

# Petition To Support The Sulfide Mining Moratorium Bill

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SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE
<i>Bret Miller</i>	BRET MILLER	332 VERRILL ST	STEVENS POINT WI	54481	3/10/97
<i>Lisa Hahn</i>	Lisa Hahn	733 Washington Ave	Stevens Point, WI	54481	3-10-97
<i>Jason R. Nagreen</i>	Jason Nagreen	327#5 Michigan Ave	Stevens Point, WI	54481	3/10/97
<i>Shannon Landon</i>	Shannon Landon	334 Knotzer Hall	Stevens Point WI	54481	3/10/97
<i>Pete Casmins</i>	PETE CASMINS	931 ASARGE DR	Acrow WI	54609	3/10/97
<i>Katherine M. Bruce</i>	KATHERINE M. BRUCE	1417 9th Ave (A)	Stevens Point WI	54481	3/10/97
<i>TERRI WEIDNER</i>	TERRI WEIDNER	211 SIMS HILL	Stevens Point WI	54481	3-10-97
<i>Mark McKellan</i>	MARK MCKELLAN	333 Pray Hall	Stevens Point WI	54481	3-10-97
<i>Ronald Vandenberg</i>	Ronald Vandenberg	1916 Collese Ave	Stevens Point WI	54481	3-10-97
<i>Darin Gillespie</i>	Darin Gillespie	7219 Dixon St	Stevens Point WI	54481	3-10-97

pt 10

10

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SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE	
<i>[Signature]</i>	S. Milo Mietzer	545 Franklin Street	Stevens Point	54481	3/10	
<i>[Signature]</i>	Scott DeBorty	N5088 1st Ave	Hancock	54943	3/10	
<i>[Signature]</i>	Arroy Rothman	N2 Lakeview	Stevens Point	54481	3/10	
<i>[Signature]</i>	Jabo Klaus	2625 4th Av.	Stevens Point	54481	3/10	
<i>[Signature]</i>	Sarah Failing	1625 Main St.	Stevens Point	54481	3/10	
<i>[Signature]</i>	Carcie Olson	304 Steiner Hall	Stevens Pt	54481	3/10	
<i>[Signature]</i>	Chad Janowski	19 Steiner	Stevens Point	54481	3/10	
<i>[Signature]</i>	Jennifer Lund	N7799 40th St	Elkland WI	54927	3/10	
<i>[Signature]</i>	BILL PEARSON	175 JOHN	AMHERST, WI	54406	3/10	
<i>[Signature]</i>	Jeanne Olyson	Trenk Olson	3929 Minnesota Ave	Stevens Point, WI	54481	3/10

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SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE
<i>Eric Grunwald</i>	Eric Grunwald	2700 5 <sup>th</sup> Ave Apt 14	Stevens Pt.	WI 54481	03/13/97
<i>Jeremy Solberg</i>	Jeremy Solberg	2040 College Av.	Stevens Pt.	WI 54481	3/13/97
<i>Eric Herro</i>	Eric Herro	1716 College Ave.	Stevens Point	WI 53211	3/13/97
<i>Jeff Kroll</i>	Jeff Kroll	1530 Franklin St. Apt 2	Stevens Point	WI 54481	3/13/97
<i>Heidi Sprecher</i>	Heidi Sprecher	2425 Clark St.	Stevens Point	WI 54481	3/13/97
<i>KAREN HESS</i>	KAREN HESS	2425 Clark St.	Stevens Point	WI 54481	3/13/97
<i>Brooke Sprecher</i>	Brooke Sprecher	2033 McLaughlin St. Pt.	WI 54481	3/13/97	
<i>Paul McLaughlin</i>	Paul McLaughlin	1733 Mar St	St. Pt.	WI 54481	3/13/97
<i>Emily Klock</i>	Emily Klock	3304-47th Ave	St. Pt.	WI 54481	3/14/97
<i>Liam Moriarty</i>	Liam Moriarty	225 South Hill View	St. Pt.	WI 54481	3/14/97

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SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE
<i>Albert F. Fiedler</i>	Albert F. Fiedler	709 E. Vincent Ct	Stevens Point	54481	3-15
<i>Thomas Gayette</i>	Thomas Gayette	503 CENTER ST.	WALTON	WI	5/98
<i>Michael Hybicki</i>	Michael Hybicki	2257 Main St	Stevens Point	WI 54481	3/16/97
<i>Amy Leaf</i>	Amy Leaf	1909 Ellipsis St	Stevens Point	WI 54481	3/15/97
<i>Grace Franc</i>	Grace Franc	15924 Franc Rd.	Deerbrook	WI 53424	3/16/97
<i>Robert J. Heger Jr.</i>	Robert J. Heger Jr.	2501 5th Ave. #7	Stevens Point	WI 54481	3/16/97
<i>Jay Jennings</i>	Jay Jennings	580 Raven Lane	Eagle River	WI 54521	3/16/97
<i>Sen Jennings</i>	Sen Jennings	580 Raven Lane	Eagle River	WI 54521	3-16-97
<i>Dennis J. King</i>	Dennis J. King	1026 East Pk.	Green Bay	WI 54304	3-16-97
<i>Jean King</i>	Jean King	1070 East Pk.	Green Bay	WI 54304	3-16

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SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE
<i>Jeffrey Ogura</i>	Jeff Ogura	2700 5th Ave #15	St. Pt.	54481	3/14/97
<i>Gregory L. Houlton</i>	Gregory L. Houlton	3335 Commerce Bay	St. Pt.	54481	3-14-97
<i>Deanna + Mike Houlton</i>	Deanna Houlton	2151 Dixon	St. St. Pt.	54481	3-15-97
<i>Patricia L. Konkol</i>	Patricia L. Konkol	215 Maple Bluff Rd	St. Pt. WI	54481	3-14-97
<i>Steve Handler</i>	Steve Handler	713 FORESHIRE	Neenah	54956	3-14-97
<i>Justin Zimmerman</i>	Justin Zimmerman	432 Roach Hall	St. Pt.	54481	3-14-97
<i>Peter Morehead</i>	PETER MOREHEAD	PO Box 73	Elderon, WI.	54429	3/14/97
<i>Richard McNeely</i>	Richard McNeely	2119 Ellis St	Stevens Point	54481	3/14/97
<i>Martene C. Hogue</i>	Martene C. Hogue	H-1-Box 14A	Cham Lake, WI	54677	3/15/97

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SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE
<i>Armond D Barty</i>	Armond D Barty	726 Franklin St	Stevens Point WI	54481	3/14/97
<i>Margaret Zeman</i>	Margaret Zeman	800 Union St.	Stevens Point WI	54481	3/14/97
<i>Steve Johnson</i>	Steve Johnson	1219 Fremont St	Stevens Point WI	54481	3/14/97
<i>Josun Corn</i>	Josun Corn	3509 Harmony Ln #7	Stevens Pt WI	54481	3/14/97
<i>Nathan Jackson</i>	Nathan Jackson	1508 Wisconsin St	Stevens Pt WI	54481	3-14-97
<i>Amanda Little</i>	Amanda Little	306 Lucille St.	Verona WI	53593	3/14/97
<i>Nicolas Sparaco</i>	Nicolas Sparaco	136 Smith Hall	Stevens Point WI	54481	3/14/97
<i>Elizabeth Wick</i>	Elizabeth Wick	808 Prentice St.	Stevens Point WI	54481	3/14/97
<i>Christine Fuller</i>	Christine Fuller	W17101 Hwy Z	Birnbaumwood WI	54414	3-14-97
<i>Elyndre Wick</i>	Elyndre Wick	425 SUNSET BLVD	STEVENS POINT WI	54481	3-14-97

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SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE
<i>Kelly Harris</i>	Kelly Harris	421 Knutzen Hall	Stevens Point	WI 54481	3/12/97
<i>Emily L. Sheehan</i>	Emily L. Sheehan	112 Second St. N	Stevens Pt., WI	54481	3/12/97
<i>Mike Salchert</i>	Mike Salchert	134 Watson Hall	Stevens Point, WI	54481	3/12/97
<i>Kelly Birnschein</i>	Kelly Birnschein	230 Thomson Hall	Stevens Point, WI	54481	3/12/97
<i>David Schleich</i>	David Schleich	1400 6th Ave #204	Stevens Point, WI	54481	3/12/97
<i>Diane Jung</i>	Diane Jung	10169 Little Ln	Minocqua	WI 54548	3/12/97
<i>Bryan Spencer</i>	Bryan Spencer	214 South Hall	Stevens Point, WI	54481	3-12-97
<i>Tom Phillips</i>	Tom Phillips	4046 N. Biron Dr.	Wts. Rapids, WI	54477	3-12-97
<i>Matthew Morrissey</i>	Matthew Morrissey	127 Succowles Hall	Stevens Point	WI 54481	3/12/97
<i>Rebecca Damman</i>	Rebecca Damman	336 Hansen Hall	Stevens Point, WI	54481	3-12-97

return completed petitions to Representative Spencer Black, PO Box 8952, Madison, WI 53708

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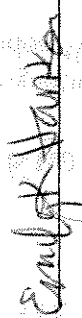








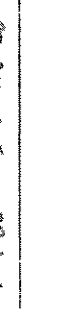
SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE
<i>[Signature]</i>	Yolanda Carlson	1967 Lumber St. #A	Stevens Point	54481	3-12-97
<i>[Signature]</i>	TERRI Callaway	1124 W. Civee Dr Stevens Point and 1130 Zbrowske River Wt 54481	Stevens Point	54481	3-12-97
<i>[Signature]</i>	Melanie Williams	Home Wildcat Hwy A Pickered	Stevens Point	54465	3-13-97
<i>[Signature]</i>	Jessica Fusek	1801 Ellis St.	Stevens Point	54481	3-13-97
<i>[Signature]</i>	Robert Steele	545 Franklin St.	Stevens Point	54481	3-13-97
<i>[Signature]</i>	Dave Buettner	1314 Fremont St	Stevens Point	54481	3/13/97
<i>[Signature]</i>	Chad Jantke	337 Baldwin Hall	Stevens Point	54481	3/13/97
<i>[Signature]</i>	EUGENE CLAR	1724 FRANCIS ST	Stevens Point		3/13/97
<i>[Signature]</i>	Eric Schaubert	139 Watson Hall	Stevens Point	54481	3/13/97
<i>[Signature]</i>	C.K. Worell	403 Watson Hall	Stevens Point	54481	3/13/97



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SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE
	Emily Hanks	228 Burleighs Hall	Stevens Pt	54481	3/10/97
	Gregory Orlowski	10504 Hwy T	Amherst, WI	54406	3/10/97
	Nikki Timmerman	1925 Main #1	Stevens Point	54481	3-10-97
	Matthew Whoner	215 South Hall	Stevens Point	54481	3-10-97
	Jenny Baeseman	2901 5th Ave #26	Stevens Point	54481	3-10-97
	Ted Buelow	246 Pay Hall	Clintonville	54929	3-10-97
	Bobbie Webster	600 Township Ave.	Wis. Rapids	54494	3-10-97
	Britta Torgnison	312 Smith Hall	Stevens Point	54481	3-10-97
	Jeff Heinecke	331 Pay Hall	Stevens Pt.	54481	3-10-97
	Mark Schroeder	1909 Church Street	Stevens Point	54481	3-10-97

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SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE
<i>Ann Rintelmann</i>	Ann Rintelmann	4155 Curick Dr.	Khushlandor	WI 53501	8-3-16-97
<i>Erin Payne</i>	Erin Payne	730 Badore #7	Stevens Point	WI 54481	3-16-97
<i>Support Sulfideless! Support the Gordon Mine!</i>					
<i>Beth Lieb</i>	Beth Lieb	530 Steiner Hall	Stevens Point	WI 54481	3-16-97
<i>Margaret Witt</i>	Margaret Witt	425 Sunset Blvd.	Stevens Point	WI 54481	3-16-97
<i>Laurie Thibodeau</i>	Laurie Thibodeau	223 Thomson Hall	Stevens Point	WI 54481	3-16-97

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SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	DATE
<i>Minna Pasanen</i>	MINNA PASANEN	2300 4TH AVE	STEVENS POINT	WI 54481	3/15



# Wisconsin Resources Protection

Council  
Forest County Chapter, Rt. 1 Box 795, Crandon, WI 54520

November 5, 1997

Dear State Lawmaker,

Greetings from Forest and Langlade Counties. Our apologies for this form letter to all of you, but we have no other way to get this important message to you in a timely way. Recently you received a copy of a videotape from Peter Connor and the Northeast Alliance for Progress designed to mislead you to believe that Forest County is a poverty-ridden wasteland that only the boom and bust economy of mining can save. We are writing to let you know in the strongest terms possible, that the scenes depicted in the videotape do not reflect the hard work that local businesses and residents have performed to make Forest County a clean and safe place to grow and live in. This videotape performs a serious disservice and is an insult to every hard-working citizen in the region.

You need to know that the Peter Connor and his extended family have a significant financial interest in the success of the proposed Crandon mine. They are investors in several limited partnerships that stand to receive large amounts of money from mineral rights leased to Crandon Mining Company. We have the records from the state Division of Financial Institutions to back this up.

You need to know that the Northeast Alliance for Progress listed as additional supporters of the videotape many investors in the Crandon mine and includes many other property owners who stand to gain financially from either leasing or selling their lands to Exxon.

