

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date

5-6-11

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/ Post)

Initials

Date

1.

Chris Hauyza

2.

3.

4.

5.

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As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
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Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

REMARKS

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FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/ Post)

S 910

Room No. — Bldg.

Phone No.

NSN 7540-00-935-5862
5041-103



OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 1-94)
Prescribed by GSA
UNICOR FPI - SST

To: AZ50

The attached correspondence was received by the BLM (WO-600). This is provided to you for information only. No response is required. Please handle as deemed appropriate by your office.

If you believe the attached does warrant a response, please contact this office to discuss tasking/deadlines.

An FYI copy of this correspondence has also been sent to _____.

Thank you,

WO-600 – Correspondence, International & Advisory Committee Office (MIB 5070)
(202) 208-7301 Deb Lyons (202) 208-6671 Vickie Briggs (202) 501-2634 Carrie
Richardson



Carl Taylor
District 1

Elizabeth C. Archuleta
District 2

Matt Ryan
District 3

Mandy Metzger
District 4

Lena Fowler
District 5

April 19, 2011

Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Project

Attn: Scott Florence

District Manager

Bureau of Land Management Arizona Strip District Office

345 East Riverside Drive

St. George, UT 84790-6714

Dear Scott:

Coconino County appreciates the opportunity of participating in the development of the Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Draft Environmental Impact Statement as a cooperating agency. Unfortunately, because of the compressed time frame, the huge amount of data generated, and the complexity of the issues, there was not as much time as would have been ideally desirable for full engagement in the development of the Draft EIS (DEIS).

The County Board of Supervisors has previously taken a position on future uranium mining in Coconino County through the adoption of Resolution 2008-09 on February 5, 2008. That resolution, which is attached, cited the value of the Grand Canyon to the regional economy and the importance of the Grand Canyon to the nation, the deleterious effects of prior uranium mining in the County, and the risks involved with future mining.

In keeping with the Board's prior action and current sentiment, **the Board of Supervisors supports Alternative B, the Proposed Action, which would involve a 20-year withdrawal of 1,010,776 acres of Bureau of Land Management lands from operation of the Mining Law subject to valid existing rights.** There is little justification for any risk posed by future uranium mining to both known and potential environmental impacts to the Grand Canyon, nor is there enough positive economic benefit to risk serious damage to resources or to the regional economy.

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Attn: Scott Florence

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The Board would like to offer the following substantive comments on specific sections of the DEIS, as well as offer specific comments about other aspects of the DEIS and uranium mining in general:

Blending Alternatives

At one of the cooperating agency meetings early in the process County staff asked whether one of the considered alternatives could be full withdrawal in one or two of the

three areas and partial withdrawal in another area, and that option was rejected. The County presumes that this is due to the methodology used to create the partial withdrawal scenarios, which was dependent on overlays of a number of resources. We acknowledge that the position of Mohave County is different than ours, but also recognize that mining on the west side of Kanab Creek, which is the County boundary, could have impacts on water quality or springs in Kanab Creek or to the Creek itself. **Coconino County has supported full withdrawal of the areas within the County, however, there is a possibility that some of the northwest portion of the North Area several miles west of Kanab Creek where there are relatively fewer resources could be left out of the withdrawal area in order to accommodate some level of future mining in addition to just the completion of valid existing claims.**

Economic Impacts

The economic conditions and economic impact sections of the EIS seem to have the most serious flaws. The potential positive impacts of mining are overstated and the economic impacts related to tourism are understated. The relevant sections of the EIS are 3.16 and 4.16. First of all it is important to note that mining accounts for only 0.3% of jobs in the County (Table 3.16-1), and most of those are related to cinder pits and sandstone quarries, not what is typically thought of as hard rock mining with high paying jobs having a significant impact on the economy. The jobs are important to those who hold them, but the overall impact of mining as an employment sector in Coconino County is exceedingly small and would continue to be under any of the alternatives.

The discussion of the positive impacts related to mining employment starts on page 4-247. The initial text contains the number of jobs for each phase of mining, including planning, permitting, actual mining, and reclamation. The maximum number of jobs at any one time is stated to be 35, which in itself seems to be high based on a tour of the active mine in the North area (and is only supported by a cited personal communication from a single mining company representative), but the number of jobs is totaled over the 7-year life of a mine, yielding 75 employees. Multiplying by all 30 possible mines under the Reasonable Foreseeable Development for Alternative A yields 2,250 jobs (page 4-248). However, there are never more than 35 at one time for any given mine. Most employees have been counted numerous times to get to a total of 75. Furthermore, multiplying by the potential number of mines is exceedingly misleading as the method of operation is for only a small number of mines to be operating at any one time, perhaps two or three, with employees and equipment moving from one site to the next as one breccia pipe is exhausted and the next is ready to be opened.

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Likewise, the number of indirect jobs, if one agrees that the correct multiplier is nearly 2.0, which in this case is based on an economic model and not regional reality, is the total over the 20 years and not the number at any one time. Again, most jobs are counted multiple times. If one assumes that three mines were operating at any given time, this would mean direct employment of no more than 105 and indirect employment of 210, not the 4,398 indirect jobs cited in the DEIS.

While the potential positive economic impact of mining is overstated, the economic impact of tourism in the region is understated. On page 3-254 there is an explanation of the use of the IMPLAN model to estimate the economic impacts of tourism. According to the model, 25% of the five-county region's employment is attributable to tourism-related sectors. There is no question that 100% of the money spent at hotels, restaurants, bars, outdoor equipment stores, general merchandise stores, etc. is not entirely related to tourism. Local residents also patronize restaurants and other businesses. So the percentage of spending at such establishments that is basic, in other words generated from outside the region, is difficult to assess without collecting primary data from each establishment. Therefore secondary data and models are used to make the estimates. However, the DEIS preparers used the national averages estimated by IMPLAN to arrive at the conclusion that only 20% of the total employment in tourism-related sectors is attributable to tourism. This implies that spending in New York City and Los Angeles is a good model for spending in the Grand Canyon region, which is preposterous. In Coconino County, the spending at tourist-related businesses at the South Rim and nearby gateway communities that is attributable to locals is probably on the order of 1% or less, not 80% as the DEIS assumes. **The importance of tourism and the basic sector employment related to tourism to Coconino County is critical to the County's well-being.**

There is a sentence near the bottom of page 3-254 that states that employment related to mining is 4.4% lower than that provided by tourism, which must be a mistake after text above asserts that employment in tourism related sectors is 25% in the region and mining is 0.4%. The IMPLAN-derived employment for mining is 901 and the IMPLAN-derived employment for tourism is 53,222, so mining employment is 98% less than that provided by tourism, not 4.4%.

It should be noted that the potential economic impact of mining is derived from the indirect impact of salaries, spending, taxing, etc. related to the employees. There is no direct revenue from the mining companies through leases, royalties, property taxes or other taxes and revenues to local governments. This is unlike the economic impact of businesses related to the tourism sector that have a substantial positive economic impact on local governments through property taxes and sales taxes.

It is also important to note that according to the DEIS, and based on the possible exercise of valid existing claims, one third of the potential positive economic impact related to mining would still occur under Alternative B, full withdrawal. On page 4-255 there is a statement that there is 63% less economic impact under Alternative B than under Alternative A, the no action alternative. Furthermore, a reading of Section B.5 in the appendices would lead one to conclude that there was considerable guesswork involved in arriving at the likely number of future mines, albeit educated guesswork, adding to the speculative nature of estimating future economic impacts.

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Environmental Impacts

Needless to say, this is the focus of the DEIS and is the subject of most of its pages. However, the County will only discuss a few key aspects and let others with more technical expertise comment on the specifics of impacts to soils, vegetation, wildlife, T&E species and the whole range of other environmental issues.

Water—Quantity and Quality

According to the DEIS (Appendix B, page B-37), the estimated water use for each mine is estimated at 10.5 million gallons over a four-year mining period. While this is tiny compared to water use in Phoenix or Flagstaff, it is still a substantial amount of water. It is about 15% of the amount of water used in the community of Tusayan on an annual basis, for example. While small, **the potential for impacts on seeps and springs in the Grand Canyon is considerable.** When the County was serving as a cooperating agency on the Tusayan Growth Environmental Impact Statement between 1995 and 2000, water was one of the most critical factors, second only to economics. If that development had occurred, and if all of the water had been withdrawn from wells in Tusayan tapping the regional R aquifer, there could have been potential impacts to seeps and springs below the South Rim of up to 20%. Even with wells at Valle, 20 miles to the south, there would have been measurable impacts. The result was a proposal to bring water to the development from the Colorado River at Topock near Needles rather than risk impact on the Canyon's seeps and springs.

One of the additional reasons that a water source outside the region was selected was because of objections by the Havasupai of any reduction in flow at Havasu Springs. While the DEIS notes that withdrawals of groundwater in the South Area would result in a miniscule reduction in flow at Havasu Springs, there is nevertheless a potential reduction.

Withdrawals of groundwater from the East Area would have similar potential impacts on springs and seeps along the western side of Marble Canyon, an area that has received considerably less research. This is also true of potential mines in the North area, especially those proximate to Kanab Creek.

While it is presumably true that modern mines are more environmentally responsible than decades-old mines, the impact on water quality of historic uranium mines is an important part of the assessment. There are several references to water quality in Horn Creek below the Orphan Mine site on the South Rim, including one on page 3-60 that states that, "Drainage from the mine appears to have affected water quality in Horn Creek." On the National Park Service web site, in its description of the Tonto Trail between the Hermit and Bright Angel Trails, there is a statement that, "There is water in the bed of Horn Creek about half the time, but unfortunately it is radioactive so don't drink it unless death by thirst is the only other option." This is hardly a statement that one would want to see for numerous other springs along Canyon trails.

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County staff also was told by BLM officials at one of the cooperating agency meetings that there is no requirement for the timely reclamation of mothballed mine sites. The Kanab North mine site has been mothballed since the late 1980's. Unlike a mine that proceeds totally according to plan, with exploration, planning, permitting, mining, and reclamation all occurring within a seven-year window, if the price of uranium declines and companies walk away from mines because they are no longer economically feasible to operate, reclamation could wait 50 or 100 years after a mine site is mothballed. Several years ago the Board of Supervisors toured the Kanab North mine site and there was water in the retention ponds, and the liner appeared to have significantly deteriorated over time, potentially allowing contaminated water to leak into underlying aquifers and affecting spring water quality, possibly decades later. This begins to suggest that the very long-term cumulative impacts on water quality are not very well understood.

Dust and Soil and Air Quality

Air quality is regulated by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality whose office is in Phoenix. Monitoring of air quality in northern Arizona and especially on the Arizona Strip is not a high priority, especially in light of air quality issues in Arizona's urban areas. Uranium mining in the withdrawal area requires thousands of haul trips to the mill in Blanding, Utah. There does not appear to be any numerical analysis of the total amount of fugitive dust created through each haul trip, though this certainly could have been done. While it is probably true, as stated on page 4-18 of the DEIS, that "these impacts would be localized and temporary," **the cumulative impacts of thousands of trucks could result in very discernible dust clouds, particularly during dry months.** It should be noted that the amount of dust created by vehicles increases logarithmically with speed, and there is little or no way to regulate the speed of haul trucks on the unpaved haul routes.

In addition, there is apparently no required monitoring of soils along all of the haul routes for any potential increase in radioactivity levels. The haul route from each of the three areas to Blanding involves a trip of hundreds of miles, in most cases involving trucking through established communities such as Fredonia, Kanab, Flagstaff, Page, Cameron, Tuba City and Kayenta. **Monitoring of soils along the roadsides over all of the haul routes would be a daunting task, but one that should be required as part of the ongoing mining process by the companies or by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.**

Long term cumulative impacts on soil quality and radioactivity levels in soils are also typically not monitored over the long term. At the Pigeon Mine reclamation site, which from casual observation appears to have been extremely well done by the mining company, USGS tests at the site uncovered hot spots that had surfaced since the reclamation effort, demonstrating that **there is certainly the possibility of the impacts of radioactivity at mine sites being carried off site in a downstream direction years after reclamation.**

Impact of New Roads

The DEIS contains estimates of the number of new roads that would be created through each alternative in order to access new mine sites. The numbers appear to be understated. On page 4-25, Table 4.2-16 shows that under Alternative A, the no action alternative, there would be 22.4 miles of new roads. This is 0.75 mile for each of the 30 mines expected to be developed. While some mines might be on or near existing roads, many would not. The access road to the Kanab North mine site is much longer than 0.75 mile. For those that are on existing roads, the roads would certainly have to be substantially upgraded to accommodate haul trucks, so it is unclear if these are counted as new roads. Regardless of the number of miles, the construction of new roads in areas where there are few existing roads that are of variable quality has implications. As pointed out in the DEIS, **new roads can open up more areas to recreationists, and this could be appreciated by some recreationists but resented by others who visit these areas to enjoy solitude and peace and quiet.** Also with any set of new roads comes fragmentation of the area that can have negative impacts on wildlife.

Public Safety

There is a brief section on public safety and potential impacts on page 4-238. Some of the statistics cited are based on personal communications with one mining company representative and do not reflect national statistics on the probability of accidents for certain types of travel and certain types of roadways. While the number of vehicle accidents for any mode of travel is very very small relative to the total number of trips or the total number of miles traveled, it is indisputable that accidents happen. For example, accidents involving tour buses are infrequent but when they occur, they often make national news. The number of accidents compared to the total number of tours is almost infinitesimally small, yet the impact of each accident can be very large, with the potential for multiple deaths.

The DEIS states that for the 10-year period from 1980 to 1990 there were only five spills, though no other details are provided on the types of accidents that resulted in the spills, whether other vehicles were involved, whether there were injuries, etc. **The use of a large number of haul trucks over roads that can be heavily traveled by both locals and tourists certainly causes risks of future multi-vehicle accidents.**

Spills are an entirely different matter whether or not other vehicles are involved. If a haul truck overturns with a load of ore, remediation must be done, including not only the material spilled, but a large amount of soil around the spill. The remediation crew is not located locally but at the mill in Blanding, necessitating long travel times to reach the scene of the needed remediation. If that spill occurred along Highway 64 between Valle and Tusayan from a haul truck that originated at a mine in the South Area, this could have very major economic implications. Numbers in the DEIS can be used to illustrate this point. According to Table 3.16-17 on page 3-272, the annual economic impact of Highway 64 is \$438,960,909. If one makes the somewhat simplistic assumption that the economic value of that highway is evenly distributed on each day of the year, **there is an economic impact of over \$1.2 million per day. If clean-up and remediation took a week, the negative economic impact related to the spill would be \$8.4 million.**

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Attn: Scott Florence

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The haul route being discussed to carry ore from the South Area to Blanding involves trucking the ore out to Highway 64 near Red Butte, down Highway 64 to I-40, along I-40 to Flagstaff, north on Highway 89 by the Flagstaff Mall, through Doney Park, Timberline-Fernwood, and Cameron, east on Highway 160 through Tuba City, Tonalea, and Kayenta, and north on Highway 163 through Mexican Hat and Bluff to Blanding. A spill in or near any of the communities could be extremely disruptive to say the least.

Lack of Overall Management of Uranium Mining

While not specifically addressed in the DEIS, it becomes clear that multiple agencies are involved in the permitting and monitoring of mining activities. The BLM is responsible for surface disturbance and permitting of mines, roads and utilities. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality regulates and permits air quality and has a role in monitoring surface water quality. The Arizona Department of Water Resources regulates groundwater withdrawals and wells. Other agencies monitor mine safety (OSHA) and haul truck safety (DPS). Coordination of all of these agencies in the permitting process is lacking, and of course there are a huge number of laws at both the state and federal level that sometimes help and sometimes hinder adequate monitoring. The result is a somewhat disjointed process that does not add confidence for citizens that everything is being done to ensure an adequate level of health and safety.

Lack of Knowledge

The DEIS does a relatively good job of pointing out holes in available information. For example, Section 4.2.2 on page 4-6 discusses the lack of available information on air quality and what was beyond the scope of the DEIS, including a lack of modeling on visibility and dispersion and a lack of detailed analysis of specific sites since the mining sites are not yet known. Section 4.4.2 on page 4-65 discusses unavailable information related to water quality, which includes the undetermined impact of prior mines and prior wells, lack of baseline information for many of the Canyon's seeps and springs that could be impacted by future mining activity, and direction and rate of groundwater flows that would indicate where and when future impacts might be detected and measured. Similarly, the USGS January 2011 Fact Sheet contains a section on information gaps that would greatly aid the evaluation of impacts. While it is never possible to collect 100% of the desired data, the **information gaps call into question whether the DEIS has addressed every possible impact, both short and long term.**

The Big Picture and Tradeoffs

As stated on page 4-253 of the DEIS, there is no clear goal of energy independence for the United States, and there is no connection between mining of uranium and the possible reduction of use of other sources of energy. The uranium mined in Arizona could easily be exported to international markets. If there was a clear connection, it might be easier to justify tradeoffs. For example, the Board of Supervisors recently approved a highly controversial wind energy project that will be built to augment energy supplies within Arizona. In order to approve the project, the Board had to overcome clear well-

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Attn: Scott Florence

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established and documented County goals to protect viewsheds and open landscapes that are very important to the local economy and to County citizens and tourists alike. Even in this case where the energy produced will stay in Arizona, the tradeoff of allowing huge wind turbines in major open spaces was not at all easy. Another big picture issue is the unresolved problem of the disposal of waste at nuclear power plants. While outside of the scope of the DEIS, if considering the whole issue from "cradle to grave," the lack of adequate disposal of waste is one of the cumulative issues.

When the tradeoff is possible serious negative impacts to the Grand Canyon and to the local economy as a result for benefits that might not even be in this country, the choice is much clearer.

Summary

There is entirely too much risk, too many unknowns, and too many identified impacts to justify threatening one of the most important U.S. landmarks and one of the most world-renowned national parks for the relatively small economic benefit associated with mining of uranium in the Grand Canyon region. Therefore, as stated previously, the County supports the proposed action, Alternative B, which calls for a 20-year withdrawal.

This letter was unanimously approved by the Board of Supervisors at a meeting on April 5, 2011.

Respectfully submitted,



Mandy Metzger, Chair
Supervisor, District 4



Carl Taylor, Vice Chair
Supervisor, District 1



Liz Archuleta
Supervisor, District 2



Matt Ryan
Supervisor, District 3



Lena Fowler
Supervisor, District 5

cc: Senator John McCain
Senator Jon Kyl
Congressman Paul Gosar
Governor Janice K. Brewer
Ken Salazar, Secretary of the Interior
Bob Abbey, BLM Director

RESOLUTION NO. 2008- 09

A RESOLUTION OF THE COCONINO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OPPOSING URANIUM DEVELOPMENT IN THE VICINITY OF THOSE PORTIONS OF
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK AND ITS WATERSHEDS THAT LIE WITHIN
COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA

Whereas, the Grand Canyon National Park is one of the world's great natural wonders whose protection for future generations has long been a priority for the citizens of Coconino County: and

Whereas, the Grand Canyon National Park is an economic engine whose 5 million visitors per year contribute significantly to the economy of Coconino County: and

Whereas, more than 2,000 uranium mining claims have been filed since 2003 in the Tusayan Ranger district alone, the majority of them within ten miles of Grand Canyon National Park: and

Whereas, additional claims have been filed on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the House Rock Valley: and

Whereas, the Kaibab National Forest on January 8 issued a decision memo permitting exploratory drilling for uranium deposits by Vane Minerals on the Tusayan Ranger District within two miles of the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park: and

Whereas, previous uranium development operations in Coconino county have left long term contamination problems that continue to harm the health of citizens of Coconino County and have contaminated creeks and aquifers providing public drinking water: and

Whereas, Horn Creek in the Grand Canyon National Park is contaminated with the typical legacy left behind from prior and existing uranium mines places undue costs and adverse impacts on the tax payers of Coconino County: and

Whereas, uranium development on the Tusayan Ranger District and the House Rock Valley will adversely affect unique ecosystems and endangered species, and pose potential threats of long term contamination to the Grand Canyon National Park, the Colorado River and those who use its waters, and the water supplies of communities such as Tusayan and Valle;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Coconino County Board of Supervisors opposes uranium development on lands in the proximity of the Grand Canyon National Park and its watersheds:
2. Coconino County will monitor uranium development in the Tusayan Ranger District, lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in House Rock Valley, and State Trust Lands in the Cataract Creek watershed, and actively comment where appropriate

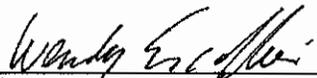
3. The Coconino County Board of Supervisors hereby supports the withdrawal of the Tusayan Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest and the lands in House Rock Valley managed by the Bureau of Land Management from mineral entry
4. The Coconino County Board of Supervisors requests the Arizona Congressional Delegation initiate the permanent withdrawal from mining, mineral exploration, and mineral entry on all Federal Lands in the Tusayan Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest and the lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in House Rock Valley
5. The Coconino County Board of Supervisors further requests that the Land Commissioner for the State of Arizona place a moratorium on mineral leasing and development on those State Trust Lands within the Cataract Creek drainage that lie within Coconino County, and those that lie within House Rock Valley.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 5th day of February, 2008, by the Coconino County Board of Supervisors.



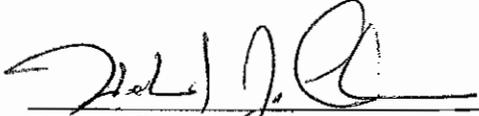
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:



Clerk, Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Deputy County Attorney



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
TASKING PROFILE

ACCN #: ESO-00028061 **Status:** Closed **Fiscal Year:** 2011
Document Date: 04/15/2011 **Received Date:** 04/26/2011 **Action Office:** BLM **Signature Level:** AA **Doc Source:** MAY

To (Recipient): Salazar, Ken

From (Author): Bryan, Greg
Mayor
Town of Tusayan
Tusayan, AZ

Subject Text: Mayor of Tusayan, AZ supports Secretary Salazar's proposal to withdraw 1.1 million acres surrounding Grand Canyon from uranium mining for 20 years.
Encloses Resolution 2011-03-2302.

Req. Surnames:

Mail Carrier: PM **Mail Track #:**

Cross Ref:

Copies To: SIO-OES

Status Tracking:

Correspondence Specialist and Phone: SIO-OES Lisa Cannuscio/202-208-2443

Closed Comments:

Signed:

To: AZ SO - Comments -

The attached correspondence was forwarded to the BLM by Exec Sec for "Appropriate Action." This is provided to you for information only. No response is required. Please handle as deemed appropriate by your office.

If you believe the attached does warrant a response, please contact this office to discuss tasking/deadlines.

An FYI copy of this correspondence has also been sent to _____.

Thank you,

WO-600 – Correspondence, International & Advisory Committee Office (MIB 5070)
(202) 208-7301 Deb Lyons (202) 208-6671 Vickie Briggs (202) 501-2634 Derrick Henry

Town of Tusayan
P.O. Box 709
Tusayan, AZ 86023



APR 26 2011

Honorable Ken Salazar
Secretary of the Interior
United States of America
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20240



TOWN OF TUSAYAN

at the entrance to Grand Canyon National Park

April 15, 2011

Honorable Ken Salazar
Secretary of Interior
United States of America
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20240

Honorable Secretary Salazar;

The Town Council of Arizona's newest township, Tusayan, Arizona unanimously voted to send you the attached resolution in support of extending the segregation order limiting new mining claims on federal public lands adjacent to the Grand Canyon National Park in the Kanab Creek area and in the House Rock Valley managed by the Bureau of Land Management and in the Tusayan Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest.

Tourism is the driving force of our region's economy. A 2005 study by Northern Arizona University found that visitation to the Grand Canyon provides \$687 million annually in direct and indirect revenues to the local economy and employs 12,000 FTEs. The Canyon averages nearly five million visitors annually making it the key economic engine which impacts Flagstaff, Sedona, Verde Valley and other communities.

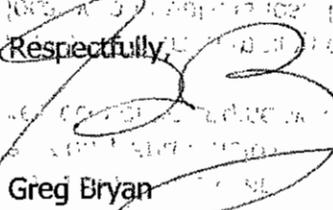
Any benefit from mining operations will be minimal to our communities since most of the operations are located on public lands. Uranium and other rock minerals mined on federal land do not pay royalties to U.S. taxpayers unlike oil, natural gas and coal industries. The majority of the mining companies that have filed new claims are foreign and so profits will leave Arizona and the United States.

We are also concerned with potential uranium contamination to affect tributaries that supply water to the Grand Canyon region and that flow into the Colorado River. The Little Colorado River, Kanab Creek and others have contamination postings due to excessive radionuclide contamination.

The transportation of extracted ore will have a negative impact on our roads and highways and increase the level of danger from possible nuclear hazard spillages. The temporary and permanent closing of our roads from accident can create devastating consequences on our economy and the well being of our residents.

