

AT6

Dear Representative Duff,

April 23, 1997

I am glad to hear that public hearings will be held on the Mining Moratorium bill AB-70. I hope that these hearings will be as soon as possible. The Silent Majority has become active in this very serious issue. After the hearings I ask you to pass it to the full Assembly for their vote.

It seems very apparent that the vote that you cast on this issue will be important in your coming re-election bid. If you support the majority of your people, then you should have nothing to worry about.

I ask you to vote FOR the Mining Moratorium bill, as it was passed by the Senate. I do not want to see this bill weakened in any way!

Sincerely Yours,

John J. Mutter, Jr.
John J. Mutter, Jr.

N2787 McDonald Road
Shawano, WI. 54166

4-10-97

Democracy Comes Alive over Mining

A democracy, by its very nature, is only so healthy as the level of citizen participation. And, in Wisconsin, as in the rest of these United States, our democracy is starting to look like a patient in need of life support.

Barely one in five Wisconsin voters bothered to cast ballots in last week's elections, despite a pair of hotly contested statewide races and hundreds of supposedly definitional contests for local government, school board, county and judicial offices.

In many precincts around the state, turnout fell below five percent, a circumstance so desperate that election watchers were reduced to standing outside polling places and trying to entice passersby.

But not all of Wisconsin experienced the collapse of democracy on April 1.

In a pair of tiny north-country townships, democracy flourished. In fact, it displayed an

Olympian robustness so out of character with these disengaged times that teams of academics and election board bureaucrats ought to be dispatched immediately to determine what precisely is in the waters of the Towns of Nashville and Cleveland.

As it happens, the flowering of democracy in northern Wisconsin did have a lot to do with what was in the water—or, more precisely, what might end up in the water.

The Town of Nashville, in Forest County, is where part of Exxon's proposed Crandon Mine—a zinc and copper ore extraction project that environmentalists fear could destroy the Wolf River—is to be located. The Town of Cleveland, in Jackson County, is where the Flambeau Mining Co., part of the world's largest mining conglomerate, Rio Tinto Zinc, has expressed an interest in developing a sulfide mining operation.

In each township, incumbent officials and their allies were viewed as being pro-mining. They were opposed by slates of candidates who took aggressively anti-mining positions—in Nashville, the challengers rented a billboard that featured their names and the slogan "Stop the Crandon Mine. Save Our Lakes."

Faced with contests where the choices were clear, and the results were perceived as having at least the potential to make a difference, voters responded in epic proportions to the call of the ballot box. In the sparsely populated Town of Cleveland, only 175 people were registered to vote before April 1. But on election day, 209 people voted.

In the Town of Nashville, the call of civic duty was even louder. Of 630 eligible voters, 626 cast ballots—an amazing 99.3 percent turnout.

Despite expensive pro-mining campaigns, voters in each township swept anti-mining candidates to historic victories. As Menominee Nation Tribal Chairman Apesanahkwat, a leading foe of the Crandon Mine declared, "It has taken a lot

of courage and dedication to get this far, but we can finally see democracy gaining the upper hand in Wisconsin."

Considering the turnout in the rest of the state, the chairman may be engaging in a bit of hyperbole. But it is clear that when voters in the Townships of Nashville and Cleveland saw a direct connection between their ballots and their lives, they suddenly became motivated.

There are no guarantees that the votes in those two townships will ultimately prevent new mining in Forest and Jackson counties. But, at the least, voters in those communities have embraced a rare opportunity to rage against the dying of the light.

And therein lies a powerful lesson for all who would seek to revitalize broad-based democracy in the rest of Wisconsin—a group that, it should be noted, does not include Governor Tommy Thompson, his benefactors at Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce, or a

substantial number of Democratic Party honchos who would rather maintain their diminished fiefdoms than risk igniting the populous.

For those who would shape a better politics in Wisconsin—a politics that is truer to this state's populist and progressive roots—the lesson from Nashville and Cleveland Townships is clear, however: When people are given real choices, and when the consequences of those choices are made clear, voters are more than willing to stand up and be counted. And when they do so, "democracy" finally becomes something more than a phrase from some tattered civics book.

John Nichols is an editorial writer for The Capital Times in Madison. He recently won the Milwaukee Press Club Award for writing the best editorial to appear in a Wisconsin newspaper during 1996.



THE STATE OF POLITICS

JOHN NICHOLS

Rep. Mark Duff
State Assembly
Madison, Wis. 53708

June 9, 1997

Dear Rep. Duff,

I'm writing to urge you to move AB70 through your committee and to the floor for a vote. I am in favor of this bill and its provisions for proof.

Of all the people I know, there is only one who is in favor of the Brandon Mine without proof before the fact.

I am a 48 year old, life-long Wisconsin resident. I've lived with pollution here in Green Bay. I don't want our northwoods degraded by sulfide mining!

Thank you,

Louis J. Seiter

440 S. Van Buren

Green Bay Wis 54301

5 May 97

Rep. Marc Duff
Room 306 North
Madison WI 53702

Dear Rep. Duff;

I want to let you know that I am supportive of environmentally-responsible mining and I do not support the mining moratorium that it would bring to Forest, Oneida and Langlade counties. I am not supportive of the mining moratorium, based on among other things, the fact that it is unfair. Mining is a permissible, permittable activity in this state. Crandon Mining Company, and all other mining companies, should be treated fairly and not be subjected to rules and regulations that are aimed at banning, not regulating, mining.

Thank you for considering my point of view on the mining moratorium.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Daniel G. Hartman". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Daniel G. Hartman".

5 May 97

Rep. Marc Duff
Room 306 North
Madison WI 53702

Dear Rep. Duff;

I am writing to let you know that I am supportive of environmentally-responsible mining and the benefits that it would bring to Forest, Oneida and Langlade counties. I am not supportive of the mining moratorium, based on among other things, the fact that it is unfair. Mining is a permissible, permittable activity in this state. Crandon Mining Company, and all other mining companies, should be treated fairly and not be subjected to rules and regulations that are aimed at banning, not regulating, mining.

Thank you for considering my point of view on the mining moratorium.

Sincerely,

Marty Belleba

Representative Marc Duff
Wisconsin State Capitol
Room 306 North
Madison, WI 53708

March 12, 1997

Dear Representative Duff:

Re: The Metallic Mining Moratorium Bill

"Forward" is Wisconsin's motto on the state flag. However, the proposal to require the Wisconsin mining industry to only consider twenty (20) year old technology is a step backwards. I hope you consider the usefulness in using state-of-the-art methods in mining as well as other industry activities to protect the environment. This is what is needed as Wisconsin, and the rest of us, enter the 21st Century. Please consider voting for the future and against the confines of old technology requiring the use of up to 20 year old mining and mineral processing methods. The environment will benefit and jobs will develop.

I speak as a Racine, Wisconsin, native now living in adjacent Michigan, but still part owner of a family cabin in Wisconsin. I have been a professional geologist for the State of Michigan for 25 years, received my B.S. in geology from the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee and M.S. from Michigan State University. I am a Wisconsin Registered Professional Geologist.

over please →

Mining is needed where mineral resources occur, not where we'd like them to be conveniently located somewhere else. Everyone, you included, is influenced by minerals everyday.

Remember, 25 or more minerals are used to make your telephone, T.V. set and computer. These items are used in nearly every home and office. Our homes, offices and industries use many more minerals in construction, machinery and automobiles. Even using recycling, more mineral resources and fuels are constantly needed in our lives in this modern age.

Please remember Wisconsin's needs as well as the State flag with a miner and a farmer standing proud. Please consider voting against the moratorium which would be caused by requiring the use of old, out dated technology in mining our needed mineral resources. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Milton A. Gere Jr

Registered Milton A. Gere, Jr.
Professional Geologist #347 (Wis.)
108 Surrey Ln.
Marguette, MI 49855
(H) 906-249-9972

To the Honorable Chairman of the Assembly
Environment Committee, Representative Marc Doff,

SAVE THE WOLF AND WISCONSIN RIVERS PASS THE SULFIDE MINING MORATORIUM BILL

the Mining Moratorium Bill Assembly Bill 70 passed the state Senate in March with a 29 - 3 vote.

FACT: EXXON is proposing to dig a gigantic copper and zinc mine in a sulfide ore body at the headwaters of the Wolf River near Crandon Wisconsin. This mine will threaten to pollute both the Wisconsin and Wolf Rivers.

FACT: The Wolf River is one of Wisconsin's purest and most scenic rivers.

FACT: EXXON is proposing to dump over 1,000,000 gallons of wastewater each day into the Wisconsin River through a 38 mile pipeline.

FACT: EXXON's mine will leave behind a waste tailings pile 90 feet tall and the size of 350 football fields right at the headwaters of the pristine Wolf River.

FACT: EXXON's waste tailings pile will be the largest TOXIC waste dump in Wisconsin history and will need to be isolated from mixing with air and water for thousands of years in order to prevent contamination of area ground and surface water.


FACT: The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources reports that no sulfide mine in a similar ore body has ever operated without polluting ground and surface waters. Nationwide, over 500,000 mining sites are contaminated and 52 of these are on the National Superfund Cleanup list.

FACT: Existing Wisconsin mining laws and DNR rules are riddled with loopholes and do not protect Wisconsin's taxpayers and environment from mining pollution and cleanup costs.

FACT: The Sulfide Mining Moratorium Bill, introduced by Representative Spencer Black, will prohibit the DNR from permitting a mine in a sulfide ore body in Wisconsin until a similar mine has been operated elsewhere in the United States or Canada for at least 10 years without causing significant pollution of area groundwater or surface water.

FACT: Wisconsin's economy and environment cannot afford to be EXXON's guinea pig for unproven mining technology.

According to a study completed by the Department of Natural Resources in 1995, no mine in a similar sulfide ore body has operated and been closed anywhere in the world without polluting area groundwater and the environment. Wisconsin can not afford to risk our environment and economy relying on unproven mining technology.


Brian D Koepke
W 14797 Berg Rd.
Tigerton, WI. 54486
715 535 2191

Artimine

7-18-97

Dear Rep. Duff,

I attended a most informative meeting last evening at our Racine Public Library about the pollution of our rivers and lakes if the AB70 Bill is not passed as is.

I beg you to get this bill out so Wisconsin citizens can have public hearings and then go to the Assembly for a vote.

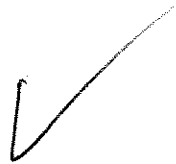
How can you in all good conscience not support it as is knowing the facts on how it will affect our environment.

