must be something wrong here.

I'm a Cheyenne speaking person. But this administration is a separate form of government. None of them are Cheyenne. The president of the Tribe is not a Cheyenne. The Cheyenne blood Indian, and I am a Cheyenne blood Indian. And I know that we got this in 1934 called the Indian Reorganization Act. And these people are supposed to be there to protect our interest. But none of them done that this last 70 to 80 years.

And now wait a minute, all I know is that I got a hunk of Johnny Wooden Legs, president of the Tribe back then, was not a Cheyenne. And the reason why he's my uncle is because there was a white guy going around getting Indian girls pregnant left and right, and that is how he got to be my uncle.

So we got these kind of people deciding issues for us that have don't have any comprehension about what being a Cheyenne is all about. We own this place, it's our home, we got to take it back. What's going on? All I know is them railroad workers can get paid

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every two weeks and get a lot of money. The ones in with no money on this Indian reservation are the people with the Cheyenne blood. Because we were told by our grandmas to help these guys out that were having a hard time. They sorry. Pathetic. Couldn't work. Couldn't do nothing. Don't say nothing about the jobs we've given them. We are supposed to be assimilated in capitalism, not these white guys. The president of the Tribe is already a white guy.

Now, wait a minute. But I think we can't allow this because nobody had really spoke up for the interests of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe. Get our Cheyenne that have Cheyenne blood in them. Might be on the road, might have got adopted. And it's a subversive form of government, institutional racist rules.

And look at how things are. This is our home. Nobody is going to be here for the Tribe. No one is going to be here. People think we don't have interest. Well, look who they've been hiring for the last 70 years, eight hours a day, 40 hours a week. We are supposed to be the ones that get that.

Another thing. The Chevenne language is more communistic than what communism is all We are not supposed to hurt or say anything bad about somebody that's having a hard time. We are supposed to help them out. Look, the result, again, is people getting paid eight hours a day, 40 hours a week, costing the taxpayers \$58 million bucks this year. Congress grab \$58 million bucks, here, Cheyenne, take care of yourself with this money, and look who we pay. Been going on for about 60, 70 years. 1934. We are the ones all our lives are gone, gone by the kids. Our kids are having kids right now, I'm a grandfather now. They are the ones that need a home. All right.

MR. MONTE MEDICINE: (Lame Deer.)

The main thing with this area is employment. If they can bring employment here, it would be welcome. But it's only for certain individuals, some they chased off to find work won't be permanently, we don't want them around them. Or myself, I've worked with Western Energy as a coal miner, and I drove various

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equipment. Mostly I was hired as a scraper operator, but I ended up driving the coal haulers, bulldozers, road graders. Originally, I'm an operating engineer. On the reservation before I changed my employment I was a highway patrolman. Police officer. But the main thing is going to be employment.

Well, I guess qualifications, you turn back a lot of these individuals. Just like I was an employee on the Department of Transportation for the State, was going through the Crow Reservation, because I wasn't a Crow, they were trying to get rid of me because I'm not Crow, but Crow enrollment. All they telling us, these employer will just take going through the reservation here, which is a state highway, so that stopped everything.

That was my comment.

OPEN PROCEEDINGS

MR. BLODGETT: I would like to thank everybody for coming this afternoon. My name is Ken Blodgett, and we are conducting a public scoping meeting on the Tongue River Railroad

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Environmental Impact Statement for the Tongue River Railroad. Seated at the table with me is Alan Summerville of ICF International, the project manager for our third-party contract, and Scott Graves, also of ICF International, who will be serving as our facilitator this evening when we start taking public comments.