You need to know that in their effort to get you to vote against the Mining Moratorium bill, Peter Connor and the Northeast Alliance for Progress, didn't let opposition from the Forest County business and banking community stop them from distributing the videotape. For example, Northeast Alliance for Progress simply fabricated the name of a bank in Wabeno and listed it as a supporter. A second area bank's name was listed as a sponsor without its permission. Other local business leaders and local citizens were asked to support the tape without seeing it first. But when they found out just how misleading it was, some demanded to be removed as supporters.

1

**MAIN OFFICE:**

• Box 263, Tomahawk, WI 54487

**Chapter Offices:** • 2610 Log Cabin Drive, White Lake, WI 54491

• 210 Avon Street #4, La Crosse, WI 54603

11/05/97 Wisconsin Resources Protection Council-Forest County Chapter

We have enclosed the ads taken out by the banks and individuals whose names were used inappropriately in the tape. We have also enclosed the letters to the editors of the two local papers in the Crandon area, from local residents and business leaders protesting this attack on the good reputation of the community crafted by a minority who stand to benefit from mining development.

Crandon, Forest and Langlade Counties remain thriving, healthy, clean and safe places for local residents and business to live and operate in. Could we use more economic development and sustainable jobs for our people? Of course, what community doesn't? But we support sustainable development that will benefit the local community for the long-term and for all its residents, not just a few who are looking for a windfall.

Thank you for your time.

Tom Ward, WRPC,  
Crandon, Forest County

George Rock, WRPC,  
Pickerel, Langlade County

attachment

PAID NOTICE  
PIONEER EXPRESS  
OCT. 13, 1997 →

## Video depicting poverty in Forest County draws criticism and refutation

by Mike Monte

The debate over the mining moratorium bill is reaching a fever pitch. Supporters of the bill are hoping the legislation will stop the Crandon Mine and slow down any mining development in the state until a mine of similar geology, in another state, has been operated for a period of ten years and has been reclaimed for ten years with no environmental damage. Those opposed to the legislation feel that the laws on the books, enforced by the Department of Natural Resources, are sufficient to protect the Northwoods environment, and mining should proceed if all the criteria are met. The measure has already passed the Wisconsin Senate by a vote of 29-3.

A legislative hearing is scheduled on the Mining Moratorium Bill for October 14, 10:00 a.m., at State Fair Park, in Milwaukee. The hearing will be conducted by the Assembly Environment Committee. It is likely that both sides of the issue will pull out the stops.

Milwaukee based P&H Harnischfeger and Bucyrus International, manufacturers of mining equipment, are urging their workers to attend the hearing and testify against the proposed legislation. Workers will be bussed to the hearing and paid their regular wages while participating in the process. Undoubtedly, the environmental community will be marshaling their forces to show support for the bill as well.

Locally, a video, presumably produced to influence the legislature, has been produced which was intended to show the poverty and general run-down condition of Forest County and more specifically, the communities of Crandon, Wabeno, and Laona. The video is narrated by Peter Connor, who is listed in the credits as a sponsor, along with other individuals, the three communities listed above, Forest County, two area banks, and the Northeast Alliance for Progress.

The general and overwhelming consensus of the people who have seen the video is that Forest County just isn't that bad. In fact, the video depicts only the very worst buildings and infrastructure existing in Forest County, and completely ignores new building and businesses, and new infrastructure, such as recent building projects on area schools.

While it is assumed the video was not produced for mass consumption, but is only one of the many political machinations being deployed in the Mining Moratorium fight, it does injure the sensibilities of local people who have pride in their community, and it especially hurts the feelings of many citizens who have spent many unpaid hours promoting the area.

Three of the sponsors listed in the credits have

**It has come to my attention that there is a video being shown in the area about the Crandon Mine stating the Northwoods State Bank is sponsoring the video.**

**The Northwoods State Bank is not sponsoring a video for or against the Crandon Mining situation. We have not seen the video, however we have not and do not take a stand one way or the other with regard to the mining problem in Forest Co.**

**Sincerely,  
Connie Petersen  
President, Northwoods State Bank**

video. Our office has received the following communications:

*To whom it may concern:*

*The City of Crandon was not a sponsor of a video produced and narrated by Peter Connor, nor were we ever contacted to be a sponsor of any video depicting economic conditions in Forest County. The City of Crandon had no part in the production of any video.  
/s/ Vern Kincaid, Mayor of Crandon*

*Pioneer Express:*

*It has come to my attention that there is a video being shown in the area about the Crandon Mine stating the Northwoods State Bank is sponsoring the video.*

*The Northwoods State Bank is not sponsoring a video for or against the Crandon Mining Situation. We have not seen the video, however, we have not and do not take a stand one way or the other with regard to the mining problem in Forest Co.*

*It is my understanding that Gordon Connors produced this video and he assured me he would write to you with a retraction on our behalf.*

*Sincerely,  
Connie Petersen, President (Northwoods State Bank)*

### **TIMBERWOOD BANK NOTICE**

*Timberwood Bank has been made aware that a certain video has been produced and may be being circulated in which a fictitious Wabeno State Bank has been listed as a sponsor of said video.*

*Please Understand that the fictitious Wabeno State Bank is not the Timberwood Bank, formally the State Bank of Wabeno, which is the only bank in Wabeno!*

*The Timberwood Bank has had no part in the video and expresses no opinion regarding the contents*

ARTICLE BY:  
MIKE MONTE,  
EDITOR  
PIONEER EXPRESS  
OCT. 13, 1997

Dear Friends and Neighbors,

We must not allow Peter Connor and the Northeast Alliance for Progress to represent us, the average citizens of Forest County, to our state legislature. The video that they sent out grossly exaggerates our poverty and diminishes the efforts of county businesses and the hard work of many citizens to promote our beautiful county. It is offensive and misleading.

Just a few examples of this less than accurate representation.

Our Forest County Tourist Industry grows everyday, and in all seasons. The video dismisses it. In actuality it has the potential of being our prime growth asset.

The video pictures a day care center that has closed for sometime and asks "Would you like to leave your child here?" (No parent in their right mind would!) But parents can choose one of the many day care homes in the county, or an attractive, state licensed center such as "Tiger Tots" in the Northwoods Recreation Center in Crandon.

One last inaccurate statement, "98% of our high school graduates leave home to get a well paying job." This is not true. An informal survey of the graduates of Crandon High of the last ten years reveals that a bit less than 50% work and live in the area. This figure compares to most places of the same size or larger.

Further proof of the confidence the citizens of Laona and Crandon have in their towns is the fact that our school districts have passed referendums to build or improve schools. Other places in the states have said "no" to similar referendums.

Yes, we do need more jobs for people who find Forest County a good place to live. Our many renewable resources of forests, lakes and rivers already provide them. Mining is a nonrenewable resource and has a potential to destroy our greatest growth potential. Common sense tells us that.

Very sincerely,  
Marie J. Davis,  
Retired Educator

LETTER TO THE EDITOR  
FOREST REPUBLICAN, OCT. 8, 1997

# TIMBERWOOD Bank NOTICE

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*Please understand that the fictitious Wabeno State Bank is not the Timberwood Bank, formerly the State Bank of Wabeno, which is the only bank in Wabeno!*

*The Timberwood Bank has had no part in the video and expresses no opinion regarding the contents of said video.*

PAID NOTICE - FOREST REPUBLICAN - OCT. 15, 1997

Dear Editor,

In the past few weeks, I have been made aware that my name appears on the tape produced by Mr. Peter Connor and the Northeast Alliance for Progress. I was asked to participate in the tape and declined the offer. I did, however, say that I would support the effort to inform the Legislature that our county does need industry. I do not support a tape that sheds a bad light on our communities. I am proud to live and work in this area and do not wish to be a sponsor of any kind that would show only the negative parts of our communities. I would also like everyone to know that I was not asked to view the tape, was not asked for my opinion on the tape, and did not know my name was listed as a sponsor. I am asking Mr. Connor to remove my name as a sponsor.

Sincerely,  
Ted Frank

LETTER TO THE PIONEER EXPRESS, CRANDON  
OCT 20, 1997

Dear Editor:

By now many of your readers have probably had an opportunity to view the video produced by an organization calling itself the Northwoods Alliance for Progress and narrated by Peter Connor. This biased, blasphemous piece of work depicting Crandon and Forest County as a depressed, derelict slum has now been sent to members of the Wisconsin Assembly on behalf of several listed sponsors who are apparently convinced that this is what it will take to defeat the mining moratorium bill. Maybe they're right, but what a price to pay for those of us whose businesses are dependent on a good community image. Here are some *real* facts about Crandon that we might all take pride in.

Contrary to what Mr. Connor would have our legislators believe, the Crandon area presently enjoys a moderately diversified local economy consisting of several successful small to medium employers: **Bemis Mfg.** is a wood products manufacturer with 74 employees in Crandon and 25 in Laona. **Northern Lake Service, Inc.** is a state-of-the-art environmental testing lab, the second largest in the state, employing 40 people. **Double K Industries** builds trolley car tour buses and employs 21 people. **Colburn Precision Fabricating** is a metal fabricating job shop that employs 14 people and is presently having trouble finding three or four more. **Forest Tool**, a fast growing tool and die shop specializing in injection molding dies, employs ten people and would hire two more immediately if they were available. **Rosa Trailer Mfg.** employs seven and is also looking for two more. **Lipman Gifts**, an import gift distributor serving the upper Midwest, employs seven full time employees and five or six more on a seasonal basis. **The Crandon Nursing Home** has about 125 employees. About **15 independent timber harvest operations** in the immediate area employ more than 100 people (many more in Forest County as a whole). Several local people also work for the U.S. Forest

Service in either Rhinelander or Laona. Crandon is also a "bedroom" community for the many local folks who enjoy small town living and drive a half hour to work at Rhinelander Paper Company, Triumph Twist Drill, or one of the several other Rhinelander employers who have come to depend on our supply of high quality labor.

Mr. Connor also paints a picture of crumbling infrastructure in our area. Crandon's infrastructure is as modern and up to date as any other small town in Wisconsin, and more so than most. Our K-12 school was built in 1991 at a cost of **\$8.1 million**, and with a **\$2.5 million** addition which just opened this year, is the pride of the community. A new high-tech sewage treatment facility costing **\$1.5 million** is expected to go on-line within two months. A modern water storage reservoir was constructed in 1993 at a cost of **\$200,000** to augment the existing landmark structure. A brand new city park with a price tag of **\$94,000** is nearing completion. The Crandon community building and city hall are scheduled for a **\$140,000** expansion early next year. Construction of a new **\$700,000** fire barn is also scheduled for 1998. An ongoing fund-raising campaign will raise **\$200,000** to construct a new Crandon Library facility by the year 2000.

Construction of an animal shelter, also funded by donations, is scheduled to begin next spring.

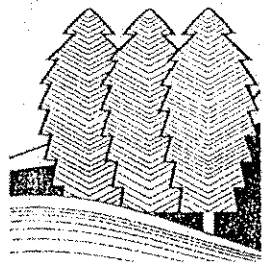
These are all commitments that the people of our community have made to their future. How many other communities with populations of under 3,000 have committed **\$13 million** to infrastructure investments over a six year period? Poor folks living in poverty and squalor don't make these kinds of commitments. The two new banks that have moved into Crandon in the last four years are further indicators of a high degree of local economic confidence. A review of Crandon high school grads shows that about 43% of them

live in this area five years after high school, not 5% as Mr. Connor's propaganda video suggests. This seems like a pretty average percentage in today's mobile society, and certainly not an indication that our area is job poor.

So, you see, things are really in pretty good shape up here. Crandon has prepared well for long-term, modest, controlled growth: a progressive little community right in the middle of the beautiful Nicolet National Forest. Indeed, the fact that Crandon is one of the few special places left in Wisconsin has been a pretty well-kept secret! Might this not be an appropriate time for our local Chamber of Commerce to let this secret out?

Ron Krueger  
NORTHERN LAKE  
SERVICE, INC.





207. Duff  
306 North

## Mining Impact Coalition of Wisconsin Inc.

*— committed to research and education about the social, economic and environmental impacts of metallic sulfide mining —*

To: Assembly Environment Committee Members

From: David Blouin, Mining Impact Coalition

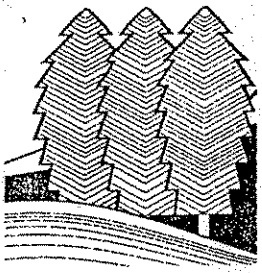
Re: Henderson Mine article

Date: April 16, 1997

At yesterday's public hearing, committee members received copies of an article from the Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel discussing the Henderson mine in Colorado. The article indicated that the Henderson Mine has operated with no problems and has caused no pollution to nearby rivers.

I wanted to share the enclosed information with Committee members which document the many pollution problems at the Henderson - Urad mine in Colorado. I have also enclosed a copy of the December 1995 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency report that discusses the pollution problems at this mining project.

Please feel free to contact me if you would like any additional information or have any questions.



## Mining Impact Coalition of Wisconsin Inc.

— committed to research and education about the social, economic and environmental impacts of metallic sulfide mining —

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In our efforts to continue research on the question of "safe" metallic sulfide mining such as Exxon's proposal near Mole Lake, Mining Impact has been looking at the examples cited in the survey released by Exxon in February this year. One of the mines, the Henderson mine in Colorado, was cited by Exxon as an "environmentally responsible" mine and held up as an example for Wisconsin. Our investigation finds that this mine is not the environmentally safe mine described by the survey. In fact the Henderson mine's owners have been found responsible for water quality problems at the site and downstream.