Sincerely

E. Lorraine Locket

1100 Echo Circle

Racine, WI 53401



Dear Marc Duff,

Good afternoon - My name is Roberta Oldenburg. I am currently a student at UW Milwaukee, going for architecture. I am writing you with a concern I have about the mining issue here in Wisconsin. The Mining Moratorium Bill is coming to your Committee soon. I know that you are head of this committee and also pro-mining. This scares me, not knowing much about politics, I do know that you can choose to hold this bill and bury it. I also know that you have the privilege of being a State Assembly Member; you represent the people and what they want. I, being a student, represent many of my peers who are also voters. I encourage you to help us out and get the moratorium to the Assembly, as it is. I do not see this bill as being threatening to businesses and jobs. I see it as protecting us. It's not saying to Exxon, Rio Algom, BHP (and the several other mining companies interested in investing in Wisconsin's minerals) that we don't want their business, it's just saying lets slow things down until we're absolutely sure that we can mine in a way safe for the environment, the workers, and the state.

I think sometimes we get excited to see big corporations and money coming into the state, or maybe we get intimidated and think we have to conform, but we have to look at the whole picture. What is the best thing we can do for our children? Is it money or is it the

ability to provide clean water, food that isn't filled with PCB's, or just the ability to take them up north to see the wilderness and animals.

Just a thought... Who is our provider, who makes it possible to have cars, computers, food, water, homes, and money. You could say businesses, mining companies or your mom, but who really makes everything possible is the earth. It is our true provider, without it we wouldn't be here, and if we don't start taking care of it, then in return it will stop taking care of us.

As a concerned citizen I've researched this topic including going up to Crandon to visit the proposed mine site and to talk to the people. This is not what is in our best interest. I am urging you to vote for the Mining Moratorium as it is.

Thank you very much for taking your time to read my letter.

Sincerely yours

Roberta Olshenberg

3021 N. Fredricka
Milwaukee WI 53211

4/22/97
2115 N Battlett
Milwaukee,
53202

Dear Rep Duff.

As the chairman of the Environmental Committee you have the elected responsibility to safeguard the environment for the citizens of Wis.

You know the feelings of the residents of northern Wis. because they voted out of office those elected officials who favored the mine near Crendon.

I don't have to expand on all the dangers the proposed mine would do to the environment. I'm sure you have heard them all.

It is time to stop protecting the special mining interests and move Senate Bill # 3 to the assembly.

Sincerely,
Donna Schiema

C. Spencer Black

out

copy sent 7-29-97

7/25/97

7806 34th Ave
Kenosha WI 53142

Chairman Marc Duff,
Natural Resources Committee
Room 306 N, State Capitol
Box 8952
Madison, WI 53708

Dear Mr. Marc Duff,

It's very important that the Mining Moratorium Bill passes. The Indians have been deprived enough. We don't need to take away their rice beds with their spiritual meaning by polluting it. We don't need to ruin the vacation lands of northern WI, or ruin the state's drinking water. I urge you to pass a Mining Moratorium bill.

Sincerely,
Peta M. Newman

uply
7-28-97

7-18-97

Dear Representative
Duff,

I beg you to
support Bill AB70 as
is. Get it out for
public hearing
and then to the Assembly
for a vote.

Sincerely,
Martin Lachat
1700 Echo Dr.
Racine, Wis
53406

Reply 8-13-97

1842 Carlisle A
Racine WI 53404
Aug. 11, 1997

Marc Duff
State Capitol
MADISON, WI

Dear Rep Duff -

We wish to register with you our opposition
to the mining near Crandon by the Exxon Co.

Certainly we favor more jobs & industry
in the north but fear there could be much
damage to the environment.

The Exxon TRACK record for keeping the
environment "as is" in its other ventures is not
too great. Therefore, Mr. Duff, we hope you will
serve as a watchdog for the public interest
in the matter of mining in the Crandon area.

Thank you very much. Sincerely,

Opal Emily Papara

Encl - Letter appearing in Racine Journal-Times is enclosed

ROBERT TURNER

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

MADISON:
P.O. Box 8953
Madison, WI 53708
608-266-0731
FAX:
1-608-266-7038
LEGISLATIVE HOTLINE:
1-800-362-9472

August 4, 1997

C.J. and Emily Papara
1842 Carlisle Avenue
Racine, WI 53404

Dear Mr. & Ms. Papara:

Thank you for your letter regarding Senate Bill 3/Assembly Bill 70, relating to the issuance of metallic mining permits for the mining of sulfide ore bodies. I appreciated hearing your comments on this issue.

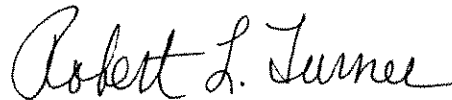
As you may know, Senate Bill 3 has passed the State Senate by a vote of 29-3, and currently resides in the Assembly Committee on the Environment, chaired by Representative Marc Duff. That Committee held a public hearing on Senate Bill 3 in Ladysmith, Wisconsin, on May 12th, and plans to hold a second public hearing in early September in the Milwaukee area.

You may also want to contact Representative Duff and express your support for Senate Bill 3/Assembly Bill 70. His address is Room 306 North, State Capitol, PO Box 8952, Madison, WI 53708; his office phone number is 608/266-1190.

I certainly share your concerns about this legislation, which is why I am a co-sponsor of both of the above bills. I do anticipate that Senate Bill 3 will eventually come before me in the Assembly, and I will be voting in favor of it.

Again, thank you for sharing your interest in state mining policy with me.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Turner
STATE REPRESENTATIVE

RLT/nam

Member: Assembly Committees on Highways and Transportation, Ways and Means,
Labor and Employment, State Building Commission



Exxon's word

In a May 15, 1997, interview for Madison Capital Times, Crandon Mining President Rodney Harrill seems confused about the attitude of people who oppose the Wolf River mine at Crandon.

Harrill gets upset when people bring up the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska. He claims that he can't see the parallel between the Exxon Valdez accident and the proposed Crandon mine. I hate to see a person in the dark about something this important, so I'll shed some light.

Actually, it boils down to one word — trust.

In 1971, Exxon and six other oil companies lobbied Congress to use the port of Valdez in Prince William Sound, which they bought for one dollar from the Alaska natives. They promised Congress and the Chugach natives that they would use, "state-of-the-art" radar on their ships. Congress (the people of the U.S.) and the Chugach natives trusted Exxon's word.

On March 24, 1989, the Exxon Valdez struck Bligh Reef, causing 11 million gallons of crude oil to pollute the pristine waters of Prince William Sound.

Accidents can happen, but let's take a closer look. The Exxon Valdez had the sophisticated Fairway Option radar on board, which should have made it all but impossible for the ship to drift onto Flight Reef. But, according to a Chicago Tribune article, the radar was out of order — which Exxon should have known a year before the crash.

It appears that this was an incident of neglect, an avoidable catastrophe. Now, Exxon wants us to believe that they will protect the Wolf River.

Trust — that's what it's all about, Mr. Harrill.

John J. Mutter Jr.

N2787 McDonald Road
Shawano, Wis.

Journal Times
What problems

4-23-97

DR. FRANK N. EGERTON
4400 RIDGEWAY AVENUE
RACINE, WISCONSIN 53405

18 July 97

Rep. Marc Duff
State Capitol
Madison

antimony

Dear Rep. Duff:

I support SB3 & AB70 bills
for mining moratorium.

I urge you to hold hearings and
report a bill out of Committee to
the Assembly for its vote.

Thank you for your
consideration.

Sincerely

Frank N. Egerton

January 1, 1998

Representative Marc Duff
98th Assembly District
P.O. Box 8952, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53708

Please examine the enclosed photograph and map. The photo is from a plane trip I took in September, 1997 to see the proposed Crandon Mine and Tailings Waste Disposal sites. The map is from the CMC Permit Application Book.

The darker areas in the photo are, of course, cloud shadows, and the direction of camera site is SSW, elevation approximately 1,000 feet. Little Sand Lake is on the right, a small unnamed lake is located to the East, or left, of Little Sand Lake. Continuing to the left and South is Duck Lake. Again to the left and South is Deep Hole Lake. The lake in the center background is Rolling Stone Lake. The creek in the foreground is Hemlock Creek, which becomes Swamp Creek when it turns to the West. Swamp Creek empties into the headwaters of the Wolf River.

Locate Duck Lake in the photo and move a short distance toward the foreground into the narrow tail of a shadow - that is the location of the Tailings Disposal Area! The gray areas on CMC's map illustrate the wetlands.

Please, consider the **environment** of this proposed mine, and the **unproven technology** that threatens Wisconsin's most precious asset: **clean ground and surface waters!**

Vote **FOR** the Sulfide Mining Moratorium Bill SB3 - as it was received from the Environmental Committee - with **no amendments, no substitutions!**