The Surface Transportation Board is the federal agency responsible for granting authority for the construction and operation of new rail lines and associated facilities. October 16, 2012, the Tongue River Railroad Corporation filed a revised application with the Surface Transportation Board to construct a rail line from Miles City, Montana, to end points near Ashland, Montana. The Surface Transportation Board is the lead agency responsible for preparing the Environmental Impact Statement which will identify and evaluate the potential environmental impact associated with the proposed action and alternatives. There are four cooperating agencies working with the Surface Transportation Board, in the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement. Those four

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agencies are the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Montana's Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, acting as the lead agency for other Montana State agencies. These cooperating agencies have decision-making authority independent of the Surface Transportation Board and are agencies from which the Tongue River Railroad will obtain separate approvals or permits.

This scoping meeting tonight represents one of the first opportunities in the environmental review process for members of the public to provide input to the Surface Transportation Board about its environmental concerns related to the construction and operation of the proposed rail line, including potential alternatives and their impacts. Our hope is that, through the information you provide today, it will help us frame our analysis and help us to understand your concerns about the proposed action and the potential alternatives. The scoping notice public comment period will last until December 6,

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2012. The Office of Environmental Analysis will then revise the Draft Scope of Study, and issue a Final Scope of Study, incorporating public comments received during the comment period. The Office of Environmental Analysis will consider all comments received when preparing Final Scope of Study. There is some additional information on the Surface Transportation Board's environmental review process at the station located in the back of the room.

After the Scope of Study is finalized, the Office of Environmental Analysis will begin preparing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement will reflect the Office of Environmental Analysis's independent analysis of the potential environmental impact that could result from the construction and operation of the proposed rail line.

The Office of Environmental Analysis will then issue the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and the public will have the opportunity to read and comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement during a formal

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public comment period, during which there will be a series of public meetings similar to this one that we are holding here today.

After the Draft Environmental Impact Statement comment period has come to a close, the Office of Environmental Analysis will consider all comments received and address each comment in a Final Environmental Impact Statement. The Final Environmental Impact Statement will present the Office of Environmental Analysis's final conclusions and recommendations for mitigating possible environmental effects. Issuance of the Final Environmental Impact Statement will complete the Surface Transportation Board environmental The board will then make a review process. final decision on the proposed rail line construction. In making its final decision, the board will consider the entire environmental record, including all public comments, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, the Final Environmental Impact Statement, and the Office of Environmental Analysis's final recommended environmental mitigation. No project-related construction

may begin until the board's final decision has been issued and that decision has become effective.

If you have not already done so tonight, I would encourage you to sign in at the table located in the center of the room. And those who have indicated that they would like to make a public comment on the Scope of Study, which will be recorded by the court reporter, will be called upon to speak in the order in which they signed in this evening.

I would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation and courteousness towards those who are speaking. Comments will be limited in time so that everyone is given the opportunity to speak. If you would like to provide a handwritten comment, comment forms are located at the public comment station, and you can fill it out and slip it in the box. You can also send comments to us through the U.S. Mail, or you can submit comments electronically using Surface Transportation Board's website. All oral and written comments will be given equal weight and consideration. And, again, comments are due December 6, 2012.

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At this time I would like to turn the floor over to Alan Summerville of ICF, who will briefly discuss more details of the project.

MR. SUMMERVILLE: Good afternoon. Is that loud enough in the back?

During the first half of the meeting we provided information on the project, and now I would like to summarize that information for those of you who were not at the first half of the meeting, or at least provide a recap for those who were at the meeting earlier.

The Tongue River Railroad Company's principle purpose for the new rail line is to transport low sulfur sub-bituminous coal from the proposed mine sites in Rosebud and Powder River Counties, including the proposed line in the Otter Creek area.

The Tongue River Railroad company is proposing to construct and operate an approximately 83-mile rail line between Miles City and to ending points, one near the site of the previously planned Montco Mine near Ashland, and the other at the proposed Otter Creek Mine in the Otter Creek area near Ashland, east of Ashland.

