

CITY OF GRASS VALLEY  
PLANNING DIVISION

JAN 27 2009

1/21/2009


Grass Valley Planning Commission and City Council  
125 E Main St  
Grass Valley Ca 95945

Dear People:

I am against the reopening of the Idaho Maryland Mine because of the question of water quality and the wells going dry. Also the air pollution in our area with the trucks releasing particulates into our local air shed that is already having problems with the air pollution we get from the bay area and Sacramento areas.

The reopening of the mine will destroy the quality of life in this area.

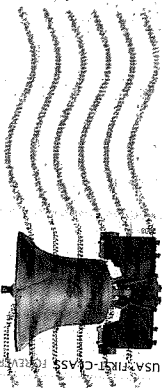
Sincerely,

  
Mary K Russel  
14709 Sky Pines Rd.  
Grass Valley CA 9949

Ms. Mary Russel  
14709 Sky Pines Rd  
Grass Valley CA 95949

Grass Valley Planning Com.  
125 E Main St  
Grass Valley CA 95945

MARYSVILLE CA 959  
23 JAN 2009 PM 1 L



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POSTNET barcode

★ Received after  
Deadline  
GRASS VALLEY

129 Windsor Lane  
Grass Valley, CA 95949  
January 19, 2009

JAN 21 2009

Community Dev. Dept.

RE: Idaho-Maryland Mine

Dear Sirs:

I moved to Grass Valley in September, 2001. I was very impressed by the clear blue skies and cold crisp air. When I mentioned this to a couple of my colleagues, they sort of rolled their eyes but did not comment. When summer arrived, I learned why. The Bay Area/Sacramento smog blew here and settled. It made breathing difficult.

This will probably be our third drought summer, unless we are very lucky and it starts to rain heavily. We all remember what last summer was like when we were surrounded by fires with the smoke and particulate visible and the air unbreathable until the fires diminished. The smoke and smog affected plant and wildlife as well as our own.

I am against the reopening of the Idaho-Maryland Mine because of the increase in air pollution it will bring. The owners of the Mine say nothing can be done to alleviate it. Adding this air pollution with the above sources of air pollution (we can't do anything about those either since they don't originate here), we are guaranteed to see increased cases of asthma in children and adults, increased respiratory problems among the elderly, and increase in general ill health among all members of the community. In addition I predict residents moving out of the area and decrease in tourist visits.

I implore you to thoughtfully consider this impact on the population of this area. When this mine was in operation in earlier times, these were smaller communities and they had little, if any, choice in the matter. We do have a choice. I vote **NOT** to reopen the mine, now or in the future. Our health is much more valuable than what will be recovered from the mine.

Sincerely,

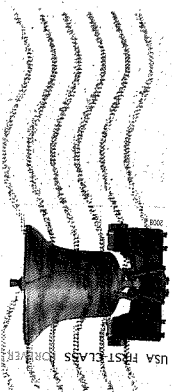


Charlotte Burnett, Citizen of Grass Valley, Registered Voter

  
Charlotte W. Burnett  
129 Windsor Ln.  
Grass Valley, CA 95949

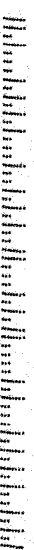
Green Valley City Council  
125 E. Main Street  
Grass Valley, CA 95945

MARYSVILLE CA 959  
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Nevada County  
Local  
Agency  
Formation  
Commission

Received after  
Deadline  
GRASS VALLEY

JAN 21 2009

Community Dev. Dept.

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John Drew  
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County

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Nate Beason  
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Robert Bergman  
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Ron Perea  
Districts Alternate

SR Jones  
Executive Officer

P. Scott Browne  
Legal Counsel

Katherine E. Hudson  
Clerk to the Commission

Kate Duroux  
Assistant Clerk

January 16, 2009

Tom Last, Planning Director  
City of Grass Valley  
125 East Main Street  
Grass Valley, CA 95945

RE: Comments on Idaho-Maryland Mine DEIR

The following comments on the City's Draft EIR for the Idaho-Maryland Mine Project are respectfully submitted with two purposes in mind:

- First, to assure that the final environmental document adequately covers those matters that are within the Commission's purview as a Responsible Agency under CEQA.
- Second, to offer recommendations relating to information LAFCo will need in considering the City's anticipated application for annexation of the project area and adjacent properties.