We urge you to extend the existing temporary withdrawal affecting new mining on public lands surrounding the Grand Canyon for another twenty years. The socio-economic and health impact of not doing so could be devastating to the lives of our residents and to our local economies.

Respectfully,


Greg Bryan
Mayor

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

2011 APR 26 PM 4:13

500791

RECEIVED

RESOLUTION 2011-03-2302

A RESOLUTION OF THE TUSAYAN TOWN COUNCIL SUPPORTING AND URGING SECRETARY OF INTERIOR SALAZAR'S PROPOSAL TO WITHDRAW APPROXIMATELY ONE MILLION ACRES OF FEDERAL LANDS SURROUNDING GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK FOR URANIUM MINING FOR 20 YEARS.

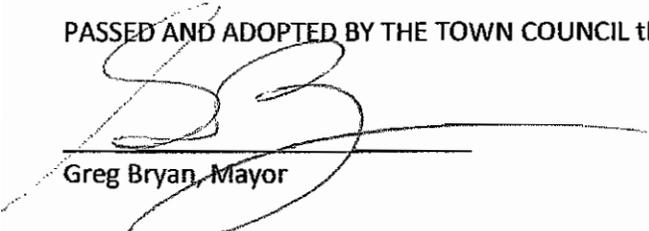
WHEREAS on July 20, 2009, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar issued a two year segregation order limiting new mining claims on nearly one million acres of federal public lands surrounding Grand Canyon National Park; and

WHEREAS, since the issuance of the Segregation Order in 2009, the Department of Interior has been evaluating whether to withdraw federal public lands from mining for an additional 20 years;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TUSAYAN TOWN COUNCIL, COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA AS FOLLOWS:

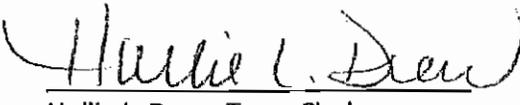
The Tusayan Town Council supports Secretary of Interior Salazar's proposal to withdraw the lands consistent with the current two-year Segregation Order for an additional 20 years.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL this 23rd day of March, 2011.



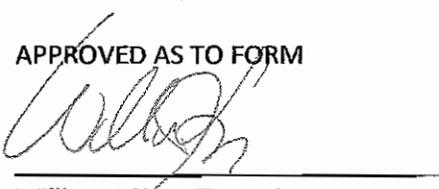
Greg Bryan, Mayor

ATTEST



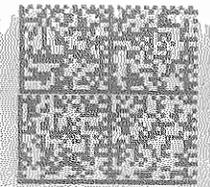
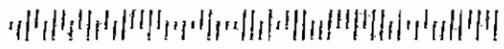
Hollie L. Drew, Town Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM



William J. Sims, Town Attorney

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



Hasler

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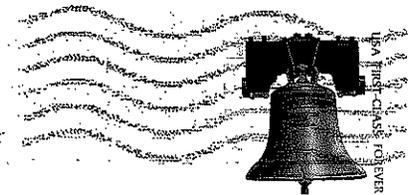
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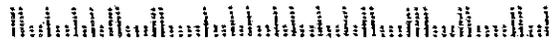
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Arizona Bureau of Land Management
One North Central Avenue
Suite 800
Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427

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April 27, 2011

Arizona Bureau of Land Management
One North Central Avenue
Suite 800
Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427

RE: Please Protect the Grand Canyon from Uranium Mining

I am writing to urgently ask you to protect the full one million acres (Alternative B) around the Grand Canyon from mineral development. This 20-year withdrawal is needed to make sure one of our most valuable resources is preserved for future generations.

Uranium mining is a growing threat to the park, with eleven hundred mining claims within five miles of the Canyon. Uranium mining can and often does harm soil, ground and surface water. It also leaves radioactive wastes that last for years, wastes that can and have made people sick.

The National Forest area around the Grand Canyon is an important ecosystem that supports endangered species, sensitive habitat, recreational opportunities, and vital groundwater resources. Uranium so close to the Canyon could seriously impair the region's ecosystem and potentially pollute the Colorado River.

Please safeguard one of America's most important national treasures by withdrawing the entire area described in Alternative B from location and entry under the Mining Law.

Thank you for your help in this urgent matter.

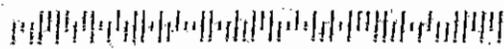
Yours truly,



J. Capozzelli
New York

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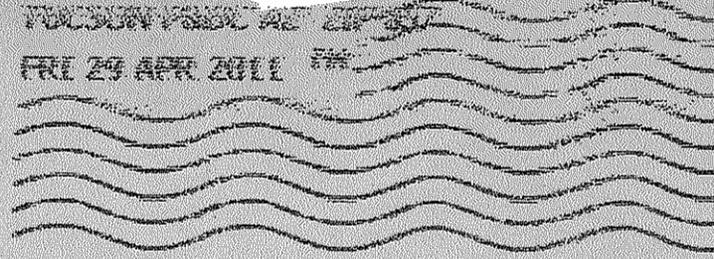
Arizona Geological Survey
416 W. Congress
Suite 100
Tucson, AZ 85701



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2011 MAY -2 P 1:24

PHOENIX, ARIZONA



Chris Horyza
Planning and Environ. Coordinator
BLM, Arizona State Office
One North Central Avenue, Ste 800
Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427



Janice K. Brewer
Governor

State of Arizona
Arizona Geological Survey

416 W. Congress St, Suite 100
Tucson, Arizona 85701
(520) 770-3500



M. Lee Allison, Ph.D., P.G.
Director & State Geologist

April 28, 2011

Chris Horyza
Planning and Environmental Coordinator
BLM, Arizona State Office
One North Central Avenue, Suite 800
Phoenix, Arizona 85004-4427

Dear Chris:

The Arizona Geological Survey has completed a study of the amount of naturally-occurring uranium in the Colorado River and the possible impacts of additional uranium entering the river as a result of accidental discharge from current and potential uranium mining and ore transport in northern Arizona.

We instigated this study in our role as a Cooperator in the Bureau of Land Management's EIS for the proposed withdrawal of federal lands in northern Arizona from mineral exploration and mining, and in response to the fears raised that mining will contaminate the water supplies for millions of people downstream.

This new report addresses one of the primary concerns raised Secretary of Interior Salazar in implementing the temporary federal land segregation in northern Arizona.

We conclude that even a highly improbable, worst-case accident involving a uranium ore-truck spill would increase the amount of uranium in the Colorado River by an amount that is undetectable over the large amounts of uranium that are naturally carried by the river from erosion of geologic deposits.

Our new report is: *Breccia-pipe Uranium Mining in the Grand Canyon Region and Implications for Uranium Levels in Colorado River Water*, AZGS Open-file Report 2011-4 by Jon Spencer and Karen Wenrich.

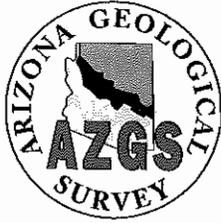
The report has been placed in the AZG5 folder on the SWCA Data Share site:
<https://mineralwithdrawaleis.com/upload/azgs> as requested in your e-mail of March 3, 2011 for files of record.

This report should be relevant to issues addressed under section 4.4.4 of the current Draft EIS, "Impacts of Alternative A: No Action," and specifically, the issue of surface water quality (p. 4-78), including "Impacts on water quality from ... runoff impacted by waste materials eroded at mine sites and deposited in off-site stream channels and surface water impoundments." The report addresses release of uranium ore rather than waste materials in order to address worst-case scenarios, with the assumption that dispersal to the environment of ore materials is a greater potential hazard than waste materials which typically contain less uranium. Also, on page 4-80 of the Draft EIS, an abstract by Spencer and Wenrich (2010) is referenced regarding these issues. The new AZGS report supersedes that earlier abstract.

We recognize the very serious issues to be considered about any development in the Grand Canyon region and we will continue to work with the BLM and other stakeholders to bring unbiased scientific results to the discussion.

Sincerely,

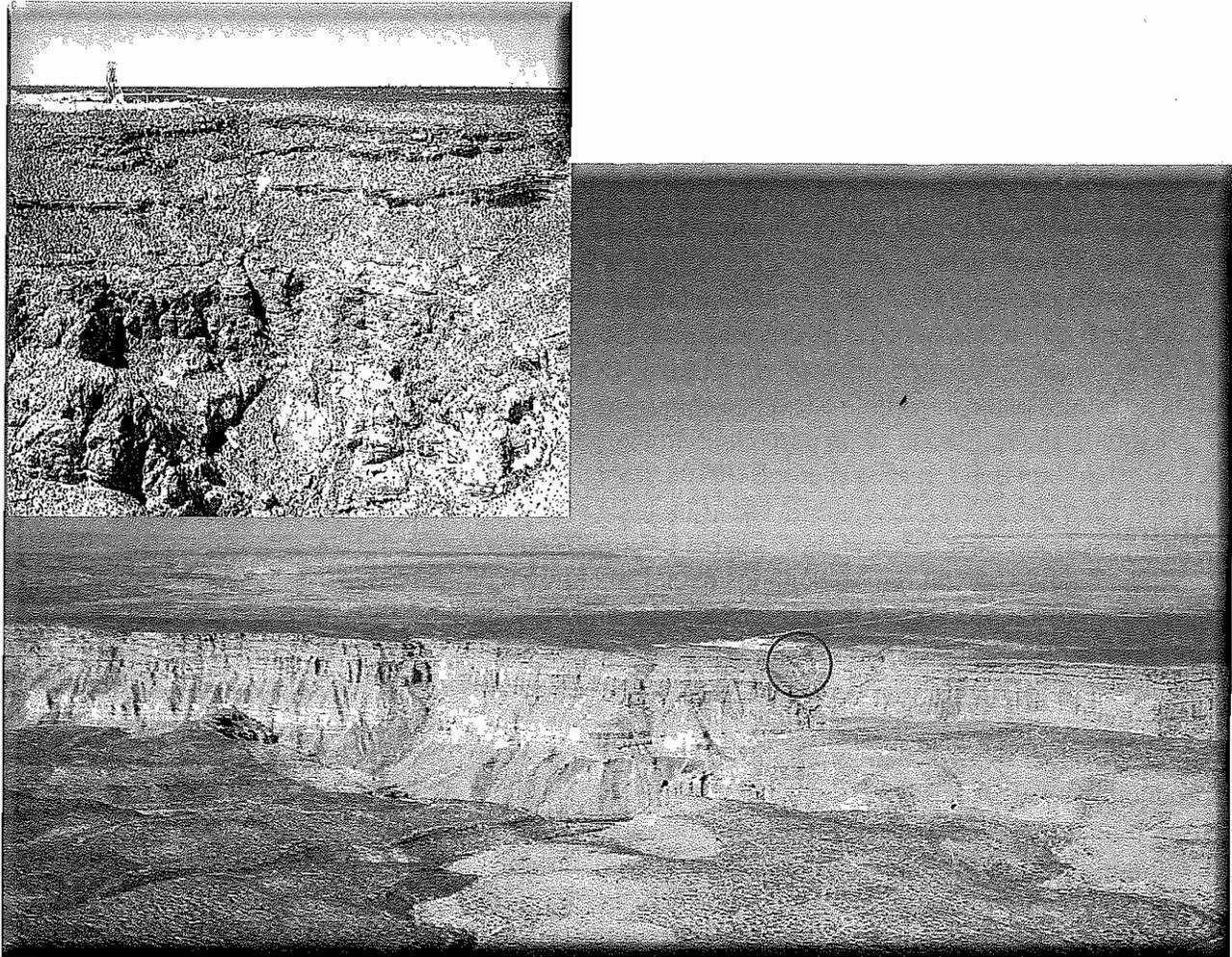
M. Lee Allison
State Geologist and Director



OPEN-FILE REPORT OFR-11-04 v1.0

Arizona Geological Survey

www.azgs.az.gov



**BRECCIA-PIPE URANIUM MINING IN THE GRAND CANYON
REGION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR URANIUM LEVELS IN COLORADO
RIVER WATER**

Jon E. Spencer (AZGS) and Karen Wenrich (Consulting Geologist)

April 2011

ARIZONA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Breccia-pipe uranium mining in the Grand Canyon region and implications for uranium levels in Colorado River water

April, 2011

Arizona Geological Survey, Open-File Report OFR-11-04, version 1.0, 13 p.

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Abstract

The Grand Canyon region contains over 1300 known or suspected breccia pipes, which are vertical, pipe-shaped bodies of highly fractured rock that collapsed into voids created by dissolution of underlying rock. Some breccia pipes were mineralized with uranium oxide as well as sulfides of copper, zinc, silver, and other metals. Renewed exploration during and following a steep rise in uranium prices during 2004-2007 led some to concerns about contamination of the Colorado River related to uranium mining and ore transport. Total breccia-pipe uranium production as of Dec. 31, 2010 has been more than 10,700 metric tons (23.5 million pounds) from nine underground mines, eight of which are north of Grand Canyon near Kanab Creek. Colorado River water in the Grand Canyon region currently contains about 4 µg/l (micrograms per liter) of uranium (equivalent to 4 ppb [parts per billion by mass]), with approximately 15 cubic kilometers annual discharge. Thus, approximately 60 metric tons of dissolved uranium are naturally carried by the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon in an average year. We consider a hypothetical, worst-case accident in which a truck hauling thirty metric tons (66,000 pounds) of one-percent uranium ore is overturned by a flash flood in Kanab Creek and its entire ore load is washed into the Colorado River where it is pulverized and dissolved during a one-year period to become part of the dissolved uranium content of the river (such a scenario is extremely unlikely if not impossible). This addition of 300 kilograms (660 pounds) of uranium over one year would increase uranium in river water from 4.00 ppb to 4.02 ppb. Given that the EPA maximum contaminant level for uranium in drinking water is 30 ppb, this increase would be trivial. Furthermore, it would be undetectable against much larger natural variation in river-water uranium content.

Breccia-pipe uranium deposits

Paleozoic strata of the southwestern Colorado Plateau are spectacularly exposed in the walls of the Grand Canyon. This approximately 1 km-thick sedimentary sequence rests on Proterozoic schist, granite, and tilted sedimentary rocks visible in the bottom of the eastern Grand Canyon. The Mississippian Redwall Limestone, one of the cliff-forming Paleozoic sedimentary rock units exposed in the Canyon, is located several hundred meters (up to several thousand feet) below the Canyon rim. After the Redwall Limestone was deposited (between about 359 and 318 million years ago), it was slightly elevated above sea level, leading to dissolution of the limestone and formation of a rubble zone called a dissolution breccia (McKee and Gutschick, 1969; Beus, 1989; Troutman, 2004). Some of these breccias remained highly porous and permeable while overlying strata were deposited, and are now an excellent source of potable groundwater in some areas, and contain significant dissolved solids in others.

A breccia pipe is a vertical, pipe-like mass of broken rock (breccia), typically a few tens of meters across and hundreds of meters in vertical extent (Fig. 1). Breccia pipes formed within Paleozoic and Triassic strata over a broad area around the Grand Canyon. They were created when groundwater, flowing through Redwall Limestone dissolution breccias and along fracture zones, dissolved more limestone, causing collapse of overlying rocks and possibly creating sink holes. Some pipes extend many hundreds of meters upward into the Chinle Group (formerly Chinle Formation; Heckert and Lucas, 2003), indicating that some pipes are at least as young as this Upper Triassic rock unit (Brown and Billingsley, 2010). Some pipes are blind and never broke through to the surface. Breccia pipes are abundant in the Grand Canyon region, with approximately 1300 pipes or suspected pipes identified (Fig. 2; Sutphin and Wenrich, 1989; Brown and Billingsley, 2010).

Cover Illustration. The high plateaus above Kanab Creek are barren of most vegetation except sagebrush. Within these plateaus lie thousands of breccia pipes. Some of them contain the highest grade uranium in the U.S. and some are dissected by the canyons and tributaries of northern Arizona, exposing them to oxidation and weathering. The Kanab North breccia pipe, which contains high-grade ore and is incised along the west wall of Kanab Creek, is shown in the center of this aerial view over Kanab Creek (see insert). Note the small area of red Moenkopi Sandstone within the amphitheater eroded into the breccia pipe. Much of the ore from this dissected breccia pipe has been mined (2.7 million pounds of U_3O_8) through the shaft below the headframe in photo. This block of sandstone was downdropped 700 feet into the pipe during breccia-pipe collapse over 200 million years ago. Photos by K. Wenrich.

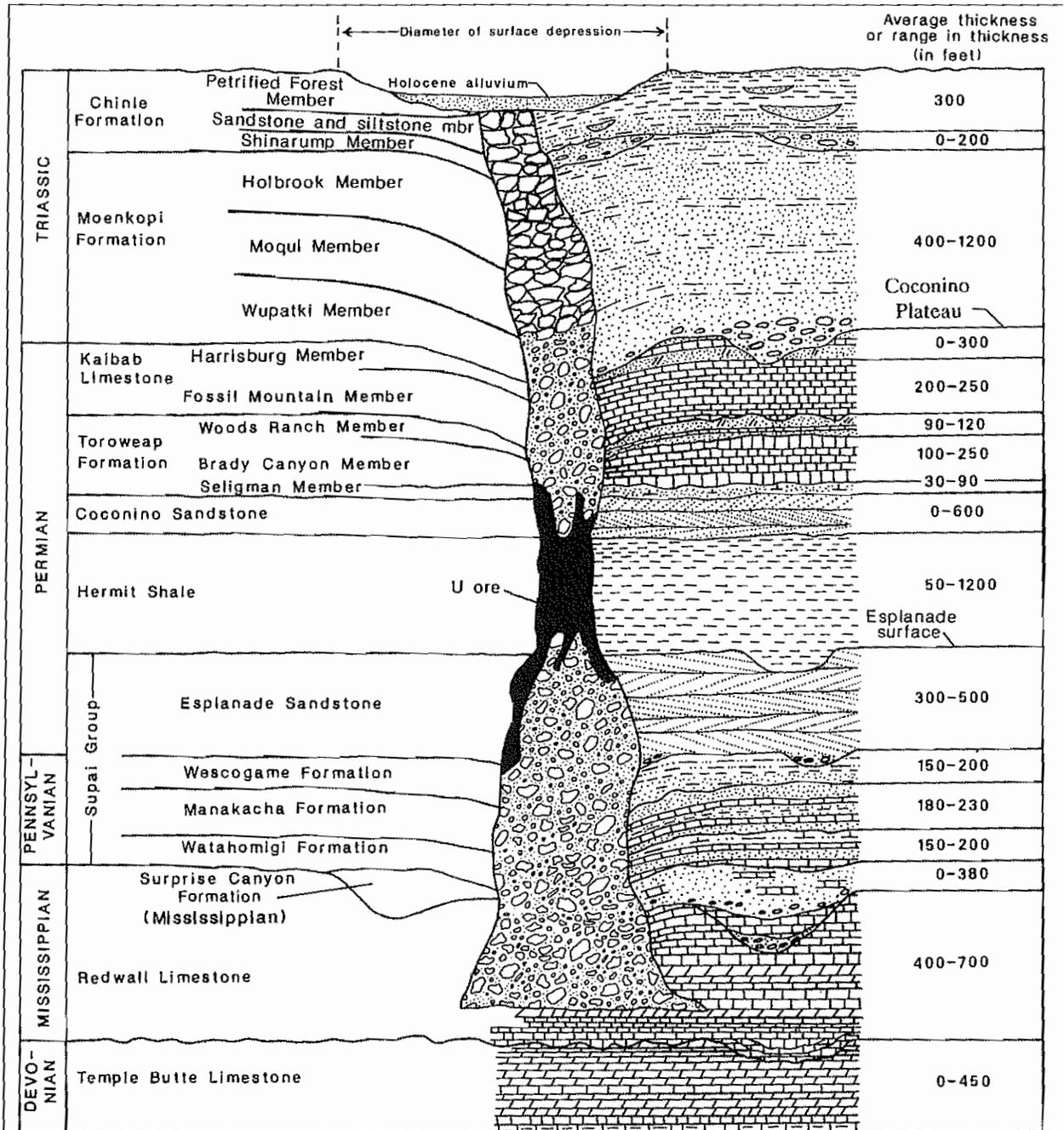
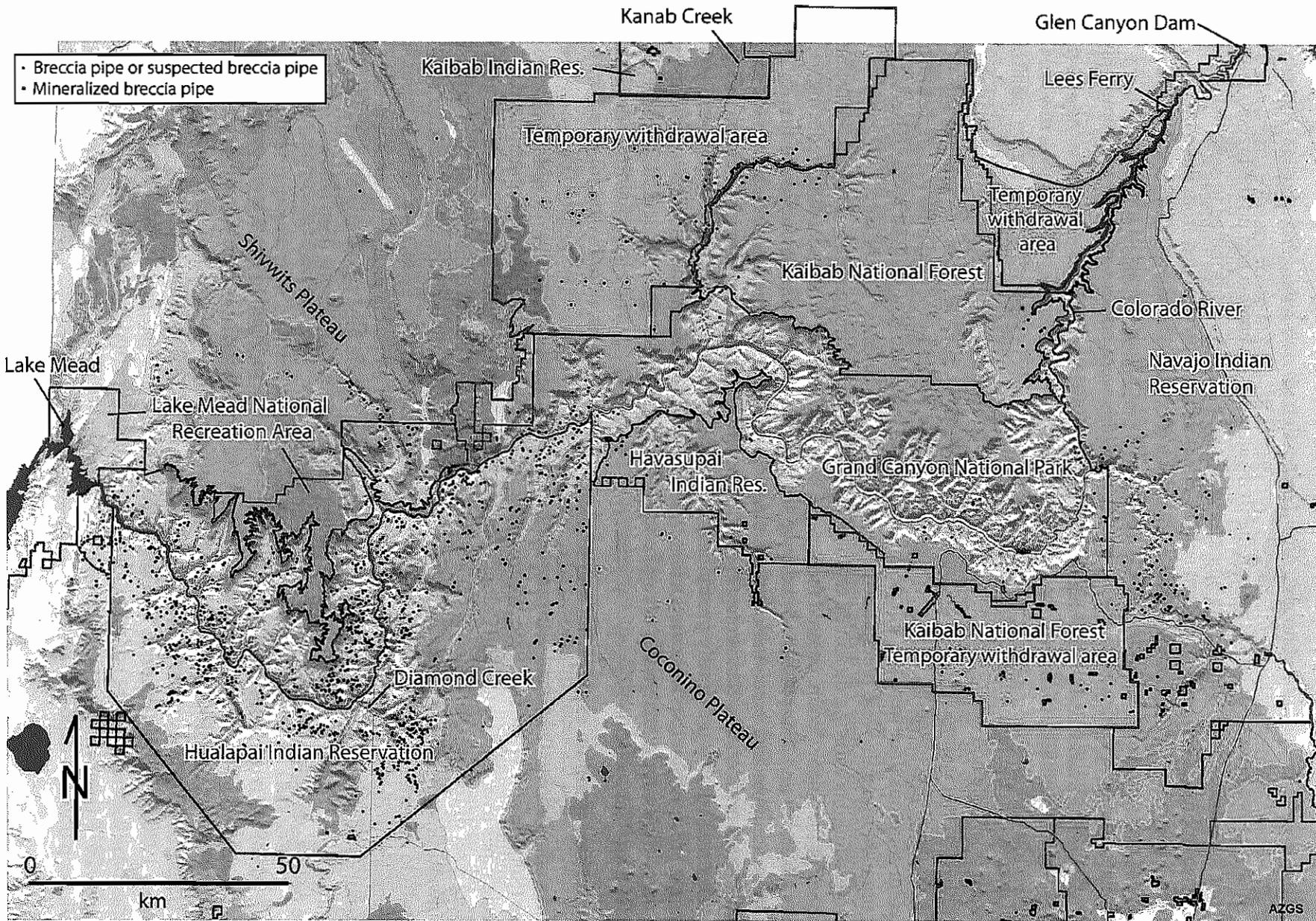


Figure 1. Simplified cross section of a breccia pipe and host uranium mineralization (modified from Finch et al., 1990).

Figure 2 (next page). Geologic map of the Grand Canyon area in northwestern Arizona showing the many areas that are off-limits to uranium mining (all labeled areas except parts of the Shivwits and Coconino Plateaus), including the three 2009 temporary withdrawal areas. Blue represents the Kaibab Limestone that forms most of the rim of the Grand Canyon and surrounding plateaus. Red represents late Cenozoic volcanic rocks. Thin red lines represent highways.