Henderson's owner, Climax Molybdenum Company (CMC), also owns the Urad Mine and Mill which closed in 1974. CMC discovered the Henderson deposit in the mid-'60's, but did not activate the project until 1976. CMC at Henderson, is mining the same ore body as they did at Urad. The two projects are separated only by an adit or tunnel. Dana Allen, EPA-Denver, said, "The mines are contiguous; one is active and the other abandoned and both produce acid," and, "they're basically mining the same ore."

In the 1980's acid mine drainage from several sources was found to be the cause of elevated levels of manganese, zinc, and cadmium in Woods Creek. The Urad mine portal and the abandoned tailings ponds were determined to be the sources. CMC plugged the Urad portal in 1989. Although this action stemmed the immediate flow of acid drainage from the mine itself, the tailings dumps continued to supply contaminants to Woods Creek and on into West Fork Clear Creek. Dana Allen of the EPA cited both surface and groundwater flow from the tailings and on-site reservoir as transporting contaminants to West Fork Clear Creek.

Because the discharges from Urad's tailings exceeded state water quality limits, this site was listed under Section 304(l) of the Clean Water Act as significantly contributing to impairment of water quality in Woods and West Fork Clear Creeks. After disapproving a state permit meant to satisfy requirements of Section 304(l), EPA issued a federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requiring that the Urad discharges meet effluent limits.

So why is Henderson inappropriate for use as an example for Wisconsin?

The "new" mine called Henderson is neither closed nor reclaimed. Milling and waste disposal of the ore is done at a site approximately 15 miles away. No mill

Urad/Henderson continued

waste rock or process wastes are being backfilled into the mine itself. The mining wastes are not impounded into the type of waste dumps proposed to be used by mining industry proposals in Wisconsin.

Climax Molybdenum abandoned the Urad mine/mill site in 1974 and attempted to reclaim the tailings wastes, yet was eventually forced by state and federal officials to meet strict water quality requirements due to contamination from the tailings dumps and a reservoir at the site. CMC resumed mining at the same site in 1976, but renamed it the Henderson mine. It is not clear why CMC did this.

It is readily apparent that the Henderson/Urad mine is hardly an example of a successfully operating metallic sulfide mine. To disconnect the Henderson and Urad mines from each other is to ignore that one company, CMC, has mined essentially one ore body at the same site and has caused extensive water quality problems caused by a failure to handle and store its wastes carefully. Moreover, the "new" project (Henderson) is milling and dumping mine wastes without the kind engineered containments being debated in Wisconsin. The Henderson mine wastes have already begun to seep leachate past the dam meant to hold them in a valley near the mill. If CMC's experiences with the Urad mine wastes is any indication, it appears that the wastes from the current project will only cause more problems.

Sources: U.S.EPA, *Human Health And Environmental Damages From Mining And Mineral Processing Wastes*, Dec. 1995, P.45, April 14, 1997 phone conversation with Dana Allen, U.S. EPA-Denver, Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, *Touted as Earth-friendly, a mine wins accolades*, April 13, 1997, Don Behm.

Compiled by Dave Blouin, Mining Impact Coalition, April 1997.

# **HUMAN HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGES FROM MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING WASTES**

**Technical Background Document  
Supporting the Supplemental Proposed Rule  
Applying Phase IV Land Disposal Restrictions to  
Newly Identified Mineral Processing Wastes**

- **Includes supplemental attachments on (1) Mine Waste Releases and Contaminants for Selected Facilities; (2) Natural Resource Damages and (3) Releases from**  
**Phosphogypsum Storage Piles**

**Office of Solid Waste  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

*DECEMBER, 1995*

## Colorado

**Urad Mine and Mill: Tailings Contaminate Creek**

**Sector:** Molybdenum

**Facility:** Urad Mine and Mill, Climax Molybdenum Company (CMC), Climax, CO

**Facility Overview:** The site was initially mined from 1914 to 1919. Mining and milling of molybdenum resumed from 1957 until 1974 when the ore body was exhausted. The mine had been inactive since then. CMC had revegetated roads and reservoir dam faces with fill from the upper and lower tailings areas. Tailings ponds and reservoirs overflowed seasonally.

**Waste Stream(s):** The inactive mine had three NPDES discharge points: Outfall 001, the discharge from the lower Urad reservoir; Outfall 002, the combined point discharge of all drainage from the upper tailings area; and Outfall 003, the combined point discharge of all drainage from the lower tailings area.

**Waste Management Practices:** Upon closure, waste rock from the Henderson mine, another CMC facility nearby, was used to reclaim the tailings areas, followed by application of sewage sludge and wood chips, and revegetation. Both the upper and lower tailings areas were equipped with drainage systems to direct infiltration to the creek. The systems were not connected and did not capture all of the drainage from the tailings areas. Discharge from the upper tailings area flowed to Ruby Creek and to the lower tailings area, where treated wastewater from the Henderson mine enters, and flows ultimately to West Fork Clear Creek.

**Type of Impact/Media Affected:** The discharge from the tailings areas and the mine portal, which were located in and near Woods Creek had caused the water quality standards in Woods Creek to be exceeded. Arsenic, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, silver, nickel, zinc, and hexavalent chromium had consistently been detected in the Henderson Mine discharge, which flowed into lower Urad reservoir, the tailings areas, underdrain discharges, and Outfall 001. Levels of manganese, zinc, and cadmium in Outfall 001 had exceeded applicable water quality standards. Several of these contaminants had been detected in Woods Creek below each of the tailings areas.

**Regulatory Actions/Environmental Claims:** The discharges mentioned above had caused state limits for many water quality parameters to be exceeded. As a result, the site was listed under Section 304(l) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) as significantly contributing to impairment of water quality in Woods and West Fork Clear Creeks. In response, the state issued Urad a permit that was intended to fulfill the requirements under Section 304(l). EPA, however, determined that the state permit did not satisfy these requirements and, therefore, disapproved the proposed permit in lieu of a federal permit. The federal NPDES permit issued for URAD in June 1991 served as the "individual control strategy" (ICS) to address the impacts on Woods and Clear Creek. The permit required that Urad meet final effluent limits based on applicable water quality standards and comply with all toxicity limits at Outfalls 002 and 003.

**References:** U.S. EPA. Draft. *Mining Waste Releases and Environmental Effects Summary for the State of Colorado*. March 1994.

January 20, 1998

GREEN BAY'S LAMBEAU FIELD IS  
DOWNSTREAM FROM THE PROPOSED EXXON MINE:

Wisconsin Communities and Businesses  
In the Mining Impact Area

Green Bay's Lambeau Field is a symbol of the state and regional communities and businesses that will be impacted, if any of these proposed sulfide mines have an accident or leak into our water supplies, due to inadequate technology.

The Super Bowl is not the only Big Game that people will be watching. In the State Assembly, it is even bigger.

It is not true that only local communities along the Wolf River are affected by the proposed mining.

The reality is, that communities throughout the state and region are at risk from the proposed mining district without adequate technology.

Our water systems are interconnected and far-reaching.

(1) Our Northwoods is a rich tapestry of river and lakes and wetlands and underground water systems.

(2) Wisconsin is part of larger watersheds, which we directly impact. The eastern part of Wisconsin is in the watershed of the Great Lakes. The state's northern border is on Lake Superior. Western Wisconsin is in the headwaters of the Mississippi River.

It is not just one or two mines. A major mining district of some 12 to 20 mines is planned for the Northwoods of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and the area.

Mining in this sulfide geology is very dangerous, with a record of environmental and economic disasters. Deadly acid mine drainage, and toxic pollutants such as lead, mercury, arsenic, and radioactivity, could be unleashed into our water systems. Each of these is a public health threat.

Exxon, and others of who are targetting the Northwoods, are world-famous for causing environmental and economic disasters--such as the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska, and the uranium mining accident at the Serpent River in Canada.

Proposed mines in northeastern Wisconsin include: Exxon-Rio Algom's Crandon mine, a BHP mine, and even a potential Kerr-McGee uranium mine.

Imagine what would happen if a leak or accident, without adequate technology, occurred at any of these sulfide mines--and the pollution entered the water systems.

Any water contamination would first hit the communities in the immediate area: Crandon and Mole Lake Sokaogon; Pickerel; Antigo; and communities along the Wolf River (world-famous for its rafting and fishing), including the Menominee Nation, Stockbridge-Munsee (Mohican), and Shawano.

Then, the pollution would get into the groundwater, travel down along river and water routes, and spread into the Lake Michigan watershed. Those communities include: Green Bay; Appleton, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac and other communities of Lake Winnebago; Milwaukee; Racine; Kenosha; Chicago; Indiana; and Michigan.

If Green Bay, for example, is hit by leaks from the proposed mines in Northeastern Wisconsin, it could suffer significant pollution of its water supply. What do people do who have to deal with a poisoned water supply? Would they be faced with a terrible decision--stay with their families in Green Bay, or move to a safer water supply?

What would happen to the water fountains at the Packers' Lambeau Field? What would the Green Bay Packers organization do?

That is why, without proven technology, sulfide mining threatens Crandon and Mole Lake Sokaogon, Green Bay and Oshkosh and Milwaukee, and...wherever the waters flow.

And we face the potential loss of our wonderful Tourism industry from pollution and massive development.

Also, major Wisconsin industries (and jobs) that depend upon a safe water supply are also at risk. They include: Cranberry, Tourism, Beer, Dairy, and Farming.

This is why the hunters and fishers and conservationists voted overwhelmingly in Conservation Congress meetings all over the state, to protect our waters and other resources from potential mining pollution.

This is why people from all walks of life and from all over the state, are speaking out in overwhelming numbers to protect our economy and environment with regard to sulfide mining: resort owners and other tourism-based businesses; local and state government officials; community, regional, national, and international environmental and human rights organizations; Labor; religious; citizens and tribal members; farmers; students; Elders; the disabled; the Youth.

And Green Bay Packer fans.

We must ensure that there is proven technology that is able to prevent water contamination. Currently proposed technologies include a liner that will eventually leak, and an inability to handle acid mine drainage. This is acknowledged by the mining industry.

The bipartisan Mining Moratorium Bill must be passed--without delaying it or trying to kill it with amendments, under the guise of improving it.

We look for our representatives' vote on the protection of Wisconsin's water supplies, and its hometowns.

Thank you.

Sierra Powers

WATER Campaign, Wisconsin mining analyst, 8 years

8 Sherman Ter. #5 Madison, WI 53704

608/249-9158 fax 249-5246

BOND CHRISTIANSON  
FROM MILWAUKEE, WIS. REPRESENTING BUCKEYE INT.

MINING AND AGRICULTURE ARE  
BASIC TO SURVIVAL. EVENTUALLY  
WE NEED TO GO BACK TO THE EARTH  
FOR MATERIALS. REGULATIONS ARE  
NECESSARY BUT ALREADY EXIST FOR  
RESPONSIBILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION. SOME THINK THAT MINING  
HAS NO IMPACT ON THEIR DOMAIN. HAVE  
THEY STOPPED TO THINK WHAT THE PRICE  
OF CONSTRUCTING THEIR HOUSE WOULD BE  
IF THE CONCRETE AND MORTAR HAD  
TO BE BROUGHT FROM OUT OF STATE?

I REALIZE THAT THIS BILL WOULD  
NOT IMMEDIATELY CLOSE ALL THE  
SAND AND GRAVEL AND ROCK QUARRIES  
BUT IT IS ONE STEP CLOSER ON THE  
AGENDA. ALSO THE MATERIALS MINED  
WILL STILL FIND THEIR WAY INTO  
OUR LIVES AS PRODUCTS THAT  
WE MANUFACTURE IN WISCONSIN,  
AGAIN AFFECTING PRICE, JOBS,  
ECONOMY AND OUR DAILY LIVES.



# Morris speaks out on Corporations

On Feb. 6 Jane Ann Morris, director of Democracy Unlimited of Wisconsin Cooperative and an expert on corporate culture in America, spoke to a packed house about the domination of corporations in American democracy. Her talk took place at the First Unitarian Church Common Room, where a crowd of over 150 were by turns fascinated, angered, and energized.

Morris began by relating her own experience as part of a small group that educated themselves to fight an electric utility's plans for unnecessary coal-mining in Texas. She related how they worked within the system of hearings and referendums, and won seemingly impossible victories which nonetheless had little effect on what finally happened.

"We fiddle with the knobs of democracy but it doesn't seem to be plugged into anything," she said. "When corporations play with the knobs things seem to work."

She explained that the frustration which activists often experience is the result of the rights that corporations have won over the years since an 1886 court decision gave corporations status as legal persons. Since that time, corporations have steadily won rights to expand their activities beyond their chartered conduct for the public good. Legislative oversight of corporations has gradually become a rubber stamp instead of regulation in the public interest. As a result, Morris said, "The corporations are now writing the groundrules for our democracy." She urged that we go beyond fighting corporations on particular issues and start dealing with the real problem: the extraordinary power they have gained. We need to take control of corporations themselves, rather than trying to "regulate them around the edges."

After her initial presentation, there was an extensive question-and-answer period. It became clear that many in the audience had experienced frustration with corporate power, and were fed up with the situation. When the question-and-answer period was over, Morris met with several audience members to discuss further action. The result was an organizational meeting a week later to initiate a Milwaukee Democracy Unlimited group. If you're interested in joining or in further information, call the Peace Action Center at 964-

## What is a Corporation?

Corporations are artificial entities. Yet governments are given more rights by our owners than we the people are: they have unlimited terms of existence, their owners have limited liability, their managers are rarely held responsible for the harms they do, corporations are treated by the courts as citizens with civil liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. If corporations break the law, they cannot be imprisoned. They are allowed to dominate our social and political life through far-reaching decisions affecting products, investments, pollution, safety, and jobs, as well as through their manipulation of elections, laws, and the media.