Accordingly, the rail line would cross portions of Custer, Powder River and Rosebud Counties. The proposed route would follow the Tongue River Valley and would consist of a single track constructed of continuously-welded rail and include a 200-foot right-of-way crossing local roads, streams, trails and utility corridors; two passing sidings one near Milepost 27 and the other near Milepost 46; and ancillary facilities, including six set-out tracks between 500 and 4,000 feet in length to provide for temporary storage of cars requiring repair and for storage and maintenance equipment.

At a minimum, the Office of
Environmental Analysis is considering those
alternatives analyzed in Tongue River I EIS.
Those include Tongue River Road alternative,
Moon Creek alternative, and the Colstrip
alternative. As part of its alternatives
development process, the Office of Environmental
Analysis is determining the feasibility of
these and other potential routes. The Office
of Environmental Analysis welcomes public
comments on these and other potential

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alternatives. Alternatives will be evaluated based on public input, as well as technical and engineering considerations, including curvature and grade of the rail line and topographic features, such as steep slopes, hills, as well as geology, floodplains, wetlands, rivers and streams.

EISs can cover a wide range of topics like biology and water resources as well as topics such as socioeconomics and cultural and historic resources. In this EIS the Office of Environmental Analysis plans to cover transportation systems, safety, land use, recreation, biological resources, water resources, navigation, geology and soils, air quality, noise and vibration, energy resources, socioeconomics, cultural and historic resources, aesthetics, and environmental justice.

Additional resource/subject areas can be added as a result of comments and information received during the scoping process. The purpose of the public scoping meeting is to provide a forum in which Office of Environmental Analysis can gain the public's input, on potential alternatives, or important

impacts that may or may not be currently on the Draft Scope of Study.

At this time I'd like to hand over the meeting to our facilitator, Scott Graves, who will go over some grounds rules and we will begin the public comments. Thank you.

MR. GRAVES: Thank you, Alan.

My name is Scott Graves, and I am with ICF. We are going to discuss this portion of the meeting a couple seconds. Before we do, a couple quick notes about the process and how we will try to run it. If you want to speak and haven't signed in yet with Sarah at the desk, please do so. She'll get the card up to me and make sure I can actually pronounce your name. So we will try to do that.

When you come up, I'm going to hand the microphone to you, and if you could come up here that would be great. If you have trouble walking or anything, I can come back and bring the microphone back to you. So we'll make sure that we accommodate everybody that way. One of the reasons to come up here is really so you can address Ken and Alan directly, and also so the court reporter can see things

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clearly.

One of the other things we want to do is just make sure we have time for everybody to We have four speakers at this point in And so we've allotted five minutes, as Ken said, for each speaker. So what we would like to do is go through everybody who wants to speak, we'll take your five minutes, and then if you have additional comments that you couldn't fit into your initial five minutes, if there is no one else who wants to speak, we can rotate back around and you'll have additional time to speak. Any questions about that?

Also, if you have a written comment of your comments with you, you can feel free to submit them in the box right here, or you can leave them with our court reporter, Rich, up here, and we'll make sure they get into the record as well.

I think with that, we are ready to So I'm going to ask if Mr. Joe Waters is Joe, can you come up here.

MR. JOE WATERS: Hello. I'm a member of the Tribe. I speak the Cheyenne language. You get hired some people to protect our

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interest, the Indian people, and besides running us on and take away our interest. A lot of things have happened close to what's going on over there at times.

The TERO office, make sure that TERO office come and get somebody like me. Not once did they ever they come got me. And come to someone like me, they look at people who are working for us. Look at how far down the road we are in this project. Based on our Class I air so they could be possibly get coal across the creek, the river. Wait a minute, you guys fill your water from Montana, wait, I didn't want that water to go. There's a lot of us Cheyennes who speak Cheyenne didn't want this water to go and didn't speak up for our interest.