Warm to hot brines migrated through the Redwall solution breccia and up the breccia pipes at about the time, or shortly after, the pipes formed, and may have contributed to some late-stage pipe dissolution and collapse. Abundant sulfide minerals were precipitated from these brines, including pyrite (FeS), chalcopyrite (CuFeS₂), galena (PbS), and sphalerite (ZnS), and a great variety of other minerals, including Ni-Co sulfides. Fluid-inclusion analysis of some of the precipitated minerals indicates that mineralizing solutions were brines with salinities commonly >18 wt% NaCl equivalent and homogenization temperatures of, generally, 80° to 173°C (Wenrich and Sutphin, 1989).

Uranium, in the form of uraninite (UO₂), is abundant in some breccia pipes. Because uranium is soluble and hence mobilized by oxidizing aqueous solutions, such as most shallow groundwater, and is immobile in reducing aqueous solutions, such as those associated with sulfide mineral precipitation, it is generally believed that breccia-pipe uraninite was derived from different solutions than were the sulfide minerals. This inference is supported by the observation that uranium minerals were precipitated after most sulfide minerals. Most likely, oxidizing aqueous solutions carrying dissolved uranium flowed laterally through the Esplanade Sandstone Member of the Supai Group, entered the breccia pipes, and mixed with ascending, reducing brines (Wenrich and Titley, 2008). Mixing of solutions caused chemical reduction of the uranium and immediate precipitation of uraninite, typically in the pipe breccia adjacent to the Hermit Shale or Coconino Sandstone (Fig. 1). Alternatively, oxidizing, uranium-bearing solutions reacted with previously precipitated sulfide minerals, similarly causing prompt uraninite precipitation (oxidation/reduction front in figure 19 of Wenrich and Titley, 2008). Uranium-lead isotopic analysis of uraninite indicates uraninite precipitation at 200-260 Ma (Ludwig and Simmons, 1992).

Breccia-pipe uranium exploration and mining

As noted above, the Grand Canyon region contains at least 1300 known or suspected breccia pipes (Sutphin and Wenrich, 1989; Wenrich and Titley, 2008). Exploration for mineralized breccia pipes over the flat to gently sloping plateaus around the Grand Canyon is directed at finding a set of features, as follows: (1) a circular depression a hundred meters to 1.5km across, (2) inward-dipping beds that may indicate collapse into an underlying pipe, (3) brecciated rock, (4) sulfide minerals or altered sulfide minerals, and (5) radioactivity anomalies. In most cases, it is necessary to drill into the underlying rock to determine if a breccia pipe is mineralized, and necessary to drill hundreds of meters to determine if the breccia pipe contains uraninite ore. Electromagnetic techniques that identify electrically conductive minerals deep below the surface have been successfully used in the search for uranium ore.

By 1989, over 71 breccia pipes had been drilled and were found to contain ore-grade mineralized rock (Sutphin and Wenrich, 1989). As of 2010, nine of these breccia pipes had yielded approximately 10,653 metric tons (23.5 million pounds) of uranium. Eight of these breccia pipes produced approximately 10,522 metric tons (23.2 million pounds) of uranium between 1980 and 1994 (Wenrich and Titley, 2008). The ninth has produced an additional 132 metric tons (0.29 million lbs.) of uranium over a 13-month period between Dec. 1, 2009 until Dec. 31, 2010 (Harold Roberts, Denison Mines (USA), written communication, 2011). These small, deep uranium deposits are mined by way of conventional underground mining rather than

by open-pit methods. Generally, two shafts are used, with a second shaft to provide ventilation and an alternative escape route in case of emergency. Remediation and mine closure are done by filling the shafts with waste rock and re-grading and re-vegetating the land. This can be, and has been, done with essentially no long-term environmental consequences.

Dissolved uranium in the Colorado River

Concerns about adverse environmental consequences of uranium mining led to temporary withdrawal from mineral entry of approximately one million acres of public land in the Grand Canyon region encompassing three different sub-areas (“Temporary withdrawal area” on Figure 2). This was done in spite of the fact that there had been no environmental accidents or significant events during the 1980-1995 period of breccia-pipe mining, nor during the following 15 years of mining inactivity. This temporary withdrawal was placed into effect on July 21, 2009, by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, Ken Salazar, for period of time “up to two years”. During this time the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was instructed to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) evaluating the consequences of various alternatives for a 20-year withdrawal period. BLM retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to prepare the EIS under BLM’s direction. The Arizona Geological Survey is one of the many Cooperating Agencies in the EIS development process.

One concern about adverse environmental consequences of uranium mining was expressed by then Governor of Arizona Janet Napolitano in a letter, dated March 6, 2008, to U.S. Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne (Appendix 1). That letter stated that “the dramatic rise in prices for uranium over the last three years has created a ‘boom’ that has the potential to seriously harm the Grand Canyon National Park and the water quality of the lower Colorado River.” Concern about contamination to the Colorado River was reiterated by environmental groups such as the Sierra Club: “Mining would have ... threatened to contaminate the Colorado River, the source of drinking water for tens of millions of people.”

(<http://sierraclub.typepad.com/scrapbook/2008/10/club-allies-sto.html>, accessed Dec. 10, 2010 under the heading “Club, Allies Stop Uranium Mining Next to Grand Canyon”).

An evaluation of potential contamination of the Colorado River due to uranium mining requires consideration of the natural uranium concentration in river water. Two hundred and seventy uranium analyses of river water from three sites along the Colorado River between Glen Canyon Dam and Lake Mead, summarized by Bills et al. (2010, Figure 15 and Appendix 4), indicate average dissolved uranium concentration of generally between three and eight parts per billion (ppb), with significant variability (Fig. 3; Table 1). One hundred measurements during a nine-year period (1963-1972) from a site below Page, Arizona, show decreasing dissolved uranium concentrations after the first ~1.5 years, possibly because of increasingly significant effects of water impoundment by Glen Canyon dam directly upstream (Fig. 3). Dissolved uranium concentration during this initial measurement period varied from six to twelve ppb, but then dropped below approximately eight ppb. The average concentration for the entire nine year measurement period was 6.46 ppb uranium (U) (n=100), while the average concentration following the first 18 months of the measurement period was 5.57 ppb U (n=73) (Table 1). Measurements at Lees Ferry during 1996 to 1998 averaged 3.24 ppb U (n=19), while measurements near Peach Spring (1997-2007), near the head of Lake Mead, averaged 3.57 ppb U (n=78). On the basis of these data sets, we consider modern Colorado River water to have a dissolved uranium concentration of 4 ± 1 ppb uranium.

Table 1. Uranium concentration in Colorado River water, Grand Canyon area*

site	time period of survey	n	average U (ppb)	standard deviation	source
Page	5-1963 to 5-1972	100	6.46	2.24	USEPA (1973)
Page	7-1965 to 4-1972	73	5.57	1.49	USEPA (1973)
Lees Ferry	1-1996 to 8-1998	19	3.24	0.38	USGS (2009)
Near mouth of Diamond Creek	11-1996 to 8-2007	78	3.57	0.46	USGS (2009)

*table derived from Bills et al., 2010, Appendix 4

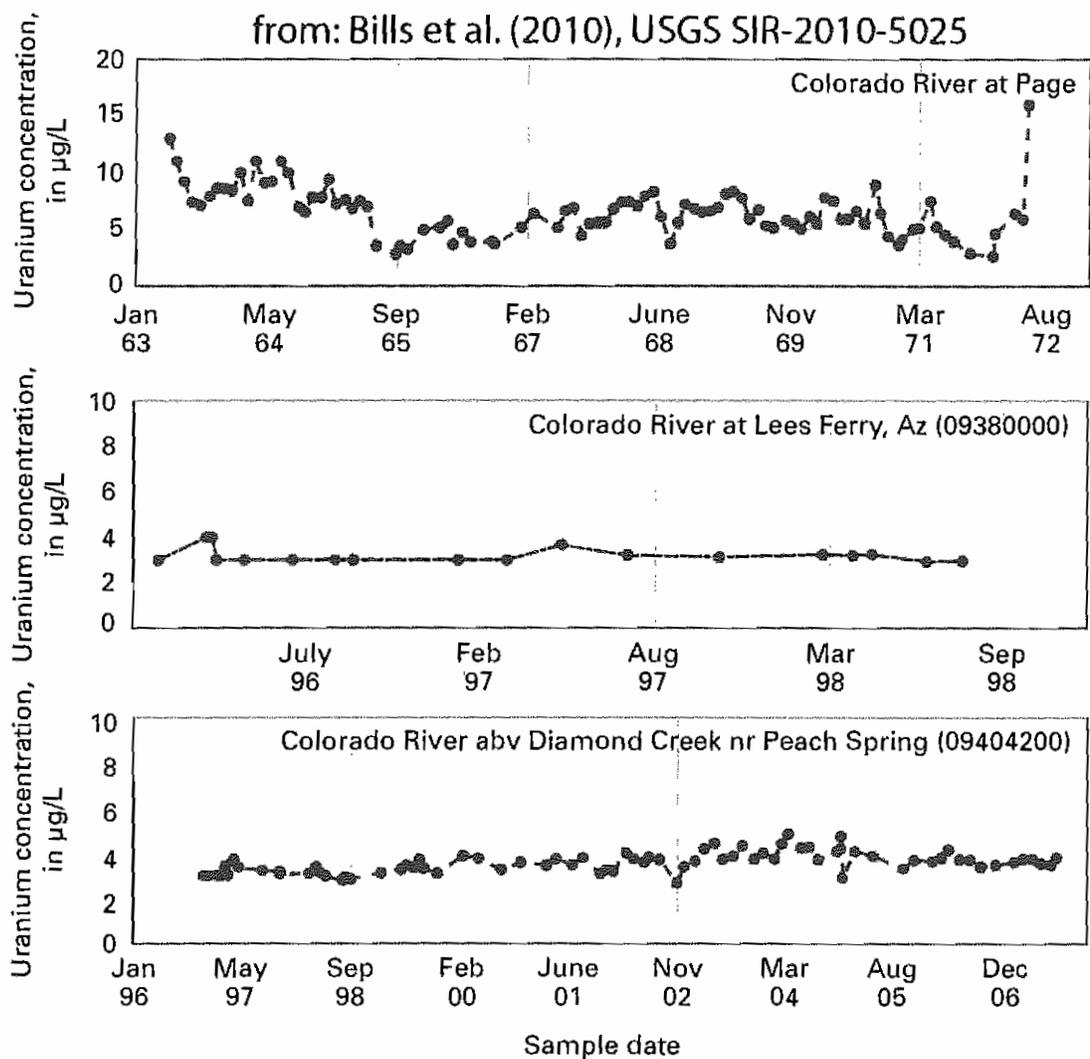


Figure 3. Dissolved uranium concentration in Colorado River water from measurements at three sites in the Grand Canyon area (modified from Bills et al., 2010, Figure 15). Sample locations are shown in Figure 2 (Page locality is just below Glen Canyon dam).

The 4±1 ppb uranium level considered to be representative of Colorado River water is below the 5.57 ppb average for a long set of measurements made during the period 1965-1972 (Table 1; Fig. 3). We consider this acceptable partly because analytical methods improved considerably by the time later measurements yielded generally lower levels, and consider it likely that earlier measurements were less accurate. This is indicated by much greater variability of earlier measurements, with a standard deviation of the older data set that is considerably higher than for later data sets (Table 1).

The 4±1 ppb uranium level estimated for the modern Colorado River probably underestimates natural Colorado River water conditions, as indicated by higher levels recorded below Glen Canyon dam immediately after initial water impoundment. We speculate that Colorado River uranium levels were naturally higher before river water was impounded and suspended sediment removed by settling to the reservoir floor. While 4±1 ppb uranium in Colorado River water may be an underestimate of pre-reservoir, natural water conditions, it is more relevant to evaluating potential contamination from future mining.

Colorado River water flux in the Grand Canyon region averages 13 to 16 cubic kilometers per year (km³/yr), depending on the measurement site and set of years over which measurements were made (Table 2, note that 1.29E+07 = 1.27 x 10⁷). A cubic kilometer of water, corresponding to a cube of water 1000 m along each side, contains a billion cubic meters, each of which has a mass of one metric ton (a tonne). Thus, if one cubic kilometer of water contains one ppb of uranium, it contains one tonne of uranium (one tonne = 1000 kg = 2205 lbs). As outlined above, uranium concentration of Colorado River water is estimated at 4±1 ppb. Thus, 13 to 16 km³/yr of river water carrying 4±1 ppb dissolved uranium correspond to a uranium flux of 39 to 80 tonnes (86,000 to 176,400 lbs.) carried by the Colorado River each year. We represent this as 60±20 tonnes/year uranium.

Table 2. Colorado River water volume, Grand Canyon area

Source	ac-ft / yr	gal / ac-ft	m ³ /gal	m ³ /yr	km ³ /yr
Smith et al., 1997, p. 49*	1.29E+07	325851	0.003785	1.59E+10	15.95
Irelan, 1971, p. E9**	1.21E+07	325851	0.003785	1.50E+10	14.96
Anning, 2002, Table 3***	1.08E+07	325851	0.003785	1.33E+10	13.26

*Discharge at Lees Ferry (1912-1962) before Lake Powell began filling in March, 1963

**Discharge at Grand Canyon 1926-1962

***Discharge at Davis Dam, 1995-1999

A worst-case uranium-ore spill

We now consider a maximum credible uranium-ore spill into the Colorado River that assumes a sequence of worst-case events. We consider this scenario as bordering on impossible, but consider it nevertheless in order to address concerns about contamination of a vast and enormously valuable water resource. Any real uranium spill is likely to be much smaller than the scenario outlined here.

Uranium ore is hauled in trucks with loads up to 30 tons (about 27.2 tonnes), usually in a 20-ton trailer with a second trailer containing 10 tons (Kris Hefton, Vane Minerals LLC, personal communication, 2010). We represent this as 30 tonnes of ore, recognizing that this is slightly larger than a likely real full load. Most breccia-pipe uranium ore varies from 0.4 to 0.8% uranium oxide, but we represent this as 1.0% uranium for analytical simplicity (again, recognizing that this is a modest overestimate). Consider a hypothetical truck hauling 30 tonnes of uranium ore at 1% uranium grade (300 kg U). If this ore truck was overturned by a flash flood while crossing Kanab Creek, and its entire load of uranium ore was washed 60 km down Kanab Creek, completely pulverized in the riverbed, and dissolved into Colorado River water over a one-year period, then 0.3 tonnes of uranium would be added to the river over this time period. Against a natural background of 60 ± 20 tonnes/year of uranium dissolved in the Colorado River, this amounts to an approximately 0.5% increase in river-water uranium concentration, or a change from 4.00 ppb to 4.02 ppb (an increase of 0.02 ppb, or 20 parts per trillion). This change would be trivial, especially when considered in light of the EPA Maximum Contaminant Level for drinking water of 30 ppb uranium.

Standard deviation of uranium measurements at Lees Ferry and near Peach Spring is 0.38 and 0.46 ppb, respectively (Table 1). Thus, in our worst-case uranium-spill scenario, uranium concentration in the Colorado River would be increased by about one twentieth of one standard deviation of uranium measurements in these two data sets. If deviation primarily represents natural variation, which seems likely, then uranium added to the Colorado River in this hypothetical situation would be undetectable against much larger natural variation.

Our deliberately exaggerated, worst-case scenario for a uranium-ore spill into the Colorado River can be applied to even more unlikely environmental situations. Consider the entire 132 tonnes of uranium production from the Arizona 1 mine that occurred during 13 months in 2009-2010. Then consider that, for some reason, the ore containing this uranium was not trucked to a distant uranium mill, but was stockpiled on site in a location vulnerable to flash flooding. At a grade of 1% uranium, this stockpile would consist of 13,200 tonnes of uranium ore. If a flash flood washed the entire 13,200 tonnes of uranium ore into the Colorado River, and all of the ore was pulverized and its 132 tonnes of uranium dissolved in the Colorado River over one year, then the annual uranium flux in the Colorado River would increase from approximately 60 tonnes to 192 tonnes. Uranium concentration in river water would increase from 4.0 to 12.8 ppb for one year, which is still far below the 30 ppb EPA Maximum Contaminant Level. Thus, even in this implausible scenario, with approximately 20% of the entire ore body washed into the Colorado River and completely dissolved in river water, the water would still be considered safe to drink by the EPA under current regulations. In reality, any such flash-flood mobilization of uranium ore would result in mixing of ore with stream-bed sediment, in the Colorado River as well as in tributaries, and a much more gradual addition of uranium to river water.

Conclusion

Uranium, present in typical crustal rock at about 3 ppm (Spencer, 2002), is one of the many chemical elements in Earth's crust that are gradually washed away by weathering and erosion and dissolved in very small concentrations in river water and groundwater. The seemingly large amount of naturally occurring uranium in the Colorado River (tens of tonnes per year) reflects the large water flux in the river, not unusually high uranium concentration. Colorado River water is consumed by millions of people in Arizona, California, and Nevada. Uranium concentration in

river water, at about 4 ppb, has been consistently well below the EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 30 ppb for drinking water. Under the conditions modeled here for a uranium ore-truck accident, designed to represent an extremely unlikely, worst-case, mining-related uranium spill into the Colorado River, an increase of 0.02 ppb uranium would be trivial in comparison to the EPA drinking water MCL of 30 ppb uranium. Furthermore, such an increase of uranium in river water would be undetectable against natural variation as revealed by variability in past uranium measurements of river water.

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- Wenrich, K.J., and Titley, S.R., 2008, Uranium exploration for northern Arizona (USA) breccia pipes in the 21st century and consideration of genetic models, *in* Spencer, J.E., and Titley, S.R., eds., Ores and orogenesis: Circum-Pacific tectonics, geologic evolution, and ore deposits: Arizona Geological Society Digest 22, p. 295-309.

APPENDIX A: Letter from Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano regarding uranium mining



STATE OF ARIZONA

JANET NAPOLITANO
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
1700 WEST WASHINGTON STREET, PHOENIX, AZ 85007
March 6, 2008

MAIN PHONE: 602-542-4331
FACSIMILE: 602-542-7601

The Honorable Dirk Kempthorne
Secretary of the Interior
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing to you on behalf of the citizens of the State of Arizona to express concerns regarding the impact of uranium development on the Grand Canyon National Park. As you know, the Grand Canyon is not only an Arizona treasure, it is a National one and we must fully understand environmental impacts before moving forward with uranium mining or millsite activities. Therefore, I request that you exercise your emergency withdrawal authority under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), 43 U.S.C. Section 1714 to stop new claimstaking and conduct an overall environmental impact analysis of uranium development around the Grand Canyon. It is imperative that we fully understand impacts to the land and water in the Canyon region before moving forward with mining and millsite activities. Should the analysis determine a negative impact to the Canyon, you should exercise your authority to withdraw the lands from mineral entry for twenty years. The attached map shows the areas of concern.

As you may be aware, the dramatic rise in prices for uranium over the last three years has created a "boom" that has the potential to seriously harm the Grand Canyon National Park and the water quality of the lower Colorado River. According to a report by The Environmental Working Group, 2,215 new mining claims have been filed within 10 miles of Grand Canyon National Park since 2003, and that 805 of those claims are within 5 miles of the Grand Canyon National Park. As those claims are further developed, the industrial development in the vicinity of the Park and along its watersheds would have significant negative economic, cultural, and environmental repercussions for the residents of Northern Arizona and for the citizens of the State of Arizona.

On Tuesday, February 5, 2008 the Board of Supervisors for Coconino County passed a resolution opposing uranium development in the vicinity of the Grand Canyon National Park and its watershed. The resolution reflects the sentiment of citizens in the local communities around the Grand Canyon and calls for the withdrawal of mineral entry that I am now requesting.

These efforts have resulted in stories and editorials in the New York Times and other newspapers. These reflect the high level of public concern, both here in Arizona, and nationally, about the prospect of uranium mines opening on the rim of the Grand Canyon. This is not just an Arizona concern; this has national implications.

The Honorable Dirk Kempthorne
March 6, 2008
Page 2

There are places where uranium might be appropriately mined, but I think that almost every American can agree that the Grand Canyon is not one of those places. As President Theodore Roosevelt, who created what is now Grand Canyon National Park, said:

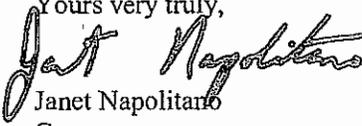
In the Grand Canyon, Arizona has a natural wonder which, so far as I know, is in kind absolutely unparalleled throughout the rest of the world...

Leave it as it is. You can not improve on it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it. What you can do is to keep it for your children, your children's children, and for all who come after you...

In 1906, President Roosevelt put his words into action and removed the land from mineral entry that is now largely encompassed by the North Kaibab Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest. Since that time, additional lands in the region, including those that fall within the boundaries of the Grand Canyon Parashant and Vermillion Cliffs National Monuments were protected from new mineral entry. The Navajo Nation has prohibited uranium development on their tribal lands bordering the Grand Canyon and other tribes are considering doing the same. Indeed, the Navajo Nation just passed Tribal Superfund legislation to specifically help address the large number of abandoned and unreclaimed uranium sites on their land.

The withdrawal from mineral entry of the three areas that I have indicated will complete the process of protecting the Grand Canyon from the adverse affects of mineral development that President Roosevelt began more than a century ago. On behalf of the citizens of the state of Arizona, I, therefore, petition and request that you remove those federal lands identified on the attached map. Should you need additional information, please contact Lori Faeth, Sr. Policy Advisor for Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment at 602-542-1334, lfaeth@az.gov.

I thank you for your consideration of this very important issue.

Yours very truly,

Janet Napolitano
Governor

cc: Congressman Rick Renzi
Congressman Raul Grijalva
Congressman Nick Rahall
Senator John McCain
Senator John Kyl
Senator Jeff Bingaman
The Honorable Ed Schafer Secretary U.S. Department of Agriculture
Chairwoman Ono Segundo, The Kaibab Paiute Tribe
Chairman Don Watahomigie, The Havasupai Tribe
Chairman Ben Nuvamsa, The Hopi Tribe
Chairman Charles Vaughn Sr., The Hualapai Tribe
President Joe Shirley Jr., The Navajo Nation

To: AZ SO

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If you believe the attached does warrant a response, please contact this office to discuss tasking/deadlines.

An FYI copy of this correspondence has also been sent to _____.

Thank you,



WO-600 – Correspondence, International & Advisory Committee Office (MIB 5649)
(202) 208-7301 Deb Lyons/(202) 208-6671 Joe Berry/(202) 501-2634 Bev
Winston/(202) 208-4294 Olivia Sierra



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

TASKING PROFILE

ACCN #: ESO-00017772 **Status:** Closed **Fiscal Year:** 2010
Document Date: 10/30/2009 **Received Date:** 11/08/2009 **Due Date:** **Action Office:** BLM **Signature Level:** AA **Doc Source:** PM

To (Recipient): Salazar, Ken L.

From (Author): Borman, P.; Siu, Yet

10343 W. Floriade Drove
Sun City, AZ 85351

Subject Text: Postcards urging support for withdraw of mineral entry in the Grand Canyon watershed

Req. Surnames:

Mail Carrier:

Mail Track #:

Cross Ref:

Copies To: SIO-OES

Status Tracking:

Correspondence Specialist and Phone: SIO-OES

Closed

Comments:

Signed:



Mr. & Mrs. Yet M. Siu
1471 Avon Park Terr.
Los Angeles, CA 90026-2007



EXECUTIVE SECRET
OFFICE OF THE

2009 NOV 9 PM 1

RECEIVED

Ken Salazar, Secretary

US Dept of Interior

1849 C Street NW

Washington DC 20240

NOV 09 2009

©2009 USPS

17721

10-30-09

Dear Secy Salazar -

Please support the proposal to withdraw
from mineral entry nearly 1 million
acres of public land in the watersheds
surrounding Grand Canyon NP. The
withdrawal will protect park and
watershed from uranium mining
claims. Thank you. Sincerely,

Siu

Environmental Defense is one of the few national conservation organizations working to save the endangered ocelot from extinction.

9-16-09

PHOENIX AZ 850

16 SEP 09 PM 9 L



Thank you, Mr. Secretary
for putting a hold on the
new mining claims
surrounding the Grand Canyon
We need to save our
parks - we need them!
Money isn't everything.

SEP 23 2009

Interior Secretary

Ken Salazar

Dept. of the Interior

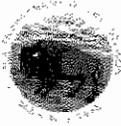
Washington, DC

2009/09

e

P. L. Borman

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE
finding the ways that work
10343 W. Florida Dr.
Sun City, AZ 85351-2230



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
TASKING PROFILE

ACCN #: ESO-00027261 **Status:** Closed **Fiscal Year:** 2011
Document Date: 03/30/2011 **Received Date:** 04/06/2011 **Due Date:** **Action Office:** BLM **Signature Level:** AA **Doc Source:** SL

To (Recipient): Salazar, Ken
From (Author): Jackson, Jr., Jack C.
 State Senator of Arizona
 Phoenix, AZ

Subject Text: State Senator Jackson, Jr. (AZ) supports Alternative B (withdrawal of public lands surrounding Grand Canyon National Park from uranium mining)
 Comments on the Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Draft EIS

Req. Surnames:

Mail Carrier: PM **Mail Track #:**

Cross Ref:

Copies To: SIO-OES

Status Tracking:

Correspondence Specialist and Phone: SIO-OES Lisa Cannuscio/202-208-2443

Closed Comments:

Signed:

To: AZ SO

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An FYI copy of this correspondence has also been sent to [Signature].