Sincerely,



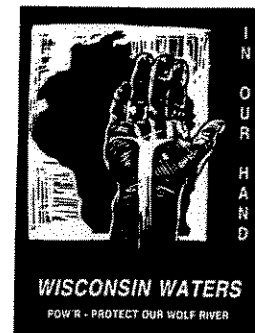
Len Pubanz



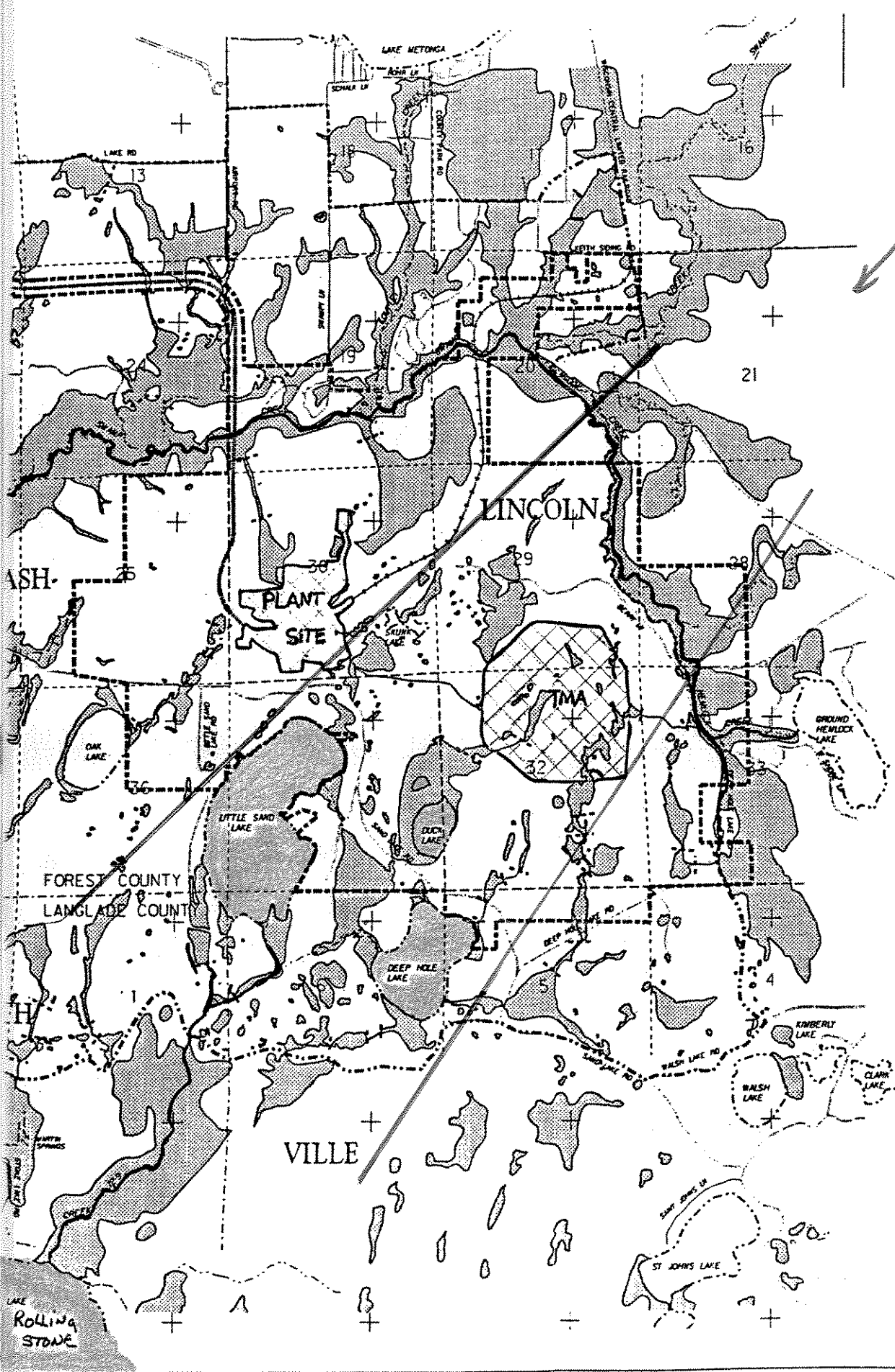
Judy Pubanz

Enclosures

N6725 Balsam Row
Shawano, WI 54166
715-526-3426



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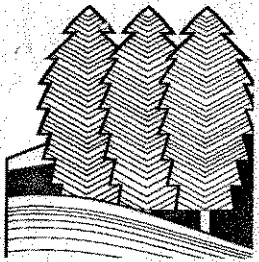
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Foth & Van Dyke			
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CHECKED BY:		JKSI	
APPROVED BY:		JBH	
APPROVED BY:		PAE	

Rolling Stone





Mining Impact Coalition of Wisconsin Inc.

Rep. Marc C. Duff
Wisconsin State Assembly
Room 306 North, State Capitol
P.O. Box 8952
Madison, WI 53708

November 25, 1997

Re: Open Records Request - Mining Moratorium Bill contacts in 1997

Dear Rep. Duff,

The Mining Moratorium Bill (SB3 / AB70) recently passed out of the Assembly Natural Resources Committee and will be introduced before the entire Assembly as soon as January 1998. We feel that until the mining industry is able to prove that the type of mining proposed can be done in an environmentally sound way, such a moratorium is necessary to protect the valuable natural resources from potentially devastating sulfide mining in Wisconsin.

Therefore, on behalf of Mining Impact Coalition's members and supporters, under the requirements of Wisconsin's Open Records Law, I respectfully request that I be forwarded at your earliest opportunity the number of contacts (phone calls, letters, postcards, emails, faxes, etc.) you have received from your constituents and other concerned parties 1) in favor of and 2) opposing this bill, throughout 1997. We do not need to know the names of such contacts, just the actual count of such correspondence and contacts.

Thank you for your prompt response to this request.

For the future of our waters and our state,

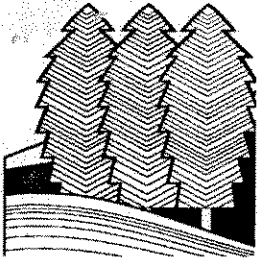
Kira Henschel
President, Mining Impact Coalition

The Mining Impact Coalition of WI is a grassroots, charitable (501(c)(3) organization established to protect and preserve our natural and cultural communities through sustainable development. The Coalition facilitates research, education and communication on mining via a global information network.

Madison Chapter:
P.O. Box 56372
Madison, WI 53705
Phone: (608) 233-8455
Fax: (608) 236-9111

Milwaukee Chapter:
1001 E. Keefe Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53212
Phone: (414) 964-5758
Fax: (414) 421-9462 (call first)

Northwoods Chapter:
P.O. Box 679
Shawano, WI 54166
Phone: (715) 524-5998
Fax: (715) 524-9958 (call first)



Mining Impact Coalition of Wisconsin Inc.

November 27, 1997

Re: Withdrawal of Open Records Request

Dear Representative:

Please be advised that we are withdrawing the formal Open Records Request sent to you on November 25, 1997, asking for the number of contacts you received throughout 1997 in favor of and opposing the Mining Moratorium Bill (SB3/AB70). The Request was submitted to all representatives on behalf of our Coalition for educational purposes only.

Consultation with Representatives Spencer Black and Peter Bock indicated that such a request would consume a significant amount of your office's time. If you have kept a running record of such contacts from your constituents, we would appreciate your sharing these numbers (pro/con) with us at your convenience.

Many thanks to those of you who have already responded.

Sincerely,

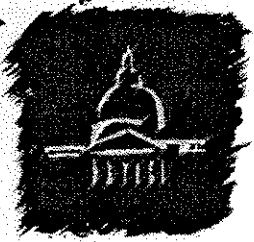
Kira Henschel
President, Mining Impact Coalition

The Mining Impact Coalition of WI is a grassroots, charitable (501(c)(3) organization established to protect and preserve our natural and cultural communities through sustainable development. The Coalition facilitates research, education and communication on mining via a global information network.

Madison Chapter:
P.O. Box 66372
Madison, WI 53706
Phone: (608) 233-8456
Fax: (608) 236-9111

Milwaukee Chapter:
1001 E. Keefe Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53212
Phone: (414) 964-6768
Fax: (414) 421-9462 (call first)

Northwoods Chapter:
P.O. Box 679
Shawano, WI 54166
Phone: (715) 524-6998
Fax: (715) 524-9968 (call first)



SCOTT R. JENSEN
ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

DATE: December 1, 1997

TO: All Assembly Republicans

FROM: Bert Garvin
Speaker Jensen's Office

RE: **Request for Records—Mining Impact Coalition of Wisconsin**

Many of you may have received a request for information from Kira Henschel on behalf of the Mining Impact Coalition of Wisconsin (the "Coalition") on Wednesday afternoon. The letter received in our office from the Coalition requests that legislators provide "the number of contacts (phone calls, letters, postcards, emails, faxes, etc.) you have received from your constituents and other concerned parties 1) in favor of and 2) opposing this bill (the mining moratorium Bill SB3), throughout 1997." In other words, the Coalition has asked that we prepare a summary of those individuals who either support or oppose SB 3.

On Friday, the Coalition distributed a letter to each office withdrawing their request for such information.

In light of the inquiries received by our office, I thought it might be useful to inform our members that you are under no obligation to prepare any type of summary in order to respond to the Coalition's request. Under the Open Records Law, s. 19.35 (1) (L), Stats., you are not required to create any new records "by extracting information from existing records and compiling the information in a new format." The only exception would be if you already have prepared such a record (ie. you or your staff have already prepared such a summary of the individuals contacting your office regarding SB 3).

The Open Records Law nevertheless requires that you respond to the Coalition's or any request for information "as soon as is practicable". In practical terms, this means you are accorded time to retrieve and inspect the records before responding to the request. While a prompt response is desirable (ie. immediately, within an hour or within 24 hours), the Attorney General has interpreted this term as requiring a response from you within ten working days after receipt of the request.

In summary, you did not have to compile the summary requested by the Coalition. In the future, you can meet the requirements of the law by preparing a written response informing the requester that the information sought (constituent mail, e-mail, phone calls, etc.) is available for inspection in your office and that you will furnish copies of the requested information upon request. You are authorized to impose a fee upon the

September 1, 1997

Anti
Reply 9-9-97

Representative Marc Duff
306 North State Capitol
P.O. Box 8952
Madison, WI 53708

Dear Representative Duff:

I am writing with regard to Senate Bill 3/ Assembly Bill 70, the Sulfide Mining Moratorium Bill.

For thousands of years, metal ores have been mined, from sulfide and other rock formations. There is a preponderance of evidence that metal sulfide mines always pollute ground- and surface-water, and no evidence that I have found to the contrary. Being an industry which has had so long to increase worker productivity, it is one which would be expected to continue to employ fewer and fewer workers. The diminishing benefit to the labor market does not balance against the costs of the sulfide mining industry's degradation of the environment. Foreign-owned corporations would reap the largest profit from the backs of every tax-paying Wisconsin citizen, those of us who must pay the costs of administering thorough, impartial permit processes, to the provision of alternate pure water sources when wells and aquifers are contaminated.

As you saw in Ladysmith, May 12 of this year, many, many of Wisconsin's citizens, not paid in any form to lobby, stayed with you and the Assembly Environment Committee over 8 hours of testimony. Our uncompensated and uncompromising conviction is that sulfide mining must not be permitted in Wisconsin until it can be shown that this industry does not need to destroy natural water resources.

I encourage you to hold another hearing on this bill, and to bring it to the Assembly for debate and vote. I am expecting nothing less than that, as I was at the Ladysmith hearing at which you said you would make sure this bill came to the Assembly floor for a vote.

Thank you for your attention to my concerns. Please inform me of any hearings scheduled on SB 3/ AB 70, and the date debate is expected to begin on it in the Assembly.

Sincerely,

Michelle Maslowski

Michelle Maslowski
W 19517 Stenberg Rd.
Arcadia, WI 54612

Mining company's promise of prosperity a flat-out lie

By Thomas Michael Power

I was born and raised in Wisconsin and spent my teen-age years paddling the rivers of northern Wisconsin. The threat of Exxon's proposed Crandon mine to the Wolf and Wisconsin rivers both saddens and outrages me.