This country's founders never intended corporations to dominate our society and overwhelm our democracy. For while they limited citizenship to white males, they were very clear that corporations were not citizens and must be carefully controlled. Thus, early citizen-legislatures used state chartering laws to define the corporation, and to set limits on what it could do.

*"No charter for any corporation shall be construed as giving any other powers or privileges than such as are necessarily implied, or fully expressed, in such charter."*

1839 Wisconsin Statutes

*"This history of corporations unequivocally demonstrates that men(sic), in their corporate capacity, will do acts which they would not perpetrate as individuals."*

(Territorial) Governor Dodge, 1839

## Many Harms From One Source

Many of us have been working to stop one or another particular harm in our society: loss of jobs, loss of family farms, threats to health and safety, the breaking of labor unions, climate change, extinction of species, destructive resource extraction, threats to human and animal rights, corruption of democracy, to name a few.

If you step back and look broadly at these harms, you see that they share a connection to the giant corporations of our era. These giant corporations make the rest of us bear the costs of their actions while they sit back and make their profits.

Some of us have grown tired of fighting these harms one incident or one issue at a time. We are looking squarely at the source of these harms, the unaccountable, artificial, giant corporations, and we think it is time to rein them in.

*"...[T]here is looming up a new and dark power...the enterprises of the country are aggregating vast corporate combinations of unexampled capital, boldly marching, not for economical conquests only, but for political power... For the first time really in our politics, money is taking the field as an organized power. It is unscrupulous, arrogant, and overbearing... The question will arise and arise in your day, ...which shall rule - wealth or man(sic); which shall lead - money or intellect; who shall fill public stations - educated and patriotic freemen, or the feudal serfs of corporate capital...?"*

Chief Justice Ryan of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, addressing the UW Law School Class of 1873.

# Why Do Corporations Have More Rights Than You?

## How Corporate Rule Has Replaced Democracy

## What We Can Do About It In Wisconsin

## Democracy Unlimited of Wisconsin Cooperative

29 East Wilson Street  
Suite 201  
Madison, WI 53703

608/255-6629 fax 608/255-6643

## The Original Corporate Charter

This country's founders created corporations to provide public services, but concerned about the risks of concentration and abuse of power, they carefully limited corporate powers:

- Corporations had to have a specific purpose written in their charter (license to do business); if they didn't fulfill it, or exceeded their authority, their charter was revoked.
- Incorporation did not relieve owners and managers of responsibility for corporate acts.
- A corporation's officers, directors and agents could be held criminally liable for the corporation's violating the law.
- Corporations could not own stock in other corporations or own real estate beyond what they needed to conduct their business.
- A corporation's charter expired after a set period, often 20, 30, or 50 years.
- As late as 1913, Wisconsin's Attorney General affirmed the legislature's right to revoke a corporate charter "at its pleasure."
- As late as 1972, all political contributions of any kind by corporations were prohibited. Before 1953, violating this law was a *felony*.

The following are examples of corporate charters revoked by the Wisconsin Legislature:

Bagfield & St. Croix Railway Co.	1872
Wisconsin River Hydraulic Co.	1860
Northern Wisconsin Railway Co.	1872
Green Bay and Marinnowa Plantboard Company	1873

## What Happened?

During the "Robber Baron Era" in the late 19th century, corporate interests succeeded in tipping the balance of regulatory power from the states to the federal government, and from the legislatures to the courts. A few examples:

In 1886 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a corporation is a "natural person." Sixty years later Justice William O. Douglas wrote, "There was no history, logic or reason given to support that Rights protections and severely limited the ability of states and the federal government to regulate them.

Business-dominated courts invented new legal doctrines like "the corporate right to contract," "substantive due process," "the common good means maximum production," and "unions are criminal conspiracies" that took the power to define our society from states and citizens and gave it to corporations. Courts used the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution creatively to usurp states' rights to regulate corporations within their borders.

Giant corporations evicted from some states, found officials in other states eager to give them what they wanted: limited liability, perpetual existence, unlimited purpose, unlimited shareholders and capital.

Thus, over the years, the rights and freedoms of real people have been usurped and given to the artificial entities that are corporations.

Today, corporations wield more power and do more damage than they did in the days of the railroad monopolies and the oil trusts. The last century has demonstrated how futile it is to try to "regulate" corporate actions or persuade corporate managers to be "accountable."

## Reclaiming Our Democracy

We must reclaim the sovereignty of the people to insure that corporations really serve the public interest, their original purpose. To do this, we must follow the example of this country's founders—limit corporations' size and power, and hold their every act subservient to the will of the sovereign people. *That is democracy.*

A growing network of citizens' groups is working to revitalize, reform and use their states' corporate charter laws to make corporations truly accountable to the people.

In Wisconsin, we still have the statutory authority to revoke, repeal, or modify any Wisconsin corporate charter or certification (permission to an out-of-state corporation to do business in the state). We can re-activate this power! We can:

- revoke charters of harmful corporations
- recharter corporations to limit their powers and subject them to democratic control
- prohibit corporate political contributions (both direct and indirect)
- require work, health, safety and environmental standards and audits

## Democracy Unlimited

Democracy Unlimited of Wisconsin Co-op brings concerned citizens together from a broad spectrum of backgrounds. We share a concern that corporations have come to dominate our society and overwhelm any hope for true democracy.

We have come together to reclaim citizens' historic authority to define and govern the formation and operation of the corporation, so that corporations can more fully serve the public interest. We are educating the public, advocating and initiating a broad popular campaign for change based on researching our legacy of democracy in Wisconsin. Join us!

To join us, or to hear about our research, our meetings and our actions, please write your information below, detach and send it to us.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_  
 State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email \_\_\_\_\_

I am in agreement with aims of Democracy Unlimited of Wisconsin - Cooperative.

Enclosed is \$\_\_\_\_\_ for the purchase of shares of stock at \$1 a share, which entitles me, as a Wisconsin resident, to one vote as a full member of Democracy Unlimited.

return with check made out to "Democracy Unlimited of Wisconsin - Coop." at: Democracy Unlimited, 29 E. Wilson St. #201, Madison, WI 53703

Democracy Unlimited of Wisconsin Cooperative

29 East Wilson Street  
Suite 201

Madison, WI 53703

608/255-6629 fax 608/255-6643

2110 6th Ave.  
So. Milwaukee, WI. 53172  
(414) 762-0798  
Oct. 14, 1997

To: Members of the Wisconsin Assembly Environmental Committee & concerned citizens  
Re: Hearing on the common-sense Mining Moratorium Bill (SB3/AB70)

My name is Don Wescher and I have been a Wisconsin resident for the past 45 years. I have been active in the community for many years and am now a member of a state group called Democracy Unlimited. Our mission is to regain public control of the giant transnational corporations that dominate our global economy.

We are opposed to the mining operations proposed by such corporations in northern Wisconsin and support the Mining Moratorium Bill. Why? Because this is an all too familiar scenario today where these huge corporations come into a locality, exploit the natural resources to maximize profits for their investors and corporate leadership, and then move on with the result that community residents must clean up and pay for the environmental ill effects that are left behind.

The only way we would support any mining projects in this area which is critical to the water support system of the region and state is if there is adequate public scrutiny and control. This does not mean scrutiny and control by government officials who are bought and paid for with corporate dollars. Indeed this is the crux of the problem. Corporations spend billions to influence elections and elected representatives. They spend more billions on the media to influence public opinion and urge us to consume more and more. They spend still more billions in the courts to plead their cases. Then they come back to the legislatures to request tax breaks and incentives to stay "competitive" and create jobs.

Remember the t.v. ads awhile back saying that the Crandon mine would be good for the community? Were opponents able to finance a response?--Of course not. Big money interests also try to divide us against each other. There was a union official in some of those ads, and there are probably union people here today from companies producing mining equipment. This is a classic tactic, pitting workers against environmentalists. But think about it--whenever else are corporations supportive of unions? Also remember the spearfishing controversy in northern Wisconsin awhile back? This was after Indian tribes had voted against mining companies buying their land. Could there have been some corporate influence fomenting racist sentiments against the Indians?--I wouldn't be surprised.

Today one of the ongoing news items is the fires burning out of control in the Malaysian area which were started in the interests of economic development. I hope that we will never have such environmental devastation here. So I ask you as public representatives to think carefully about what is best for the interests of the people of the state of Wisconsin as a whole and try not to be overly influenced by the lure of corporate money promoting "growth and development." Thank you.

Don Wescher



October 14, 1997  
Mining Moratorium Bill  
Legislative Hearing  
West Allis, Wisconsin

My name is Joan DeBrock, I am a member of the Board of Directors of the Northwoods Alliance. We are a non-profit coalition of lake associations, North American Tribes, environmental groups, and sport anglers. Some of our member groups include the Menominee Indian Tribe, Walleyes for Tomorrow, Lac du Flambeau Chippewa Tribe, Musky Clubs Alliance of Wisconsin, Pettenwell Lake Association, ECCOLA, Wisconsin Resources Protection Council, Protect our Wisconsin River, Last Wilderness Conservation Association and so on. We are less than one year old. We are a historically unprecedented alliance among sport fishermen and tribal interests and an evolving alliance between environmental groups and soft industry. At the hearing in Ladysmith our membership was approximately 3000. Today our membership exceeds 18,000. We have grown six-fold in five months and we are united in our support of the Mining Moratorium Bill. Although the mission of our Northwoods Alliance is to work together as a federation of organizations to protect, restore and enhance the natural ecosystems of North Central Wisconsin, and in general, protect the water quality of the North Woods; our key focus this year has been to address the threat of metallic sulfide mining, specifically Exxon's proposed Wolf River mine.

Today we want to focus on Exxon's proposed long distance transport of sulfide mine wastewater via a 38 mile sewerline to the Wisconsin River.

The Wisconsin River where Exxon wants to discharge their contaminated water is currently fully allocated and rated HIGH for standards violations and impairments. Now, curiously, it is being reallocated, 16 years since the last comprehensive reallocation. It appears policy hopes to accomodate a new discharger--EXXON--and threaten existing local industries along the Wisconsin River discharging into the river as well as threaten Oneida and Lincoln County's future industrial and residential expansion which depend on future allocation in a river that sees minimal enforcement of current violations.



This unprecedented Exxon proposal to transport long distance sulfide mine wastewater to the Wisconsin River in order to capture the cost advantage resulting from more liberal water quality standards has the potential effect of shifting a portion of the costs of production related to Exxon's wastewater treatment and disposal from Exxon to the public in the following ways:

#1 There will be costs to natural resources arising from the installation, operation, and long term removal or maintenance of their discharge pipe.

#2 There will be increased disturbance of wetlands and shorelands and there will be additional sources and locations of wastewater that could expose the groundwater to contamination and impair drinking water.

#3 The long distance transport of sulfide mine wastewater from Exxon's proposed Wolf River mine could force a reduction in the assimilative capacity available for publicly owned treatment works and industrial activities located in Oneida and Lincoln Counties along the Wisconsin River, thus placing a ceiling on growth, or requiring higher per unit treatment costs. These consequences could affect the desirability of Oneida and Lincoln County for new industrial activities requiring wastewater discharge.

More specifically:

Exxon's proposed long distance transport of sulfide mine wastewater could:

- a) place a ceiling on discharges from publicly-owned treatment plants in the region, effectively increasing the costs of treatment to meet lower effluent limits.
- b) place a ceiling on industrial expansion for industries already located in the counties, or increase their wastewater treatment cost to meet lower effluent limits
- c) discourage the location in Oneida and Lincoln County of new industries needing wastewater assimilative capacity (either by direct discharge or indirectly through a publicly-owned treatment plant).



d) place pressure on the DNR to lower water quality standards for the Upper Wisconsin River, which would be at odds with public and private efforts over several decades to improve and maintain the water quality of the Wisconsin River.

Finally, Exxon's proposed long distance transport of sulfide mine wastewater may promote the utilization of the assimilative capacity of the Wisconsin River by other private commercial operations outside and within the Counties, thereby creating the potential for scattered development throughout the counties of commercial activities with substantial wastewater discharge needs, rather than encouraging such development in a compact fashion as is currently the case along the Wisconsin River.

In sum, Exxon's proposed long distance transport of sulfide mine wastewater through a 38 mile sewerline to the Wisconsin River could shift some of the costs of Exxon's own wastewater treatment to Oneida and Lincoln county residents in the form of multiple adverse impacts on local growth and development.

We urge the committee to consider the potentially devastating negative economic impacts on both Oneida and Lincoln counties current and future economic base if Exxon's long distance transport of sulfide mine waste is discharged into the Wisconsin River.

When you support the Mining Moratorium Bill, you support Oneida and Lincoln Counties healthy, prosperous sustainable economies. Every resident will thank you.

I would like to mention to the committee that the Northwoods Alliance videotaped on Saturday at Nicolet College several residents, elected officials, and organization representatives who could not be here today but wanted their voice to be heard. We are having the videotape duplicated and will provide a copy to the committee.

A resort owner from Minocqua asked us to pass along to the committee the following petitions in support of the Mining Moratorium Bill. I believe there are 75 signatures.

Thank you.

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

August 15, 1997

The Honorable Ted Stevens, Chairman  
Senate Appropriations Committee  
S-128 Capitol  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are writing to urge you to retain the Senate amendment to S. 1004, the Senate's FY 1998 bill, prohibiting the Army Corps' consideration of permits that would result in the diversion of ground water from the Great Lakes basin.