Thank you,

WO-600 – Correspondence, International & Advisory Committee Office (MIB 5070)
 (202) 208-7301 Deb Lyons (202) 208-6671 Vickie Briggs (202) 501-2634 Carrie Richardson

Jack C. Jackson Jr.
DISTRICT 2

STATE SENATOR
FIFTIETH LEGISLATURE

CAPITOL COMPLEX, SENATE BUILDING
1700 W. WASHINGTON AVE.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007-2890
PHONE: (602) 926-5862



Arizona State Senate

COMMITTEES:

Natural Resources and Transportation

Veterans and Military Affairs

Water, Land Use and Rural
Development

Finance

March 30, 2011

The Honorable Ken Salazar
Secretary of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

RE: Comments on the Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I want to express my strong support of the proposed 20-year ban on new mining claims on public lands and watersheds that drain into the Grand Canyon National Park. Alternative B (full withdrawal of 1,010,776 acres of public lands surrounding Grand Canyon National Park) extends the current segregation order, which I believe best serves the long-term interests of the people of Arizona and those of our nation.

Uranium mining may offer minor economic benefits but it also presents major risks to the Grand Canyon State's tourism-based economy. For decades, while walking one of the Canyon's most scenic south rim trails, visitors have been forced to avoid the fenced-in, industrial area of the Orphan Mine. The National Park Service recently spent \$15 million to remove rusting equipment, the head-rig, and contaminated soil from this abandoned uranium mine. The agency has yet to address the subsurface groundwater pollution that prevents hikers from using the springs below it. Because uranium tainted groundwater is *impossible* to decontaminate, the costs to alleviate this damage are incalculable.

Arizona cannot afford the potential risk of another short-lived uranium boom. Grand Canyon tourism-related businesses reliably generate more than \$687 million annually in direct, indirect, and induced revenues. The DEIS concludes that marginal increases from uranium mining "*in direct employment would not produce obvious changes in economic conditions for residents and local and regional economies.*" In addition, all of the direct employment resulting from milling the ore occurs in Utah.

Most of the processed yellowcake as well as profits from sales are exported to foreign markets. Therefore, uranium mining around the Grand Canyon threatens our tourism-based economy while returning few economic benefits to northern Arizona and its indigenous peoples and does little to increase domestic energy security. The DEIS concludes that uranium mined around the canyon "*will not move the United States toward energy independence.*"

If the temporary ban on new uranium mines is lifted (under Alternative A), the Grand Canyon could be irreparably harmed as dozens of new mines go into operation with their attendant power lines and other infrastructure necessary to support that industry. In addition to the twenty acres or more of public land disturbed per mine, increased truck traffic, road building, dust, and other disturbances will diminish the natural experience that the five million annual visitors to the Canyon seek.

Significantly, the Navajo Nation, the Hualapai, Havasupai, and Kaibab-Paiute Tribes have all banned uranium mining on their lands that border the Grand Canyon. They too support Alternative B. If mining is to be continued under Alternative A, the DEIS concludes that it "*could desecrate traditional cultural and sacred places*" and even exploratory drilling would permanently harm sacred sites such as Red Butte, located near the south entrance to the Grand Canyon National Park. In addition, the Havasupai Tribe opposes more mining because it threatens their sole source of drinking water. The National Congress of American Indians passed a resolution last November in support of the proposed 20-year ban on uranium claims and in recognition of the grave threats new mines present to Havasupai and Native peoples of the region.

Mining occurred on the Navajo Nation from 1944 to 1986, and mine operators removed nearly four million tons of uranium ore from more than 2,000 mines. The mines continue to expose Navajo Nation residents to uranium through airborne dust and contaminated drinking water. Many residents' homes were built using mud and rocks found near mines, and some of that building material is radioactive. Researchers have known for decades that uranium exposure increases the risk of lung and bone cancers, and kidney disease. Today, the EPA is working with the Navajo Nation to identify and clean up hundreds of abandoned mine sites across Navajo lands. For generations, Navajo families have resided next to abandoned mine sites, tailings and waste piles from uranium mining that continue to pollute their air, land and drinking water. And they have seen an increase in the number of illnesses and deaths of family members from cancers and other maladies suspected to be caused by exposure to uranium.

The cleanup from the last round of uranium mining is a long way from being completed and yet we are being asked to consider opening the area to another generation of uranium mining. This seems unnaturally short-sighted as any new uranium mining will further expose the Native populations of northern Arizona and southern Utah to more uranium contamination through the transportation of ore to the mill site in Blanding, Utah.

In April 2005, the Navajo Nation passed the Dine Natural Resource Protection Act, which officially bans new uranium mines and mills on reservation lands. The Navajo Nation, The Navajo Western Agency Council, and numerous Chapters have all expressed strong support for this proposed mining withdrawal.

I strongly support your proposed 20-year ban on new uranium claims on more than a million acres of public land surrounding the Grand Canyon. It is imperative that action be taken on this proposal prior to the expiration of the current segregation order (July 20, 2011) so the area remains closed to mining. Uranium mining violates our national interest and commitment to protect the Grand Canyon National Park for use and enjoyment by future generations. It offers few benefits to Arizona's economy, while potentially inflicting permanent harm on its people and tourism-based businesses.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



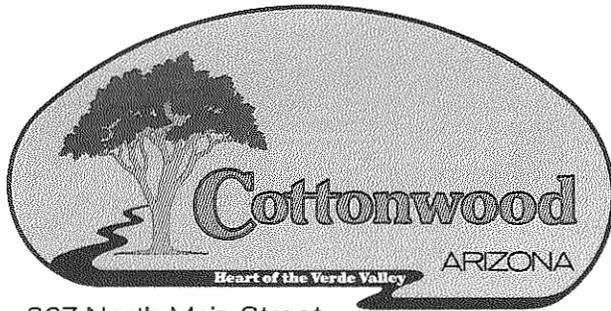
Senator Jack C. Jackson, Jr.

cc: Mr. Scott Florence
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management Arizona Strip District Office
345 East Riverside Drive
St. George, UT 84790-6714
NAZproposedwithdrawal@azblm.org

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

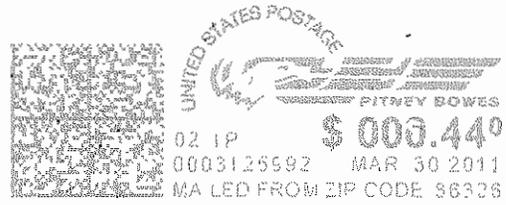
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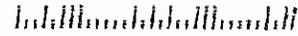
827 North Main Street

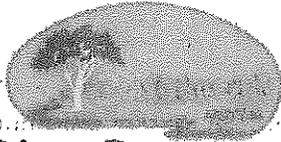
Cottonwood, Arizona 86326



APR 06 2011

HONORABLE KEN SALAZAR
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
1849 C STREET NW
WASHINGTON DC 20240





827 North Main ♦ Cottonwood, AZ ♦ 86326
Phone: 928-634-4112 ♦ E-mail: mayor@dianejoens.com

Diane Joens

Office of the Mayor of Cottonwood

500095

March 25, 2011

The Honorable Ken Salazar
Secretary of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) Comments

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing in support of Alternative B, the proposal to withdraw approximately one million acres of federal lands surrounding Grand Canyon National Park from uranium mining for 20 years.

As Mayor of Cottonwood, I am concerned about the impacts uranium mining could have on the regional economy and the environment surrounding the Canyon. If mining is permitted, Cottonwood is located in the Verde Valley and tourism is a mainstay of our local economy. Arizona is the Grand Canyon state and visitation to the Canyon is the primary economic engine in our region as well as the state. Grand Canyon visitation generates more than \$687 million in annual revenues and provides 12,000 full-time tourism-related jobs in northern Arizona.

If the proposed 20-year ban is not adopted, the DEIS predicts that thirty new uranium mines will begin operating as proposed under the No Action Alternative A. I am concerned about the impact on tourism if dozens of new mines were to open and that the associated power lines, truck traffic, road building, dust, noise and other industrialization around the Grand Canyon will diminish the natural experience that most of the five million visitors seek each year. Anything that could have a detrimental effect on tourism could be devastating to our local economy.

Arizona has a long history with mining and Cottonwood and the Verde Valley are no exception. In Cottonwood and the surrounding communities we have experienced the boom and bust cycles of copper mining. In our community, the cleanup of slag piles from copper mining and smelter operations is ongoing. We know first-hand the financial burdens and public health issues associated with remediation of closed and abandoned mine sites and milling operations.

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2011 MAR -6 AM 11:00
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

I understand the role mining has in supplying the minerals utilized in the production of modern technology and goods that are used daily. However, I believe in this case uranium mining around the Canyon is not worth the risk. The withdrawal is limited to three parcels totaling 1,010,776 acres of public lands. The industry has access to uranium ore outside of the withdrawal areas in Arizona, as well as other domestic supplies in Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado. The DEIS states "uranium mined and produced within the parcels would not necessarily move the United States toward energy independence and thus would not represent an impact to national energy resources".

The potential contamination of the seeps, springs and creeks that drain into the Grand Canyon National Park and flow into the Colorado River is a real concern. Communities across northern Arizona are working diligently to augment and protect their water resources. Arizona has a long history of preserving and protecting its Colorado River allocation. Any action that could potential jeopardize that supply through possible contamination seems shortsighted and ill-advised.

I am also concerned about the potential negative effects that uranium mining will have on wildlife habitat, biological diversity and human health.

The need to diversify our economic base is clearly understood. However, the challenge is identifying an industry that will compliment or at a minimum will not harm the current economic base. From an economic standpoint, the potential economic benefits that would be derived from uranium mining in northern Arizona are insignificant when compared to the benefits derived from tourism, which will be put at risk if the region is industrialized.

The Grand Canyon is a World Heritage site. It must be preserved and protected for future generations. I urge you to support the full 20-year withdrawal of more than one million acres from new mining claims around the Grand Canyon. Furthermore, I ask that action be taken prior to July 20, 2011, so that there is no delay between the current segregation order. Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,



Mayor Diane Joens

cc: Mr. Scott Florence
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management Arizona Strip District Office
345 East Riverside Drive
St. George, UT 84790
NAZproposedwithdrawal@azblm.org

To: AZSO

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If you believe the attached does warrant a response, please contact this office to discuss tasking/deadlines.

An FYI copy of this correspondence has also been sent to _____.

Thank you,

WO-600 – Correspondence, International & Advisory Committee Office (MIB 5649)
(202) 208-7301 Deb Lyons/(202) 208-6671 Joe Berry/(202) 501-2634 Bev
Winston/(202) 208-4294 Olivia Sierra



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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ACCN #: ESO-00024876 **Status:** Closed **Fiscal Year:** 2011
Document Date: 12/11/2010 **Received Date:** 12/21/2010 **Due Date:** **Action Office:** BLM **Signature Level:** AA **Doc Source:** PM

To (Recipient): Salazar, Ken
From (Author): Watkins, Gordon R.

Owner
The Inn at 410 Bed & Breakfast
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Subject Text: Supports extending uranium mining moratorium near Grand Canyon National Park.

Req. Surnames:

Mail Carrier: PM **Mail Track #:**

Cross Ref:

Copies To: SIO-OES

Status Tracking: 01/12/2011 15:38:45 PM - Lisa Cannuscio : Reference ESO 23847 response by Bob Abbey

Correspondence Specialist and Phone: SIO-OES Lisa Cannuscio/202-208-2443

Closed

Comments:

Signed:



The Place with the Personal Touch

The Inn at 410 Bed & Breakfast
410 N. Leroux St.
Flagstaff, AZ 86001



The Honorable Ken Salazar
U.S. Dept. of the Interior
1849 C St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

DEC 21 2010





The Place with the Personal Touch

The Inn at 410 Bed & Breakfast
410 N. Leroux St. • Flagstaff, AZ 86001
800/774-2008 • 928/774-0088 • Fax: 928/774-6354
www.inn410.com • e-mail: info@inn410.com

December 11, 2010

The Honorable Ken Salazar
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Uranium Mining Moratorium near Grand Canyon National Park

Dear Secretary Salazar,

I am writing to express my strong support for your temporary moratorium on new uranium mining near the Grand Canyon National Park, and ask that you extend it and take whatever steps are appropriate and available to you to protect this national treasure.

Mr. Secretary, you were once a small business owner, and clearly understand the importance of protecting the places that support America's small businesses and local economies. As you said in November: *"We know that healthy ecosystems and healthy economies are interrelated - and this is especially true for the West. Many rural Western economies now rely as much or more on public lands for tourism and recreation, open space, and an increased quality of life, as they do for logging, mining and grazing. Protected public spaces can serve as magnets for visitors..."*

This is especially true for the Grand Canyon National Park, which welcomes over five million visitors annually with our tourism industry generating over \$1 billion for our economy here in Coconino County. As a small business owner, I believe we must take steps as a nation to protect our tourism attractions. Uranium mining has a toxic legacy; is it worth it to risk the experiences of Grand Canyon visitors and our tourism-dependent economy? The Flagstaff City Council says no, and just this month passed a resolution that supports your moratorium. I heartily agree, and hope that you do, as well.

Please accept this invitation to visit Flagstaff and our small business community; I would appreciate the opportunity to have you stay at my Bed and Breakfast, The Inn at 410 B&B www.inn410.com as my guest if you ever make it up to Flagstaff.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Watkins
Owner
The Inn at 410 B&B, Flagstaff

496143

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2010 DEC 21 PM 1:37
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ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date 5/6/11

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/ Post)	Initials	Date
1. <i>Chris Danyza</i>		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

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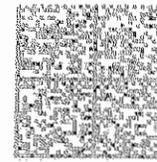
FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/ Post)	Room No. — Bldg.
	Phone No.

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NSN 7540-00-935-5862
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OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 1-94)
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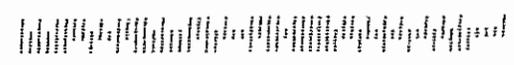
COCONINO
COUNTY ARIZONA

APR 27 2011

Coconino County Board of Supervisors
 219 East Cherry Avenue
 Flagstaff, AZ 86001 - 4695

The Honorable Ken Salazar
U.S. Department of Interior
1849 C Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 22 2011 AM
 FLAGSTAFF ARIZONA





Carl Taylor
District 1

Elizabeth C. Archuleta
District 2

Matt Ryan
District 3

Mandy Metzger
District 4

Lena Fowler
District 5

April 19, 2011

Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Project
Attn: Scott Florence
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management Arizona Strip District Office
345 East Riverside Drive
St. George, UT 84790-6714

Dear Scott:

Coconino County appreciates the opportunity of participating in the development of the Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Draft Environmental Impact Statement as a cooperating agency. Unfortunately, because of the compressed time frame, the huge amount of data generated, and the complexity of the issues, there was not as much time as would have been ideally desirable for full engagement in the development of the Draft EIS (DEIS).

The County Board of Supervisors has previously taken a position on future uranium mining in Coconino County through the adoption of Resolution 2008-09 on February 5, 2008. That resolution, which is attached, cited the value of the Grand Canyon to the regional economy and the importance of the Grand Canyon to the nation, the deleterious effects of prior uranium mining in the County, and the risks involved with future mining.

In keeping with the Board's prior action and current sentiment, the Board of Supervisors supports Alternative B, the Proposed Action, which would involve a 20-year withdrawal of 1,010,776 acres of Bureau of Land Management lands from operation of the Mining Law subject to valid existing rights. There is little justification for any risk posed by future uranium mining to both known and potential environmental impacts to the Grand Canyon, nor is there enough positive economic benefit to risk serious damage to resources or to the regional economy.

500855

2011 APR 27 PM 5:00
COCONINO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

RECEIVED

April 19, 2011

Bureau of Land Management Arizona Strip District Office

Attn: Scott Florence

Page 2

The Board would like to offer the following substantive comments on specific sections of the DEIS, as well as offer specific comments about other aspects of the DEIS and uranium mining in general:

Blending Alternatives

At one of the cooperating agency meetings early in the process County staff asked whether one of the considered alternatives could be full withdrawal in one or two of the

three areas and partial withdrawal in another area, and that option was rejected. The County presumes that this is due to the methodology used to create the partial withdrawal scenarios, which was dependent on overlays of a number of resources. We acknowledge that the position of Mohave County is different than ours, but also recognize that mining on the west side of Kanab Creek, which is the County boundary, could have impacts on water quality or springs in Kanab Creek or to the Creek itself. **Coconino County has supported full withdrawal of the areas within the County, however, there is a possibility that some of the northwest portion of the North Area several miles west of Kanab Creek where there are relatively fewer resources could be left out of the withdrawal area in order to accommodate some level of future mining in addition to just the completion of valid existing claims.**

Economic Impacts

The economic conditions and economic impact sections of the EIS seem to have the most serious flaws. The potential positive impacts of mining are overstated and the economic impacts related to tourism are understated. The relevant sections of the EIS are 3.16 and 4.16. First of all it is important to note that mining accounts for only 0.3% of jobs in the County (Table 3.16-1), and most of those are related to cinder pits and sandstone quarries, not what is typically thought of as hard rock mining with high paying jobs having a significant impact on the economy. The jobs are important to those who hold them, but the overall impact of mining as an employment sector in Coconino County is exceedingly small and would continue to be under any of the alternatives.

The discussion of the positive impacts related to mining employment starts on page 4-247. The initial text contains the number of jobs for each phase of mining, including planning, permitting, actual mining, and reclamation. The maximum number of jobs at any one time is stated to be 35, which in itself seems to be high based on a tour of the active mine in the North area (and is only supported by a cited personal communication from a single mining company representative), but the number of jobs is totaled over the 7-year life of a mine, yielding 75 employees. Multiplying by all 30 possible mines under the Reasonable Foreseeable Development for Alternative A yields 2,250 jobs (page 4-248). However, there are never more than 35 at one time for any given mine. Most employees have been counted numerous times to get to a total of 75. Furthermore, multiplying by the potential number of mines is exceedingly misleading as the method of operation is for only a small number of mines to be operating at any one time, perhaps two or three, with employees and equipment moving from one site to the next as one breccia pipe is exhausted and the next is ready to be opened.

April 19, 2011

Bureau of Land Management Arizona Strip District Office

Attn: Scott Florence

Page 3

Likewise, the number of indirect jobs, if one agrees that the correct multiplier is nearly 2.0, which in this case is based on an economic model and not regional reality, is the total over the 20 years and not the number at any one time. Again, most jobs are counted multiple times. If one assumes that three mines were operating at any given time, this would mean direct employment of no more than 105 and indirect employment of 210, not the 4,398 indirect jobs cited in the DEIS.

While the potential positive economic impact of mining is overstated, the economic impact of tourism in the region is understated. On page 3-254 there is an explanation of the use of the IMPLAN model to estimate the economic impacts of tourism. According to the model, 25% of the five-county region's employment is attributable to tourism-related sectors. There is no question that 100% of the money spent at hotels, restaurants, bars, outdoor equipment stores, general merchandise stores, etc. is not entirely related to tourism. Local residents also patronize restaurants and other businesses. So the percentage of spending at such establishments that is basic, in other words generated from outside the region, is difficult to assess without collecting primary data from each establishment. Therefore secondary data and models are used to make the estimates. However, the DEIS preparers used the national averages estimated by IMPLAN to arrive at the conclusion that only 20% of the total employment in tourism-related sectors is attributable to tourism. This implies that spending in New York City and Los Angeles is a good model for spending in the Grand Canyon region, which is preposterous. In Coconino County, the spending at tourist-related businesses at the South Rim and nearby gateway communities that is attributable to locals is probably on the order of 1% or less, not 80% as the DEIS assumes. **The importance of tourism and the basic sector employment related to tourism to Coconino County is critical to the County's well-being.**

There is a sentence near the bottom of page 3-254 that states that employment related to mining is 4.4% lower than that provided by tourism, which must be a mistake after text above asserts that employment in tourism related sectors is 25% in the region and mining is 0.4%. The IMPLAN-derived employment for mining is 901 and the IMPLAN-derived employment for tourism is 53,222, so mining employment is 98% less than that provided by tourism, not 4.4%.

It should be noted that the potential economic impact of mining is derived from the indirect impact of salaries, spending, taxing, etc. related to the employees. There is no direct revenue from the mining companies through leases, royalties, property taxes or other taxes and revenues to local governments. This is unlike the economic impact of businesses related to the tourism sector that have a substantial positive economic impact on local governments through property taxes and sales taxes.

It is also important to note that according to the DEIS, and based on the possible exercise of valid existing claims, one third of the potential positive economic impact related to mining would still occur under Alternative B, full withdrawal. On page 4-255 there is a statement that there is 63% less economic impact under Alternative B than under Alternative A, the no action alternative. Furthermore, a reading of Section B.5 in the appendices would lead one to conclude that there was considerable guesswork involved in arriving at the likely number of future mines, albeit educated guesswork, adding to the speculative nature of estimating future economic impacts.

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Attn: Scott Florence

Page 4

Environmental Impacts

Needless to say, this is the focus of the DEIS and is the subject of most of its pages. However, the County will only discuss a few key aspects and let others with more technical expertise comment on the specifics of impacts to soils, vegetation, wildlife, T&E species and the whole range of other environmental issues.

Water—Quantity and Quality

According to the DEIS (Appendix B, page B-37), the estimated water use for each mine is estimated at 10.5 million gallons over a four-year mining period. While this is tiny compared to water use in Phoenix or Flagstaff, it is still a substantial amount of water. It is about 15% of the amount of water used in the community of Tusayan on an annual basis, for example. While small, **the potential for impacts on seeps and springs in the Grand Canyon is considerable.** When the County was serving as a cooperating agency on the Tusayan Growth Environmental Impact Statement between 1995 and 2000, water was one of the most critical factors, second only to economics. If that development had occurred, and if all of the water had been withdrawn from wells in Tusayan tapping the regional R aquifer, there could have been potential impacts to seeps and springs below the South Rim of up to 20%. Even with wells at Valle, 20 miles to the south, there would have been measurable impacts. The result was a proposal to bring water to the development from the Colorado River at Topock near Needles rather than risk impact on the Canyon's seeps and springs.

One of the additional reasons that a water source outside the region was selected was because of objections by the Havasupai of any reduction in flow at Havasu Springs. While the DEIS notes that withdrawals of groundwater in the South Area would result in a miniscule reduction in flow at Havasu Springs, there is nevertheless a potential reduction.

Withdrawals of groundwater from the East Area would have similar potential impacts on springs and seeps along the western side of Marble Canyon, an area that has received considerably less research. This is also true of potential mines in the North area, especially those proximate to Kanab Creek.

While it is presumably true that modern mines are more environmentally responsible than decades-old mines, the impact on water quality of historic uranium mines is an important part of the assessment. There are several references to water quality in Horn Creek below the Orphan Mine site on the South Rim, including one on page 3-60 that states that, "Drainage from the mine appears to have affected water quality in Horn Creek." On the National Park Service web site, in its description of the Tonto Trail between the Hermit and Bright Angel Trails, there is a statement that, "There is water in the bed of Horn Creek about half the time, but unfortunately it is radioactive so don't drink it unless death by thirst is the only other option." This is hardly a statement that one would want to see for numerous other springs along Canyon trails.

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Bureau of Land Management Arizona Strip District Office

Attn: Scott Florence

Page 5

County staff also was told by BLM officials at one of the cooperating agency meetings that there is no requirement for the timely reclamation of mothballed mine sites. The Kanab North mine site has been mothballed since the late 1980's. Unlike a mine that proceeds totally according to plan, with exploration, planning, permitting, mining, and reclamation all occurring within a seven-year window, if the price of uranium declines and companies walk away from mines because they are no longer economically feasible to operate, reclamation could wait 50 or 100 years after a mine site is mothballed. Several years ago the Board of Supervisors toured the Kanab North mine site and there was water in the retention ponds, and the liner appeared to have significantly deteriorated over time, potentially allowing contaminated water to leak into underlying aquifers and affecting spring water quality, possibly decades later. This begins to suggest that the very long-term cumulative impacts on water quality are not very well understood.