Text in boldface type summarizes issues previously identified in LAFCo's response to the City's Notice of Preparation. In some cases, it is not immediately apparent whether and how the DEIR has addressed these issues. Italic text is used for follow-up comments on the DEIR.

**1. COMMENTS ON ANNEXATION OF THE PROJECT AND ADJACENT AREAS**

**1.1. Annexation and development of the IMMC and related properties in City of Grass Valley**

**The EIR must provide analysis of the potential impacts of development of the Milco and Ennis properties.**

*The DEIR does not appear to include analysis of the potential development impacts for the Milco and Ennis properties, which LAFCo previously requested. LAFCo cannot process an annexation proposal without environmental analysis of the impacts of the most likely use of the entire territory, and LAFCo must include the Ennis and Milco properties in the IMMC annexation, in order to avoid creating unincorporated islands within the City.*

*The City's General Plan designates the entire Milco property (21.06 acres) as Business Park, while the Ennis property (5.22 acres) includes areas designated Residential - Urban Medium Density (UMD) as well as Business Park. No General Plan amendment is proposed for either property, and the DEIR says that the land uses of these properties will not change (p. 4.8-22). However, the map shown as Figure 4.8-8 apparently reflects a proposed change of zoning for the western portion of the Ennis property from UMD to M-2/MR (General Industrial-Mineral Resource). Does the City intend to adopt a General Plan amendment to support such a change, or is the map in error?*

*In any case, the EIR should provide an analysis of the potential impacts of development of these territories under whatever zoning is proposed. If development plans are unknown at this time, the EIR must base its analysis on the most intense possible use. The analysis must cover all major categories, including Public Services, Utilities and Services, and Transportation and Traffic. If the EIR for the project does not include such analysis, the Commission will be compelled to prepare the analysis, possibly as a supplemental EIR, at the applicant's cost, before acting on the annexation.*

*LAFCo law requires the City to prezone all territories prior to annexation; no subsequent change may be made to the General Plan or zoning for the annexed territory for a period of two years after completion of the annexation, unless the City Council makes specific findings at a public hearing.*

*In view of the fact that the proposed mine operation would surround any residential use on the Ennis property, it would seem impractical to retain any of that property in a Residential designation.*

#### 1.2. Annexation to and service from Nevada Irrigation District

- **Project description must include annexation and service to the IMMC site, the Milco and Ennis properties, and any and all additional properties with wells that are at risk for dewatering.**
- **The document must also analyze complete installation of water lines necessary to serve any potentially impacted properties,**
- **It should also analyze Nevada Irrigation District's future capacity to serve the mine, the surrounding parcels, and all properties that may lose well capacity as a result of the dewatering of the mine.**

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*The DEIR offers Chapter 2.10.1 as a "construction methodology" for installation of the NID waterline that would provide replacement water service to dewatered properties. However, the map provided does not include all the territory designated as the "study area." Is this section intended to address the impacts of extending NID service to all properties that are subject to potential dewatering as described in Chapter 4.7? The environmental report must review extension of NID service to the entire area that may be dewatered. This should include not only installation of a main water line, but also the lateral connections to each potentially de-watered home.*

*The document must also review NID's capacity to serve that entire area, not just the IMMC site as represented in Chapter 4.14.*

## 2. COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC TOPIC AREAS ADDRESSED IN THE INITIAL STUDY

### 2.1. Hydrology and Water Quality

- **The 1995 Nevada County EIR hydrogeology study of 64 private wells was preliminary and is now over twelve years old; it is inadequate for the current project. As indicated in the NOP, a**

comprehensive study by a qualified hydrogeology firm is needed to identify private wells at risk of being dewatered.

- Any and all properties with any potential for dewatering (not just “high” or “moderate” risk wells, given the lack of precision available in fracture flow hydrogeology) should also be included in the area to be annexed to Nevada Irrigation District.
- Appropriate mitigation measures for potential dewatering should include engineering and installation of water connections to impacted properties, bonding and other financial mechanisms to support the installation of water lines and replacement of private wells with public treated water, and plans for immediate supply of a temporary water source for any private properties that are suddenly dewatered for a period of time that could extend beyond the life of the mine itself.