My 30-year experience as an economist living in Montana, the "Treasure State," a state with a very long experience with the environmental legacy of copper mining, leads me to comment on the promises made by mining companies to local communities.

One of the most powerful arguments that mineral companies can muster in their endless quest for access to more of our landscape is that they offer rural communities and households something that they desperately need: high-paying jobs. Local and state government officials, chambers of commerce, and local civic organizations typically see these jobs as a godsend.

Given the massive environmental destruction that typically accompanies mineral extraction, such communities and their citizens appear to face a stark, tragic choice: Accept the degradation of the natural environment and enjoy the prosperity the jobs bring — or turn down those jobs and enjoy the resulting higher environmental quality but live in relative poverty.

But review in your mind the mining towns you are familiar with. How many of them, if any, are prosperous? Most of our mining and smelter towns are run-down and decrepit. The people who live in them have below-average incomes. Poverty rates and unemployment are higher. So are rates of child abuse, alcoholism and spouse-battering.

How can we explain this dramatic and systematic failure of mining's promise of prosperity for communities willing to embrace it? The answer lies in the other economic characteristics of these industries.

■ First is the instability that is endemic in mining industries. In modern chemical mining, mine lives can be as short as five to 10 years. Even these short-run operations can be interrupted by dramatic declines in metal prices on international markets.

■ Second, these industries are "mature" economic activities that have been with us since before the industrial revolution. We have had decades, even centuries, to adapt technology to mining. The result has been dramatic and impressive gains in labor productivity.

With each passing year, a smaller and smaller labor force is needed to extract larger and larger quantities of raw materials and process them. This has meant that the employment opportunities provided by these industries are steadily declining.

Both workers and local merchants

Power is chairman of the economics department at the University of Montana.

GUEST COLUMN

react rationally to this instability and uncertainty. They reduce their investment in the local community. They do not buy or build new homes; they do not expand their businesses.

Local officials are hesitant to invest in local public infrastructure too, since a mine or mill shutdown could leave them without the ability to pay off the bonds, pay for the upkeep and afford the salaries of the additional public employees. Workers do not even move to the mining towns; they commute instead, taking their paychecks away from the community.

But this is just the beginning of an economic unravelling. Mining tends to have dramatic negative impacts upon the natural landscape: Trees are stripped away, the topology is radically changed, streams are poisoned and silted up, fisheries are destroyed, wildlife habitat is fragmented, the recreational potential of the land is degraded, scenic beauty is lost, and air and water quality deteriorates.

This is not just an environmental or aesthetic concern; it is also an economic disaster.

Over the past half century, people, businesses and economic activity have increasingly moved toward perceived high-quality living environments. This means that an area's ability to attract and hold people and businesses is crucial to its economic development.

Mining can systematically undermine that part of an area's economic base. It sacrifices the natural landscape for unstable, short-term employment opportunities. Long before the mineral deposit gives out, the layoffs tied to technological change or instability of international commodity markets steadily shrinks the employment base. The long decline and decay evident in most of our mining towns sets in.

Preserving the natural environment protects an important part of the community's current and future economic base. Focusing upon diversification and stability lays the basis for household, business and public investment.

Encouraging entrepreneurial solutions to problems rather than passively seeking salvation from a large international corporation also builds a resilience into the local economy and community that no company town has.

When natural resource industries make their "offers that cannot be refused," we have to keep in mind the powerful images of Butte, Mont.; Kellogg, Idaho; Lead, S.D.; the copper towns of Arizona; the iron fields of Minnesota; the coal fields of Appalachia.

This is not speculative doom-saying; it is economic reality. Rather than retreating to the environmental high ground when these economic promises are made, we need to confront the false promises on their own terms, with hard economic facts.

Wisconsin
State
Journal

recent
edition

Sunday

August 24, 1997

N106 W7042 Dayton St.
Cedarburg, WI 53012
August 3, 1997

Chairman Marc Duff
Natural Resources Committee
Room 306 N, State Capitol, Box 8952
Madison, WI 53709

Dear Representative Duff,

I am a student at Cedarburg High School. This fall I will be participating in an Advanced Placement Language and Composition course. In preparation for work this fall, I am required to gather information for an argument paper. The paper will center around the issues concerning the Exxon/ Rio Algom mining in Crandon, WI. Any information you could provide on this topic would be greatly appreciated. Thank you for your time and cooperation.

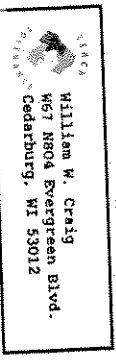
Sincerely,



Jessica C. Wachs

sent SB3

SS 293



William W. Craig
 667 N804 Evergreen Blvd.
 Cedarburg, WI 53012

UNITARIAN CHURCH NORTH

on To Support The Sulfide Mining Moratorium Bill

We the undersigned citizens of the state of Wisconsin hereby support Representative Spencer Black's Mining Moratorium Bill. This proposal will place a moratorium on mining on sulfide mining in Wisconsin until:

- (1) A sulfide mine in an ore body with similar geologic characteristics in the United States or Canada has operated for at least 10 years without polluting groundwater or surface water from the release of heavy metals or from acid drainage at the mine site or the tailings site; and
- (2) A sulfide mine in an ore body operating in similar geologic characteristics in the United States or Canada has been closed for at least 10 years without polluting groundwater or surface water from the release of heavy metals or from acid mine drainage at the mine site or the tailings site.

SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE
<i>Mike Barniskis</i>	Mike Barniskis	714 S. Hubbard	Horicoy	WI 53032	5/29/97
<i>Lily Schauer</i>	Lily Schauer	2852 South Kenox St.	Milw.	WI 53207	5/29/97
<i>Paula Pape</i>	Paula Pape	64 E. Kensington	Stoughton	WI 53211	5/29/97

Tam Hovm

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- (2) A sulfide mine in an ore body operating in similar geologic characteristics in the United States of Canada has been closed for at least 10 years without polluting groundwater or surface water from the release of heavy metals or from acid mine drainage at the mine site or the tailings site.

SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

ZIP

DATE

Geoffrey R Swain

Geoffrey R Swain MD

1869 M-16e Rd

Grafton WI 53024-9674

5/10/97

Michelle Dotson Michelle Dotson 654 N 100 mctwleye Cedarburg, WI 53005-5125

Chellam

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SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE
<i>Geraldine A. Hoel</i>	GERALDINE HOEL	7909 W. PALMETTO AVE	MILWAUKEE	53218	5/11/97
<i>David A. Hoel</i>	DAVID A. HOEL	7909 W PALMETTO AVE	MILWAUKEE	53218	5/11/97

Suzanne Jeskowitz

Petition To Support The Sulfide Mining Moratorium Bill

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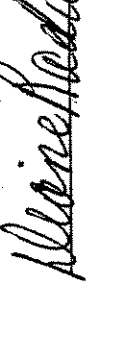
SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE
<i>Alice Kieren</i>	Alice Kieren	1010 Clover Ct.	Hubertus	53033	5-11-97
<i>George Kieren</i>	George Kieren	1010 Clover Ct	Hubertus	53033	5/14/97

John LAFAVE

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SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE
	KAREN KJELL	5764 N. Sidney Pl.	Glendale	53009	5/11/97
	LENORE NECKER	500W Bradley	Fishburt	53517	5/1/97
	Diane Reddatz	10625 N. Ivy	Megunna	53092	5/25/97

Mickey Lehman

Petition To Support The Sulfide Mining Moratorium Bill

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SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE
<i>Brian Bump</i>	BRIAN BUNZEL	6225 N. Trenton	West Bend	53095	5-11-97
<i>L. Joy Schroeder</i>	L. Joy Schroeder	6725 N. Trenton Rd.	West Bend, WI	53095	5/11/97
<i>Sally F. Mills</i>	SALLY MILLS	N33 W7174 BUCHANAN ST.	CEDARBURG, WI	53012	5/11/97
<i>M. W. Craig</i>	M. W. Craig	W671804 Evergreen Blvd	Cedarburg WI	53012	5/11/97
<i>Gene Craig</i>	Gene Craig	W671804 Evergreen Blvd	Cedarburg, WI	53012	5/12/97

CLASP COMMITTEE OF LABOR AGAINST SULFIDE POLLUTION

5019 West Fillmore, Milwaukee WI 53219 Tel. (414) 543-8474 Web page: www.alphacdc.com/treaty/clasp.html

January 10, 1998

Dear Assembly Representative,

You have already heard much about the Sulfide Mining Moratorium Bill. Some of what you have heard may have been from Wisconsin union leaders or members. You should be aware that there is a strong diversity of opinion about the mining issue among union leaders and members. *The vast majority of unions that have expressed an opinion have supported the Moratorium*, as evidenced by a number of labor council and union local resolutions listed below, and attached.

CLASP was formed last year out of concern that labor's position was being misrepresented by corporations intent on mining. Union members have the same concerns about the environment and fishing as do many other people. We do not buy into the argument that pits jobs against the environment. We feel that promised mining jobs will go to outside technicians, not Wisconsin citizens, and that our tourism industry jobs would be adversely affected by potential pollution. We also have special concerns about the worker health and safety track records of the companies that want to mine in Wisconsin. And we strongly back SB3/AB70 *in its present form*.

CLASP has documented poor worker health and safety track records of Exxon Minerals and Rio Algom—the two companies that co-own the Crandon Mining Co.. They include deaths of coal miners in Illinois and uranium miners in Ontario, massive and unjustified lay-offs at Colorado and Nova Scotia mines, and repression of union members in Colombia. Even if you support mining, these companies would make poor corporate citizens in our state. Please see our brochure, or our web site above, for more information.

Union members across the state have shown overwhelming individual support for the Moratorium Bill. The mining industry has singled out a few unions for high-pressure tactics, including suggestions that their jobs are at stake. But the only people to lose their jobs if Exxon decides *not* to mine will be Crandon Mining Co. officials. Mining equipment manufacturing firms did not collapse when Exxon withdrew previously in 1986. Pro-mining companies such as Harnischfeger and Bucyrus—part of the pro-mining "Coalition for Fair Regulation"—have offered their workers no access to contrary views, and Crandon Mining Co. TV ads represented the views of one local union president (later defeated by his membership) as the views of all industrial workers. Given access to both sides, most workers choose to keep a clean environment, and to keep out mining companies with poor worker safety records.