Dust and Soil and Air Quality

Air quality is regulated by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality whose office is in Phoenix. Monitoring of air quality in northern Arizona and especially on the Arizona Strip is not a high priority, especially in light of air quality issues in Arizona's urban areas. Uranium mining in the withdrawal area requires thousands of haul trips to the mill in Blanding, Utah. There does not appear to be any numerical analysis of the total amount of fugitive dust created through each haul trip, though this certainly could have been done. While it is probably true, as stated on page 4-18 of the DEIS, that "these impacts would be localized and temporary," **the cumulative impacts of thousands of trucks could result in very discernible dust clouds, particularly during dry months.** It should be noted that the amount of dust created by vehicles increases logarithmically with speed, and there is little or no way to regulate the speed of haul trucks on the unpaved haul routes.

In addition, there is apparently no required monitoring of soils along all of the haul routes for any potential increase in radioactivity levels. The haul route from each of the three areas to Blanding involves a trip of hundreds of miles, in most cases involving trucking through established communities such as Fredonia, Kanab, Flagstaff, Page, Cameron, Tuba City and Kayenta. **Monitoring of soils along the roadsides over all of the haul routes would be a daunting task, but one that should be required as part of the ongoing mining process by the companies or by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.**

Long term cumulative impacts on soil quality and radioactivity levels in soils are also typically not monitored over the long term. At the Pigeon Mine reclamation site, which from casual observation appears to have been extremely well done by the mining company, USGS tests at the site uncovered hot spots that had surfaced since the reclamation effort, demonstrating that **there is certainly the possibility of the impacts of radioactivity at mine sites being carried off site in a downstream direction years after reclamation.**

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Page 6

Impact of New Roads

The DEIS contains estimates of the number of new roads that would be created through each alternative in order to access new mine sites. The numbers appear to be understated. On page 4-25, Table 4.2-16 shows that under Alternative A, the no action alternative, there would be 22.4 miles of new roads. This is 0.75 mile for each of the 30 mines expected to be developed. While some mines might be on or near existing roads, many would not. The access road to the Kanab North mine site is much longer than 0.75 mile. For those that are on existing roads, the roads would certainly have to be substantially upgraded to accommodate haul trucks, so it is unclear if these are counted as new roads. Regardless of the number of miles, the construction of new roads in areas where there are few existing roads that are of variable quality has implications. As pointed out in the DEIS, **new roads can open up more areas to recreationists, and this could be appreciated by some recreationists but resented by others who visit these areas to enjoy solitude and peace and quiet.** Also with any set of new roads comes fragmentation of the area that can have negative impacts on wildlife.

Public Safety

There is a brief section on public safety and potential impacts on page 4-238. Some of the statistics cited are based on personal communications with one mining company representative and do not reflect national statistics on the probability of accidents for certain types of travel and certain types of roadways. While the number of vehicle accidents for any mode of travel is very very small relative to the total number of trips or the total number of miles traveled, it is indisputable that accidents happen. For example, accidents involving tour buses are infrequent but when they occur, they often make national news. The number of accidents compared to the total number of tours is almost infinitesimally small, yet the impact of each accident can be very large, with the potential for multiple deaths.

The DEIS states that for the 10-year period from 1980 to 1990 there were only five spills, though no other details are provided on the types of accidents that resulted in the spills, whether other vehicles were involved, whether there were injuries, etc. **The use of a large number of haul trucks over roads that can be heavily traveled by both locals and tourists certainly causes risks of future multi-vehicle accidents.**

Spills are an entirely different matter whether or not other vehicles are involved. If a haul truck overturns with a load of ore, remediation must be done, including not only the material spilled, but a large amount of soil around the spill. The remediation crew is not located locally but at the mill in Blanding, necessitating long travel times to reach the scene of the needed remediation. If that spill occurred along Highway 64 between Valle and Tusayan from a haul truck that originated at a mine in the South Area, this could have very major economic implications. Numbers in the DEIS can be used to illustrate this point. According to Table 3.16-17 on page 3-272, the annual economic impact of Highway 64 is \$438,960,909. If one makes the somewhat simplistic assumption that the economic value of that highway is evenly distributed on each day of the year, **there is an economic impact of over \$1.2 million per day. If clean-up and remediation took a week, the negative economic impact related to the spill would be \$8.4 million.**

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Page 7

The haul route being discussed to carry ore from the South Area to Blanding involves trucking the ore out to Highway 64 near Red Butte, down Highway 64 to I-40, along I-40 to Flagstaff, north on Highway 89 by the Flagstaff Mall, through Doney Park, Timberline-Fernwood, and Cameron, east on Highway 160 through Tuba City, Tonalea, and Kayenta, and north on Highway 163 through Mexican Hat and Bluff to Blanding. A spill in or near any of the communities could be extremely disruptive to say the least.

Lack of Overall Management of Uranium Mining

While not specifically addressed in the DEIS, it becomes clear that multiple agencies are involved in the permitting and monitoring of mining activities. The BLM is responsible for surface disturbance and permitting of mines, roads and utilities. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality regulates and permits air quality and has a role in monitoring surface water quality. The Arizona Department of Water Resources regulates groundwater withdrawals and wells. Other agencies monitor mine safety (OSHA) and haul truck safety (DPS). Coordination of all of these agencies in the permitting process is lacking, and of course there are a huge number of laws at both the state and federal level that sometimes help and sometimes hinder adequate monitoring. The result is a somewhat disjointed process that does not add confidence for citizens that everything is being done to ensure an adequate level of health and safety.

Lack of Knowledge

The DEIS does a relatively good job of pointing out holes in available information. For example, Section 4.2.2 on page 4-6 discusses the lack of available information on air quality and what was beyond the scope of the DEIS, including a lack of modeling on visibility and dispersion and a lack of detailed analysis of specific sites since the mining sites are not yet known. Section 4.4.2 on page 4-65 discusses unavailable information related to water quality, which includes the undetermined impact of prior mines and prior wells, lack of baseline information for many of the Canyon's seeps and springs that could be impacted by future mining activity, and direction and rate of groundwater flows that would indicate where and when future impacts might be detected and measured. Similarly, the USGS January 2011 Fact Sheet contains a section on information gaps that would greatly aid the evaluation of impacts. While it is never possible to collect 100% of the desired data, the **information gaps call into question whether the DEIS has addressed every possible impact, both short and long term.**

The Big Picture and Tradeoffs

As stated on page 4-253 of the DEIS, there is no clear goal of energy independence for the United States, and there is no connection between mining of uranium and the possible reduction of use of other sources of energy. The uranium mined in Arizona could easily be exported to international markets. If there was a clear connection, it might be easier to justify tradeoffs. For example, the Board of Supervisors recently approved a highly controversial wind energy project that will be built to augment energy supplies within Arizona. In order to approve the project, the Board had to overcome clear well-

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Page 8

established and documented County goals to protect viewsheds and open landscapes that are very important to the local economy and to County citizens and tourists alike. Even in this case where the energy produced will stay in Arizona, the tradeoff of allowing huge wind turbines in major open spaces was not at all easy. Another big picture issue is the unresolved problem of the disposal of waste at nuclear power plants. While outside of the scope of the DEIS, if considering the whole issue from "cradle to grave," the lack of adequate disposal of waste is one of the cumulative issues.

When the tradeoff is possible serious negative impacts to the Grand Canyon and to the local economy as a result for benefits that might not even be in this country, the choice is much clearer.

Summary

There is entirely too much risk, too many unknowns, and too many identified impacts to justify threatening one of the most important U.S. landmarks and one of the most world-renowned national parks for the relatively small economic benefit associated with mining of uranium in the Grand Canyon region. Therefore, as stated previously, the County supports the proposed action, Alternative B, which calls for a 20-year withdrawal.

This letter was unanimously approved by the Board of Supervisors at a meeting on April 5, 2011.

Respectfully submitted,



Mandy Metzger, Chair
Supervisor, District 4



Carl Taylor, Vice Chair
Supervisor, District 1



Liz Archuleta
Supervisor, District 2



Matt Ryan
Supervisor, District 3



Lena Fowler
Supervisor, District 5

cc: Senator John McCain
Senator Jon Kyl
Congressman Paul Gosar
Governor Janice K. Brewer
Ken Salazar, Secretary of the Interior
Bob Abbey, BLM Director

RESOLUTION NO. 2008- 09

A RESOLUTION OF THE COCONINO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OPPOSING URANIUM DEVELOPMENT IN THE VICINITY OF THOSE PORTIONS OF
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK AND ITS WATERSHEDS THAT LIE WITHIN
COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA

Whereas, the Grand Canyon National Park is one of the world's great natural wonders whose protection for future generations has long been a priority for the citizens of Coconino County: and

Whereas, the Grand Canyon National Park is an economic engine whose 5 million visitors per year contribute significantly to the economy of Coconino County: and

Whereas, more than 2,000 uranium mining claims have been filed since 2003 in the Tusayan Ranger district alone, the majority of them within ten miles of Grand Canyon National Park: and

Whereas, additional claims have been filed on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the House Rock Valley: and

Whereas, the Kaibab National Forest on January 8 issued a decision memo permitting exploratory drilling for uranium deposits by Vane Minerals on the Tusayan Ranger District within two miles of the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park: and

Whereas, previous uranium development operations in Coconino county have left long term contamination problems that continue to harm the health of citizens of Coconino County and have contaminated creeks and aquifers providing public drinking water: and

Whereas, Horn Creek in the Grand Canyon National Park is contaminated with the typical legacy left behind from prior and existing uranium mines places undue costs and adverse impacts on the tax payers of Coconino County: and

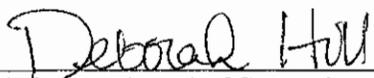
Whereas, uranium development on the Tusayan Ranger District and the House Rock Valley will adversely affect unique ecosystems and endangered species, and pose potential threats of long term contamination to the Grand Canyon National Park, the Colorado River and those who use its waters, and the water supplies of communities such as Tusayan and Valle;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Coconino County Board of Supervisors opposes uranium development on lands in the proximity of the Grand Canyon National Park and its watersheds:
2. Coconino County will monitor uranium development in the Tusayan Ranger District, lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in House Rock Valley, and State Trust Lands in the Cataract Creek watershed, and actively comment where appropriate

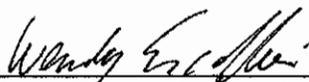
3. The Coconino County Board of Supervisors hereby supports the withdrawal of the Tusayan Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest and the lands in House Rock Valley managed by the Bureau of Land Management from mineral entry
4. The Coconino County Board of Supervisors requests the Arizona Congressional Delegation initiate the permanent withdrawal from mining, mineral exploration, and mineral entry on all Federal Lands in the Tusayan Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest and the lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in House Rock Valley
5. The Coconino County Board of Supervisors further requests that the Land Commissioner for the State of Arizona place a moratorium on mineral leasing and development on those State Trust Lands within the Cataract Creek drainage that lie within Coconino County, and those that lie within House Rock Valley.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 5th day of February, 2008, by the Coconino County Board of Supervisors.



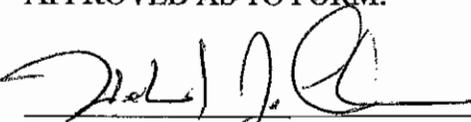
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:



Clerk, Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Deputy County Attorney

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Washington, D.C. 20240-0001

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
TASKING PROFILE

ACCN #: ESO-00027674 **Status:** Closed **Fiscal Year:** 2011
Document Date: 04/14/2011 **Received Date:** 04/20/2011 **Due Date:** **Action Office:** BLM **Signature Level:** AA **Doc Source:** PM

To (Recipient): Salazar, Ken
From (Author): Settanni, Anne , *Kerany, Michael & Kathryn*
1314 South Linden Street
Normal, IL 61761

Subject Text: Official comment from citizen on Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal DEIS - no uranium mining in Grand Canyon area for next 20 years.

Req. Surnames:

Mail Carrier: PM **Mail Track #:**

Cross Ref:

Copies To: SIO-OES

Status Tracking:

Correspondence Specialist and Phone: SIO-OES Lisa Cannuscio/202-208-2443

Closed Comments:

Signed:

To: AZ se

The attached correspondence was received by the BLM (WO-600). This is provided to you for information only. No response is required. Please handle as deemed appropriate by your office.

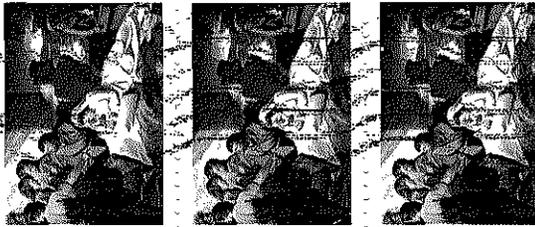
If you believe the attached does warrant a response, please contact this office to discuss tasking/deadlines.

An FYI copy of this correspondence has also been sent to _____.

Thank you,

WO-600 – Correspondence, International & Advisory Committee Office (MIB 5070)
(202) 208-7301 Deb Lyons (202) 208-6671 Vickie Briggs (202) 501-2634 Carrie Richardson

Kathryn T. Kewany
615 Bennington Ln
Silver Spring, MD 20910-4206



USA 5c
American Pottery
Christmas 13c



Ken Salazar, Secretary
U.S. Dept. of Interior
1849 C Street NW
Wash. DC 20240

APR 20 2011



20240

Mr. & Mrs. Michael Kevany

615 Bennington Lane
Silver Spring, MD 20910

15 April 2011

Ken Salazar, Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

SUBJECT: Stop Uranium Mining Near the Grand
Canyon

Dear Secretary Salazar:

Please consider this as an official comment on the "Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)" that appeared in the Federal Register on 18 February 2011 (Volume 76, Number 34).

We completely support the Dept. of the Interior's proposal to make 1 million acres around the Grand Canyon off-limits to uranium mining for the next 20 years.

The Grand Canyon is one of our nation's most beautiful and iconic landmarks—we should be protecting it, not opening up the land around it for mining by corporate polluters.

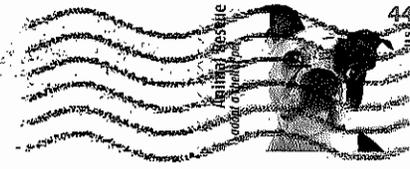
We urge you to protect the Grand Canyon and the lands around it from corporate polluters by keeping those 1 million acres off-limits to uranium mining.

Respectfully,

Mr & Mrs Michael Kevany

Anne Settanni
1314 South Linden Street
Normal, IL 61761

BLOOMINGTON
IL 617 11
15 APR 2011 PM



APR 20 2011

Secretary Ken Salazar
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20240

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2011 APR 20 AM 11:41

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

Anne Settanni

1314 South Linden Street
Normal, IL 61761

309-452-0425

annesettanni@comcast.net

April 14, 2011

Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20240

Dear Secretary Salazar,
Please consider this as an official comment on the "Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)" that appeared in the Federal Register on February 18, 2011 (Volume 76, Number 34).

I completely support the Department of the Interior's proposal to make 1 million acres around the Grand Canyon off-limits to uranium mining for the next 20 years.

The Grand Canyon is one of our nation's most beautiful and iconic landmarks -- we should be protecting it, not opening up the land around it for mining by corporate polluters.

I urge you to protect the Grand Canyon and the lands around it from corporate polluters by keeping those 1 million acres off-limits to uranium mining.

Sincerely, 
Anne Settanni
1314 south Linden Street
Normal, IL 61761-3718

To: AZ SO

The attached correspondence was received by the BLM (WO-600). This is provided to you for information only. No response is required. Please handle as deemed appropriate by your office.

If you believe the attached does warrant a response, please contact this office to discuss tasking/deadlines.

An FYI copy of this correspondence has also been sent to _____.

Thank you,

WO-600 – Correspondence, International & Advisory Committee Office (MIB 5070)
(202) 208-7301 Deb Lyons (202) 208-6671 Vickie Briggs (202) 501-2634 Carrie
Richardson

 **Ms. S. Ratner**
10575 E Quail Run Rd.
Cornville, AZ 86325-5828

PHOENIX AZ 850

16 APR 11 PM 6 L



ms
5628

Bureau of Land Management
1849 "C" Street Northwest
Washington, DC 20240





Ms. Sherry Ratner
10575 E. Quail Run Rd.
Cornville, AZ 86325-5828

To the Bureau of Land Management,

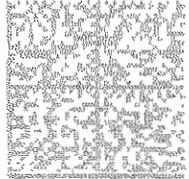
I am writing to let you know that I and most people I know in Arizona are totally against the mining of uranium near the Grand Canyon or anywhere in Arizona. After the Fukushima nuclear disaster in Japan, it is unspeakable to even consider any activity that might bring more radioactivity to the atmosphere.

The Grand Canyon brings a lot of revenue to Arizona and uranium mining would undermine and reduce the tourist business here.

Do not allow any mining of uranium in Arizona. Arizona should be known for solar power not for radioactivity

Sherry Ratner

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



Room 5695 Bldg. M1B
Washington, D.C. 20240-0001

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TASKING PROFILE

ACCN #: ESO-00027573 **Status:** Closed **Fiscal Year:** 2011
Document Date: 03/27/2011 **Received Date:** 04/04/2011 **Action Office:** BLM **Signature Level:** AA **Doc Source:** PM

To (Recipient): Salazar, Ken
From (Author): Bates, Bryan; Wasserman, Joseph; Connerton, Kevin
Flagstaff, AZ

Subject Text: Individual letters of support for continued ban on uranium mining near Grand Canyon National Park and surrounding western US. Has seen damage in 4 Corners from uranium mining.

Req. Surnames:

Mail Carrier: PM **Mail Track #:**

Cross Ref:

Copies To: SIO-OES

Status Tracking:

Correspondence Specialist and Phone: SIO-OES Lisa Cannuscio/202-208-2443

Closed

Comments:

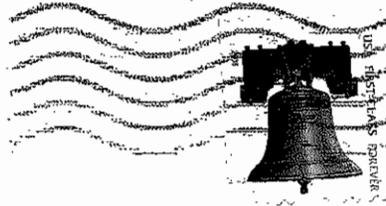
Signed:



Kevin Connerton
PO Box 333
Freedom, NH 03836-0333

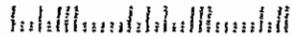
MANCHESTER NH 031

APR 04 2011 NH 031



APR 04 2011

Secretary Ken Salazar
Dept. of the Interior
1849 "C" St NW
Wash DC 20240



499975

2011 APR 14

OFF EXECUTIVE

RECEIVED JOB 333
Fleeder, NH 08836
3-27-11

Dear Secretary Salaya
of the BLM,

Good day. I'm writing in support of a continued ban on all uranium mining etc. in the Grand Canyon National Park and the surrounding Western U.S.

I love the Canyon and have seen the damage done to BLM lands in the 4 Corners from uranium mining & tailings.

Not to mention the tragedy happening in Japan and its radioactive nightmare.

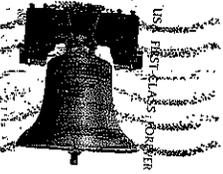
Why not make the Grand Canyon & BLM lands models for renewable energy? Clean, efficient job printing. Nuclear energy is too costly, let alone dangerous to future generations. Thank you, Kevin Conberton



Joseph K. Wasserman
87 Shadow Ln Apt A1
W Hartford CT 06110

HARTFORD CT 061

07 MAR 2011 PM 3 L



Secretary of Interior Ken Salazar
U.S. Dept. of the Interior
1849 C Street N.W. MAR 15 2011
Washington, D.C. 20240

March 7, 2011

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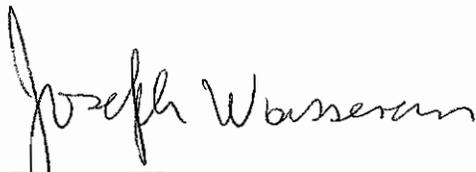
2011 MAR 15 AM 11:30

Secretary Salazar,

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR

I am writing to oppose uranium mining at the Grand Canyon and urge you to protect that area from uranium mining with it's the dangers of contamination of life forms in that area. The diversity of life needs to be protected in the region as well as the ecological balance. The Grand Canyon is a national treasure that should not be defamed.

I also urge that you do everything you can to put a stop to Shell's efforts to drill in the arctic region. We do not need to destroy the delicate ecological balance of the arctic region. We need to preserve the arctic region for future generations and move forward with wind, solar, mass transit and energy efficiency and end our dependence on fossil fuels now. Please protect future generations from the corporate greed of the oil companies and mining companies.



Joseph Wasserman

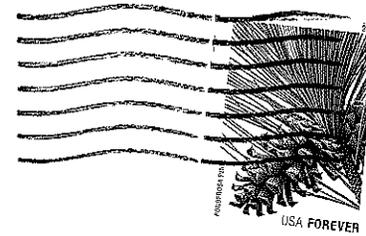
87 Shadow Lane

West Hartford, CT 06110



Ms. Barbara Bates
9045 Beauty Way
Flagstaff AZ 86004-1301

Humane Society Legislative Fund



Secretary Salazar
Dept. of Interior

1849 C Street, NW

Washington, DC

20240



MAR 01 2011

Secretary of Interior Salazar
1849 C Street, NW 498707
Washington D.C, 20240

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Feb 12, 2011
2011 MAR -1 PM 3:58

Dear Mr. Secretary,

I write because we in the State of Arizona need your help. I write about an issue of national and international significance, and one which directly affects your job as Secretary of Interior: that of Uranium mining within the watershed of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.

Given my background as a biology, chemistry and environmental science instructor with a Masters in Environmental Science and research in the effect of acid rain on electron transport chain in C3 photosynthesis, I will attempt to address some of the scientific aspects related to Uranium mobilization (mining and transport) and energy systems.

First, we need to be clear that U^{238} has a half-life approximately the age of planet Earth. Further, life has evolved on the planet with background radiation levels, and the bonding structures of nucleic acids have evolved within these background levels. As is true throughout ecology, biological molecules have evolved under different limiting factors of background vectors, but to subject these molecules to higher levels of concentration can and does result in genetic change and other potentially harmful effects. This is important as in any endeavor to extract energy resources, we necessarily disturb natural environmental conditions and risk events which may cause greater long-term damage than short term-benefit.

Second, by the laws of physics, any action causes an equal and opposite reaction. When mining breccias pipes that have been stable for greater than 250 Million years, our disturbance of that ore body will cause a reaction that we cannot control. The US Geological Service recently released its report on hydrology of the Grand Canyon region and the geology of the breccias pipes. We have better information to guide our decisions related to radionuclide energies, and we owe it to our children's children to use that information. A key point is that there are more fractures in the porous rocks of the Grand Canyon region (100+ mile radius from point of reference) than previously known. This means that water is moving through these aquifers in complex and undetectable pathways. When mining breccias pipes, one will inherently mobilize both Uranium and other metallic cations, many of which are toxic to living organisms. Thus it is impossible to sequester and prevent metals, metal oxides and derived salts from entering the biosphere and pipelines that deliver water to homes, businesses and recreational areas. We will poison ourselves.

Third, in the State of Arizona, the permitting for mining falls to the air quality program. Air is an issue, but given the density of radionuclides, most fall near the source thus affecting miners and local biota, unless transported to a distant site for processing. The sphere most likely to be heavily affected is the hydrosphere, but water quality does not

have standing in this case due to the dysfunctional nature of some governmental machinations. The key point however is that the State is severely in debt. Thus all services, especially the perceived expendable services of the State Environmental Protection Agency have been severely curtailed to the point where the State EPA is dependent on the mining company to report and correct its own shortcomings. (See enclosed article from Arizona Daily Sun). This "fox guarding the henhouse" scenario is particularly unsettling when one considers that Dennison Mining has been cited for several violations of environmental regulations and the pattern is not likely to change with a decrease in regulatory oversight. Even when State EPA officials were available, the quality of their work appears to be lacking, this in a state where the Governor's mining advisory board is wholly composed of mining corporate executives and employees (See article referred to above.)

Fourth, I learned in Kindergarten that it was my responsibility to clear up after myself. However, at present, our country does not have a clear waste management program for genetic toxins and heavy metal pollutants produced through the nuclear energy fuels cycle. It would seem to be common sense that a corporation is responsible for its own waste just as individual citizens are held accountable for their waste disposal. To accelerate the production of cancerous agents at the time NIH is attempting to reduce cancer, and to toxify our environment when we clearly know that healthy environments better support human health and ecosystem services, seems incomprehensible – but that is what we are doing. We already have a major issue of unsecure nuclear waste and potentially purified products arriving in North Korea, Iran and Venezuela. What message does our lack of nuclear security send to these rogue nations?

While it is my Constitutional right to notify you of potential problems, it is my responsibility to offer you a viable solution. There is an economic argument that the development of nuclear power will contribute to jobs and national security. Thermodynamics and net energy production would indicate that the longer-term consequences will be more expensive both financially and ecologically. And there is an opportunity to produce a win-win situation.