*As noted, the IMMC project area as well as some additional territory in the vicinity is not included in Nevada Irrigation District boundaries. The LAFCo proposal must therefore include annexation to NID of the project site as well as any properties in the vicinity of the project that are not already within the District. This action would render unnecessary APM 11, which refers to the “required annexation” to NID of any properties with dewatered wells as a condition of receiving service. Note that implementation will mean consultation with the District as well as LAFCo to ensure inclusion of all potentially impacted parcels.*

*In order to confirm that all properties potentially impacted by dewatering can be addressed in the mitigation plan, the City should consult with Nevada Irrigation District to prepare a map of the study area that depicts:*

- *Parcel lines;*
- *All monitored wells, as well as an indication of which are characterized as High, Moderate, Low and Very Low Risk;*
- *The full extent of the area in which IMMC will be required to finance NID connection and service in the event of dewatering;*
- *Current and proposed NID boundaries;*
- *Existing NID and/or City water lines as well as those planned as mitigation against potential dewatering.*

*Although the DEIR asserts the 1995 hydrogeology study was “verified” by Todd Engineering, it does not appear that consideration has been given to expansion of the area of potential risk beyond that defined by the 1995 study. Given the lack of certainty of the conclusions of both studies (as discussed on Page 4.7-34), mitigations should make provision for NID service to be extended to all properties in the study area, not just those in the High and Moderate Risk Well areas. NOTE: the Applicant Proposed Measures listed in Chapter 2.10 indicates “IMMC’s intent ... is to ensure that domestic well owners proximate to the New Brunswick site would have a continuous supply of potable water during project operations ...” Provisions to that end should apply to the domestic well owners in the vicinity of the Idaho Maryland site as well as the New Brunswick site.*

*The “Construction Methodology” outlined at 2.10.1, describing the plan for installation of a permanent water pipeline, predicts that it would take up to three months to install water pipelines and that pipeline construction would be initiated only in the event of “definite and sustained negative response to mine dewatering.” However, Mitigation Measure 4.7-3b states that connection of dewatered properties should occur within 14 days. In order to fulfill that mitigation, installation of needed water*

*lines would need to begin in advance of the mine's dewatering, to be in place should the dewatering impact individual wells.*

*Given the stated project objective to ensure that properties with wells that are adversely impacted by the mine operation are "made whole" by ensuring immediate temporary water supply and timely permanent connection to the Nevada Irrigation District system, at no cost to the property owners, several mitigation measures should be expanded:*

- *APM 4 – Engineering and design plans for connecting parcels to NID should include all potentially impacted parcels in the study area, not just those in the High and Moderate risk groups. The engineering and design plans must be reviewed and approved by NID.*
- *APM 5 – The installation schedule should address all impacted properties in the study area, not just those in the High and Moderate risk groups.*
- *APM 6 – The financial assurances must entirely cover the cost of installing NID water lines, water connections and service to all potentially impacted properties in the study area, not just those with known High or Moderate risk wells. Also, the City must ensure that the level of funding to support this mitigation is adequate. NOTE: the financial assurance cost estimate posted on the City's website does not appear to include funding for mitigation against dewatering of private wells. See more on the topic of structuring adequate financial assurances for necessary services below.*
- *APM 7 – Well and groundwater monitoring should continue for some reasonable period beyond the completion of mine dewatering. The appropriate period for this extended monitoring should be determined upon consultation with a qualified hydrogeology professional.*
- *Mitigation Measure 4.7-3b requires the applicant to connect properties in the High to Moderate Risk categories to NID's system within 14 days in the event of dewatering. This measure should be broadened to include all properties in the study area. However, as discussed above, it is unclear how the 14-day connection requirement can be accomplished unless the major portions of the necessary waterlines have been installed prior to the mine's dewatering; a 14-day time-frame is not consistent with the "construction methodology" outlined in Chapter 2.10.1 which states, "Therefore, as proposed by the applicant, construction of a water pipeline would not occur until a definite and sustained negative response to mine dewatering occurs." The City could resolve the inconsistency in favor of ensuring dewatered properties are provided immediate relief in the form of a temporary water source and connection to NID as a permanent replacement source in a timely manner; property owners and residents that are required to endure a temporary water supply for an extended period should receive financial compensation for deprivation of use. Such a plan must be supported by a viable and secure funding source.*
- *Mitigation Measure 4.7-3d requires the applicant to provide a temporary water source to an affected well owner prior to the installation of a permanent water source; however, it is not clear whether this measure is intended to apply to all wells in the vicinity, those in the study area, or to particular risk categories (i.e., High, Moderate, Low, and Very Low risk). It also states the cost of the immediate and temporary water supplies shall remain the burden of the applicant. The possible cost of implementing this mitigation must be secured in some way, perhaps by including it in a financial assurance package.*