A number of union locals and councils have passed resolutions against the Crandon mine, and in support of a Moratorium. The complete text of the resolutions is on our web page. Among the Labor Councils to pass a resolution are:

- *Greater Green Bay Labor Council AFL-CIO,
- *Fox Valley Area Labor Council AFL-CIO,
- *La Crosse AFL-CIO Council ,
- *South-Central Federation of Labor AFL-CIO (Dane, Sauk, Columbia, and Iowa counties),
- *Wisconsin Federation of Teachers (statewide), and
- *Green Bay Building and Construction Trades Council (Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Oconto, and Marinette counties).

Among the union locals that have passed a resolution are:

- *United Steelworkers of America (USWA) Local 1527 (Milwaukee),
- *United Auto Workers (UAW) Local 72 (Kenosha),
- *Communications Workers of America (CWA) Local 4603 (Milwaukee), Local 4620 (Green Bay),
Local 4621 (Appleton), 4622 (Oshkosh), and Local 4623 (Fond du Lac);
- *AFSCME / WSEU—Local 82 AFL-CIO (Milwaukee), and
- *American Federation of Teachers (AFT) Local 3220 AFL-CIO (Madison).

The movement to keep Exxon out of Wisconsin has already bridged the gap between Native Americans and sportfishing groups. Now it is also bringing together many labor unions and environmentalists. Please feel free to call us with any questions.

Sincerely,



Gerry Gunderson
Local 1527 USWA member
Milwaukee (414) 543-8474



Bob Schmitz
Local 5520 CWA ex-president
Green Bay (920) 499-3075



Debi McNutt
Local 2412 AFSCME member
Madison (608) 246-2256



LABOR RESOLUTIONS ON SULFIDE MINING

"Whereas, the Fox Valley Area Labor Council has always been a strong proponent for safeguards for all workers and their families, including protections for their environments, and because the mining projects of Exxon and Rio Algom will have adverse effects....

Whereas, these companies.....have demonstrated a disregard for workers' safety and health by their poor records in these areas....

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Fox Valley Area Labor Council strongly opposes the proposed copper and zinc sulfide mining projects....and urges concerned citizens of Wisconsin to support the Mining Moratorium Bill...."

**FOX VALLEY AREA LABOR
COUNCIL AFL-CIO**

"Whereas, the effects of the Crandon mine on water table levels, groundwater qualities, tourism needs, and wildlife habitats are apt to be of a harmful nature;

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the La Crosse AFL-CIO Council strongly opposes the proposed copper & zinc sulfide mining project...and urges other concerned citizens of Wisconsin to support the Mining Moratorium Bill...."

LA CROSSE AFL-CIO COUNCIL

"Be It..Resolved, that the Building Trades stands in solidarity with the many other unions and environmental groups...that have also enacted resolutions endorsing a Mining Moratorium Bill...."

**GREEN BAY BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION
TRADES COUNCIL**

"Whereas, the Crandon Mining Company (CMC, co-owned by Exxon & Rio Algom) has embarked on a massive public relations campaign.....

Whereas, metallic sulfide mine tailings leach out toxic acid containing dangerous heavy metals requiring containment and monitoring for hundreds of years;....

Therefore Be it Resolved that the South Central Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, strongly opposes CMC's proposed copper/zinc sulfide mining venture in the Crandon area and recommends that the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO support the Mining Moratorium Bill...."

**SOUTH-CENTRAL FEDERATION
OF LABOR AFL-CIO**

"Whereas, the Exxon mine threatens the Wolf River which has been named the fifth most endangered river by the national conservation group, American Rivers;

Whereas, degradation of the Wolf River and the overall environment of the Crandon area threatens our quality of life as citizens of Wisconsin;

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the membership of UAW Local 72 strongly opposes the proposed mining project ."

**UNITED AUTO WORKERS (UAW)
LOCAL 72 (Kenosha)**

"Whereas, the USWA has historically taken strong positions on worker health and safety, and on protection of our natural environment.....

Whereas, Exxon & Rio Algom have poor records regarding worker health & safety, & environmental protection...

Whereas, No sulfide mine has ever been successfully reclaimed;

Therefore Be It Resolved, that Local 1527 (USWA) strongly opposes CMC's proposed copper/zinc sulfide mining venture....and strongly supports the Mining Moratorium Bill...."

**UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA
(USWA) LOCAL 1527 (Milwaukee)**

"...Whereas, these companies have exhibited open hostility toward unions and workers....

Therefore Be It Resolved that the CWA 4622 strongly opposes the proposed copper and zinc sulfide mining project....and urges other concerned citizens to support the Mining Moratorium Bill...."

**COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF
AMERICA (CWA) LOCAL 4622 (Oshkosh)**

"Whereas, sulfide mine wastes, because of their ability to generate toxic acid laden with heavy metals, must be sealed and capped for hundreds of years; and

Whereas, any benefit of the proposed Crandon mine will be largely enjoyed by only a small, wealthy, corporate elite.....

Therefore Be It Resolved that the Members of AFSCME Local 82, University of Wisconsin Employees, Milwaukee, strongly opposes CMC's proposed copper/zinc sulfide mining venture in the Crandon area;

Be It Further Resolved that the members of Local 82 call upon the labor community to stress that no position in favor of CMC has been approved on behalf of labor...."

**AFSCME / WSEU—
LOCAL 82 AFL-CIO (Milwaukee)**

"We oppose the development of this and any other mineral ores in Wisconsin by the Exxon and Rio Algom corporations...due to these corporations' history of blatant disregard for the health and welfare of working people world-wide."

AFT LOCAL 3220 AFL-CIO (Madison)

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON-LINE

Committee of Labor Against Sulfide Pollution (CLASP)

www.alphacdc.com/treaty/clasp.html

Socio-Economic Impacts of the Crandon Mine

www.alphacdc.com/treaty/mtn-cnx2.html

Economic Track Records of Exxon & Rio Algom

www.alphacdc.com/treaty/track-3.html

Mining and Rural Poverty

www.igc.apc.org/wisrivers/crandon.html

Wolf Watershed Educational Project

www.alphacdc.com/treaty/wwep.html

EarthWINS web site with mining links

www.earthwins.com



WISCONSIN UNIONS ON EXXON'S PROPOSED CRANDON MINE

"Whereas, the La Crosse AFL-CIO Council has always been a strong proponent for safeguards for all workers and their families, including protections for their environments.....

Whereas, the effects of the Crandon mine on... groundwater qualities, tourism needs, and wildlife habitats are apt to be of a harmful nature;

Therefore *Be It Resolved*, that the La Crosse AFL-CIO Council strongly opposes the proposed copper and zinc sulfide mining projectand urges other concerned citizens.....to support the Mining Moratorium Bill "

LA CROSSE AFL-CIO COUNCIL

"Whereas, the Crandon Mining Company (CMC), owned by Exxon and Rio Algom) has embarked on a massive public relations campaign.....

Whereas, metallic sulfide mine tailings leach out toxic acid containing dangerous heavy metals requiring containment...for hundreds of years....
Therefore *Be It Resolved* that the South Central Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, strongly opposes CMC's proposed copper/zinc sulfide mining venture....and recommends that the State AFL-CIO support the Mining Moratorium Bill....."

SOUTH-CENTRAL FEDERATION OF LABOR AFL-CIO (Madison)

"... Whereas, Exxon and Rio Algom have poor records regarding worker health & safety, and in environmental protection.....

Whereas, No sulfide mine has ever been successfully reclaimed;

Whereas, the effects of the proposed Crandon mine on water table levels....wild rice beds, lake and river quality.....is likely to be negative.....

Therefore *Be It Resolved*, that Local 1527 strongly opposes CMC's proposed copper/zinc sulfide mining venture.....and strongly supports the Mining Moratorium Bill"

UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA LOCAL 1527 (Milwaukee)

"... Whereas, the Exxon mine threatens the Wolf River which has been named the fifth most endangered river by the national group American Rivers; Whereas, degradation of the Wolf River.....threatens our quality of life as citizens of Wisconsin;

Therefore *Be It Resolved*, that the membership of UAW Local 72 strongly opposes the proposed mining project in the Crandon area."

UNITED AUTO WORKERS LOCAL 72 (Kenosha)

"Whereas, sulfide mine wastes.... must be sealed and capped for hundreds of years; and
Whereas, any benefit of the proposed Crandon mine will be largely enjoyed by only a small, wealthy, corporate elite.....

Therefore *Be It Resolved* that the Members of AFSCME Local 82....strongly opposes CMC's proposed copper/zinc sulfide mining venture.....
Members of Local 82 call upon the labor community to stress that no position in favor of CMC has been approved on behalf of labor....."

AFSCME / WSEU—LOCAL 82 AFL-CIO (Milwaukee)

"... Whereas, these companies have exhibited open hostility toward unions and workers, and have demonstrated a disregard for workers' safety and health by their poor records in these areas.....

Therefore *Be It Resolved* that the CWA 4620 strongly opposes the proposed copper and zinc sulfide mining project....and urges other concerned citizens to support the Mining Moratorium Bill....."

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA LOCAL 4620 (Green Bay)

"We oppose the development of this and any other mineral ores in Wisconsin by the Exxon and Rio Algom corporations....due to these corporations' history of blatant disregard for the health and welfare of working people world-wide."

AFT LOCAL 3220 AFL-CIO (Madison)

WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. Pass a resolution in your local against the Crandon mine and for a Sulfide Mining Moratorium. Send copies to your Assembly rep, the media, and the addresses below.

2. Educate members of your local by copying off this brochure, and show videos on the Rio Algom labor track record or the Crandon mine. Borrow the videos from the contacts below.

3. Call your Assembly rep toll-free at 1-800-362-9472, or write (c/o Assembly, Madison WI 53702). Attend hearings to speak for the Moratorium Bill, identifying yourself visibly as a union member. Write letters to newspapers.