The State of Arizona is last in funding public education, and further education cuts are likely as state officials struggle to balance budgets with pre-conceived notions of fairness. However, if the Federal government were to offer grants to high schools, colleges and universities which offer programs in ecological economics, non-polluting energy production, and ecosystem restoration (we do live on a finite planet), then those who would have had cancerous causing jobs, could avoid the cancer and still have a paycheck near home. Regional communities (such as Las Vegas, Phoenix, Los Angeles) could obtain water that was not auto-antibiotic, and economic growth could be seen in emerging technologies which provide a more positive (and healthy) outlook for our grandchildren's grandchildren.

Because of your background in resolving conflict issues, we in Arizona need your help. I respectfully ask that by the authority vested in you, you ascertain the best long-term program available and politely let the western states know that the Federal

government, under its constitutional powers, will protect the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Sincerely,

~~Bryan Bates, (electronically signed.)~~

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bryan C. Bates". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Bryan Bates,
Flagstaff, Arizona

Mining on the honor system

It took nine months for Arizona's first reopened uranium mine to receive its first state inspection, which yielded major environmental violations.

First of a two-day series
© Arizona Daily Sun 2011

By **CYNDY COLE**

Sun Staff Reporter

Global demand for nuclear fuel touched down on the Colorado Plateau last winter,

COMING MONDAY

Uranium mining lucrative again

restarting an industry that had been on hold for two decades. International mining company Denison Mines began hauling ore out of the first and only uranium mine to reopen so far, 35 miles southwest of Fredonia, in December 2009.

The ore is being trucked from

the mine north of the Grand Canyon to southeastern Utah, where Denison owns and operates one of the nation's few uranium mills.

Environmental groups are countering with objections, lawsuits and legislation to put large chunks of public lands off limits to new mining — saying the industry will leave environmental contamination in soil and water, and possible health risks.

But even with this higher profile, the first reopened mine, calling Arizona 1, has been largely left to regulate itself.

“ADEQ is neither equipped nor inclined to regulate these mines in a way that even remotely ensures against irretrievable harm to the environment. Aquifer contamination, if it were to happen, would be permanent and impossible to clean up — and neither the feds, nor the state nor the mining companies can guarantee that won't happen.”

TAYLOR MCKINNON Public lands campaigns director for the Center for Biological Diversity

See **MINING**, A10

Contamination hard to trace

By **CYNDY COLE**

Sun Staff Reporter

The new uranium mining starting up here is different from some of the old mining in a couple ways.

It doesn't involve digging out open pits, because this high-grade uranium is found in straw-shaped columns underground that are unique to the area around the Grand Canyon.

And it requires barriers between ore piles (and radioactive ponds) on the ground at the mine site. These barriers are intended to protect groundwater.

But researchers say there is not enough evidence today to substantially answer one top question: Can uranium mining be done in a way that does not contaminate the surrounding environment?

That's because the most recent studies from federal agencies attempting to answer this question look at old mining sites — ones operated before some of the current safeguards were added in the mid-1980s.

Further, a U.S. Geological Survey study from last winter that sought to measure whether there was radioactive material left over from mining near mining sites or waterways on the Arizona Strip (before current safeguards were in place) had a big confounding factor. Researchers weren't sure how to distinguish the naturally occurring uranium in the ground from the uranium that was exposed by mining.

See **CONTAMINATION**, A10

State environmental inspectors didn't arrive for a first inspection at the mine until it had already been open for about nine months.

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) had unfiled requests for documents and inspections by engineers that it sought before the mine opened.

Mine operators set to work without answering some of these requests.

GROUND LEVEL ONLY

The first inspection at the mine came in September, and ADEQ inspected at the ground level only, not traveling into the mine that reaches more than 1,252 feet below. Nevertheless, the inspection yielded what ADEQ deemed four "major violations."

- There were no pumps in the mine to eliminate any water there.

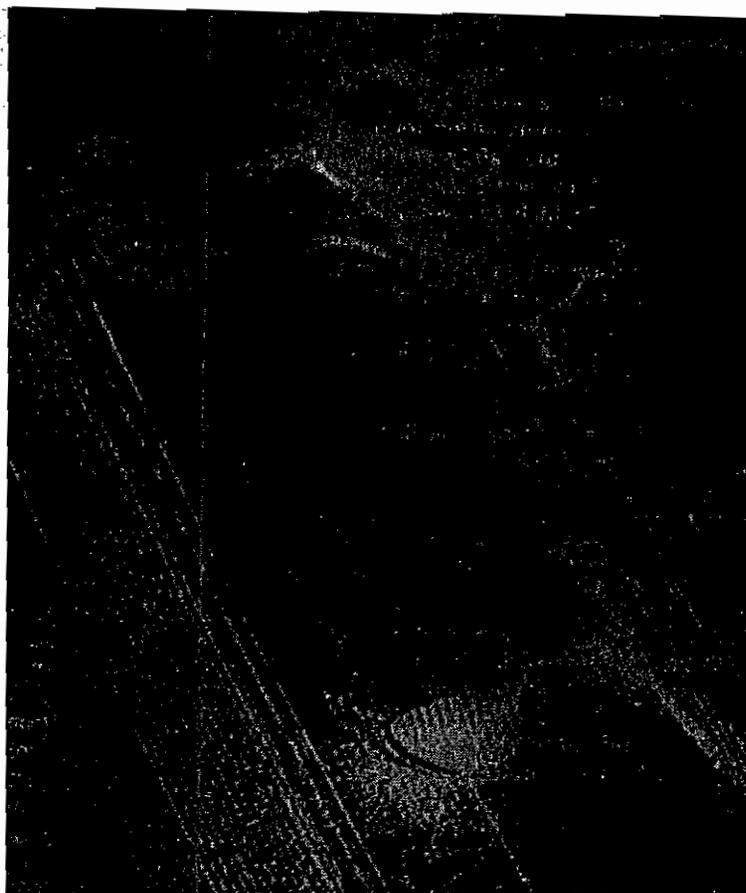
- A test measuring the permeability of the rock in the mine hadn't been done.

- A pipe was sticking through a lined pond that is intended to prevent groundwater contamination from ore or water pumped out of the mine.

- Plans for the mine didn't match what inspectors found when they visited, they wrote.

ADEQ inspectors reported other problems, too. One of two linings of the pond - which is a key new environmental precaution intended to protect groundwater - was so worn or old that ADEQ found that "many patches over patches were observed" and "the number of patches on the liner is excessive," and "patches lifting up on ends were observed all over the impoundment."

Rocks were being used to



PATCHES ON LINERS lifting up on ends were observed all over the impoundment. (Courtesy photo)

weigh down the liner's patches, ADEQ photos and notes show.

TIMELY RESPONSES LACKING

ADEQ had been asking for new drawings of the mine's surface operations since October 2009, and it had requested that the pond's liner be certified as free of defects by an engineer in June of 2009.

The mine's operator didn't provide the drawings or get the pond liner inspected before the mine opened, ADEQ documents show.

ADEQ asked Denison for cor-

rections by letter in November 2010, almost a year after the mine had opened.

ADEQ requires businesses to use the "best available demonstrated control technology" to prevent water pollution at these mines before awarding what it calls an aquifer protection permit needed to open a mine, said Carrolette Winstead, who oversees such permits.

This mine is operating under a water permit issued in 1994.

The ADEQ inspectors' reports repeat the words, "according to mine personnel ..." in describing

MINERS SELF-REGULATE

Denison and contractors are told to take measurements to identify non-radioactive rock (used to fill in the mine later) versus uranium ore, and segregate these items properly for storage or hauling, depending on what it contains.

Miners or contractors are also supposed to keep logs of samples they've taken regarding what's in any water pumped from the mine, for reporting to ADEQ.

The Arizona Radiation Regulatory Agency, which is tasked with management of most things radioactive in Arizona, used to take water and air samples at these mining sites.

That testing ended some years ago when the Southwest's uranium mines closed, the agency's director said.

Likewise, ADEQ's staff is down by about 20 percent due to state budget cuts.

"ADEQ is neither equipped nor inclined to regulate these mines in a way that even remotely ensures against irretrievable harm to the environment," said Taylor McKinnon, public lands campaigns director at the Center for Biological Diversity. "Aquifer contamination, if it were to happen, would be permanent and impossible to clean up - and neither the feds, nor the state nor the mining companies can guarantee that won't happen."

SOME VIOLATIONS CONTESTED

In the same month ADEQ inspectors arrived, federal inspectors concerned with worker safety cited Denison and contractors with air quality violations, failure to properly label power switches, equipment safety violations, lack of fire-

is still being contested.

One contractor was injured at the mine site in 2009.

In all, the Mine Safety and Health Administration found 38 possible mine safety violations at the Arizona 1 Mine in 2010, many of which Denison is contesting.

Denison and contractors were fined \$5,424 for safety violations in 2010.

They have recently paid \$962 of those fines.

Cyndy Cole can be reached at 913-8607 or at ccole@azdailysun.com.

CONTAMINATION

from Page A1

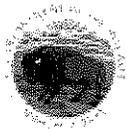
To say a waterway has radioactive materials, for example, doesn't explain whether heavy metals are leeching from a natural underground uranium deposit or from old ore that washed into a creek.

"There's so much uranium up there just naturally that it's going to end up in the water naturally," said John Hoffman, director of the U.S. Geological Survey's water science center for Arizona.

Conservation groups are pushing for much broader baseline surveys of soil and water in order to separate what's natural from contamination could be generated by new mining.

And researchers like Hoffman raise the possibility that they could someday use the uranium's radioactive isotopes to trace what radioactive material came from different mines, versus natural deposits.

Cyndy Cole can be reached at 913-8607 or at ccole@azdailysun.com.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
TASKING PROFILE

ACCN #: ESO-00027574 **Status:** Closed **Fiscal Year:** 2011
Document Date: **Received Date:** **Due Date:** **Action Office:** **Signature Level:** **Doc Source:**
03/31/2011 04/06/2011 BLM AA WIC

To (Recipient): Salazar, Ken

From (Author): Martin, Margo M.; Authier, Carisa; Meissner-Jackson, Margit; Kenkel, Julie; Columbia, James;
Griner, Stephen; Capozzelli, J.; Grande, Vicki and Jay; Bell, Pamela
Wichita, KS

Subject Text: WIC Individual letters: Protect Grand Canyon watershed by withdrawing entire area from uranium
mining as described in Alternative B of Northern AZ Draft EIS

Req. Surnames:

Mail Carrier: PM **Mail Track #:**

Cross Ref:

Copies To: SIO-OES

Status Tracking:

Correspondence Specialist and Phone: SIO-OES Lisa Cannuscio/202-208-2443

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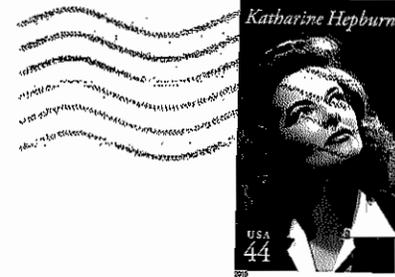
Comments:

Signed:

Pamela Bell
928 H Street
Arcata, CA 95521

EUREKA, CA 955

01 MAR 2011 PM 1 T



Interior Secretary Ken Salazar
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20240

MAR 08 2011



PAMELA A. BELL
928 H Street
Arcata, CA 95521
(707) 822-9190 • (707) 822-3011 fax
pam_bell@sbcglobal.net

Interior Secretary Ken Salazar
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20240

4988973

March 1, 2011

RE: Protecting the Grand Canyon from Uranium Mining

Dear Secretary Salazar,

I support protecting the Grand Canyon's entire 1-million-acre watershed from uranium mining as outlined in Alternative B in the Draft Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Environmental Impact Statement and Revisions to the Withdrawal Application, Arizona.

Uranium mining threatens to industrialize iconic wildlands surrounding the Grand Canyon with dozens of new mines, damage wildlife habitat, and pollute and deplete aquifers feeding the Grand Canyon's biologically critical seeps, springs and caves.

Neither the federal government nor mining companies can guarantee that mining would not contaminate or deplete aquifers feeding Grand Canyon's seeps, springs and caves. And if it did happen, that pollution would be impossible to clean up.

Public lands surrounding the Grand Canyon -- and Grand Canyon National Park itself -- already suffer from a legacy of uranium mining pollution. More uranium mining would only add to that legacy in a time when the government should be focused on cleaning that legacy up.

Grand Canyon National Park supplies hundreds of millions of dollars of annual revenue to Arizona, Utah and Nevada. Contamination or industrialization from uranium mining threatens that tourism industry and the livelihoods of local residents who depend on it.

Please protect the Grand Canyon watershed by withdrawing the entire area described in Alternative B from location and entry under the Mining Law for 20 years.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Pamela Bell

March 7, 2011

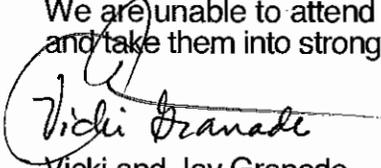
Secretary Salazar
Dept. of the interior
1849 C St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Salazar:

We support the FULL WITHDRAWAL OF MINING from the Grand Canyon watershed or Alternative B in the EIS. Supply and quality of water are of primary importance to this area as is habitat, wildlife, etc. The Grand Canyon and Colorado Plateau are heavily used recreational areas and need protection from mining and other bad resource depletions.

Please PROTECT this region from mineral withdrawal. We live in this beautiful SW region and do not want to see it destroyed.

We are unable to attend the public meeting, however, want you to be aware of our views and take them into strong consideration. Thank you.



Vicki Granade

Vicki and Jay Granade
7950 W. Bridle Trail
Flagstaff, AZ 86001-8024
jay1984go@gmail.com

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR

2011 MAR 16 AM 10:01

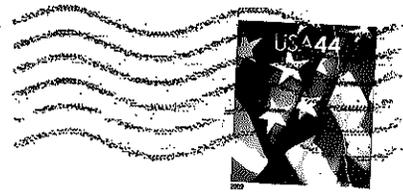
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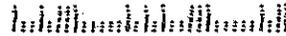
315 W. 90 St.
NY NY 10024

NEW YORK NY 100

NY 10024



Secretary Ken Salazar **MAR 11 2011**
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240



February 28, 2011

Dear Secretary Salazar:

RE: Please Protect the Grand Canyon from Uranium Mining

I support protecting the Grand Canyon's entire one-million-acre watershed from uranium mining as outlined in Alternative B in the Draft Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Environmental Impact Statement and Revisions to the Withdrawal Application, Arizona.

Grand Canyon National Park is an international treasure. The diversity of habitats resulting from its great depth, its diverse topography, and its isolated seeps, springs and caves make it one of the most biologically diverse national parks in the United States.

Uranium mining threatens to industrialize iconic wildlands surrounding the Grand Canyon with dozens of new mines, damage wildlife habitat, and pollute and deplete aquifers feeding the Grand Canyon's biologically critical seeps, springs and caves.

Neither the federal government nor mining companies can guarantee that mining would not contaminate or deplete aquifers feeding Grand Canyon's seeps, springs and caves. And if it did happen, that pollution would be impossible to clean up.

Public lands surrounding the Grand Canyon, and Grand Canyon National Park itself, already suffer from a legacy of uranium mining pollution. More uranium mining would only add to that legacy in a time when the government should be focused on cleaning that legacy up.

Grand Canyon National Park supplies hundreds of millions of dollars of annual revenue to Arizona, Utah and Nevada. Contamination or industrialization from uranium mining threatens that tourism industry and the livelihoods of local residents who depend on it.

Please protect the Grand Canyon watershed by withdrawing the entire area described in Alternative B from location and entry under the Mining Law for 20 years.

Thank you for your help.

Yours truly,


J. Capozzelli
315 West 90th Street
New York, NY 10024

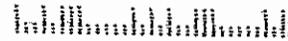
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PHOENIX OFFICE
150 EAST WASHINGTON STREET
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85004

S. Griner
1923 Dresden Dr. NE
Atlanta, GA 30319



Secretary Ken Salazar
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

MAR 11 2011



Stephen Griner
1923 Dresden Drive NE
Atlanta, GA 30319

March 2, 2011

Secretary Ken Salazar
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

To Whom It May Concern,

Please extend the Dept. of Interior's current two-year moratorium that bans new mining claims and development of existing claims across the one million acres of watershed around the Grand Canyon. I support that protection for 20 years by withdrawing public lands through "Alternative B" as defined on the DOI February 17, 2011 press release.

This action will prevent new uranium mines that would threaten the Grand Canyon and contaminate underground aquifers that drain directly into the Colorado River--an invaluable water source for 30 million people and 3 million acres of farms. Please place my comments in the official public record of the Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,



Stephen L. Griner

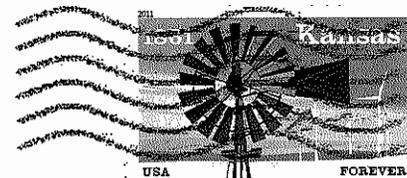
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Mr. James Columbia
7712 Bruce Way
Bakersfield, CA 93306-4952

BAKERSFIELD CA 933
MORJAVE CA
28 FEB 2011 PM 2 T



MAR 28 2011

Secretary Ken Salazar
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240



James Columbia
7712 Bruce Way
Bakersfield, CA 93306
25-February-2011

Secretary Ken Salazar - Department of the Interior
Washington DC

Secretary Salazar,

Please extend the Dept. of Interior's current two-year moratorium that bans new mining claims and development of existing claims across the one million acres of watershed around the Grand Canyon. I support that protection for 20 years by withdrawing public lands through "Alternative B" as defined on the DOI February 17, 2011 press release.

This action will prevent new uranium mines that would threaten the Grand Canyon and contaminate underground aquifers that drain directly into the Colorado River--an invaluable water source for 30 million people and 3 million acres of farms. Please place my comments in the official public record of the Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,



James Columbia

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20246

499701

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2011 MAR 28 PM 12:44

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

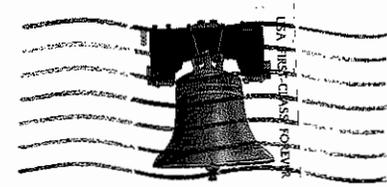


**NORTHERN ARIZONA
UNIVERSITY**
College of Engineering, Forestry & Natural Sciences

Environmental Sciences and Studies
Center for Sustainable Environments
PO Box 5694
Flagstaff, AZ 86011-5694



1ENV1167



Secretary Ken Salazar
Department of the Interior
1849 C-Street NW
Washington D.C. 20240

MAR 09 2011



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March 2, 2011

499011

2011 MAR -9 PM 3:13

DEPT. OF THE
INTERIOR

To Whom It May Concern,

Please extend the Dept. of Interior's current two-year moratorium that bans new mining claims and development of existing claims across the one million acres of watershed around the Grand Canyon. I support that protection for 20 years by withdrawing public lands through "Alternative B" as defined on the DOI February 17, 2011 press release.

This action will prevent new uranium mines that would threaten the Grand Canyon and contaminate underground aquifers that drain directly into the Colorado River--an invaluable water source for 30 million people and 3 million acres of farms. Please place my comments in the official public record of the Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,



Julie Kenkel

1121 W University Heights Dr. South

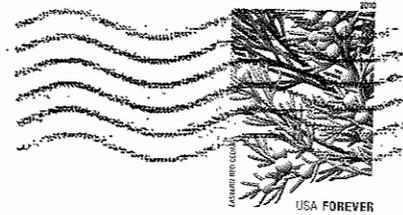
Flagstaff, AZ 86001



M. Meissner-Jackson
114 Division St.
West Creek, NJ 08092-9744

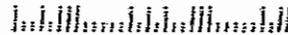
SOUTH JERSEY NJ 080

25 MAR 2011 PM 4 T



MAR 30 2011

THE ~~HON.~~ SECRETARY KENNETH SALAZAR
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
1849 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20240





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2011 MAR 30 AM 10:09

OFFICE OF THE
114 Division Street
West Creek, NJ 08092

24 March 2011

The Hon. Kenneth Salazar
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Secretary Salazar,

I write to you to show my support protecting the Grand Canyon's entire 1-million-acre watershed from uranium mining as outlined in **Alternative B** in the **Draft Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Environmental Impact Statement and Revisions to the Withdrawal Application, Arizona**.

Grand Canyon National Park is an international treasure. The diversity of habitats resulting from its great depth, its diverse topography, and its isolated seeps, springs and caves make it one of the most biological diverse national parks in the United States.

Uranium mining threatens to industrialize iconic wildlands surrounding the Grand Canyon with dozens of new mines, damage wildlife habitat, and pollute and deplete aquifers feeding the Grand Canyon's biological critical seeps, springs and caves for hundreds of thousands of years.

Neither the federal government nor mining companies can guarantee that mining would not contaminate or deplete aquifers feeding Grand Canyon's seeps, springs and caves. And if this should ever happen, that type of pollution would be impossible to clean up. Public lands surrounding the **Grand Canyon** as well as the **Grand Canyon National Park** itself already suffer from a legacy of uranium mining pollution. More uranium mining would only add to the legacy in a time when the government should be focused on cleaning up that legacy.

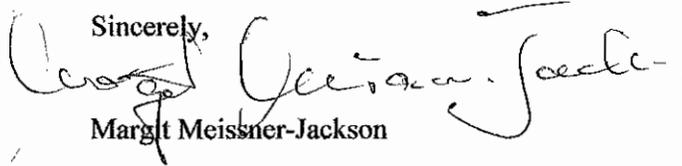
It should be stressed that the **Grand Canyon National Park** supplies hundreds of millions of dollars of annual revenue to Arizona, Utah and Nevada. Contamination or industrialization from uranium mining threatens that tourism industry and the livelihood of local residents who depend on it.

Therefore I urge you to protect the **Grand Canyon** watershed by withdrawing the entire area described in **Alternative B** from location and entry under the Mining Law for 20 years. After the recent horrendous situation involving nuclear plants in Japan and the

exposure of humans, wildlife, aquifers and surface waters, agriculture, etc. to radioactive pollution, any expansion of uranium mining must be reconsidered.

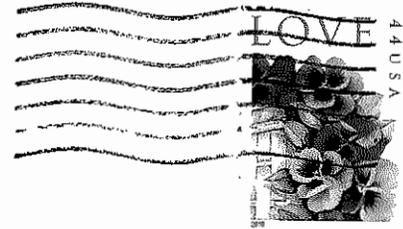
I thank you in advance for your consideration of this serious matter, and I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Margit Meissner-Jackson". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Margit Meissner-Jackson

Authier
119 E Dale Ave
Flagstaff, Az 86001



MAR 16 2011

Secretary Ken Salazar
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

MAR 16 2011



March 7, 2011

115 E. Dale Ave
Flagstaff, AZ, 86001

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2011 MAR 16 AM 10:01

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

Secretary Ken Salazar
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I am writing to urge you to please extend the Department of the Interior's current two-year moratorium that bans new mining claims and development of existing claims across the one million acres of watershed around the Grand Canyon. I support the protection for 20 years by withdrawing public lands through "Alternative B" as defined on the DOI February 17, 2011 press release.

This action will prevent new uranium mines that would threaten the Grand Canyon and contaminate underground aquifers that drain directly into the Colorado River-- an invaluable water source for 30 million people and 3 million acres of farms. Please place my comments in the official public record of the Environmental Impact Statement.

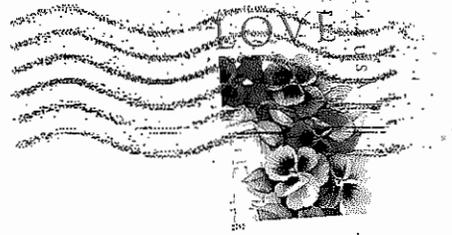
Sincerely,



Carisa Authier
115 East Dale Avenue
Flagstaff, AZ, 86001

 **Ms. Margo Martin**
7510 W. Hale St.
Wichita KS 67212

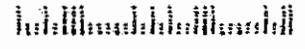
WICHITA KS 67201
33. 19447 24222 1000 371



Secretary Salazar
Dept. of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC

APR 06 2011

20240



3-31-11

Dear Secretary Salazar,

I support protecting the Grand Canyon's entire 1-million-acre watershed from uranium mining as outlined in Alternative B in the Draft Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Environmental Impact Statement and Revisions to the Withdrawal Application, Arizona.

Grand Canyon National Park is an international treasure. The diversity of habitats resulting from its great depth, its diverse topography, and its isolated seeps, springs and caves make it one of the most biologically diverse national parks in the United States.

Uranium mining threatens to industrialize iconic wildlands surrounding the Grand Canyon with dozens of new mines, damage wildlife habitat, and pollute and deplete aquifers feeding the Grand Canyon's biologically critical seeps, springs and caves.