- *Mitigation Measure 4.7-3d also refers to use of a third-party consultant mutually selected by the City and the applicant to determine whether a well's failure is due to the mine's dewatering; however, at least some of the properties will not be within the City's jurisdiction. It may make sense for the City to appoint a panel of professionals with expertise in hydrogeology to determine cause for such cases.*

## 2.2. Land Use – Housing

- **Loss of 47 acres of residential land – how many housing units would this area accommodate given its UMD designation?**
- **The EIR should also address the potential displacement of existing housing stock in the adjacent residential areas south of Crown Point Circle.**

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*The DEIR estimates that the redesignation of 47 acres of residential land will result in a lost opportunity to accommodate between 188 to 376 residential units, but posits that the City's SDA Study indicates that the four SDAs will have a combined total of 689 more housing units than the General Plan allows and that the SDAs will therefore be able to absorb the loss of the 188 to 376 units. However, since the SDA study was prepared, it is our understanding the City may allow the County to process one of the SDAs and another appears to be in foreclosure. Given these developments, is the "less than significant impact" finding still appropriate?*

*The DEIR does not appear to address the issue of whether the mine project will have the potential to displace existing housing stock in the adjacent residential neighborhood south of Crown Point Circle.*

## 2.3. Transportation and Traffic

**The EIR must consider the impacts that would result from trucking surface tailings and other waste to an off-site location (as the ceramics operation is independent of the mine ownership and project).**

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*It does not appear that the DEIR provides analysis of a project variation in which the ceramics operation would be located off-site, which would require IMMC to transport the feeder stock along public roadways. This variation might have impact on the frequency of truck trips.*

*Also, although the section of the DEIR on Truck Access and Circulation provides a written description of the route that trucks would take to access west (south) S.R. 20/49, for the sake of clarity it is suggested that the route be depicted on a map. It appears that the trucks will access the freeway via the new roundabout, drop back onto city streets from the Bennett street off ramp, before making a final freeway access at the South Auburn Street on ramp. What is the expected frequency of truck traffic on this route? (According to the DEIR, the trucks are expected to be held back during 5 peak hours – 7:00 to 9:00 a.m., 12 noon to 1 p.m., and 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.)*

## 2.4. Emergency Response

*As described in the DEIR, the increase in truck traffic on area roads could potentially result in delays in emergency response. Further, construction activity for the realignment of Centennial Drive with Spring Hill Drive and the extension of Centennial southward to Bennett is expected to result in temporary closures of those public roadways.*

*Two mitigations are proposed to address these impacts:*

- *(4.11-2a) requires the applicant to consult with emergency service providers prior to construction and to submit verification of consultation to the City. The DEIR should include a list of the emergency service providers who would be consulted and*

*indicate which department of the City will be responsible for verifying that consultation has been completed.*

- *(4.11-2b) requires all project access and service roads to be made available for use by emergency responders. This mitigation should explicitly require that all emergency access and service roads be adequate to accommodate emergency vehicles.*

### **2.5. Roadway Wear**

*The DEIR assesses potential wear from truck traffic on Idaho Maryland road, requiring the applicant to finance core sampling and associated testing of the base and sub-base of the roadway and to finance improvements to ensure the roadway can continue to accommodate such heavy vehicles. This mitigation should require testing and improvements as necessary for all roadways that would be used by trucks, as indicated in the Truck Access and Circulation section mentioned above. This would include the one-way westbound frontage road that would lead to the South Auburn Street westbound freeway on-ramp.*

### **3. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES AND OTHER MATTERS**

*The following comments are offered to assist the City in preparing a proposal to LAFCo for the annexation of the territory to the City and to Nevada Irrigation District.*


*As stated in the DEIR Chapter 4.8, the City of Grass Valley Development Code requires an executed agreement relating to financial assurances prior to LAFCo's issuance of a Certificate of Completion [Section 17.42.130]. LAFCo will require these plans to be prepared and submitted prior to the proposal's consideration by the Commission, so that they may be considered as part of the project.*