The soils they are damaging. All I know they make that railroad across there, there can be white people hired at them jobs, or Mexicans. And them people are getting paid every two weeks. And they get paid. That's what happened. I can say, wait a minute, wait a minute, how did my own John Woodenlegs get to be a Cheyenne? There was a white guy going

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around left and right and he had money and got people drunk and get them girls pregnant. not proud of that. Do you want me to be proud of that white blood? Wait a minute. Look at the people we got working for us. That's where we got ripped off. \$58 million bucks last year of the taxpayers' money, \$58 million bucks. They say here, Cheyenne, take care of yourself. Look who we are paying? What's happening They're figuring there's a lot to be The culture, there are bunch of kids railroad. runnings around here who don't have any Cheyenne blood and running around calling them Chevenne. We don't need more of that if make that railroad over there.

Wait a minute. What are we doing here? Who made these choices? Then you go got to go and say, wait a minute, we are going to change this whole thing. And no business selling my water. This is a subversive form of government. In 1934 they brought it to us, called it the Indian Reorganization Act. And wanted to reorganize, they wanted us to turn us into American to our English language and we now speak it. But the Cheyenne language says

we are not supposed to be doing this. My grandchildren are going to have grandchildren. What are they going to be like? What's their home going to be like for allowing all this stuff to happen? Wait a minute. This is America. We come and bring this on the Cheyenne Tribe. Because this happened on our property. They are going to sell our water and our air. That coal is going way up in Canada. They don't hold America responsible for destroying that land in Canada because of this coal.

I'm running out of time. Thank you. We got to stop this railroad thing. This is our home. We are Montana. We were here in Montana. They have no business selling our water. Look who's working for us and the job they are doing.

MR. GRAVES: Thank you, Joe. The next person on the list is Mr. Jeffrey McDowell.

MR. JEFFREY McDOWELL: My name is

Jeff McDowell. I'm the Executive Director for

Two Rivers Authority in Hardin. I am basically
the economic development entity for the City of

Hardin and I'm here to support the Tongue River Railroad. I am also a former BN track worker, and I can speak with a certain degree of authority, that a railroad is far less environmentally disruptive than your basic highway.

I can say with the continuous-welded rail track, the issues of noise and vibration are minimized.

That's basically all I have to say.

MR. GRAVES: Thank you. Next person is Ms. Alana Buffalo Spirit. Is Alana here?

Let go to the next person and when she gets back we can have her.

Next person is Clara Caufield. Did I get that right?

MS. CLARA CAUFIELD: No.

My name is Clara Caufield, and I am the owner and publisher of a weekly newspaper that serves the reservation and surrounding communities of Colstrip, Ashland, and we also have a wide subscriber base for many people providing the information to those interested. I understand this is a laborious, time-consuming process that you have to go through,

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including all the court challenges that will probably come up. But I would like to encourage you to facilitate it as best you can and as quick as you can.

The other thing I think is really important, I'm surprised the turnout here is so good because, A, it's a holiday, and, B, it's always difficult to get information out to people in these rural areas but I have ways to People need to know what you're can do that. doing. You need to keep us posted. Typically you come out, get our comments, take it back, goes into a black box. It shows up at sometime later in a document that will be about this thick, wouldn't you think? And people try to wade through that. And I think what we need to do is to clearly communicate with people on what some of the advantages and disadvantages associated with each one of the three alternatives. Because I really think it's important for you to do your job helping make sense of this whole process to the average Joe, including me. I'm going to try to wade through this information you've handed out here, which is kind of a task in itself, you know.

I invite you to utilize my paper and other local papers, even the media radio stations and whatnot, to let us know what you're doing and what's going on in the whole project as you go along.

I personally am a proponent of the railroad and responsible energy development.

Doesn't do any good to dig one shovel full of coal unless they can take it someplace.

MR. GRAVES: Is Alana Buffalo Spirit yet? Not here yet?