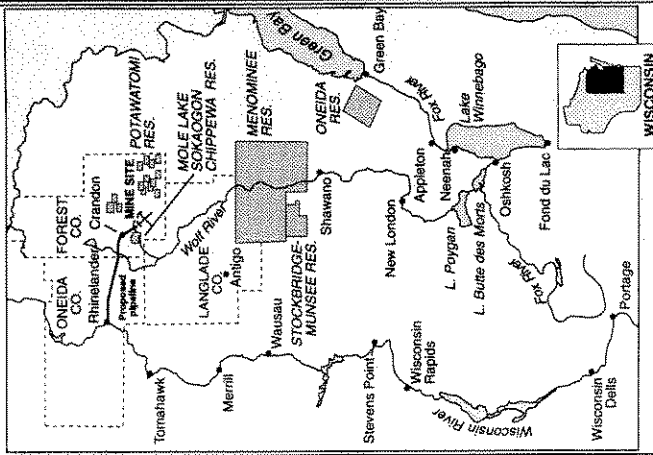
FOR MORE DOCUMENTATION

Homer Seguin (705) 566-4256
Kenneth Valentine (519) 927-5462
Carric Chenier (705) 848-2226
Bill Neuhaus (414) 859-2549
On-line documentation on labor, jobs, and mining:
www.alphaacdc.com/treaty/mtm-cnx2.html
www.alphaacdc.com/treaty/exxon-ad1.html
www.igs.apc.org/wisrivers/crandon.html
www.earthwines.com (Crandon mine web links)

TO GET INVOLVED

COMMITTEE OF LABOR AGAINST SULFIDE POLLUTION (CLASP)
Gerry Gunderson (Local 1527, USWA) 5019 West Fillmore, Milwaukee WI 53219 (414) 543-8474
Bob Schmitz (Local 5520 CWA ex-president) N5710 Rose Lake Lane, White Lake WI 54491 (715) 484-8121 / (414) 499-3075
Debi McNutt (Local 2412 AFSCME member) Wolf Watershed Educational Project, c/o Midwest Treaty Network, 731 State St., Madison WI 53703
Hotline: (800) 445-8615; E-mail: mtm@igs.apc.org
Web site: www.alphaacdc.com/treaty/wwep.html
Tax-deductible donations to "MTN/PC Foundation"

WHY WISCONSIN UNION MEMBERS QUESTION EXXON & RIO ALGOM'S CRANDON MINE

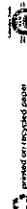


"They came, they raped the land—they left. They left miners in the cemeteries; they left radioactive tailings in once fertile ground."

—Carric Chenier,

recording secretary,

United Steelworkers of America
Local 5980, Elliot Lake, Ontario



WHAT IS THE CRANDON MINE?

The Crandon Mining Company (CMC), which is owned by Exxon Minerals of Houston and Rio Algom of Toronto, has lately been approaching Wisconsin labor unions for support for its proposed Crandon mine, and running TV ads falsely claiming widespread labor support. CMC proposes to open the huge zinc-copper sulfide shaft mine in the headwaters of the Wolf River, about 100 miles northwest of Green Bay. It has been met with strong opposition from sportfishing groups, environmentalists, Native Americans, and now many union members. To see why, you only have to look as far as Exxon and Rio Algom's track records toward working people around the world.

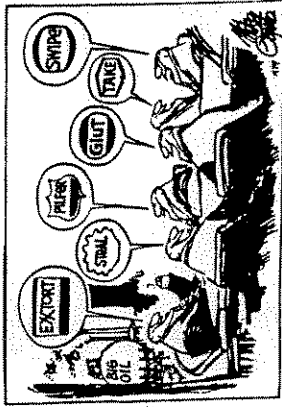
STEELWORKERS vs. RIO ALGOM

The United Steel Workers of America (USWA) has been in the forefront against Rio Algom, on the issue of worker health and safety at the (now closed) Elliot Lake uranium mines in Canada. Former USWA Area Coordinator for Northeast Ontario Homer Seguin says "Rio Algom has a terrible track record in terms of protection of the environment and protection of workers in the workplace." According to the book *Plunder!* by Roger Moody (pp. 127-30), the USWA "expressed deep concern over the health effects of radiation from the early days of mining." The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board reported in 1969 that 80 percent of deaths of Elliot Lake miners were the result of lung cancer. The USWA showed that Rio Algom had consistently underestimated hazards by deliberately under-reading radiation levels. In 1980, USWA National Director for Health and Safety Kenneth Valentine wrote that the companies at Elliot Lake "should have their license revoked" since "untold numbers of people have died." Workers in a Rio Algom thorium-separation plant were exposed to up to

40 times the recommended radiation level. The Royal Commission on the Health and Safety of Workers in Mines in 1976 showed abnormally high levels of lung cancers among Elliot Lake workers, from both dust exposure (silicosis) and radiation. The Ontario Ministry of Health in 1972 reported that these lung cancer death rates exceeded the average population rate by 300 to 500 percent. Moody writes, "the USWA have probably been the most vocal objectors to company practices."

MINEWORKERS vs. EXXON

Exxon also has a poor track record in miner safety. In 1990, the Occupational Safety and Health Center said that Exxon "had the nation's overall worst corporate mine safety record among the nation's largest 20 underground coal producers," according to its fifth annual mine safety ranking. (Exxon was also at or near the bottom of the list in 1987, 1988 and 1989). The report was compiled by J. Davitt McAteer, the former Solicitor for Safety for the United Mine Workers of America, (who four years later was named the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health). In two Exxon-owned giant mines in Illinois, the report states, 7.8 miners out of every 100 full time miners suffered an intermediate (fatal or "serious") accident during 1989. "The numbers are staggering when you consider the resources that Exxon is capable of applying to the problem," wrote McAteer. He added, "the management of Exxon has simply disregarded the lives of the people who work in their mines and continues to recklessly pursue profits before



draw in 1982, before the project was planned to begin. Over 2000 workers found out from news reports that they were laid off. Other workers who had been promised jobs arrived to find out that the jobs no longer existed....Two other cases in Nova Scotia point to the riskiness of metallic mine projects. Exxon's Esso Minerals opened the Gay Mills lead-zinc mine in 1979, but closed it after only two years due to shaft flooding, and many workers were laid off....Rio Algom raised CAN\$157.5 million in 1982 to acquire the East Kempville zinc deposit. Though the mine was projected to run for 17 years, production halted after only five years when prices fell...."

people....Much as it did after the Valdez disaster, Exxon has thumbed its corporate nose at the miners and their safety concerns." Exxon's former Crandon mine partner was the notorious union-busting company Phelps-Dodge.

EXXON AND RIO ALGOM LAY-OFFS

In 1995, the Wisconsin Review Commission issued its "Report on the Track Records of Exxon and Rio Algom." The Commission citizen panel included labor representative Bill Neuhaus, former president of United Auto Workers Local 1007 in Racine (now living in Union Grove). The Commission pointed to the Army repression of labor unions at Exxon's El Cerrejon coal mine in Colombia, where troops and armored carriers were deployed against strikers three times, and union leaders were fired or arrested. The report also stated, "Exxon invested at least \$404 million in the \$5 billion oil shale project in Colorado, only to with-

draw in 1982, before the project was planned to begin. Over 2000 workers found out from news reports that they were laid off. Other workers who had been promised jobs arrived to find out that the jobs no longer existed....Two other cases in Nova Scotia point to the riskiness of metallic mine projects. Exxon's Esso Minerals opened the Gay Mills lead-zinc mine in 1979, but closed it after only two years due to shaft flooding, and many workers were laid off....Rio Algom raised CAN\$157.5 million in 1982 to acquire the East Kempville zinc deposit. Though the mine was projected to run for 17 years, production halted after only five years when prices fell...."

WOULD MINING BRING JOBS?
Despite what the ads say, the Crandon mine will not bring high-paying jobs to Wisconsin workers. If the mine opens, the high-paying jobs will go to outside technicians, who the company would deem local hires after six months of Wisconsin residency. That's no deal for working people. If the mine is not opened, the ore body and the mining equipment plants are not going to leave Wisconsin. (Certain plants build above-ground equipment not suited to an underground mine.) The economic benefits of mining can be compared to drugs—giving a false high, followed by a terrible crash. An influx of miners brings local service costs, inflation in land and housing costs, and huge social costs if the mine closes or the company withdraws. This "boom-and-bust" cycle has ruined local economies from the U.P. to Appalachia.

WHAT IS THE MORATORIUM BILL?
The Sulfide Mining Moratorium Bill would deny permits to sulfide mines until one such mine can be shown to have been closed for ten years and without causing environmental damage. (The bill is authored by Rep. Spencer Black, who has a 100% AFL-CIO labor voting record.) The State Senate passed the bill 29-3 in March, and it is now in the Assembly. The U.S. Bureau of Mines says that mine wastes have poisoned 10,000 miles of rivers. There are many instances of fish kills from sulfide mines, which generate sulfuric acid-laden wastes. The tourist industry along the Wolf River would be damaged by harm to the fish, or by the "drawdown" of groundwater pumped from the shaft mine to the Wisconsin River. The tourism industry brings billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of jobs for Wisconsin residents—much more than a high-tech mine built by an outside corporation. The Moratorium Bill would protect our home-grown industry from Exxon's mine experiment.

NO EXXON MINE!

Wisconsin's Environmental Decade
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Madison, Wisconsin 53703

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***Help protect the
northwoods for our
families and our
future.***

Dear Decade member:

A public hearing for the Mining Moratorium Bill, which recently passed the Senate, has been scheduled in Milwaukee for October 14 by Rep. Marc Duff, Chairman of the Assembly environment committee.

The Mining Moratorium Bill will prohibit the DNR from permitting a mine in a sulfide ore body in Wisconsin until a similar mine has been operated elsewhere in the United States or Canada for at least 10 years without causing significant pollution of area groundwater or surface water.

We are urging that all WED members in the Milwaukee area attend the hearing and write a letter to Rep. Duff asking him to send a "strong" mining moratorium bill to the assembly floor.

Attend
the

Mining Moratorium Hearing

Tuesday, October 14th - 1:00 pm
State Fair Park
Trade Mart
84th and Greenfield near gate 4
West Allis

Write a
Letter
to

Representative Marc Duff

306 North
P.O. Box 8952
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53708
Phone 1-888-534-0098

- EXXON is proposing to dig a gigantic copper and zinc mine in a sulfide ore body at the headwaters of the Wolf River near Crandon, WI. It will be one of the largest mines in North America.
- The Wolf River is one of the purest and most scenic rivers in Wisconsin.
- The DNR reports that no sulfide mine in a similar ore body has ever operated without polluting ground and surface waters.

For more information call our Milwaukee office at: 414/964-6081 



P&H MINING EQUIPMENT
A Harnischfeger Industries Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
4400 W. National Avenue
P.O. Box 310
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0310
Phone (414) 671-7731
Fax (414) 671-7871

LOUISE HERMSEN
Vice President
Planning and Support Services

June 25, 1997

Representative Marc C. Duff
State of Wisconsin
P O BOX 8952
Madison, WI 53708

Dear Representative Duff:

I just returned from an annual International three-day conference on Mineral Education, held this year in San Francisco. This conference draws educators and mining industry professionals worldwide who are active in supporting mineral education efforts in an open exchange of exciting and relevant mineral education programs and resources.