As you may know, the Army Corps recently stated its opinion that ground water is not covered by Section 1109 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. This Section states that, "No water shall be diverted from any portion of the Great Lakes within the United States, or from any tributary within the United State of any of the Great Lakes, for use outside the Great Lakes Basin unless such diversion is approved by the Governor of each of the Great Lakes States..." and places constraints on funds for any Federal agency study of the feasibility of such a diversion. We believe that the Act's language and legislative history, the Great Lakes Charter, the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, judicial decisions, the Federal charter of the Great Lakes Commission and its predecessor, and subsequent Congressional authorizations and appropriations referencing the waters of the Great Lakes Basin, clearly show Congress' intent that ground water recharging or discharging into the Great Lakes is part of the Great Lakes Basin hydrologically speaking and is therefore not divertable without adherence to Section 1109.

In summary, we do not believe that the Corps' or Federal funds should be used to examine the feasibility of diverting or to permit the diversion of ground water from the Great Lakes basin, unless the letter and the spirit of the law is followed.

We encourage you to keep this provision intact in the final Conference Report. The one-year prohibition provided in the Senate bill will allow time for the appropriate parties to get together and determine how best to proceed, including possible legislative clarification, to permanently prevent covert diversions of a very precious resource, ground water in the Great Lakes Basin.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Sen. Levin



Sen. Glenn

Groundwater Amendment, August 15, 1997, Page 2

Paul Wellstone  
Sen. Wellstone

John Moynihan  
Sen. Moynihan

Mike DeWine  
Sen. DeWine

Russ Feingold  
Sen. Feingold

- CC:
- Senator Domenici
  - Senator Cochran
  - Senator Gorton
  - Senator McConnell
  - Senator Bennett
  - Senator Burns
  - Senator Craig
  - Senator Reid
  - Senator Byrd
  - Senator Hollings
  - Senator Murray
  - Senator Kohl
  - Senator Dorgan
  - Senator Inouye



OCT. 14, 1997

ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE,

My NAME IS DANNY FOOTE, AND I LIVE WITH MY FAMILY IN TREMPEREAU CO. THERE ARE A FEW POINTS I WISH TO ADDRESS ON THE METALIC MINING ISSUE.

FIRST TOURISM: STATE WIDE TOURIST SPENT \$6.58 BILLION IN 1996, UP 7.36 PERCENT. THE TOURISM INDUSTRY JOB TOTAL OF 182,086 JOBS WAS UP 9.41 PERCENT FROM 1995. TOURISM IS BIG BUSINESS AND BIG MONEY. I FEEL THESE JOBS ARE LONG TERM, NOT LIKE SHORT TERM MINING JOBS.

SECOND, WATER; OUR CLEAN WATER IS VERY PRECIOUS AND SACRED. MANY OF THOSE TOURISM BILLIONS ARE FROM WATER RELATED ACTIVITIES. THE TOTAL GALLONS OF WATER OVER THE 28 YEARS OF PUMPING OF THE GROUNDWATER THAT WILL SEEP INTO THE MINE WILL BE OVER 10 BILLION GALLONS. THIS IS NOT A TEMPORARY DECLINE IN GROUNDWATER LEVELS. THIS LONG PERIOD WOULD CAUSE PERMANENT DAMAGE WHICH COULD NOT BE RECTIFIED BY 29" ANNUAL RAINFALL. THIS AMOUNT OF WATER SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO BE REMOVED FROM THE GREAT LAKES BASIN WATERSHED.

THIRD, THE DNR; I WONDER HOW THE DNR CAN PROVIDE AN IMPARTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, WHEN SECRETARY GEORGE MEYER ASKS THE LEGISLATURE NOT TO SUPPORT AB-70. THEN THERE IS THE WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND TONNAGE FEES FOUND IN N.R. 182 WHICH COULD BRING IN APPROXIMATELY \$30 MILLION FOR LONG TERM CARE OF AN APPROVED WASTE SITE EXCEPT

UNDER D.R. 182.19 WHERE THE DEPARTMENT MAY GRANT EXEMPTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS.

WHAT GOOD ARE ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS FORMED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO PROTECT THE HEALTH, WELFARE, AND ECONOMY OF ITS CITIZENS WHEN THEY CAN BE OVERRULED BY DNR VARIANCES ?

WHY IS THE DNR SO EGAR TO GAMBLE OUR PRECIOUS WATER, GIVE OUR MINERALS AWAY TO MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES, AND LEAVE US WITH A 350 ACRE HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE TO BE CARED FOR WHO KNOWS HOW LONG ?

WHY ARE MANY OF OUR LEGISLATURES WILLING TO DO THE SAME ?

WE MUST STOP DESTROYING OUR EARTH !

WE CAN'T LET TECHNOLOGY DESTROY HUMANITY ! THEREFORE I RECOMMEND THE PASSAGE OF THE MINING MORATORIUM BILL AB-70 WHEN IT COMES UP FOR VOTE IN THE WISCONSIN ASSEMBLY. I WANT MY GRAND CHILDREN AND THEIR GRAND CHILDREN TO ENJOY THE OPERTUNITY I'VE HAD ON THE MANY LAKES AND RIVERS AND FORESTS OF THIS GREAT STATE OF WISCONSIN.

THANK YOU,

DANNY FOOTE & FAMILY  
W-14233 BEAR CREEK RD  
BLAIR, WI 54616

608-525-5624

# Tourism booms

## Coulee Region counties show big income, job gains

By **TERRY BURT**

Tribune Monroe County Bureau

**SPARTA, Wis.** — Tourism is increasingly big business in Monroe County, where visitor spending — and the jobs connected with that spending — grew faster than in any other Coulee Region county last year.

Tourists spent \$70.8 million dollars in Monroe County in 1996, up 30.7 percent from a year earlier. The increased spending resulted in the creation of more than 500 new tourism-related

jobs, to 1,967.

La Crosse County remained tops in the Coulee Region at snagging tourism income, receiving \$142.2 million in tourism spending, a 7.9 percent increase. All surrounding counties in the Coulee Region had tourism spending increases. Vernon County ranked second behind Monroe with a 24.3 percent increase.

The employment growth from the spending boom in Monroe County was 26.1, according to information from the Wisconsin

Department of Tourism.

The Monroe County increases in spending and employment from tourism also grew faster between 1995 and 1996 than the state did as a whole.

Sharon Berns, director of the Sparta Chamber of Commerce, said the Elroy-Sparta Bike Trail in the western part of the county and the cranberry bogs and related attractions in the eastern part were among the big attractions for Monroe County

See **TOURISM**, back page

### AREA TOURISM

The first figures for each county are 1996 tourist spending and the percent increase from a year earlier. The second figures are the number of tourism-related jobs and the increase from a year earlier.

■ **CRAWFORD:** \$25.9 million, up 16.9 percent; 710 jobs, up 16.3 percent.

■ **JACKSON:** \$27.5 million, up 14.2 percent; 765 jobs, up 15.9 percent.

■ **LA CROSSE:** \$142.2 million, up 7.9 percent; 3,914 jobs, up 9.3 percent.

■ **MONROE:** \$70.8 million, up 30.7 percent; 1,967 jobs, up 26.1 percent.

■ **TREMPEALEAU:** \$21.8 million, up 17.2 percent; 601 jobs, up 17.6 percent.

■ **VERNON:** \$24.5 million, up 24.3 percent; 674 jobs, up 21.6 percent.

visitors.

Also, she and Eric Prise, director of the Tomah Chamber of Commerce, agree that the increase in tourism to Monroe County reflect the payoff of their agencies working together.

The two chambers, along with the Monroe County Tourism Committee, support attendance at travel shows across the Midwest and also sponsor seminars and produce local publications with contents aimed at tourists.

The 30-year-old bike trail, said Berns, has high name recognition even in areas outside Wisconsin. This year, she said, Sparta tourism officials will conduct several bicycle-related shows.

The Monroe tourism group also sponsors advertising in several major markets including ones in Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa.

The Monroe County Museum in downtown Sparta is also a draw for many who come into the area.

The museum has a twin theme — bicycling and space exploration.

The fact that former astronaut Donald "Deke" Slayton was a native of Monroe County gives the space theme a local flavor.

"The museum is a wonderful asset to the community," said Berns. "When people are done riding the trails they often visit the museum. It helps keep them in the area."

Tourism, she said, "is a good way to create jobs."

Statewide, tourists spent \$6.58 billion in 1996, up 7.36 percent. The tourism industry job total of 182,086 jobs was up 9.41 percent from the previous year.

(b) For all mining waste facilities with a plan of operation approved under s. 144.44 (3), Stats., after May 20, 1978, the owner shall be responsible for the long-term care of the facility for 30 years after facility closure. The fees to be paid by the owner or operator into the waste management fund shall be in accordance with sub. (3) (a) or (b), whichever fee is greater.

(c) For all mining waste facilities not approved as set forth in par. (b), the fees to be paid by the owner or operator into the waste management fund shall be those indicated in sub. (3) (a) or (b), whichever fee is greater. The owner or operator of a mining waste facility in existence on May 21, 1978 may, but will not be required to, seek approval of the facility's plan of operation under s. 144.44 (3) (ar), Stats.

(d) For those companies which have provided proof of financial responsibility by the net worth method under s. 144.443 (4) and (8), Stats., the fees to be paid by the owner or operator into the waste management fund shall be in accordance with sub. (3) (c), if applicable, or sub. (3) (b), whichever fee is greater.

(2) **CERTIFICATION.** The owner or operator of a licensed mining waste site facility shall certify, on a form provided by the department, the amount of waste received and disposed of during the preceding reporting period. The department shall specify the term of the reporting period on the certification form. The department shall mail the certification form to the owner or operator every January. The certification form shall be completed and returned to the department with the appropriate fee within 45 days after mailing of the form by the department to the owner or operator. An owner or operator failing to submit the waste management certification form and appropriate fees within 45 days after mailing of the form to the owner or operator shall pay a late processing fee of \$50.

(3) **FEES.** (a) The mining waste tonnage fees established in s. 144.441 (4), Stats., are summarized in table 2.

TABLE 2  
WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND TONNAGE FEES

Waste Type	Fee
1. Hazardous tailing solids	1.5¢/ton
2. Nonhazardous tailings solids or nonacid producing taconite tailings solids	0.2¢/ton
3. Hazardous sludge	1.0¢/ton
4. Nonhazardous sludge	0.5¢/ton
5. Hazardous waste rock	0.3¢/ton
6. Nonhazardous waste rock or nonacid producing taconite waste rock	0.1¢/ton
7. Any prospecting or mining waste not specified in categories 1 to 6 above	0.5¢/ton

(b) As provided in s. 144.441 (5), Stats., the owner or operator shall pay to the department a waste management fund base fee of \$100 for each calendar year.

Register, September, 1995, No. 477

(c) The facilities described in sub. (1) (d) shall increase the tonnage fees in par. (a) by 25%.

(4) **USE OF FUND.** Only an approved mining waste facility as defined in s. 144.441 (2) (a) 2., Stats., is eligible for use of the money accumulated in the waste management fund. The monies in the waste management fund shall be expended exclusively as set forth in s. 144.441 (6), Stats.

(5) **DETERMINATION OF WASTE TONNAGES.** (a) *Determination by owner or operator.* The owner or operator shall, subject to department approval, use one of the following methods for determining the number of tons of waste received and disposed of at the mining waste facility.

1. The owner or operator may use actual weight or volume records as recorded under s. NR 182.14 (1) (b) 1.b.

2. The owner or operator may establish by field measurement the volume of waste disposed and convert to a weight using an assumed compaction density.

(b) *Department estimates.* The department may estimate by waste category the number of tons received at a mining waste facility. The department's estimate shall appear on the certification form and shall be based on the number of tons received and reported on for the previous reporting period.

(6) **WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND EXPENDITURES.** (a) *Payments for long-term care after termination of owner responsibility.* The department shall determine the necessary maintenance requirements for the long-term care of an approved mining waste facility after the termination of the owner's responsibility. The department shall comply with s. 16.75, Stats., when applicable, for contracting services for the required long-term care maintenance of mining waste facilities.

(b) *Payments of related costs.* The department shall comply with s. 144.441 (6) (f), Stats., prior to making any expenditures from the waste management fund under s. 144.441 (6) (e), Stats.

(c) *Other payments.* The department may expend monies from the waste management fund in accordance with s. 144.441 (6) (g) to (i), Stats.

*History:* Cr. Register, August, 1982, No. 320, eff. 9-1-82; am. Register, May, 1984, No. 341, eff. 5-1-84.

**NR 182.19 Exemptions and modifications.** (1) The department may grant exemptions from the requirements of this chapter and modifications to any license, plan of operation, or other authority issued under this chapter as provided in s. 144.44 (3) (c) and (7), Stats., if such exemptions or modifications are consistent with the purposes of this chapter and ch. NR 132 and will not violate any applicable federal or state law or regulation.

(2) All requests for exemptions by the applicant shall be made at least 90 days before the hearing under s. 144.836, Stats., unless the condition which is the basis for the requested exemption is unknown to the applicant prior to that time or for good cause shown. If an applicant applies for an exemption less than 90 days before the hearing under s. 144.836, Stats., the portion of the hearing concerning that exemption request shall be held no earlier than 90 days after receipt of the application for the exemption. Requests for exemptions may be made by any

## EPA's New Toxic Prioritization Software

Lynn Persson,

WDNR, Bureau of Cooperative Env. Assistance

On June 23<sup>rd</sup> the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), announced the availability of a test version its "Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool." This is a software package that helps screen and prioritize chemicals according to their persistence, bioaccumulation, toxicity, and quantity. The software also contains a crosswalk identifying which RCRA waste codes are likely to contain these chemicals.