Okay. Next is Mr. John Williams.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS: Thank you. My name is John Williams, and everybody out there happy Veterans Day for all the veterans. Thank you for serving.

wanted to provide some information. I am the Chairman of the Board of the Montana Coal Board, and to that the Surface Transportation Board should be aware of the fact that Montana does have a board that deals with impacts, and we've been in existence for the last 34 years in dealing with impacts of coal development, either the increase or the decrease in the coal

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development, or the burning of coal in southeastern Montana. We have for these last 34 years put back into the impacted area in excess of \$115 million dollars. We fund activities associated with impacts to local government bodies, cities, towns, counties, and also the Indian tribes are also eligible for this funding. As a matter of fact, we currently are funding, partially funding, two projects in Lame Deer itself. We are funding the expansion and remodeling of the grade school, and we, also, have been working with the Northern Cheyenne utility group on the remodeling and expansion of their utility office here. Those two projects have totaled some almost \$500,000 that we are currently involved with.

Our funding that is available through the coal board is appropriated. It goes through an appropriation process. At the end of our biennium every two years we are funded through the legislative process as a result of the governor putting forth his budget. As members of the coal board, we are appointed by the governor.

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We are at the latter part of the biennium, that we will receive almost \$6 million dollars that goes back into coal impact and communities.

A large portion of the funds that we are involved with are connected into the school systems. Every school in southeastern Montana in coal-impacted areas has been either fully funded, the schools itself, fully funded or partially funded. That includes the Lame Deer school, the high school, the grade school, Colstrip, Ashland, Forsyth, Colstrip, Hardin, every school in coal-impacted communities has been funded fully or partially through the process of impact funds as a result of the severance tax that's collected on the sale of the coal and that portion comes back into the impacted communities.

We fund many infrastructure projects, both county and cities; law enforcement, fire departments, all of those types of activities. You're dealing with impact categories and you should be aware of the fact that Montana already has a process in place where we deal very closely with the impacted communities.

Ashland, Broadus, those are communities that are going to be impacted with this, and we look forward to that opportunity that we will have to assist them on preparing themselves for the development of the coal, mining the coal within those respective communities.

Roundup is another area that we've been very heavily involved with probably the last four years with the Signal Peak Mine in Roundup, Musselshell County. Even in Billings as a result of the fact that they are in an impacted area, we have funded the law enforcement facilities, those type of things.

But my involvement this morning, or this afternoon, I should say, is to let you know that there is already an ongoing process that deals with impacts that are created with coal. So I thank you for the opportunity.

MR. GRAVES: Thank you. Is Alana Buffalo Spirit here yet?

(No response.)

Next is representative Duane Ankney.

MR. DUANE ANKNEY: Thank you. Duane

Ankey. I live in Colstrip. Currently I'm the
house District Representative for District 43,

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that takes in most of Rosebud, part of Custer, all of Treasure, and a small portion of eastern part of Yellowstone County.

This railroad, I'm a proponent of the Tongue River Road, Tongue River Rail, and the Moon Creek, I'm a proponent of that alternative also.

I think when we deal with EISs, as you already stated, they've expanded greatly from what they were back in the '70s. socioeconomic part of your impact plays a big We are sitting in a portion of the part. United States that has one of the highest unemployment rates in the United States right here where you're at. I think part of the study has to show the jobs. As Mr. Waters spoke, sometimes those jobs don't get put out there like they should, and I think that's more of an administrative issue than an issue with the rail.

And as John Williams said, the amount of money that comes into Montana from coal development, which this railroad would bring, It's a huge part of our funding is enormous. of our university system. I sat on

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appropriations for two terms. I know exactly how much coal money. You can't hardly touch a dollar in a treasury in Montana without getting a little bit of coal dust on your hands. There's coal money throughout this state. We have a surplus.

We have good unemployment rate -- or good employment rate in the state, and a good portion of that is due largely to our natural resource development, both coal and oil and gas in the northeast part of the state.

The other thing concerning railroads, in the late '70s about a 35-mile spur was built into Decker. It's built right up the Tongue River, very similar to what we are looking at here, with little or no environmental impact to that area. I mean, the tax base that put in both Wyoming and Montana was enormous. And the economic from East and West Decker to Spring Creek Mine are huge in Montana.