Increasing public understanding of the important role of minerals in society is a priority for those of us associated with the mineral industry. We look forward to sharing and celebrating the rich natural resource base we enjoy in Wisconsin with the citizens and especially the children of the state by introducing more minerals education in Wisconsin. Where there is knowledge, there is understanding and celebration of mineral resources.

While at the conference, I had the opportunity to visit the Homestake McLaughlin mine, one of six cited in a study released earlier this year on environmentally responsible mines. This mine has been a real environmental success story. I have enclosed a copy of the study brief, a listing of the awards they have been recognized with, and a copy of a video they produced in 1990. Please circulate these materials to your committee members as helpful backgrounding. The mine is now undergoing reclamation - all ore has been removed. The Homestake McLaughlin mine, along with any other mine in the industry, would be happy to host our Wisconsin legislators this summer. If you and your family, or those on your committee plan any travels outside the state this summer, there's a good chance you may be driving right by some modern mines. Please extend an open invitation to your committee and all legislators to call on us to help line you up for a mining tour. Our customers worldwide would welcome your visit!

Let us know how we can help you come to understand the modern mining industry better!

Sincerely,

Louise Hermsen
Vice President, Planning & Support Services

enclosures: Mining Success Overview; Homestake video; Homestake awards listing;
Proclamation by Mayor

McLAUGHLIN MINE AWARDS AND COMMENDATIONS

- CMA Outstanding Safety Performance - 1996
- Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Council Recertification - 1996
- The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Certificate of Honor - 1995
- Earle A. Chiles Environmental Management Award - 1993
- Lake County Employer of the Year - 1991 & 1992
- CMA "Safe Mine Award" - 1991
- BLM "Partner in the Public Spirit" - 1991
- Lake County Air Basin "Clean Air Achievement" - 1991
- Finalist DuPont "Environmental Leadership" - 1991
- Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Council Award - 1990
- BLM "Protection of Flora & Fauna" - 1989
- Soil Conservation Society of America - 1986
- Sierra Club Commendation - 1984





Davis Creek Reservoir at the McLaughlin Mine in Lower Lake, California. Built as a freshwater reservoir for the mine, it is now an ecological research site for University of California at Davis.

Modern Mining:

Science, Technology and
Comprehensive Regulations
Make it Possible

*Crandon Mining Company Announces
Environmentally Responsible Mining Survey Results*

Take a Look for Yourself at Modern Mines Across America



Ongoing environmental monitoring at the Flambeau Mine in Ladysmith, Wisconsin

Crandon Mining Company has conducted a year-long intensive survey of modern mining industry environmental practices. This survey included over 150 interviews with mining industry representatives and state and federal regulatory authorities with jurisdiction over mining in the U.S. and Canada, and visits to 14 sulfide mining operations in California, Washington, Montana, Colorado, Nevada, Missouri, New York, and Wisconsin. The survey was conducted by independent environmental consultants who are experts in evaluating environmental issues associated with mining.

What did those experts find? Environmentally responsible sulfide mining is occurring all across the country. Many of the mine sites researched during the survey are located in scenic, high altitude mountainous areas that receive severe winter weather and provide valuable habitat for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife. The many environmentally sensitive settings prove that similar sulfide mining can be done in an environmentally responsible manner in Wisconsin—especially in light of Wisconsin's stringent mining regulations. These regulations require state-of-the-art engineering design, pollution prevention technology, monitoring, and financial guarantees to ensure that Wisconsin mines are built, operated, and reclaimed to the highest environmental standards.

A few examples of environmentally responsible sulfide mines include the following:

The Henderson Mine and Mill

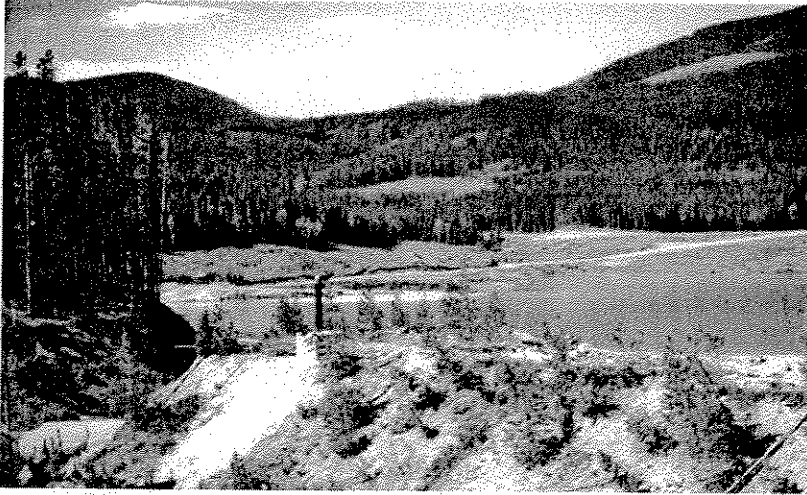
This molybdenum sulfide mine and mill have maintained a spotless environmental compliance record since 1976 when mining and milling operations commenced. Located less than a two-hour drive west of Denver, Colorado, at an elevation of 10,346 feet in the spectacular mountain scenery of the Colorado Front Range; the areas immediately around the mine and mill serve as Denver's back yard and receive intensive year-round recreational use. Denver residents regularly use areas adjacent to the mine and mill sites for fishing, camping, picnicking, hunting, hiking, skiing, and snowmobiling. Treated wastewater from the operation supports a thriving population of Boreal toads, a species that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is considering listing as threatened and endangered. Streams downstream from both the mine and mill facilities are excellent brown and brook trout fisheries. Both the mine and the mill are located in Denver's watershed, and two reservoirs associated with the nearby reclaimed Urad Mine are used as municipal reservoirs for the city of Golden, Colorado.

The Viburnum Mine No. 27

Developed in geology similar to that found in southwestern Wisconsin's lead-zinc mining district, the water from this lead-zinc-copper sulfide mine, which operated from 1960 to 1978, is so clean it has served as the primary domestic water source for the town of Viburnum, Missouri, since 1981.

The McLaughlin Mine

Straddling three counties about 70 miles north of San Francisco in the rugged mountainous terrain of California's Coast Range, this gold mine is acknowledged by regulators, environmentalists, and the mining industry to be a model of effective environmental practice. Proactive mine planning and permitting processes, pollution prevention features, and reclamation and habitat management programs are just some of the mine's successful environmental efforts that have been adapted for use at other mine sites. Comprehensive environmental monitoring of the McLaughlin Mine confirms the ecological effectiveness of these practices. This monitoring demonstrates that



The tailings management area at the active Henderson Mill near Parshall, Colorado

since its development in 1985, the mine has operated without environmental harm, and has not only protected but actually enhanced the quality of both on-site and downstream habitats and improved downstream water quality. Using ecology-based habitat management planning, resource values of the surrounding landscape that were disturbed by historic mining are in the process of being restored and enhanced. Ultimately the entire mine site and attached buffer lands of thousands of acres will become a wildlife preserve and an environmental studies field research station for the University of California.

The Stillwater Mine

Located in southern Montana in the magnificent Beartooth Mountains on the northern edge of the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness, about 30 miles north of Yellowstone National Park, this platinum-palladium sulfide mine is an excellent example of environmentally responsible mining in an extremely beautiful and sensitive environment. Operating since 1987, the Stillwater Mine has maintained a clean environmental record. The only domestic source of these strategic minerals, the Stillwater operation includes an off-site smelter in Columbus, Montana, with state-of-the-art pollution control equipment. This underground mine is recognized by regulators, environmental groups, and industry experts for its excellent concurrent reclamation activities, wildlife enhancement projects, community support programs, and responsive environmental management. In addition to its scenic attributes, the area around the mine is also recognized for its recreational opportunities—the mine is adjacent to the Stillwater River, a Montana Blue Ribbon Trout Fishery.

The Cannon Mine

Located at the intersection of South Miller and Circle Streets, this gold mine was developed in 1985, one block south of the Wenatchee, Washington, city limits. This agricultural community of approximately 40,000, known as “the apple capital of the world,” is about 150 miles east of Seattle. With residents, parks, churches, schools, hospitals, and an equestrian center

as its neighbors, the Cannon Mine is a model of environmentally responsible mining in an established urban environment. The mine, which operated for nine years, is now in the final stages of reclamation, and nearly all traces of this

once bustling underground mining and milling project are gone. All of the millsite buildings have been removed, the area regraded, and replanted; the mine portal has been plugged; and the tailings management area has been reclaimed and planted with natural grasses. The local school district has converted the mine buildings into offices and an equipment maintenance facility. As quoted in a July 2, 1996, article entitled “A Promise Kept—Mine Tailings Cleaned Up” in the *Wenatchee World*, a local official states that the mine has done a good job living up to its promises—“The scale of the (reclamation) work is just amazing. It’s been a good project.”

The Flambeau Mine

Located in northern Wisconsin’s Rusk County, practically within the city limits of Ladysmith and immediately adjacent to the Flambeau River, this copper mine has complied with all applicable environmental regulations since opening in 1993. Stormwater runoff from sulfide waste material and the operating open pit, along with groundwater infiltration into the pit, are treated in a state-of-the-art water treatment facility that produces mine discharge water which has proven safe at 100 percent concentration (i.e., without dilution) for the most sensitive aquatic life and meets state drinking water safety standards. Examinations of fish, crayfish, macro-invertebrates, and dragonfly; sediment sampling; and habitat characterization both above and below the mine discharge point prove the mine water has not adversely affected river life. Upon completion of mining in 1997, the open pit will be backfilled and the site will be recontoured and revegetated to pre-mining conditions. City officials credit the mine with creating an economic miracle for the local community of 4,000 people. Tax revenue from the mine has stimulated an economic development boom in Rusk County where the unemployment rate has fallen from 15.3% just prior to the mine opening to 4.0% in October 1996. The Flambeau Mine is one of Rusk County’s top tourist attractions, with over 30,000 people per year visiting the mine’s information center.