Neither the federal government nor mining companies can guarantee that mining would not contaminate or deplete aquifers feeding Grand Canyon's seeps, springs and caves. And if it did happen, that pollution would be impossible to clean up.

Public lands surrounding the Grand Canyon – and Grand Canyon National Park itself – already suffer from a legacy of uranium mining pollution. More uranium mining would only add to that legacy in a time when the government should be focused on cleaning that legacy up.

Grand Canyon National Park supplies hundreds of millions of dollars of annual revenue to Arizona, Utah and Nevada. Contamination or industrialization from uranium mining threatens that tourism industry and the livelihoods of local residents who depend on it.

Please protect the Grand Canyon watershed by withdrawing the entire area described in Alternative B from location and entry under the Mining Law for 20 years.

Thank you.

Mary M. Martin
7510 Hale
Wichita, KS 67212

PS I have hiked in and out of the Grand Canyon
several times. PLEASE help protect this
awesome treasure!

2011 APR -6 AM 10:33

500096

RECEIVED

NORTHERN ARIZONA PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

ORIGINAL

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE MEETING

PUBLIC COMMENTS

CAMERON CHAPTER HOUSE

Cameron, Arizona
April 25, 2011

5:00 p.m.

PERFORMANCE REPORTERS, INC.
121 East Birch Avenue Suite 411
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001
By: S. Annette Satterlee, RPR
Arizona Certified Court Reporter #50179

P R O C E E D I N G S

(Whereupon, a presentation was made, after which public comments were invited.)

JIMMY WALKER: I just wanted to go ahead and make a statement that I'm opposed to the mining out there in Grand Canyon just to the west of us there. I just really have talked to people up there that actually live up there that are against that, against the mining over there, that actually have like the sheep camps. They just moved back up there, and they oppose that. And with that, I told them I'll be here to go, to come to the meeting and to say for them, say no.

And then, personally, we have land up there, too. So, with that, I oppose it, you know, to go ahead. And I've been living here all my life and, we are trying to go ahead and get like benefits, like the down-winder stuff.

My dad, he's the only one that would have gotten any compensation unless my siblings, they didn't get any compensation. We actually lived where the uranium mines were. And then, like my sister,

1 they both got health problems. And that might be
2 affiliated with the uranium mining. And then, you
3 know, it's hard to go to get the compensation that
4 they need from the harm that's come from the uranium.
5 That's why I went ahead and said I have to make a
6 statement, you know.

7 And then, if they do go ahead and open the
8 mines, I say why don't they compensate us first, if
9 they're going to go ahead and do the mines, instead of
10 waiting until we all die off, you know? See, my dad
11 would have got compensated, but he went ahead and
12 passed away. So that was no good. Didn't do him any
13 good, you know. He died from lung cancer and whatnot.
14 So he went ahead and, back in the late '40s and '50s
15 when they had the mines, that's when he went ahead and
16 did those mines.

17 And we actually -- I mean, we played daily
18 in the mines, where the mines were. And then, when I
19 go ahead and get checkups and stuff like that, they
20 say, hey, you're all right, nothing wrong with that.
21 But somewhere along the line, it's going to go ahead
22 and catch up, you know. It's just my time. It comes
23 sooner or later. My sisters younger than me, they
24 both have like breathing problem, asthma and stuff
25 like that.

1 And me, the only thing that I go ahead and
2 have is like I go ahead and, you know, my hands go
3 ahead and peel every -- about once a month, you know.
4 It's just on one side. And then they go ahead and
5 they -- it might be affiliated with my service in
6 Vietnam, too.

7 So I think -- again, I'm still waiting on
8 paperwork on that one, too. It's 1975, the war was
9 over. And then I have the veterans organization here,
10 and we're trying to go ahead and help people get their
11 benefits from that, too. So we're sort of like up
12 against a rock and a hard place. So, I'm against it,
13 you know.

14 I'm hoping some of these other people that
15 are here will go ahead and put their two cents in,
16 too. I was the first one to sign up, I said I'll go.
17 And then these ladies, I'm pretty sure they'll go
18 ahead and say no to it, too. That's -- no mining, you
19 know. That's what I meant. I say no mining.

20
21 ANGIE YAZZIE: Just, basically, like
22 Jimmy said, no mining whatsoever. I think it's caused
23 too much damage already to the tribe and the people
24 that have been affected by it. You know, a lot of my
25 relatives have died from that cancer. So, it's

1 something I would not want my children to go through,
2 ever.

3 So I would think, you know, that people that
4 are mining this stuff should, you know, people's
5 safety should be their number one concern, and that
6 would mean absolutely no mining whatsoever. Because
7 of what has happened, also, in Japan, you know. It's
8 just too much, too devastating, you know, for, for
9 that to ever happen.

10 So I think that a lot of Native Americans
11 are against any mining of that type whatsoever. That
12 would be my statement, no mining whatsoever.

13

14 WILFRED NAZTSOSIE: I don't want no
15 mining. There's a lot of people that have been mining
16 here before, and downwind, and nobody can't do nothing
17 about it. So no mining around this place, you know.
18 A lot of people are getting sick and having shortness
19 of life. So that's why, even contaminating the water
20 and livestock and so forth. So no mining.

21 I went through one when it was working, when
22 I was still a kid, you know. They can't do nothing
23 about it. My grandma used to raise crops around here,
24 too. They cleared all the land and stuff where we
25 used to plant and done away with it. So I'm still

1 trying to go over there and be tested, but they say
2 you had to have been working there, you know. And a
3 lot of people coming in from other places were
4 downwind, you know, something like that, and they go
5 through. But I don't know why Indians don't have
6 that, you know.

7 So it's best not to have a mine around here,
8 so. That's what I was worried about, you know, my
9 kids going around, grandkids and stuff. It would be
10 all over the reservation. I don't want that to happen
11 to my kids and grandkids and stuff like that, you
12 know. So that's why I don't want no mining. A lot of
13 my elderlies, you know, people are getting sick off
14 that and they pass on, you know. I'm from here in
15 Cameron. So there was mining here, a lot of people,
16 you know. Only a few, you know, they work over there
17 and they got money back. Us people that have been
18 living here with all the dust and stuff, nobody wants
19 to do nothing about it, you know.

20 No mining. I think it's better to have no
21 mine. They can have it on the other places where they
22 have it, you know, but not here. Grand Canyon and
23 Supai and all that stuff, no. Flagstaff. That's what
24 I was thinking about, you know.

25 I saw they had a meeting here. I didn't

1 know about it, I just came. I was late, but I was
2 thinking about it, you know, the talk. There are a
3 lot of people getting, you know, sick, so I don't
4 think it's a good idea to have more people get sick
5 down here with cancer and stuff like that, you know,
6 contaminating the water and stuff like that.

7 That's all. That was on my mind, you know.
8 Maybe it's still coming in, you know, going to school,
9 the kids, all these mines, you know. Some of them are
10 still there and they didn't cover them back up.
11 Nobody test it to see if it still has ore in them, you
12 know. All the dust and stuff, you know. It's best
13 not to have it, you know. That's probably all.

14

15 BILL ADAMS: (Through Interpreter Ed
16 Singer)

17 I oppose all mining, all extractive
18 processes, because they do not reclaim and leave
19 sometimes the holes on the field and all that. What
20 they're mining are the transportation through here of
21 the ore. It is not safe and it has harmed our people
22 and continues to harm our people. For those reasons,
23 I oppose any mining.

24

25 JEANETTE HUSKON: (Through Interpreter

1 Ed Singer)

2 We'd like to see the Interior Secretary
3 withdraw for good. If he withdraws it 20 years or
4 longer, she doesn't want to see it. So, she said that
5 she, she is indecisive because she doesn't understand
6 why they want to exploit this uranium, but she's
7 pretty sure that it's for a reason.

8

9 BETTY HUSKON: (Through Interpreter Ed
10 Singer)

11 There's mines around here my ex-husband used
12 to work. Eventually he got sick from the work that he
13 did there and he passed away.

14 She's having some respiratory problems and
15 she believes that it may be effects from the uranium
16 that she was exposed to. Work is good, employ is
17 good, and for that, I support all development. But we
18 also know the legacy of this business, and there are
19 none of the workers here anymore. That would be it.

20

21 PATRICIA BIGHORSE: I think my biggest
22 concern on this uranium mining is the effects that
23 will, that will hinder the wildlife. A lot of
24 people -- for example, the issues we're having right
25 now with the Navajo wind power that they want to put

1 on top of Gray Mountain. They're not thinking about
2 the wildlife out there, and the vegetation.

3 You know, I know that uranium is not good
4 for vegetation or human or, you know, wildlife, but,
5 you know, they've been there for this long and I don't
6 see the reason in disturbing it, the way it is, now.
7 If we don't -- but, on the other hand, you know, like
8 we say, everything's got to progress.

9 And I'm kind of -- don't like the idea of
10 the mining only because of that, for that fact. No
11 one is speaking for the animals. And I think that's
12 where we need to really consider their habitats and
13 their, you know, their lifestyle there. I'm really
14 against the idea of mining anything, even for profit,
15 even if it's going to be for -- whether it be for good
16 or bad.

17 You know, and I believe, traditionally, that
18 the land has been brought here for us to use for our
19 consumption, for our body and our health, but I don't
20 believe too much in mining or disturbing the land the
21 way it is.

22 And, you know, even though they say uranium
23 is out there, there's -- you have pictures of them,
24 you know, people, the remains of our ancestors and all
25 the artifacts that are left behind. Those are

1 something we still need to consider, no matter what we
2 do. And, you know -- so I kind of am against the idea
3 of mining, but I'm only one person. So I think that
4 if we are to, you know, consider that; just think
5 about the, mostly think about the animals and their
6 habitats and the vegetation out there, is what I'm --
7 my biggest concern is at this time.

8
9 RAYMOND BEGAY: My wife and I, we're
10 in support of the withdrawal. I mean, the uranium or
11 whatever it is, the proposal and everything. I mean,
12 they say like 20 years. So that's what we're in
13 support of.

14
15 BILLY HUSKIE, JR.: This is more
16 concern of lands and the people issues. There are
17 many issues that I'm concerned about, as well as
18 others on the Navajo Nation, and on the national
19 forest lands, United States. For instance, I think
20 we're more concerned about what the future lies ahead
21 for the Navajo Nation, the land, politically,
22 economically, culturally. But most important, I think
23 the majority of our people are concerned about the
24 future of the land itself, what it will look like,
25 what the future of the land will be.

1 There's no other country in the world than
2 our land that has been devastated by natural resource
3 extraction issues. For instance, uranium mining,
4 which continues to devastate our community, our
5 people, our water, our DNAs. But now it's gotten to
6 the part where it's gotten to the most valuable
7 resource, our water. That's where it's all leading
8 to. It's going to be the water.

9 And land is the center life of Navajo people
10 on the reservation. Most of our land has been taken,
11 but there are, there have been many -- our people have
12 always been independent in terms of how we live, how
13 we communicate, how we take care of ourselves, stuff
14 like that.

15 So, but what motivates me more is what our
16 grandchildren are going to be breathing, what our
17 grandchildren are going to be eating, what our
18 grandchildren are going to be farming due to a lot of
19 the uranium mines that are on reservation and public
20 land. So that is more of my -- I just kind of oppose
21 a lot of the uranium mining on the reservation and in
22 the public lands. Government lands, also. So that's
23 my concern. Thank you.

24

25

JUNE YELLOW: Well, I'm against the

1 mining because I've lost my dad and my younger
2 brother -- two younger brothers from colon cancer.
3 And my dad used to work in a mine here on the
4 reservation. So, because of that, I'm just completely
5 against it and wouldn't want that to be brought
6 through here, because there's a lot of people that
7 live along the highway and I think it's pretty
8 dangerous.

9 So that was probably all my concern I have.
10 I wouldn't want my grandkids to go through all of that
11 from what my parents had to go through, dealing with
12 the deaths of my siblings, you know, and also my tad.
13 So that is all my concern.

14
15 VALERIE KENNETH: Hi. My concerns are
16 related to a lot of the geological preserving the area
17 and the ground, the water. I'm still learning about
18 the watershed portion of the study, and I understand
19 it's an ongoing learning study, collecting data and
20 all that to, you know, to be concerned with. I'm
21 reading; I'm still trying to absorb everything.

22 A lot of the issues that I'm concerned with
23 is for the human portion of it, the health reasons,
24 the health -- anything related to the health of the
25 humans. So, that's just my statement. And I'm pretty
 \

1 much opposed to a lot of the mining. And that's just
2 where I stand on this issue. That's all I have to
3 say.

4 (The proceedings concluded at
5 6:52 p.m., April 25, 2011.)

6 -oOo-

7

8

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24

25

1 CERTIFIED REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

2
3 I, Annette Satterlee, RPR, CRR, do hereby
4 certify that I am an Arizona Certified Reporter,
5 Certificate No. 50179.

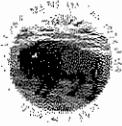
6 I further certify that these proceedings
7 were taken in shorthand by me at the time and place
8 herein set forth and were thereafter reduced to
9 typewritten form, and that the foregoing 13 pages
10 constitutes a true and correct transcript, to the best
11 of my ability.

12 I further certify that I am not related to,
13 employed by, nor of counsel for any of the parties or
14 attorneys herein, nor otherwise interested in the
15 result of the within action.

16 DATED this 29th day of April, 2011, at
17 Flagstaff, Arizona.

18 

19 _____
20 Annette Satterlee, RPR, CRR
21 Arizona Certified Reporter #50179
22
23
24
25



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
TASKING PROFILE

ACCN #: ESO-00027575 **Status:** Closed **Fiscal Year:** 2011
Document Date: **Received Date:** **Due Date:** **Action Office:** **Signature Level:** **Doc Source:**
01/24/2011 04/08/2011 BLM AA WIC

To (Recipient): Salazar, Ken
From (Author): Concerned Citizens,; The Watermans,

Subject Text: WIC postcard: Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon
Photo of Arizona's Kanab Creek Uranium Mine near Grand Canyon National Park and several Native American Reservations

Req. Surnames:

Mail Carrier: PM **Mail Track #:**

Cross Ref:

Copies To: SIO-OES

Status Tracking:

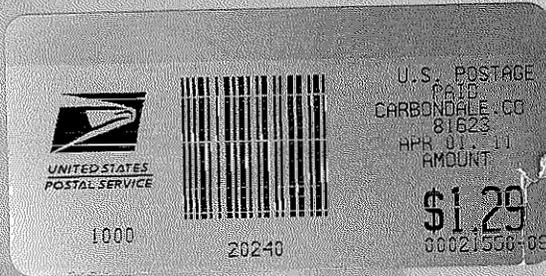
Correspondence Specialist and Phone: SIO-OES Lisa Cannuscio/202-208-2443

Closed

Comments:

Signed:

The Watermans
176 Nighthawk Wood
Carbondale, CO 81623



Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear John -

Please stop uranium mining
along the Colorado River. I
support your Administrative Action
and withdrawal of nearly a million
acres of land along the River.

RECEIVED
2011 APR 15 PM 1:53
BLM-WASHINGTON OFFICE

Diane Thompson
6555B Fittle Way
81401

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

665 west 1st Ave
Midvale UT, 84047

Sincerely, Leroy

Dear Secretary
Salazar,

I support your proposal to withdraw
uranium mines along the Colorado. It is simply
unsustainable.

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar,

I support your proposed withdrawal of a nearly million acres of mines either side of the Grand Canyon. Uranium mining is not acceptable along the Colorado River. I hope you decide to make a change.

Kelsie Crone

K.crone@hotmail.com.

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar,

I support your proposal to withdraw many uranium mines from the Colorado river basin.

I feel the safety of these waters is critical in the planning of the future. Uranium mining needs to be kept away from our water supplies.

Ted Grosgebauer

- Student at Weber State University, mountaineer

tgrosgebauer@hotmail.com

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

SECRETARY SALAZAR,

PLEASE, PLEASE LISTEN!

NO MORE URANIUM MINING
AROUND COLORADO RIVER/Grand Canyon

Danell E. Weingard
61490 Epitaph Rd.
MONTROSE, CO 81403
DWEINGARDE@GMAIL.COM

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

To: Sec. Salazar

Please say NO to the

Uranium Mining in

the CO River/Grand Canyon

Jimmie Howards

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Please keep the uranium
mines from polluting
(any more than they already
have) the Colorado River.

I support the moratorium.

Thank you,

Carl Parker
Montrose, Colorado

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Mr. Salazar,

I am writing to you regarding the Administrative Action area of the Grand Canyon. A million people live on either side of the river. Uranium mining is not acceptable and the Bureau of Reclamation should not allow it.

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

2-17-11

ATTN: [unclear]

Along the Colorado River, I support [unclear]

... ion to a [unclear]

... [unclear]

... [unclear]

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Ken Salazar,

Please continue to work
on eliminating uranium
mining on the nearly one
million acres of land
along the Colorado River.

Jayce and Harry Loss
Montrose, Colorado

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar.

We support your proposed withdrawal
of land along the Colorado River for
uranium mining. Uranium mining
is not acceptable along this
precious resource - a pride of our
state and yours.

Bob and Donna Green

Ridgway

P.O. Box 2040

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Secretary Salazar,

Please No Uranium Mining
along the Grand Canyon

Paul Layer

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar —

Please find a way to stop
uranium mining around the
Colorado river.

Stopping all uranium
mining everywhere should be
our goal!

Sincerely,
Janita Lightsey

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar -

Jan. 24, 2011

I support your proposed
Administrative Action and withdrawal
of nearly a million acres of land
on either side of the Grand Canyon.

Uranium mining is not acceptable
along the Colorado River -

Sincerely -

Andrienne C. Furman
975B Mingo Ct. Montrose, CO 81401

As you know, damage to desert
landscape lasts forever. Add to
that the fact that all of the
sediment from these mines ends
up in the river eventually.

Please continue to put long
term interests ahead of short
term greed.

Yours - Don Conyon - Montrose, CO

Dear Secretary Salazar,

Please continue to protect the Colorado River from uranium contamination by renewing & extending the moratorium on uranium mining. The river is too valuable a resource to risk contamination.

Thank you,

Roscoe Prehne

16767 67.25 Rd.

Montrose, CO 81401

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Please!!

The destruction to build mines and
the potential for some destructions
of water quality when (not if)
flooding happens is too incredible
to imagine. Please push for
re-allocation for water fairness, and
for sewerage in all areas. Thank you,
Kashie Johnson Montrose CO

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Bill Johnstone
4261 Colorow Rd
Olathe, CO 86425

Dear Sec. Salazar

Please STOP ALL Mining in
the Colorado River / Grand Canyon
Region -

Thank You Bill Johnstone

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar,
Thank you for your concern for the
protection & wise use of our country's resources.
I support your proposed administrative action
and withdrawal of lands along the
Grand Canyon area to uranium mining.
Such mining would be inappropriate
to the protection of the Grand Canyon
and ^{the quality of} our river resource.

Wm. Juade
Montrose, Colo.

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Please Stop
Uranium mining
near Colorado
river

Wif
Bruschke

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Tolson:

I support your proposed Administrative Action and withdrawal of nearly a million acres of land along either side of the Grand Canyon that is currently being used for uranium mining. Uranium mining is not acceptable along the Colorado River.

Sincerely,

Robert Hatcher
2356 American Way
Montrose, Co. 81401

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in The Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar



Sincerely,
Chuck and Judy Ke
2817 Glen Moss Dr
Montrose, CO 81401



We urge your Interior Dept to Not allow reopening of the uranium mines that affect the waters of the Colorado River. I would also urge you to not allow the Denison mine opening in western Colorado. As you, we love our state and are concerned about the welfare of our people and water.

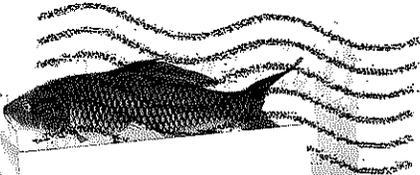
APR 07 2011

Sec. Salazar
Dept Interior
1849 CST, NW
Washington DC
20240



MANCHESTER NH 031

Lynn Chong
34 Wadleigh Rd
Sanbornton, NH 03269



28

Handwritten signature

and

Belknap County Dems, Sec.

Interior Sec. Kenneth Salazar
Dept. of The Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC

MAR 07

20240

*11
Canyon
stream
mining!*



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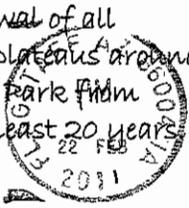
Signed: Jimmy/Cherly Feb. 28, 2011

"Please protect the Grand Canyon watershed by withdrawing the entire area described as in alternative B from location and entry under the Mining Law for 20 years."

-- center for biological
Diversity

I find it hard to believe, and discouraging that I must write this in the time of a Democratic-party president. It's one more thing that makes it feel like no victory, at all. We are still under Bush/Cherney.

I support the full withdrawal of all segregation areas on the plateaus around Grand Canyon National Park from uranium mining, for at least 20 years.



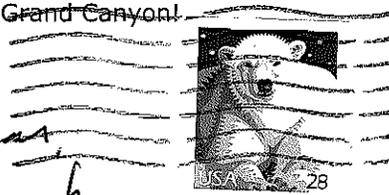
FROM:
(address must
be included)

Carol Zarubek
9120 DECATUR AVES
BLOOMINGTON, IN 47438

TO: **MAR 04 2011**
Secretary Salazar
Department of the Interior
1849 C. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
20240



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Greeting Secretary Salazar

Please do the right thing here.

"We" really have mined enough Uranium.

let us put our attention to

the River and bringing peace

to the areas it flows in.

APR 07 2011

Blessings, David Wolfgram

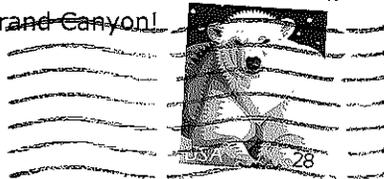
Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

David Wolfgram
1041 215th Street
ogden. ut 84401



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Sec Salazar,
Please put an end
to the Uranium mining
that damages our
Colorado River.
Raymond Jones
Monticello, CO



APR 07 2011

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240



Dear Secretary Salazar -
Please pursue your proposal
to withdraw mining permits/
leases within the Colorado River
drainage. No mining should take
place unless strict safeguards
are in place to prevent contamination
of the river.

Gaylord Gardner
gaylord-gardner@comcast.net

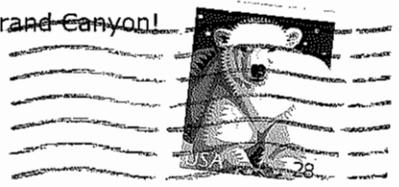


APR 07 2011

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW,
Washington, D.C. 20240

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



APR 07 2011

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Secretary Salazar
You have many friends in
Utah and we support your
proposal to withdraw mines
along side the Grand Canyon.
Uranium mining must not
be allowed to threaten
the river and the millions
who depend on it. Thank
you for working to eliminate
them. Lynell Gardner
Lynell@gnat.com

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in The Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



APR 07 2011

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Secretary Salazar,
I visit the Colorado River from time to time because I love to go to Arches Natl Park in Moab next to the river. I'm disturbed that uranium mines exist too near the river so I support your proposed withdrawal of nearly a million acres of ~~mineral~~ ^{land} ~~land~~ ^{land}.
* Tim Conrad
Garden, UT 84404
EMAIL tconrad@weber.edu

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar,

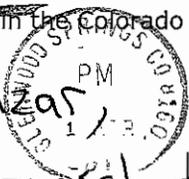
I support your proposal to stop Uranium.

Chris Hoagstrom

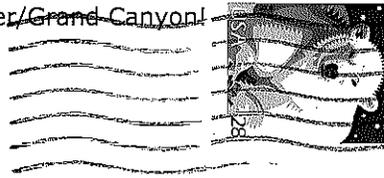
pecospupfish@hotmail.com

APR 07 2011

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Secretary Salazar

I support your proposed withdrawal of nearly a million acres of mines either side of the Grand Canyon. Uranium Mining is Not Acceptable along the Colorado River.

APR 07 2011

Morica Clifton
mucliff08@gmail.com

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in The Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar-
I support your proposal to
halt uranium mining
along the Colorado River.
We've abused this drainage
for decades and it's time
for us to be responsible.