The employment, unfortunately, with that railroad in Montana is mostly in Wyoming. Most of the workers live in Wyoming. That's why this route is so important to the development of this mine. If it goes the way

that's proposed here, employment in this mine will be in the State of Montana.

There is another possibility that this thing could go south and hook into Spring Creek, in which case the workers would pile out of Wyoming.

As part of Montana, myself and representative from Miles City have already started the scoping study on highway to run from Miles City to Ashland. Now, we've got the money and paid for the scoping study. We'll start on the environmental, and that's a portion of this at this coming session.

But like I say, this route that it goes, there is another way it can go. It can go south. If it goes south, so will the jobs.

The other railroad that was recently built within this decade is the Signal Peak Railroad that goes up around Roundup, and loads coal at the Signal Peak Mine and takes it into -- it meets, I believe, a little bit west of Billings where it comes on to the main BN lines.

The other railroad built approximately the same time as-- 30 seconds, I

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get them signs all the time. The other 1 railroad that was built about the same time as 2. the one into Decker was a railroad built into 3 the Sarpy Creek Mine. It was built to mine the 4 coal that's owned by the Crow Nation. And it 5 15:35:22 takes the coal out of Sarpy Creek and hits the 6 main line there. Okay. I got to stop. 7 No problem with these railroads. 8 Build it. 9 MR. GRAVES: Thank you. 10 15:35:40 Is Alana Buffalo Spirit here? 11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think she 12 left. 13 MR. GRAVES: She may have left. 14 15 Is there anybody else present who 15:35:56 would like to speak. We are scheduled to end 16 at 4 p.m. this afternoon. So we have certainly 17 some time. 18 There's two more people? One more 19 20 person? 15:36:08 Ms. CAROL REDCHERRIES: Good 21 afternoon. My name is Carol Redcherries. 22 a resident of Lame Deer. 23 I really didn't know what I was 24 coming to today. I didn't know the subject or 2.5 15:36:33

1 2 comments. 3 4 going to knock us over here. 5 15:36:52 Is Rosebud County ready for the 6 7 impact? 8 9 10 15:37:21 11

what was going -- if there were plans or what, but I'm here. And I'm hearing some of the I would like to say I have a great concern for all this because the impact is

Unemployment, more policemen, working with the roads and the use of the highways and tearing up the highways, big trucks coming in here. As it is, my cousin down the road up here about half a mile, and she said one day there was over 400 semis that went up the road past her house. That's what we are going to have here. Are you ready for it? Are we ready for it? The impact is going to stagger us, and the officials of Rosebud County are going -- better sit down and start planning on some of these things, the impact that they have to live up to; the people that will be moving in for employment.

The need for housing and maybe bigger There's a lot of things that needs schools. thinking about right now if this is going to take place. I am greatly concerned about the impact it's going to have here. Are we ready

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for it? Can we handle it? Has anyone talked about it? One man got up there and said he works with impacts. I'm glad. We are going to need him, because when this happens, there's going to be a great impact here that's going to change the ways of the Cheyenne. The Cheyenne are going to have to change some of their ways and their attitudes about all this impact coming in.

Housing and property are subjects that need to be thought about.

That's all I have to say. Thank you.

MR. GRAVES: Anyone else who would
like to speak? Can you come up here? Oh,
you've got a bad leg?

MS. DORIS MEDICINE BULL: My name is Doris Medicine Bull. I grew up along the banks of the Tongue River Railroad exactly where they are planning to bring the Tongue River Railroad. Back in the early I guess it would be '90s, I was a community organizer. I don't know if you guys are all the same people or not, but we had a hearing at the Lame Deer Catholic Church, and my son was 8 at that time. And he testified before the -- what is it, the

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department of environmental whatever. Anyway, my son testified. He's 18 now. And it was supposed to be started, and I grew up along the Tongue River and it's been always quiet, the land has never been touched, and you need to consider that the Northern Cheyenne are not prepared to be employed with the railroad company. I know there is no engineers, there's no one out there that can be hired because they are not qualified.