Designed to be flexible, the software evaluates different waste and emission streams to determine which are the most toxic ("PBT" or Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic) chemicals. The tool scores hazardous chemicals on a ranking of 0 to 16 based on two "potential-level" scores, one reflecting the human health risk potential and the other the ecological risk potential of the chemical.

EPA developed the "Waste Minimization Prioritization Tool" software to help generators, government agencies, technical

assistance centers and other entities make progress toward the goals of EPA's 1994 Waste Minimization National Plan. (This plan calls for a fifty percent reduction in presence of the most toxic chemicals in hazardous waste by the year 2005.)

EPA is currently developing a list of "National" PBT Chemicals in order to track progress in meeting the Waste Minimization Plan's goals. Also EPA's RCRA program is working with other EPA programs to better address cross-program PBT priorities and waste transfer issues.

The comment period for this "tool" (Federal Register 62 FR 33868) has been extended to October 7, 1997. Copies of the software package and documentation can be obtained by calling the RCRA/Superfund/CERCLA Hotline at (800)424-9346. You can also obtain the information at EPA's world web site:

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/minimize/>

## Haz. Waste Code (NR 600) Revision

Al Matano

WDNR, Bureau of Waste Management

Proposed revisions to the hazardous waste management code have gone to public hearing, and the written comment period ended August 8, 1997. This proposed rule package includes Wisconsin's adaptation of several major Federal rules including Subpart CC of the rule affecting fugitive air emissions from hazardous waste facilities (NR 633) and a second new chapter, ch. NR 690 will incorporate the provisions of the Universal Wastes Rule (40 CFR Part 273). Finally, the land disposal restrictions, ch. NR 675 in the state regulations, and Part 268 of 40 CFR, have been substantially revised. (Refer to the June 1997 issue of Waste Less News.)

In hearings at Eau Claire, Waukesha, Green Bay and Madison, only one notable point of concern was raised. Several people suggested that the existing exemption from regulation as hazardous waste accorded to wastes generated by metallic mining operations be repealed. This exemption is based upon an analogous exemption found in U. S. EPA's regulations.

It is anticipated that this package will be presented to the Natural Resources Board in October, proceeding to legislative review in early 1998. Our best estimate of the earliest possible effective date is March 1, 1998. Please contact Al Matano at 608/267-3531 regarding questions

## Mercury

(continued from page 2)

into the environment - it can vaporize, and contribute to air emissions. Most mercury emissions in Wisconsin result from industrial activities, such as fossil fuel combustion. Naturally occurring mercury in coal, oil and wood is released into the atmosphere when these materials are burned. Mercury is also released through land disposal and the incineration of solid

waste and sludge. Other sources include medical waste, chlorine and chlor-alkali production, and cement manufacturing.

Several pollution prevention programs are in place in Wisconsin to minimize or eliminate the use of mercury.

October 14, 1997

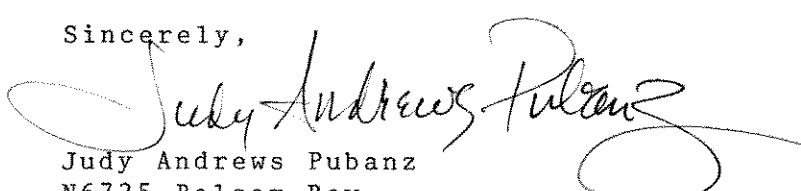
REPRESENTATIVE MARC DUFF, CHAIR ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

As the fifth generation of my family to live in Shawano along the banks of the Wolf River (designated as an Outstanding Water Resource), I feel a deep moral responsibility to preserve our clean water for future generations. **Clean water is now - and will be in the future - our most valuable natural resource!** All of life depends on clean water. All of us - individually and collectively - are responsible for preserving our water. If there is the slightest chance that we might pollute our groundwater - and we deliberately **choose** to take that chance - then we are **morally irresponsible!** There is **no** technology to stop pollution of groundwater once it begins. I am not willing to take that chance - and thousands of people south of Crandon are speaking loud and clear that they also are not willing to take that chance. What happens in Crandon most definitely affects everyone downriver. Over 135 towns, villages, counties, cities, and Wisconsin organizations have joined a **growing list** that have passed resolutions and/or support the Mining Moratorium Bill. Tourism supports 182,000 jobs, creating 6.5 billion in revenue - the loss of jobs and revenue from pollution of our waters would far outweigh any economic gains from mining! Progress may be inevitable, but not all progress is for the good of all.

Last summer I spent 18 days in Russia traveling over 2,000 miles down the Volga River - where I saw **no wildlife** and **I could not drink the water** - all due to **pollution**. **WHAT A TREASURE WE HAVE IN WISCONSIN IN OUR CLEAN WATER!** I returned home **determined** to help preserve our precious water for future generations. I have never demonstrated or been an activist, until now. I find it ironic at age 59 to be labeled an "environmental activist". If being a **concerned citizen** makes me an activist - then I am proud to wear the label. I feel so strongly about the potential disaster to our Wolf River watershed that I cannot and will not sit back and allow **greed** and the **political arena** to destroy it.

I ask you, Marc Duff, and the Assembly Environment Committee to retain the wording of Mining Moratorium Bill AB70-SB3 as passed by the Senate 29-3 **and** to bring the bill out of committee to be voted on by the Assembly. I ask you to listen to your conscience - and to the majority of Wisconsin citizens who support the Mining Moratorium Bill.

Sincerely,



Judy Andrews Pubanz  
N6725 Balsam Row  
Shawano, WI 54166  
715-526-3426

## **Resolutions Opposing the Crandon Mine or Pipeline As of 03/12/97\*\***

**39 counties, cities, villages and towns on the Wisconsin River have passed resolutions or have gone on record in opposition to the Crandon Mine and/or pipeline\*\*:**

1. Opposes mine. 2. Opposes pipeline.

Dane County 2  
Richland County 1,2  
Sauk County 1,2  
City of Lodi Columbia County 2  
Village of Arena Iowa County 1,2  
Village of Biron Wood County 1,2  
Village of Brokaw Marathon County 2  
Village of Lake Delton Sauk County 1,2  
Village of Merrimac Sauk County 1,2  
Village of Muscoda Grant County 1,2  
Village of Necedah Juneau County 1,2  
Village of Plover Portage County 2  
Village of Prairie du Sac Sauk County 2  
Village of Sauk City Sauk County 1,2  
Village of Spring Green Sauk County 2  
Village of Whiting Portage County 1,2  
Town of Birch Lincoln County 2  
Town of Boscobel Grant County 1,2  
Town of Caledonia Columbia County 2  
Town of Dekorra Columbia County 1,2  
Town of Delton Sauk County 2  
Town of Eau Pleine Portage County 2  
Town of Fairfield Sauk County 1,2  
Town of Grand Rapids\*  
Wood County 2  
Town of Honey Creek Sauk County 1,2  
Town of Knowlton Marathon County 2  
Town of Lodi Columbia County 1,2  
Town of Mazomanie Dane County 1,2  
Town of Merrimac Sauk County 1,2  
Town of Millville Grant County 1,2  
Town of Newport Columbia County 1,2  
Town of Prairie du Sac Sauk County 2  
Town of Quincy Adams County 1,2  
Town of Roxbury Dane County 2  
Town of Sumpter Sauk County 2  
Town of Troy Sauk County 2  
Town of Watterstown Grant County 1,2

Town of Wyoming Iowa County 2

\*opposes dumping untreated wastewater from any source into Wisconsin River

**24 other counties, villages, towns and organizations have passed resolutions or have gone on record in opposition to the Crandon Mine and/or pipeline\*\*:**

Menominee County 1  
Outagamie County 1  
Shawano County 1  
Waupaca County 1  
Menominee Nation Menominee County 1  
City of Appleton, Outagamie County  
City of New London, Outagamie County 1, 2  
City of Shawano, Shawano County  
City of Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County 1  
Town of Bartelme Shawano County 1  
Town of Fort Winnebago Columbia County 1,2  
Town of Lessor, Shawano County 1  
Town of Narvarino Shawano County 1  
Town of Richmond Shawano County 1  
Town of St. Lawrence, Waupaca County 1  
Town of Waukechon Shawano County 1  
Town of Wescott Shawano County 1  
Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc. Vilas County 1  
Pettenwell-Castle Rock Property Owners Assoc. Adams County 1,2  
Pickerel/Crane Lake Protection & Rehabilitation District Forest County 1  
Portage Canal Society Columbia County 2  
Stockbridge Munsee Community Shawano County 1  
Trout Unlimited Iowa County 1,2  
Walleyes for Tomorrow Fond du Lac County 1

**10 counties, towns and organizations that have passed resolutions or legislation opposing mining in general:**

Clark County  
Eau Claire County  
Jackson County  
Langlade County  
Oneida County  
Trempealeau County  
Town of Ainsworth Langlade County  
Town of Bradley Lincoln County  
Rolling Stone Lake Protection Rehabilitation Langlade County  
Brown County Conservation Alliance Wisconsin



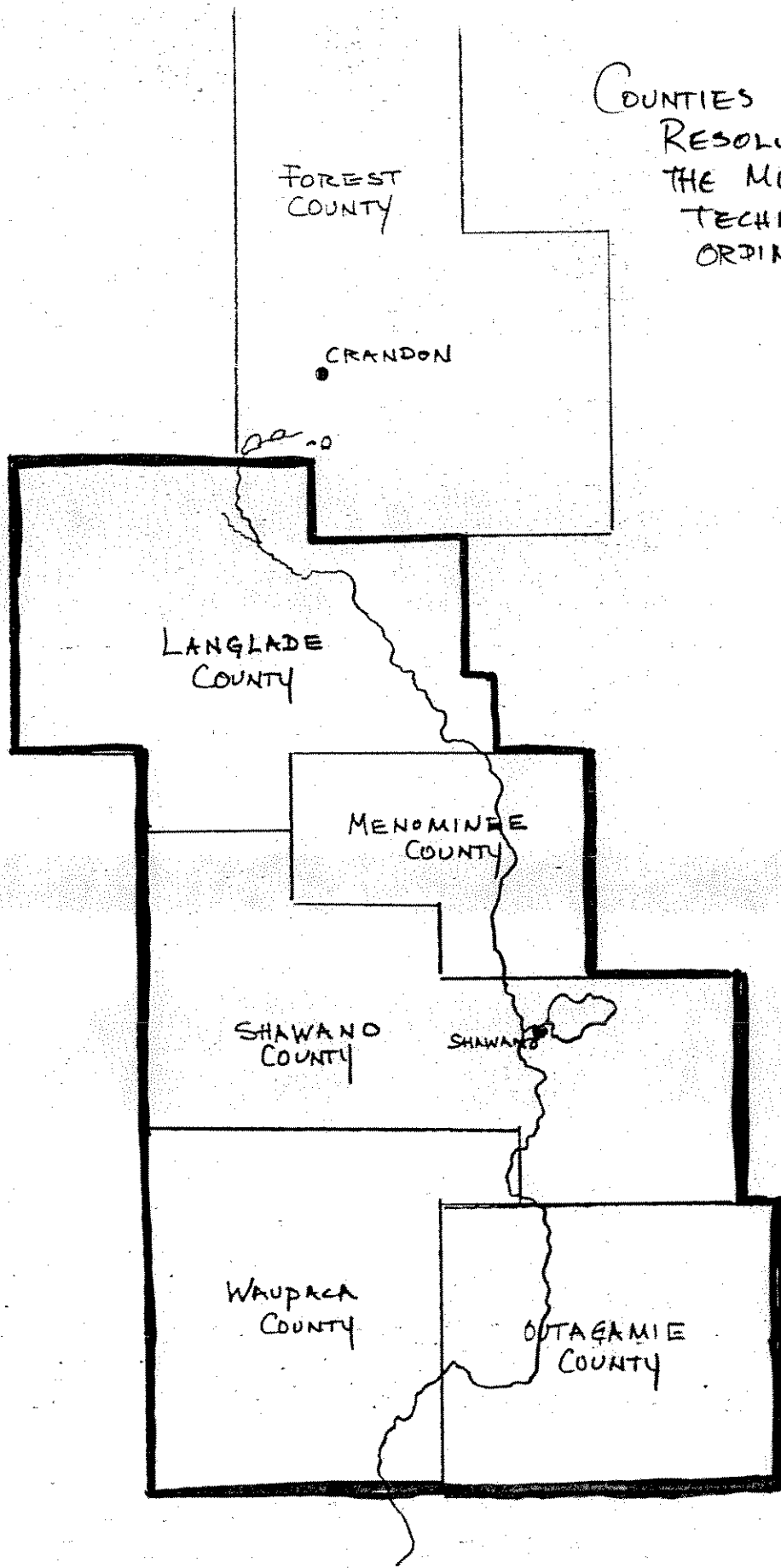
**At least 64 Wisconsin Organizations Support the Mining Moratorium:**