The Henderson Mine and Mill

Location Empire, CO (mine), Parshall, CO (mill)
Type of Mine Underground Molybdenum Mine with Tailings Area
Tons of Ore 130 million tons of ore mined to date
Size of Mine Over 100 miles of underground workings, mill site and tailings disposal area cover approximately 3,500 acres
Contact Ms. Anne Beierle, Environmental Manager
Climax Molybdenum Company

McLaughlin Mine

Location Lower Lake, CA
Type of Mine Open-Pit Gold Mine with Tailings Area
Tons of Ore Approximately 40 million tons of ore and 130 million tons of waste rock mined, and 2.7 million ounces of gold produced to date
Size of Mine The open pit is approximately one mile long, one-half mile wide, 1,000 feet deep, and covers about 210 acres; the total mine area is approximately 1450 acres, 700 of which are now reclaimed
Contact Mr. Raymond E. Krauss, Environmental Manager
McLaughlin Mine, Homestake Mining Company

Cannon Mine

Location Wenatchee, WA
Type of Mine Underground Gold Mine with Tailings Area
Tons of Ore 4.5 million tons of ore mined to produce 1.25 million ounces of gold and 2 million ounces of silver
Size of Mine Total mine area is approximately 200 acres; the site is now reclaimed
Contact Mr. Gary Bates, Vice President
Selland Construction

Viburnum Mine No. 27

Location Viburnum, MO
Type of Mine Underground Lead, Zinc, and Copper with Tailings Area
Tons of Ore 8,593,390 tons of ore to produce 350,703 tons of lead concentrate, 20,956 tons of zinc concentrate, and 22,702 tons of copper concentrate
Size of Mine The No. 27 mine was one of three mines feeding a central mill. The No. 27 underground workings extended for over a mile to the north and west of the shaft and approximately one-half mile to the south of the shaft
Contact Mr. John E. Carter, Manager Mining Properties
The Doe Run Company

Stillwater Mine

Location Nye, MT
Type of Mine Underground Platinum-Palladium Mine with Tailings Area
Tons of Ore 3.3 million tons of ore and 2.7 million tons of waste rock mined to date, with over 2 million ounces of platinum group metals produced to date
Size of Mine Over 27 miles of underground workings
Contact Mr. Bruce E. Gilbert, Environmental Affairs Manager,
Stillwater Mining Company

Flambeau Mine

Location Ladysmith, WI
Type of Mine Open-Pit Copper Mine
Tons of Ore Just under 2 million tons of ore, and 10 million tons of waste rock
Size of Mine The pit is about 550 feet wide, 2,600 feet long, and 225 feet deep, and covers about 35 acres
Contact Tom Myatt, General Manager

For more information about
environmentally responsible mining and the technology, people, science
and regulations that make it possible, please contact:

Executive Director
The Wisconsin Mining Association
P.O. Box 352
Madison, Wisconsin 53701-0352

Proclamation

City and County of San Francisco

WHEREAS, the City and County of San Francisco is extremely proud to welcome all attendees of the 6th Annual National Mineral Education Conference to our beautiful City-by-the-Bay; and

WHEREAS, the National Mineral Education Conference brings together an extremely qualified and diverse group of people in the mining and mineral extraction industry, who generously volunteer their time and money to assist public education by providing materials and lesson plans to teachers in schools across the United States for use in earth science classes; and

WHEREAS, these very special educational programs were developed to raise awareness about the importance of minerals in our everyday lives, and to provide students with role models and viable career options in the mineral extraction industry; and

WHEREAS, California's educational program is run by the California Mineral Education Foundation, who develop and host teacher conferences including various workshops geared for specific grade levels, with lesson plans, rock samples, and materials all donated by California companies; and

WHEREAS, San Francisco would like to recognize and commend all attendees of this year's National Conference, including San Francisco based mining companies, such as Homestake Mining, Placer Dome U.S., and BHP Copper, companies with California operations, including U.S. Borax and RMC Lonestar, government departments with ties to the mineral extraction industry, representatives of various trade associations, mining companies from other states and countries, and others who believe in the importance of creating a strong partnership between corporations and public education; now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that I, Willie L. Brown, Jr., Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco, honor and appreciate all delegates to the National Mineral Education Conference for their invaluable contributions to public education, and do hereby declare JUNE 18, 1997 as...

MINERAL EDUCATION DAY in San Francisco!



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City and County of San Francisco to be affixed.

Willie Lewis Brown, Jr.
Willie Lewis Brown, Jr.
Mayor

936 DuChateau
Green Bay, Wv. 54304
June 29, 1997

State Representative Marc Duff
P.O. Box 8952
Madison, Wv. 53708

Dear Representative Duff,

My husband and I have owned property in the Town of Lincoln in Forest County since 1973. We are seven miles from the proposed mine and we are extremely concerned about our lake and precious well if the mine should go into operation. The proposed mine is mainly in the Town of Lincoln. We property owners on the three major lakes in the Town of Lincoln pay 90% of the property tax. Our Lake Lucerne Ass. polled our members and 9 people were for the mine, 44 undecided and 261 people were against the mine. The property owners on Ground Hemlock Lake, which is a half mile from the tailings pond covering 350 football fields, are extremely opposed to the mine and have been very vocal against the mine. Can you blame them? In the draft local agreement, the Cranston Mining Co. is trying to quiet them by offering to buy their property.

The bribery going on in Forest County by the Cranston Mining Co. is sickening. It is really sad that some of the town, county and state officials can think only about the money the mine will bring into the community and state.

Don Moe represented the Cranston Mining Co. on the T.V. program, Behind the Headlines. Senator Kevin Shibilski and a woman from Rhinlander Chamber of Commerce completed the mining forum. On the program Don Moe stated "It may come down to the locals deciding if there will be a mine." We property owners in the Town of Lincoln don't want the mine.

During a drought in the 80's we gained a deeper respect for the value of water. Our Lake Lucerne receded so that we had to extend our dock to sixty feet in order to reach water. At the same time our sand point from which we drew our water dried up and we had to bring our water from Green Bay. Did you ever try living on five gallons of water for two days? One learns quickly how precious water is for existence. The drought was an occurrence of nature which we had to live with. Exxon is talking about pumping thousands of gallons of water per minute. The mine will be below the water table so it will be drawing water from surrounding areas. We are extremely concerned about how this will affect our lakes and wells.

We are told to sit back and trust the process. How can we when one reviews Exxon's and Rio Algom's track records, which are some of the worst in the world? The Crandon Mining Co. is only one of many interested in mining in Wisconsin. Kennecott Copper Corp. is one of the sulfide ore mining companies interested in operating in Trempealeau and other west-central Wisconsin Counties. Is modern sulfide mining really safe? In the February 1997 article in the trade journal North American Mining it stated, "The Emergency Response Notification System ranked the release of 904,800 gallons of sulfuric acid in Mayna, Utah by Kennecott Copper as the nation's second largest hazardous spill in 1996." We don't want this to happen in Wisconsin.

I understand that you have canceled the public hearing scheduled to take place in Milwaukee in July or August. People are not being given an opportunity to voice their concerns about the proposed mine. Doesn't the Assembly care about the concerns of Wisconsin Citizens? We citizens of Wis. want to have public hearings and then to have the Mining Moratorium Bill, AB 70, go to the Assembly for vote.

Sincerely,
Patricia Derkes



MARC
DUFF

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

Chair: Environment & Utilities
Vice Chair: Urban Education
Co-Chair: Joint Legislative Council

July 22, 1997

Patricia Derks
936 Du Chateau
Green Bay, WI 54304

Dear Ms. Derks:

Thank you for your letter regarding your concerns about the proposed Crandon Mine and how it will affect Lake Lucerne on which you own property.

First of all, I would like to point out that I held a hearing on AB 70 / SB 3 on May 12th in Ladysmith, which was attended by over 300 people. A hearing on the bill was also held in Green Bay earlier this year by the Senate. Finally, the DNR held four hearings on the proposed Crandon Mine in Crandon (May 14th), Tomahawk (May 20th), Ainsworth (April 28th) and New London (April 9th). The DNR will hold additional hearings on the proposed Crandon Mine as part of the permit process.

You are correct that I was forced to cancel the final Milwaukee hearing on SB 3 that I hoped to hold on July 15th. The Legislature is required to pass a state budget by June 30th and unfortunately the Senate Democrats have been unable to meet this mandate. We in the Assembly have been waiting for the Senate to complete action on the budget, which is several weeks behind. As a result, action on all other legislation in the Assembly is postponed until action is completed on the state budget. I still hope to hold a Milwaukee hearing on SB 3 so that it can be available for action during the September floor period. Clearly adequate opportunities are being provided for public input on the mining issue.

You should understand the SB 3, as passed by the Senate, will do nothing to stop the proposed Crandon Mine. This has been confirmed by impartial legislative attorneys. I will continue to work on legislation to improve our mining laws and make them the toughest in the nation. However, it appears as though there are not enough votes in the Senate to pass measures to stop the Crandon Mine or prohibit other mines.

OFFICE: State Capitol
P.O. Box 8952
Madison, WI 53708-8952
608-266-1190

HOME: 1811 South Elm Grove Road
New Berlin, WI 53151
414-782-0763

TOLL-FREE HOTLINE: 1-800-362-9472
E-MAIL: USWLSA98@18MMAIL.COM



You indicated your concern about how the mine would affect Lake Lucerne. According to the DNR staff, Lake Lucerne will be unaffected by the proposed Crandon Mine because of its distance away from the site. The DNR is in the process of completing groundwater modeling to determine how the mine will affect the various surface waters in that area. They are also working on a surface water mitigation plan so that if lakes and streams are affected by the operation of the proposed mine, actions would have to be taken by the mine to mitigate the cause. Ground and Hemlock Lakes are on the list of those that may be affected by mine operations, which the surface water mitigation plan is intended to address. The mine must agree to this plan, or they will not receive a mining permit. In addition, if the mine fails to mitigate any surface water problems according to the plan, their mine permit could be terminated.

Current Wisconsin mining law is drafted in a way to only allow mining in the state if it can be done in an environmentally sound way. The DNR must deny a mining permit for the following reasons;

- 1) the mining and reclamation plan is not certain to rehabilitate the site, as much as possible, to its original state and fails to provide long term environmental stability;
- 2) the mine operation does not comply with all applicable air, water and waste laws;
- 3) if the site is unsuitable and mining activity could irreparably damage wildlife habitat and unique land features;
- 4) the proposed mine endangers public health or safety;
- 5) streams and lakes cannot be protected from deposition;
- 6) the site cannot be reclaimed,
- 7) irreparable environmental damage to lakes or streams would occur;
- 8) no positive economic impact would occur because of the mine;
- 9) if mine operators are unsuitable and have a bad environmental track record.

Hopefully this answers some questions you may have. I would encourage you to continue participating in the DNR mine permit process that is ongoing. The draft Environmental Impact Statement will be out shortly which will prompt further discussions.

Sincerely,



State Rep. Marc Duff, Chair
Assembly Committee on Environment