Thank you,
Justin Owen
justinrowen@gmail.com



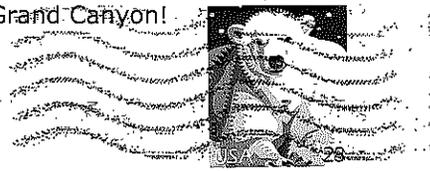
APR 07 2011

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

REPOST TO AIR



DEAR SEC SALAZAR -

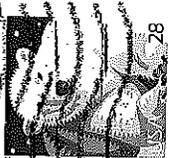
THANK YOU FOR YOUR GOOD WORK SO FAR, AND KEEP IT UP! I AM GREATLY CONCERNED ABOUT NEW (AND EXISTING) URANIUM MINES IN THE GRAND CANYON WATERSHED. I SUPPORT EXTENDING THE CURRENT MORATORIUM FOR 20 YEARS VIA "ALTERNATIVE B." PLEASE PUT MY COMMENTS IN THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

MAR 28 2011

Secretary K. Salazar
Dept. of Interior
1849 C Street N.W.
WASH. D.C.
20240

Sincerely, David W Koepsch
DAVID W KOEPSCH
DARKER, CO 80134

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



MAR 20 2014

Sec. K. Salazar
Dept. of Interior
1849 C Street NW
WASH. D.C. 20240

Dear Decision Makers:

Please extend the moratorium that bans new mining claims on the Grand Canyon watershed.

The action will prevent new uranium mines that would threaten the G. Canyon and would contaminate underground aquifers. We must protect this water source for 30 million people and millions of acres of farms.

Please placing comments in the official public record of the Environmental Impact Statement.

SUZANNE KROEPSCH
CO. 80134

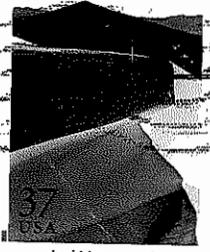
Suzanne Kroepsch - 6151 Belmont - PARKER

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

DENVER CO 80202

2/19/2011

24 FEB 2011 10:51



Amel Adams 1902-1984

MAR 03 2011

Dear Sec. Salazar,
I am writing in support of your proposed 20 year mineral withdrawal of mining claims surrounding Grand Canyon. Please consider our future generations.

SECRETARY KEN SALAZAR
DEPT. OF INTERIOR
1849 C ST NW
WASHINGTON, DC
20240

Sincerely, *Max Young*

225 S Downing St
Denver, CO 80240

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

2/18/11

Dear Secretary Salazar



I Support your proposed 20

MAR 04 2011

Secretary Ken Salazar
Dept. of Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC
20240

Year "mineral withdrawal" of a
million acres containing more than
10,000 uranium mining claims
surrounding the Grand Canyon
Further radionuclide contamination
of these aquifers that feed the
already beleaguered Colorado River-source
of water for 3 million acres of farms
and 35 million people - is not worth the risk

- Mindy Mackay
505 E. South 300 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84107

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

2/18/11

Dear Secretary Salazar,

MAR 04 2011



Secretary Ken Salazar
Dept of Interior
1849 C street NW
Washington DC

20240

I support your
proposed 20 year "Mineral
withdrawal" of a million
acres containing more than
10,000 uranium mining claims
surrounding the Grand Canyon
further ^{the} radioactive
contamination of these aquifers
that feed the already beleaguered
Colorado River - source of water
for 3 million acres of farms
and 30 million people - is not worth
the risk.

- Walker Mackay
Grand Canyon River Guide
2255 South 300 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84107

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

33 USA

Feb 20 2011



Dear Secretary Salazar:
I support your proposed
30-year "Mineral Withdrawal"
of a million acres containing
more than 10,000 uranium
mining claims surrounding
the Grand Canyon. Further,
radionuclide contamination
of these aquifers that feed
the already beleaguered
Colorado River (source of water
for 3 million acres of farms
and 30 million people) is
not worth the risk.

Vicki Mackay
5336 S. Avalon Dr.
Salt Lake City, Ut. 84107
(801) 268-1086

To: Secretary
Ken Salazar
U.S. D. I
1849 C St. NW
Washington, DC
20240

MAR 04 2011

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Secretary Salazar,

I support your proposed 20-year

mineral withdrawal of a

million acres containing more than

10,000 uranium mining claims

surrounding the Grand Canyon.

Further radionuclide contamination

of these aquifers that feed the

already stressed Colorado

River is not worth the

risk.

Bill Peck
Boulder, CO

MAR 15 2011

Secretary Ken Salazar

Dept of Interior

1849 C St NW

Washington DC

20240



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

2/18/2011



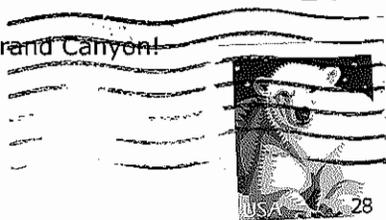
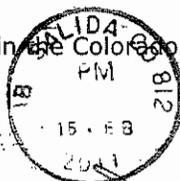
Dear Secretary Salazar

I support your proposed 20 year "Mineral Withdrawal" of a million acres containing more than 19,000 uranium mining claims surrounding the Grand Canyon. Further radionuclide contamination of these aquifers that feed the already beleaguered Colorado River source of water for more than 3 million acres of farms and 30 million people is not worth the risk. Brenda Millington, 1111 1/2 Box 124 Moab, UT 84532

SECRETARY KEN SALAZAR
Dept. of Interior
1849 C St. NW
Washington, DC
20240

MAR 01 2011

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



I support the proposed

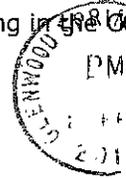
20 year moratorium
for "minimal withdrawal"
of a million acres
containing 10,000 uranium
mining claims. Joe Greiner

Joe Greiner
Box 1550
Buena Vista, CO 81211

MAR 01 2011

Secretary Solazar
Dept of Interior
1849 C St. NW
Washington, DC
20240

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



We strongly support your proposed "Model Withdrawal"

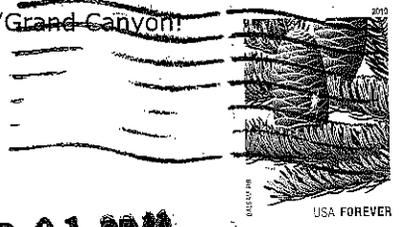
URGENT

Program. Stop the pollution of the Colorado River system.

Secretary Ken Salazar
Dept. of Interior
1849 C St. N.W.
Washington DC
20240

Paul L. Maday
Machida Madden
1637 Emma Rd
Boat 81621

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining on the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Secty Salazar,

I support the Dept of Mineral Withdrawal of all uranium claims containing 10,000 uranium mining claims surrounding Grand Canyon. Further radioactive contamination of these aquifers that feed the Colorado River - is not worth the risk.

MAR 01 2011

Secty Ken Salazar
Dept of Interior
1849 C St. N.W.
Washington DC
20240

Ajal Jala
217 Monarch Rd
Glenwood Springs
CO 81601



Feb 22
Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

I support your proposed 20yr "Mineral Withdrawal" of 1 million acres containing more than 10,000 uranium mining claims surrounding the Grand Canyon. Further water contamination of these aquifers that feed the already beleaguered Colorado River source of water for 3 million acres of farms & 30 million people is not worth the risk.

MAR 10 2011

From:

LANNIE YEAGER
2930 Rio Grande Dr
NORCO CA 95332

To: Sec. Ken SALAZAR
Dept Interior
1849 C St. NW
Washington DC
20240



Animal Rescue
Post a stamp



44
USA

04 MAR 2011

PROVIDENT

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Secretary Salazar:

We strongly support your administrative efforts to prevent and reduce development of uranium mining operations along the Colorado River corridor.

APR 08 2011

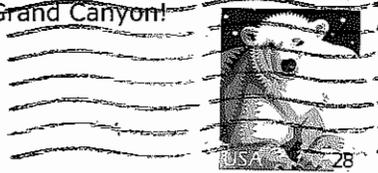
Please continue these efforts on behalf of all who depend upon this incredibly valuable national resource.

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Richard ~~W. ...~~
Durango, Colorado

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar



Please exercise your
authority to remove
uranium mines from
land along the Colorado
River. They further
exacerbate problems with
water quality and
quantity.

Thank you

Dr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Krebs

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Wast' Munc. Developmet!
Legis. Altern. B.



Grand Canyon
Trust

MAR 08 2011

Secty. New Salazar

Dennison etc

Dept. of the Interior

Not by Colorado
River Water!

1849 C. Street N.W.

Too much to risk!

Washington, D.C.

20240

Healthcare
provider's USA Citizen

George

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

~~Secretary~~
Salazar-



Please stop
uranium mining
along the Colorado
river. It is
not good for
ANYONE.
I vote.

~~APR 05 2011~~

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Catherine M. Prussello

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in The Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

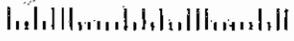


Secretary Salazar
I support your proposed
administrative action
and withdrawal of
nearly a million acres
of land along the Grand
Canyon from uranium
mines.

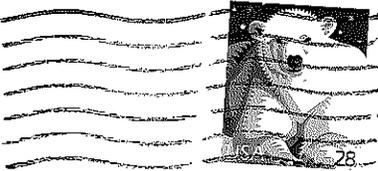
Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011

Mark & Tracy
Sedentys
Montrose, CO
81401



Dear Sec Salazar,
I fully support
your Administrative
Action regarding
the uranium mining
withdrawal along
the Colorado

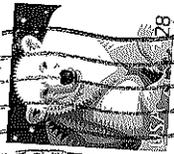
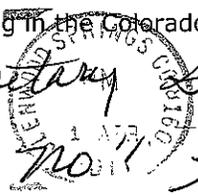


We must do
something good
for our kids.
Pamela Bensen
Montrose, CO

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW. **APR 07 2011**
Washington, D.C. 20240

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River Grand Canyon!

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Secretary Salazar
Please say "no" to uranium

mining along the
Colorado River; I
support administration
withdrawal of nearly a
million acres of land
on either side of the
Grand Canyon

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011

Pat J. Sullivan Montrose Colorado

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

DEAR SECRETARY SALAZAR

I SUPPORT YOUR PROPOSED ADMINIS

ACTION AND WITHDRAWAL OF NEARLY A

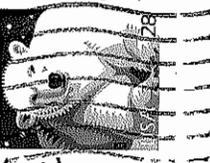
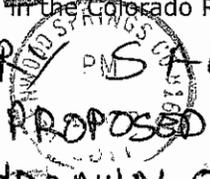
MILLION ACRES OF LAND ON

EITHER SIDE OF THE GRAND

CANYON. URANIUM MINING

IS NOT ACCEPTABLE ALONG

THE COLORADO RIVER.



Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240
APR 07 2011



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in The Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Sec Salazar
The Colorado River
is important to us.
Please stop all the
Uranium mining
that affects the river.
Elizabeth Stone
Montrose CO

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240
APR 07 2011



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

April 1, 2011



Dear Sec. Salazar,

Thank you for supporting "Alternative B" and extending the moratorium on uranium mining surrounding the Grand Canyon.

Sincerely yours,
Jan Waterman
176 Nighthawk Wood
Carbondale, CO 81623

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

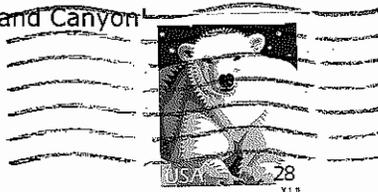


Dear Secretary Salazar
I support your proposal
withdraw of nearly a million
acres of mines either side of
the Grand canyon. Uranium
mining is not acceptable
along the colorado.
Kwewer Katie
Kwewer@hotmail.com
wewer

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20240
APR 07 2011



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon



Dear Mr. Secretary,

The proposed withdrawal of uranium mines from along the Colorado River at the Grand Canyon is something I support.

Please do all you can to protect the River for future generations.

Regards,
Ted McConth

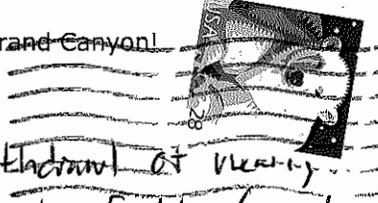
tmcconth@retel.net

APR 07 2011

Sec Salazar
Dept Interior
1849 C St. NW
Wash DC
20240

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Secretary Salazar;



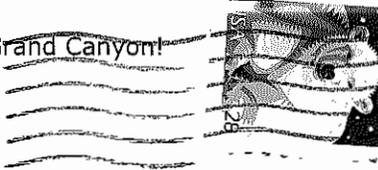
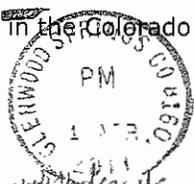
I support your ~~proposed~~ Withdrawal of nearly
a million acres of mines either side of the Grand
Canyon. Uranium mining is not acceptable along
The Colorado River

David M. Breen
Weber State University, UT

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240
APR 07 2011



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Secretary Salazar:

I support your proposed ~~withdrawals~~ ^{drawals} of newly 10000 acres of mines on both sides of the Grand ~~canon~~ canyon. **NO to Uranium**

- James Abbott 475 N Main St abbotjames@gmail.com
Willard UT 84340

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior **APR 07 2011**
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar,



~~proposed~~ withdrawal

of mines on

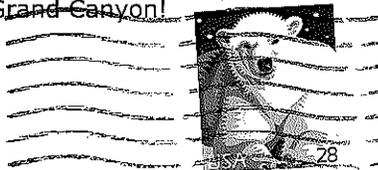
nearly a million acres of mines on either side of the Grand Canyon. Uranium mining is NOT acceptable!

Jessica Mordhouse
1835 E 5625 S #C
S. Ogden, UT 84403

Secretary Salazar **APR 07 2011**
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in The Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Secretary Salazar
I strongly support
withdrawing
from mining uranium
on either side of
the Colorado River
the risk is
too great.

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW. **APR 07 2011**
Washington, D.C. 20240

Thanks Justin Peterson
Justin Peterson @
Gmail.com

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Sec. Salazar,



Jon Marshall

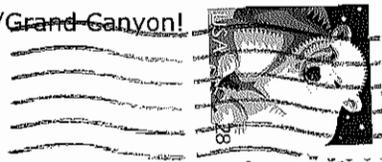
jonmarshall@webex.edu

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Secretary Salazar,

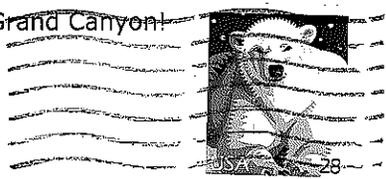
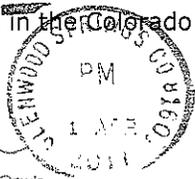
I fully support THE WITHDRAWAL of URANIUM MINING ON EITHER SIDE OF THE GRAND CANYON. URANIUM MINING IS NOT ACCEPTABLE ALONG THE COLORADO RIVER.

Alan McKean
3074 HAWTHORNE AVE.
Ogden, UT 84403
alan122982@hotmail.com

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW. APR 07 2011
Washington, D.C. 20240



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Sec. Salazar,

As to uranium
mines and mills
on the tributaries
either - the San
Juan and Dolores
now threatened.

These are only
more nails in
our collective

coffin:

Susan Nolan Terry

Northrose, CO
NolanT@Skybeam.com

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Secretary Salazar,

I support your proposal to ban uranium mining along the shores of the ~~Colorado River~~ Colorado River.

Thank you.

Doug Wewer
PO Box 172
Eden UT 84310

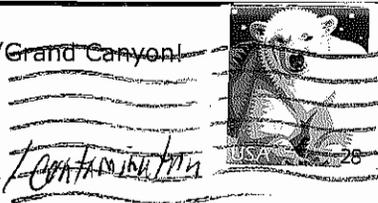
Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar



Please prevent further pollution/contamination from uranium mining on the Colorado River

I support the proposed Administrative action to withdraw acres on either side of Colorado Rivers.

I support Memoratorium

Laura Preker
(Montrose CO 81403)

APR 07 2011

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon

Dear Ken Salazar,



No No No to URANIUM
MINING ALONG THE
COLORADO RIVER!

Palmer Morrison

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior **APR 07 2011**
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Please do everything
you can to protect
our river! Thank you,
Barbara Bass



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon



Please no more
uranium mining
in the Grand
Canyon
Nancy Bruschte

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar
Please No Uranium Mining
thank you.

Roberta Reed

APR 07 2011

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in The Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

DEAR SECRETARY:



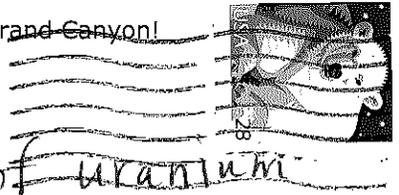
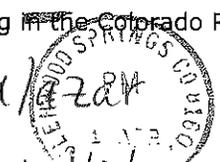
I Support your
Proposed Action
To abolish WRA
Money on the table
Colony -

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240
APR 07 2011



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Secretary Salazar



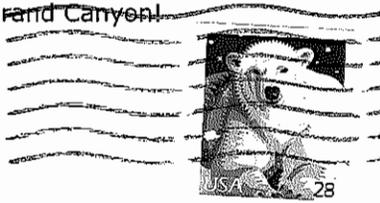
I support withdrawal of uranium mining on either side of the Grand Canyon.

John Brown

Secretary Salazar APR 07 2011
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



1:24, 11

Dear Secretary Salazar,

Please extend the moratorium to stop Uranium mining and milling along and near the Colorado River. Let's preserve the river for the future -

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011

Sincerely,
Healey Hallenbeck

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Secretary Salazar



I support your administrative actions withdrawn of nearly a million acres of land on either side of the Grand Canyon. Uranium mining is not acceptable on the Colorado River.

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011

Sincerely,
Cheryl Holden



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary ~~Swazar~~ **Swazar**



I support your proposed 20
YEAR MINERAL WITHDRAWAL of a
million acres containing more than
10,000 uranium mining claims
surrounding the Grand Canyon.
further RADIONUCLIDE CONTAMINATION
THESE AQUIFERS THAT FEED THE
ALREADY DEPLETED Colorado River
SOURCE OF WATER FOR 3 million
ACRES. IS UNACCEPTABLE.

KEN SWAZAR
DEPT OF INTERIOR
1200 C. St NW
Washington, DC
20240

Sincerely,

Rosh Williams
1919 PARKER ST
GOLDEN, CO 80401

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



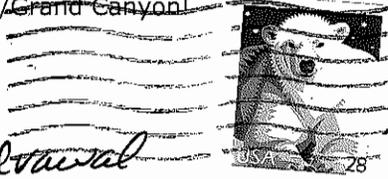
Please stop the
uranium mining
along the Colorado
River!

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240
APR 07 2011

Patsy Schrey
Montrose CO

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Sec. Salazar



I support your proposed Administrative Action + withdrawal of nearly a million acres of land on either side of the Grand Canyon. Uranium mining along the Colorado River is unacceptable.

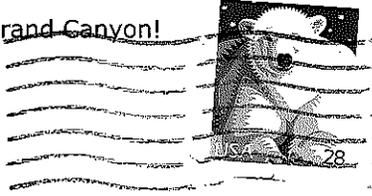
Cindy Marino
Montrose, CO



Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Secretary Salazar -

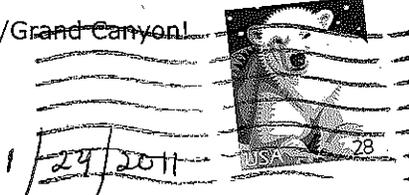
I support your administrative action & withdrawal of nearly a million acres of land on either side of the Grand Canyon. Uranium mining is ~~not~~ acceptable on the Colorado River.

Sincerely,
Jenna Holden

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Secretary Salazar,

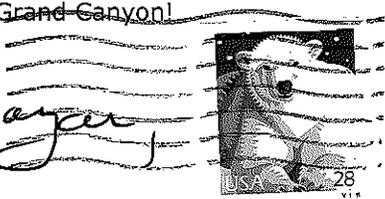
Please protect the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon by sustaining the moratorium on uranium mining and the withdrawal of lands on either side of the canyon.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Rustoe
Montrose, Colorado

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240
APR 07 2011

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Secretary Salazar,

~~at 10:00 AM~~

Please support
uranium
mining be
unacceptable
along the
Colorado River
Thank you!



Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Sec. Salazar,



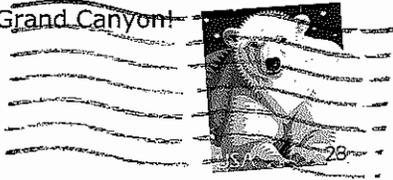
Please say no to any Uranium mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon area. It must be cleaned up for the sake of Mother Earth + all of mankind.

Thank you!
Cynthia Hancock
Montrose CO

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW. APR 07 2011
Washington, D.C. 20240



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Secretary Salazar,
Uranium mining along
the Colorado River poses
unacceptable risks for
contaminating this vital
resource. I support your
proposal for administrative
action to withdraw
nearly a million acres of
land on either side of the
Colorado River from this
mining.

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011

Shirley M. Jentock
636 S 2ND ST
Montrose, CO 81401

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in The Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Secretary Salazar
Please stop all uranium
mining around the
Colo. River.

Thank you.

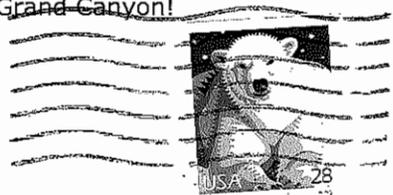
Warilyn Scarborough
Montrose, Colo.

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240
APR 07 2011



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

DEAR SECRETARY SALAZAR,
I support your proposed withdrawal of nearly a million acres of mines either side of the Grand Canyon. Uranium mining is not acceptable along the Colorado River.



Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240
APR 07 2011

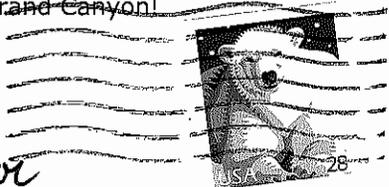
Shanee Alpeche

Salpeche@hotmail.com



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in The Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar,



I support your proposed Administrative Action and withdrawal of nearly a million acres of land on either side of the Grand Canyon. Uranium mining is not acceptable along the Colorado River.

Roland Hohmann
493 Tiyobeh Trail
Montrose

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Secretary Salazar

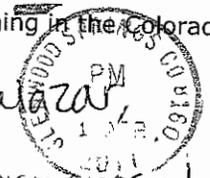
I support your proposed 20 year Mineral Withdrawal of a million acres containing more than 10,000 uranium mining claims surrounding the Grand Canyon. Further radionuclide contamination of these aquifers that feed the already depleted Colorado River source of water for 3 million acres is unacceptable.

Sincerely, Deanna Clawson

Ken Salazar
APR 07 2011
Dept of Interior
1849 C St NW
Washington, DC
20240

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar,



I support your proposed withdrawal of nearly a million acres of mines either side of the Grand Canyon.

Uranium mining is not acceptable along the Colorado River. Thanks!

- Betty Batchelder

Betty Batchelder
2674 W. 4175 S.

Kay UT - 84067.

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

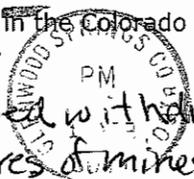
APR 07 2011



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Dear Secretary Salazar,

I support your proposed withdrawal
of nearly a million acres of mines either
side of The Grand Canyon. Uranium
mining is no longer acceptable along
The Colorado River.

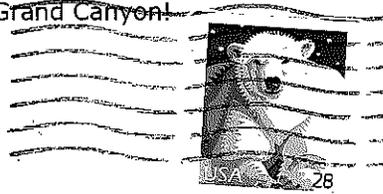


Shannon Wolfgram
1041 21st Street
Ogden UT 84401

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240
APR 07 2011



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!



Dear Secretary Salazar

Please withdraw
the million acres of
land along either
side of the Grand
Canyon that is
used for uranium
mining. The
pollution is life
destroying & needs
to change.

Thank you.

Regina Soullé
800 N. 6th St.
Montrose, CO 81401

Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 07 2011

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining In the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Please NO uranium
mining on the
Colorado River
James Salazar
Montrose Co

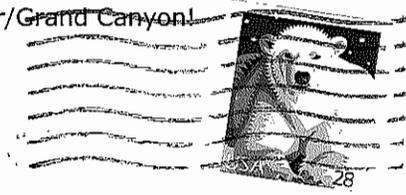


Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW. APR 07 2011
Washington, D.C. 20240



Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Sky Baldwin
4261 Colow Rd
Alatte, CO 81425



Dear Secretary Salazar:

I support your proposed
action + withdrawal of nearly
a million acres of land along
the Colorado River near the
Grand Canyon. Uranium
mining is not acceptable
along the river.

Sincerely,
Sky Baldwin

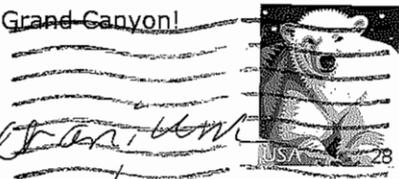
Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240
APR 07 2011

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Sec. Salazar

Let's keep the uranium
mines away from the
Colorado River.

Bill & Linda Manske
Montrose, CO 81401



Secretary Salazar
Dept of the Interior
1849 C St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20240