A Job is a Right Campaign  
American Association of Retired People (AARP)  
American Vets Mentoring Alliance  
Audubon Society - Chappee Rapids Chapter  
Audubon Society - Fond du Lac  
Chapter Brown County Conservation Alliance  
Chippewa Valley Earth First!  
Citizens for Safe Water Around Badger  
Clean Water Action Council of Northeast Wisconsin  
Door County Environmental Council, Inc.  
EarthWINS  
E.C.C.O.L.A.  
Gray Panthers  
Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission  
Izaak Walton League - Brown County Chapter  
Izaak Walton League - Wisconsin Division  
Kids for Clean Water  
Ledge Preservation  
Menominee Nation  
Midwest Headwaters Earth First!  
Milwaukee Area Greens  
Mining Impact Coalition of Wisconsin Inc.  
Mole Lake Sokaogon Chippewa Community  
Musky Club Alliance of Wisconsin  
Muskies Incorporated  
National People's Campaign - Milwaukee & Madison  
Native Forest Network  
Navarino Nature Center  
North Forests Earth First!  
North Woods Alliance  
Northern Thunder  
Physicians for Social Responsibility - Eau Claire, Madison  
Progressive Students Network  
Protect Our Wisconsin River  
Protect Our Wolf River -- Shawano, WI  
Purple Earth  
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians  
River Alliance of Wisconsin  
Servite Center for Life  
Shoreline Parks Preservation, Inc.  
Sierra Club - Coulee Region Chapter  
Sierra Club - John Muir Chapter  
Sierra Club-Midwest Office  
Student Environmental Action Coalition - Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Madison

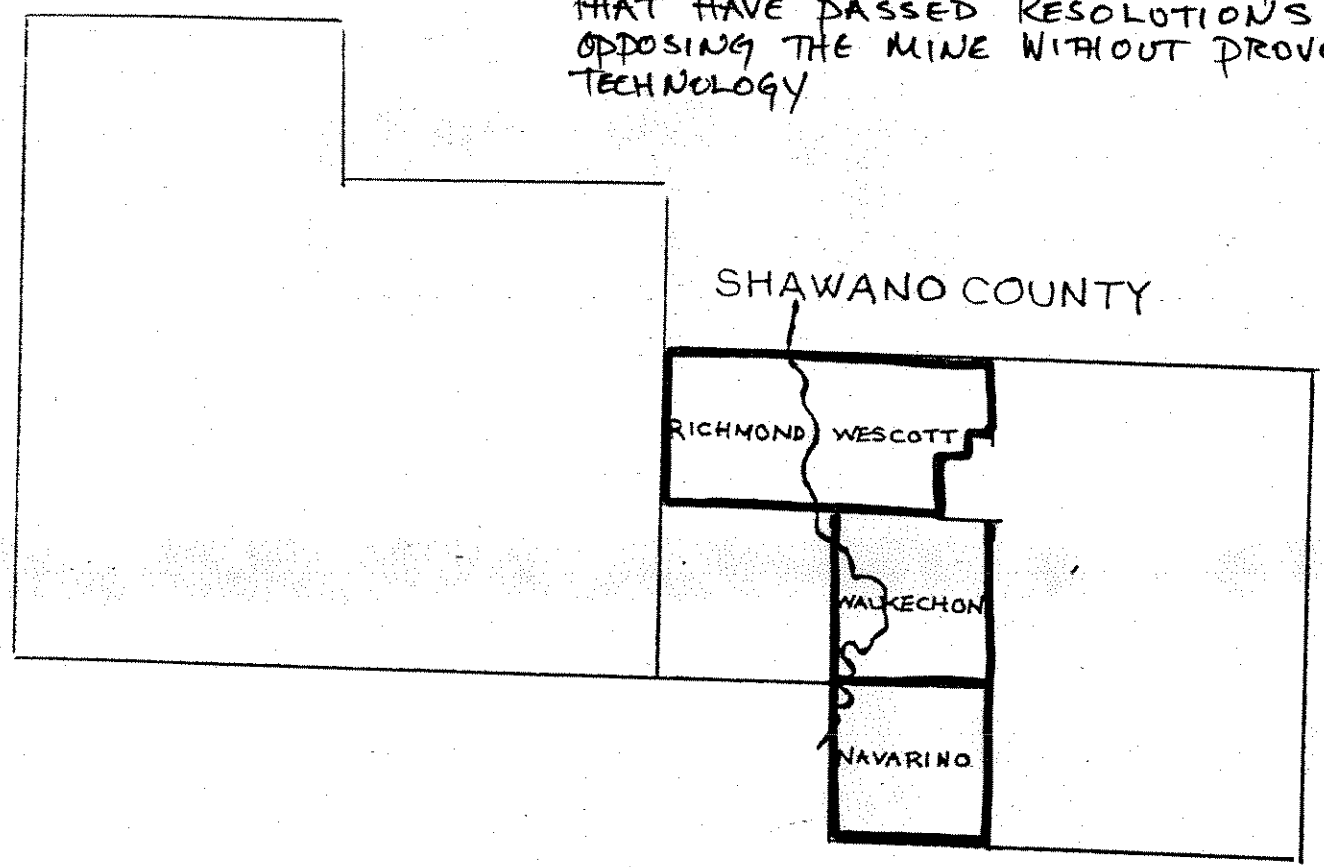
Sturgeon For Tomorrow  
Superior Wilderness Action Network  
Trout Unlimited - Northwoods Chapter  
University of Wisconsin Greens  
UW-Oshkosh Grassroots Collective  
Voigt Intertribal Task Force of the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission  
Walleyes for Tomorrow - Fond du Lac  
W.A.T.E.R.  
Watershed Information News Service (WINS)  
Waukesha Environmental Action League  
Wisconsin Audubon Council  
Wisconsin B.A.S.S. Federation  
Wisconsin Board of Church and Society, United Methodist Church  
Wisconsin Citizen Action  
Wisconsin Environmental Decade - Oshkosh, Milwaukee, Madison  
Wisconsin Family Farm Defense Fund, Inc.  
Wisconsin Indian Education Association  
Wisconsin Resources Protection Council  
Wisconsin Trout Unlimited  
Wisconsin Wildlife Federation  
Wolf River Watershed Alliance

*\*\* Information provided by Mining Moratorium Campaign, Wolf Watershed Educational Project, Wisconsin Resources Protection Council, Shopper Stopper in Merrimac WI, and Menominee Nation*

COUNTIES THAT HAVE PASSED  
RESOLUTIONS OPPOSING  
THE MINE WITHOUT PROVEN  
TECHNOLOGY — AND/OR  
ORDINANCES



TOWNSHIPS IN SHAWANO COUNTY  
THAT HAVE PASSED RESOLUTIONS  
OPPOSING THE MINE WITHOUT PROVEN  
TECHNOLOGY





122 STATE STREET, SUITE 200  
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53703  
608-257-2424 FAX 608-251-1655  
wisrivers@igc.apc.com

## River Alliance Comments

Delivered by Zev Ross  
Conservation Programs Coordinator  
Milwaukee, October 14, 1997

The River Alliance of Wisconsin is a non-profit, non-partisan river conservation organization with 600 members statewide. We represent hundreds of anglers and boaters throughout Wisconsin who care deeply about keeping our rivers and streams clean.

I am speaking here today in favor of the Mining Moratorium Bill because the River Alliance is concerned about the LONG TERM economic and natural resource health of the state. We want to see Wisconsin put prevention of contamination and protection of our natural resources ahead of profits for multinational corporations.

The Wolf River, in particular, is one of our most precious natural resources. It is one of the few places in Wisconsin that boasts Class III and IV whitewater and has naturally reproducing populations of brook, brown and rainbow trout.

As you may know, earlier this year American Rivers, a national river conservation organization, listed the Wolf River as the fifth most endangered river in North America. They put the Wolf on the list because the experts at American Rivers have seen the destruction of thousands of miles of river by acid mining. They know that acid mining cannot be done safely.

But it's not just the rivers affected by acid mining it's also our local communities. A large part of tourism in Wisconsin is driven by our beautiful natural resources. We don't have the empire state building or Disney World but we have the Wolf and Wisconsin Rivers. People visiting our natural resources pump millions of dollars into our local communities.

We need to protect these natural resources NOW to ensure the long-term economic health of our local communities.

We support the Mining Moratorium Bill because it puts protection and prevention ahead of profits for Exxon. Seventy citizen environmental and conservation groups, representing hundreds of thousands of Wisconsin citizens support the Mining Moratorium Bill. Thousands of citizens have shown up at rallies and hearings to support the bill and the State Senate passed it overwhelmingly early this year.

It's time we step back and make sure a technology works before we risk our most precious resources. The Mining Moratorium Bill is a common-sense approach to protect the economic and natural resource health of our state for future generations.

A vote against the Moratorium Bill is a vote against the people.

# Rivers named to endangered list

## Dams, mining cited in environmental group's annual waterways list

Associated Press

Washington — Dams, mining and barge traffic, development even the chemical industry are among the most endangered rivers in the nation, an environmental group said Wednesday.

## Mine plan lands Wolf River on endangered list

By MEG JONES  
of the Journal Sentinel staff

The pristine Wolf River is not polluted but was named to the 10 most endangered rivers in North America because of the threat from a proposed mine in Crandon farther upstream, officials said Wednesday.

Mill Creek, which flows through the heart of Cincinnati in southwestern Ohio, was singled out as this year's most polluted urban river because "industrialization, urbanization and channelization have eliminated riparian habitat."

Other rivers on this year's list are:

- Wisconsin's Wolf River (see accompanying article)
- Upper New York River (see article)
- White River (see article)
- Washington's Snake River (see article)
- San Juan River (see article)

# Wisconsin river among 10 on endangered list Environmentalists urge U.S. help

Associated Press  
The Wolf River that flows through northern Wisconsin is imperiled by a four-lane barge canal.

CAP TIMES

## Wolf River on endangered list

### Group

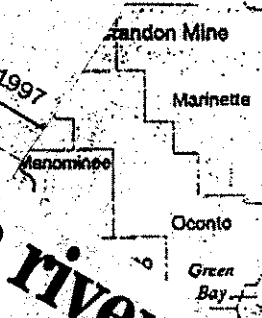
A planned mining venture in northern Wisconsin makes the scenic Wolf River one of the most endangered rivers in the nation, an environmental group says Wednesday.

# Alarm for Wolf River

## Group puts it on endangered list because of mine threat

The Wolf is designated one of the nation's wild rivers said. Missouri River top ranking. Wisconsin partnership of Houston and Rio Algom Ltd. of Toronto. The company is seeking state, federal and local permits to remove 55 million tons of mostly zinc and copper ore from an underground mine about 10 miles south of Crandon.

Sara Johnson, executive director of River Alliance of Wisconsin, a state river conservation organization, said her group opposed the alarm about the Wolf River. Johnson said she hoped the endangered list designation would spur the State Assembly to act on a mining moratorium bill.



on this year's list are: because of barge traffic because of a degradation in New York state. In Washington state to salmon. Central California. because of a pollution problem in California. government subsidies threatening flows.

*Headwaters Group of Northern Thunder*  
PO Box 124  
Fairchild, WI 54741  
715/334-2271

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE OF THE  
METALLIC MINING MORATORIUM BILL

Dear Committee Members;

As a resident in one of the primary mining exploration target zones in West Central Wisconsin, I have tried to follow the claims of the mining companies carefully and to educate myself as much as possible to both the long term and immediate social/economic impacts of metallic mining in Wisconsin.

As part of this effort to educate myself, I took part of my vacation time last week to visit the community of Elliot Lake, Ontario where both Rio Algom and Rio Tinto have had a major position in the fate of that community.

Besides seeing a struggling community trying desperately to recover from a massive economic bust resulting from the mines' closure, photographing obvious conditions of serious environmental degradation and taking water samples for analysis, I also had the opportunity to tour the Rio Algom Stanliegh Mine, presently in the process of being decommissioned. What was most interesting about this operation was their promotion of their sulfide tailings disposal methods: "Deep Water Disposal." In promoting this particular technology, they essentially discounted the "Deep Soil Cover" option being promoted for their Crandon operation. In the words of their fact sheet:

"Deep Soil Cover requires volumes of clean material to cover the extensive tailing surface...to a depth of 1 metre to 3 metres...Acid generation would not be eliminated but would be substantially reduced. This method also carries the risk that the tailings might inadvertently be disturbed by future generations for industrial, domestic or recreational purposes."

The question is, if we are to believe the mining companies propaganda, which set of "facts" are we to chose from?

This contradiction in messages is not unique. For over a year now our organization has been monitoring the information campaigns being set forth by the mining interests and have openly challenged their claims with the facts that we see in the historic record, the weaknesses of our state's statutes, and the inconsistencies such as the example just presented. These counter claims have been made in a weekly newspaper alert, published in our local weekly and shopper newspapers. The mining company and their supporters have been following these claims and have challenged us on three minor issues of interpretation that we have clarified. Otherwise, our claims stand as unchallenged and represent an unequivocal indictment of this industry and its supporters in Wisconsin.

I ask you to take the time to review the facts presented in the attached reprint of our alert messages. They are a challenge to those who would claim Wisconsin's interests are protected by existing regulation and authority. The case has not been made that these technologies are proven, and until they are, we should not subject the well being of our environment, our economies and our communities to the threats that these proposed projects offer.