I worked for the tribal Ed department, and I did the vocational. And I know our people are not prepared to be employed by the railroad. So, you know, the influx of the railroad hiring people from here would not be -- I guess, they wouldn't be ready. You guys got to take that into consideration. Our people are going to be impacted greatly just because of the railroad and then people wanting jobs but they are not prepared to be employed there, you guys really need to consider about our people because they are going to be suffering with all the influx of what comes with the railroad, people, lack of housing, there's not a lot of businesses here to meet

the influx, or people that you're going to bring with the railroad. People that come from the outside. As it is, have our problems here with alcoholism, drug abuse. You can imagine what's going to be brought in with this railroad. You already have another railroad, why can't you guys just merge it somewhere out where there's already a railroad? Why make a great impact here? How is it going to benefit our people in the long run, our water, our plants, you name it, everything is going to be not the same once this railroad comes in.

If there's something that could help the Northern Cheyenne along the way, it would be nice. You got to consider this land, it's not ours to destroy. Why can't we find another alternative for your coal? Isn't there another alternative instead of ripping it all apart across here? Tell me.

We still have a future generation, and we don't need it destroyed any more than it has. Thank you.

MR. GRAVES: Thank you. Is there anyone else that would like to speak this afternoon?

15:46:48

In the back. Can you come on up here? MR. DAYTON STRANGEOWL: My name is Dayton Strangeowl, Sr. I always remember, these people have the construction of the railroad because I've been talking about it ever since because my dad is a veteran. He was always there. He's been teaching me ever since I first started to help people. I've been speaking to people ever since. I always talk to people like this, people like in coal, oil, and stuff, and people that understand what I'm talking about. Talking about with the railroad about Miles City and stuff and about close to Ashland. Because people feel like being there for each other. They are people that earned it, earned the money stuff, and helping people out with into the road.

We always remember we stand here in a good way. I'm one of the veterans. We had the same people stand and make sure the ones that help people, help people that understand the veterans.

And I help each other, you shake their hand in a good way. You don't walk away mad or angry or try to fight people. I always

remember these railroads between Ashland and Broadus, and that's why we have to bring the money back up to bring these things. And the only things that people are talking about what people learned about being careful where they earn their living. Sometimes people don't understand their voice. And somehow we have to carry on the veterans, the veteran way, and sometimes it's hard to use the comments and stuff. And I try sometimes. I don't want to be like a veteran, but it's hard being a veteran. Veteran of America. That's what I learned from my father, senior. He taught me well to help people. Community has always been there. These people come and they come. People will understand these things and never These things never have been going when auit. people shake their hands. They don't walk They don't do things that they do best. They are welcome in the veteran way. That's what I was taught by my captain. That's why I want to be careful with other people.

When I was growing up and that's what I learned about being careful. I grew up being a veteran. I got, like, I was 27 years old, 30

years old, you're welcome to be with me, embarrass me, being there for veterans. I shake my hand and make sure that I'm there for the railroad for people to talk about. Because people learn about it, people learn about being careful, talk about things like this and being careful, so everybody earn their badge, earn their way, earn their living.

I've been doing that ever since I first started. I had that badge a long time. I earned it. I don't play around. Don't play So I'm being careful what I'm around people. talking about. The railroad and the money, the money to use it, money to use is what I'm talking about. I'm talking about these people on earth, the spirit in people are using it. Using it in a good way. That's why I remember about being careful, careful talking about, people learn about this railroad right there. I was looking at every single thing about the railroad. That's the way I learn. I learn here and here. That's what I learn.

How come these guys, I'm sorry about the time, so I'll quit. Thank you for America. Thank you for the American way.

MR. GRAVES: Anybody else want to

MR. MAX GUAVERA: My name is Max Guavera, G-u-a-v-e-r-a.