In time, these issues may be answered. At present, however, the Metallic Mining Moratorium Bill as proposed and amended by Representative Spencer Black is our only safeguard. I ask you to support his legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

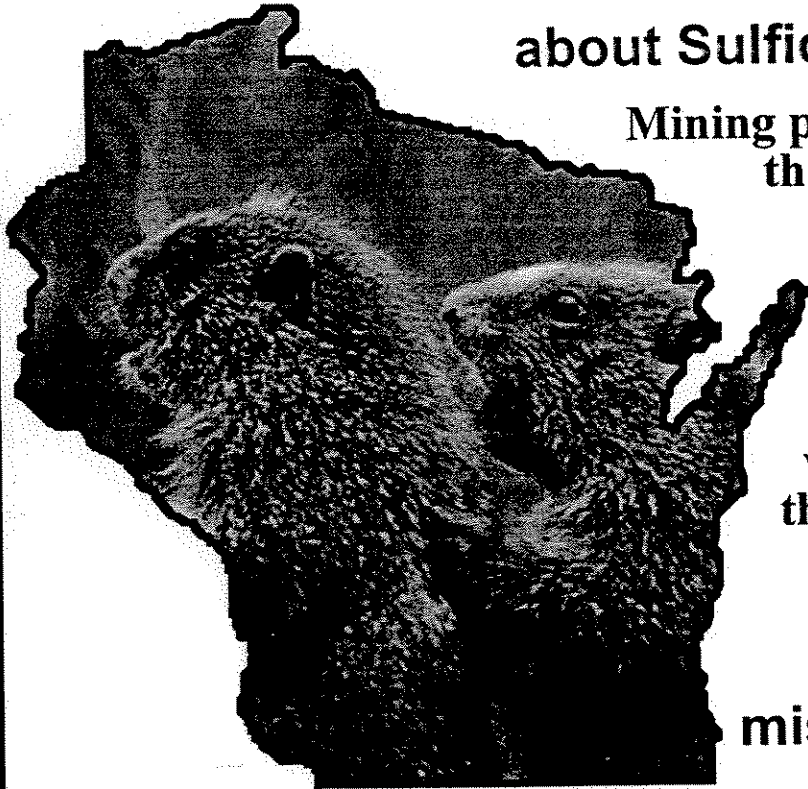


Tom Wilson

attachment

# Guinea Pigs ?

What is  
the Truth  
about Sulfide Mining?



Mining promoters claim  
the DNR requires  
mining  
companies  
to *prove*  
scientifically  
their methods  
will not damage  
the environment.

Let's look  
at the  
missing pieces:

- Scientific proof is based on the reproducibility of results—a demonstration that the technology works—not simply theories, faulty computer models, engineering projections from corporate-funded consultants and rubber stamp approvals from a politicized Department of Natural Resources.
- Even mining company executives, when challenged, cannot identify a single successfully reclaimed metallic sulfide mine similar to those proposed for Wisconsin.
- The Sulfide Mining Moratorium Bill prohibits the mining of a sulfide ore body until a similar mine has been operated elsewhere and closed for at least ten years without polluting surface or ground waters.
- Tell your legislators to support the Sulfide Mining Moratorium Bill as amended by Representative Spencer Black because *you* don't want *our* state to be used as a guinea pig for unproven technologies for the profit of foreign mining interests.



# **Legislators, DNR officials, mining company executives, and pro-mining supporters...**

Promoters of sulfide mining in Wisconsin say  
the environmentalists are spreading lies and misinformation.

## **We challenge you to tell us where we are wrong!**

Our goal has been to expose the truth about sulfide mining and its impacts  
on our environment and our communities.

We have been publishing these alerts—once every week—for over a year.  
So far, we have been challenged on only three details needing further  
clarification—which we have amended.

## **The rest of our facts stand unchallenged.**

We present here hundreds of sound reasons  
why sulfide mining is a bad idea for our state.

The evidence is overwhelming.

## **Sulfide metallic mining is NOT a wise use.**

Unless all of the claims presented here can be answered,  
in good conscience you have no choice but to tell the mining companies  
they have not made their case and you should

## **Support the Mining Moratorium Bill**

as amended by Representative Spencer Black.

The attached flyer is a collection of 2/3 size reproductions of 54 newspaper alerts published across Wisconsin over the last year by the Headwaters Group of Northern Thunder (P.O. Box 124, Fairchild, WI 54741 715/334-2271 [resenergy@aol.com](mailto:resenergy@aol.com)) designed to counter the misinformation campaigns supported by the mining companies. We welcome your corrections, ideas for future alerts and contributions. We also offer camera-ready versions of these and similar alerts for publication in your own newsletters and local newspapers.

## Scenic Overlook ?

What is the Truth About Sulfide Mining?

Mining Company Executives say mining is good for the tourist industry. Let's look at the missing pieces

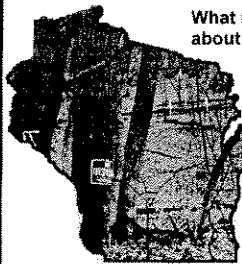


• It's your choice!

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## Access to the Land— An Endangered Species

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?



Mining company officials assure us that exploration does not interfere with other uses of the land.

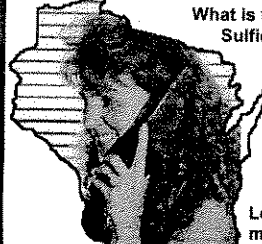
Let's look at the missing pieces

- Before the mining company came to town, the land was generally unposted and most residents allowed their neighbors free access to the land for hunting and other recreational purposes.
- After the land was leased by the mining company, 'NO TRESPASSING' signs went up.
- Even without leaseholder's knowledge, mining company officials sent out letters denying neighbors' access to these previously open lands.
- They claim they don't want "the environmentalists" to "seed" the land with endangered species or other materials that might limit their exploitation activities. (Kennecott's excuse for why they failed to find numerous endangered and threatened species in the Flambeau River was that someone must have planted them after they did their survey.)
- So what are we supposed to do with our nesting pair of California Condors now we can't plant them?

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## What is the Difference Between "True Love" and "A Sulfide Mining Hazardous Waste Dump" ??

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?



Mining company executive Rodney Harrill declared, "It is completely inaccurate to describe these tailings as 'toxic waste.'"

Let's look at the missing pieces:

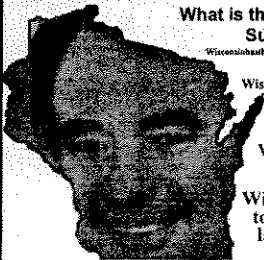
- The tailings and other mineral wastes from a sulfide mining and ore processing operation contain high levels of the element sulfur (whose chemical symbol is "S").
- If these materials are ever exposed to the oxygen in air (O<sub>2</sub>) and water (H<sub>2</sub>O), the sulfur will bond with these materials to form sulfuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>).
- This sulfuric acid, in turn, leaches lead, mercury and other heavy metals from the soil and allows them to poison our groundwater, lakes and streams.
- This sulfuric acid solution truly is "toxic".
- Only if they can keep water and air from ever reaching these waste piles, can we properly describe them as "hazardous" instead of "toxic".
- Even nuclear waste has a half-life of tens of thousands of years and eventually becomes safe.
- But how long do they have to keep air and water from coming into contact with these sulfide wastes and turning toxic?

A Sulfide Mine Hazardous Waste Dump truly is forever!

Brought to you by the Headwaters Group of Northern Thunder  
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## The "New-Environmental" Mantra

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?



Wisconsin has the toughest mining laws in America. Wisconsin has the toughest mining laws in America. Wisconsin has the toughest mining laws in America. Wisconsin has the toughest mining laws in America. Wisconsin has the toughest mining laws in America.

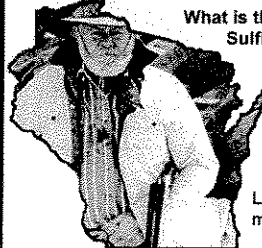
Let's look at the missing pieces

- Exxon lobbyist James Derouin was the first to make the claim in 1981 that Wisconsin has the most stringent set of laws regulating metallic mining in the country.
- Since then, mining executives, leaseholders, pro-mining politicians and Thompson Administration officials have repeated the claim over and over again despite the facts that it never was true and Wisconsin's mining laws have been weakened repeatedly since 1981.
- In 1990 the Western Governors Association Mine Waste Task Force determined that 11 out of 17 states had mine waste groundwater protection standards stronger than Wisconsin's.
- Wisconsin laws were about average on issues of bonding, air quality and impoundment embankment stability.
- It's like the Nazi's "big lie" propaganda strategy; It doesn't matter how outrageous a claim you make, if you repeat it enough, people will begin to believe it's true.

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## THEY ARE US !

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?



Mining company supporters claim their only opposition comes from a minority of bleeding-heart environmentalists.

Let's look at the missing pieces

- In a recent St. Norbert's College state-wide opinion poll, 49% of Wisconsin Residents who knew of the Crandon sulfide mine project were opposed to it, compared to only 31% who were in favor of the project.
- In February the Wisconsin Senate passed the Sulfide Mining Moratorium Bill with a bipartisan vote of 29-3.
- On April 14, hunters, fishers and trappers met in their county seats all across Wisconsin at their annual Conservation Congress meetings. This is how they voted: 2,456-to-35 supported a Statewide proposal subjecting mines to the same water quality standards as other industries.
- 2,314-to-71 proposed the DNR create an alternative to dumping Crandon Mine wastes in the Wisconsin River.
- In Jackson, Eau Claire, Trempealeau and Dunn Counties Conservation Congress members unanimously passed a proposal to encourage the Assembly to pass the Sulfide Mining Moratorium Bill. State-wide this resolution was supported by 98% of the voters.
- So much for the fringe minority!

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## Wisconsin's Rivers...

Who Has the Right to Pollute?



What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

Exxon's newspaper ad says "Thirty-seven municipalities and industries now send water to the Wisconsin River. Every one must meet strict water quality standards set by the Department of Natural Resources."

Let's look at the missing pieces

- The Environmental Protection Agency recognizes that an ecosystem can only absorb so much pollution and still survive. That is why it has established the maximum amount of pollutants allowable in any watershed (Total Maximum Daily Load).
- The Crandon Mining Company (CMC) proposes to dump 10 billion gallons of wastewater into the Wisconsin River carrying over 30 toxic chemicals and minerals.
- Allowing a particular industry to add this much pollution to a waterway automatically restricts development—including agriculture and small business—within that watershed by "using up" the allowable pollutant allocation.
- The Wisconsin DNR, however, claims "...it is not anticipated that the proposed [mine waste water quality] rule will have an economic impact on small businesses."\*
- Metallic mining or true local economic development? —The choice is yours.

\*Proposed Criteria and Priority Process for 303(d) List Waters in Wisconsin Dec. 1990  
\*\*WDNR Notice of Public Hearings SW-21-97 April 1987  
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## "Trust Us..."

We're # 1

What is the Truth About Sulfide Mining?

Kennecott's local Project Manager asked us to trust them because they are a large company; he says the smaller companies are worse



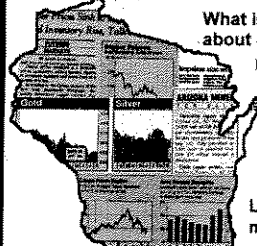
Let's look at the missing pieces:

- It's true; Rio Tinto is the largest mining company in the world.
- In 1988 Kennecott Copper ranked # 1 in release of toxic metals in the EPA's Toxic Release Inventory.
- Their Flambeau Mine was one of the smallest yet richest copper and gold mines in the world
- Flambeau had the largest profit in the shortest period of time (nearly 1/2 billion dollars in four years) with the greatest return on investment (nearly three-to-one).
- They also have the state's lowest corporate tax rate (less than 5% versus over 7.9% for other industries).
- After four years of "economic development," Rusk County has the state's highest unemployment rate.
- Last year Kennecott dumped 904,800 gallons of sulfuric acid at their Utah facility. This was only the second largest hazardous spill in the U.S. for 1996.
- Oh well, you can't always be number one!

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## You Drive a Car Don't You?

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?



Mining companies like to remind us that we all use minerals so we should support their local mining projects.

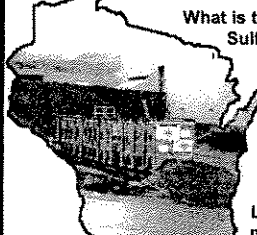
Let's look at the missing pieces

- The Northern Miner reports that "Despite the many closures, zinc fundamentals continue to be characterized by gross oversupply...No economic scenario imaginable could allow demand to rise at a fast enough rate to consume this colossal mountain of metal."
- The Wall Street Journal reports "Copper Stockpiles are still rising, there's a lot of copper around. This is going to be more than seasonal."
- Kennecott's General Manager admitted that in the U.S. we recycle only about 30% of the copper we use.
- The Journal also reported "Barrick Gold Corp. plans to close five of its higher-cost gold mines and sharply increase production at its lower-cost mines."
- There is enough reserve of all major metals in mines now in operation to meet our needs well into the 21st Century.
- Mining companies go where weak environmental laws, low taxes, mild local opposition and political clout are most favorable to big profits.
- They seem to think Wisconsin fits that definition.

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## Conclusive Proof ??

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?



The mining company ads say: "A Company must...design and operate the project so that it protects drinking water around the mine"

Let's look at the missing pieces

- Are chemicals used in sulfide mining responsible for significant memory loss in middle-aged white males?
- At a meeting in Fairchild, Flambeau Mining's General Manager couldn't name any of the chemicals used in the ore processing operation which he characterized as "a bubble bath."
- Similarly, the President of the Exxon Crandon mine said on Tom Clark's Public Radio talk show, "I cannot recall the top three chemicals used in the process."
- In fact, the Crandon Mine Permit Application calls for on-site storage of 5-to-18 Tons of sodium cyanide per month.\*
- Is that so hard to remember?...Could it be that something in the water is affecting their memory?
- Contact your local, county and state officials to remind them of your concerns for the quality of Wisconsin's lakes, streams, rivers and groundwater.

\*Source: Crandon Mining Company Mine Permit Application, Table 4.9  
Typical Reagent Storage Data, May 1995, p. 89  
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