I build roads to and from and off the reservation, but I've never really seen the impact of a railroad whatsoever. But I do know one thing, we do have a large amount of traffic coming through the reservation. It's picked up ever since we've got these new roads put in and that's since 1975. So I know what I'm talking The impact of how the traffic comes through here. Right now I'm a bus driver. see quite a bit of traffic day in and day out. Comes to the point where this intersection right down here is one of the most dangerous places because of the equipment going through on the reservation and going on through. The impact that we have by building beautiful roads, good, safe roads, has affected us in that area in that way. I don't have any idea what type of impact this is going to have on us as far as the railroad. It's going to be something else if we are not ready and prepared. Just look at North Dakota, see what

effects it has there. Not only here, but
Hardin, Colstrip, Broadus.

When you drive a bus you can see a
lot of changes year in and year out. The the

lot of changes year in and year out. The thing is that if we can't do it safely where everybody is happy, it's a lost cause. That's it.

MR. GRAVES: Thank you. We have about a little over five minutes left until 4 o'clock. Is there anybody else that would like to speak this afternoon?

MS. FLORENE WHITEMAN: Good afternoon. My name is Florene Whiteman. I just had a question. As I was listening to the speakers, I wanted to just add a little more to what they said.

I am a cultural surveyor. I did that when they were doing the methane extraction in 2006, and I did see a lot of the impacts that it did from the vibration. As I was walking, there was a lot of vibration. It impacted the animals. I did see not even a buzzing fly. All of the above. They included cultural, historical sites.

The impacts of all this are really, I

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guess, have already been included in your EIS, but I just wanted to say, as a cultural surveyor, a lot of the pollution near the highway near the Decker Mine, I was employed by the Spring Creek Company, and as a result of that, the dust. I know this is probably not what you want to hear, but it is a reality that impacts the health and that, as well as the animals that we would be eating, especially, I don't know, I looked at the potential railroad, the track that it's going to take, right on the other side of the river here are communities close by. As a mother of eight children, my four daughters, my four grandsons, and my two beautiful grand-daughters, they will be affected by this dust with the wind shifts.

Someone brought up the air quality.

That, also, is my concern, what will be affected with the air around them. That, also, will settle into the ground water. That will also, you know, where the water flows, even if like what happened here at the end of the clinic here where we had it go into our drain waters, and that's why they have to build a new lagoon, because it affected the waterway works,

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a lot of them got rare cancers, like my mother-in-law. Her cancer metastasized to her brain, and I think it was from there.

But they cover up a lot of this. That company headed to Wake Island, that was another one of the world's toxic waste sites.

And so, I guess, that's what I wanted to bring up. The vibration, what effects the dust pollution in the air, all of those. historical sites from here all around, I feel that my children and grandchildren have that inherent right to, you know, to have everything as is, you know. And I know that we need jobs in Montana, I know the economy, but I think there is like alternative ways, but like others here have shared, you are already far into figuring it out.

> All right. Thank you.

MR. GRAVES: Thank you. So it's 4 o'clock, a little bit after 4. A little bit before 4 o'clock on the clock right there. Splitting the difference, it's about 4 o'clock. Were going to be here again this evening from 6 until 8. So we'll have a chance to go through and do the open house portion and then the

comment portion like we have just done this afternoon.

So with that, Ken, would you like to say some final words to close things out?

MR. BLODGETT: I would like to thank everybody for coming out tonight. We really appreciate all your input. We are very interested in hearing from the public and what your concerns are. So, please, if you haven't given us a comment already, and you have something that you would like to make us aware of, submit it in writing. You can submit it electronically, whatever you're comfortable with. Again, this is just the early stages of the environmental review process. But to do a good job, we want to hear from everybody about what your concerns are. Thank you.

(Hearing closed.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, Richard L. Mattson, Certified Court Reporter, hereby certify the foregoing transcript of proceedings to be a true and correct transcript of the proceedings contained therein.

Certified Court Reporter

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