*The structure and viability of financial assurances is one of the most critical aspects of this project, in order to protect neighboring properties from a number of risks and hazards and to ensure the public is not burdened with costs of closure and reclamation in the event the applicant is unable to complete the process. Although many of this project's risks and impacts may be effectively managed or mitigated, success in doing so depends upon the strength of the financial assurance program, which calls for a professional and objective approach to calculating risk, establishing costs, determining the appropriate level of financial assurance, and developing a prudent schedule for release of the funds. Although the financial assurance plan will be reviewed by the State Department of Conservation, the City may wish to consider contracting with an independent financial firm that has professional expertise with such plans to conduct an independent review of the program in order to ensure the level of bonding is adequate.*

*Mitigation of potential disruptions of private or public services should also be covered by a financial assurance package, calculated and structured in a manner similar to the reclamation plan performance bond package. Close collaboration with existing service providers, such as Nevada Irrigation District, will be required to correctly project the cost of installation and connection of service lines. As with the reclamation package, this financial package should be reviewed by a qualified attorney.*

If any of the comments above seem unclear, please do not hesitate to call or email me to request clarification.

Yours very truly,

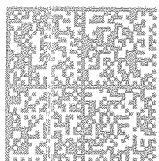


SR Jones  
Executive Officer

***Nevada LAFCo***

Local Agency Formation Commission  
950 Maidu Avenue  
Nevada City, CA 95959

Tom Last, Planning Director  
City of Grass Valley  
125 East Main Street  
Grass Valley, CA 95945



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January 18, 2009

Mr. Tom Last, Planning Director  
City of Grass Valley  
125 E Main St.  
Grass Valley, CA. 95945

★ Received after  
Deadline  
GRASS VALLEY

JAN 21 2009

Community Dev. Dept.

Re: Idaho-Maryland Mine Project DEIR

Dear Mr. Last:

I am writing to summarize my concern about the inadequate mitigations in the IMMC DEIR relative to dewatering issues for my property.

BMHA hired 2 independent expert hydrogeologists, Steve Baker and Tom Myers, to review the DEIR. I am incorporating their review and comments in this letter by reference. The analyses by Steve Baker and Tom Myers are highly critical of the science and mitigations provided in the DEIR, and both hydrogeologists conclude that it is impossible to limit the effect of dewatering to the small area around the mine (as defined in the current DEIR) and to restrict the time frame for dewatering to 200 days, or the time it takes to initially dewater the mine.

Hence I assert that the DEIR is inadequate and that the dewatering mitigations must be revised as follows:

1. An independent commission, including an independent qualified hydrogeologist, representatives from BMHA, Bohemia Area Residents Council (BARC), Grass Valley City, and Nevada County shall be established to provide guidance on mitigation for affected wells. The decision of the commission will be final. Among other issues, this commission will make the final determination on whether or not a well is being impacted by the dewatering of the mine.
2. The IMMC, at its own discretion, may increase the scope of its well monitoring program to include representative wells on Banner Mountain. This monitoring information, if available, will be considered by the commission in its analysis.
3. If the commission determines that mine dewatering has affected one or more domestic wells, without restriction to "risk category", then IMMC shall be responsible for providing immediate water deliveries to the affected homeowners at IMMC's cost. IMMC shall also provide a permanent water supply at its own cost. On Banner Mountain it will likely take several years to connect an affected well owner to NID water. The commission and the affected homeowner will negotiate how water will be provided during the interim period between the well being affected and eventual connection to NID water. Water shall be

provided for all uses, including irrigation.

4. IMMC shall establish a fund to pay for these mitigations. The fund shall be configured and administered by the commission. The size of the fund will be determined by the commission within 1 month of project approval and establishment of the commission, however, the fund shall be at least \$1M since it must cover the cost to install lengthy treated water lines and provide for years of delivery of water. As the fund is depleted, it shall be replenished within 30 days. If at any time the fund is not replenished within 30 days then all operations and / or construction at the IM mine shall cease until the fund has been replenished.
5. The fund and all mitigation measures shall apply for the entire life of the IMMC project plus 10 years after the mine has been reflooded. If the IMMC continues to dewater the mine then the mitigation measures and the fund shall remain effective.

These are entirely feasible mitigations. If the applicant contends that these mitigations are not feasible then we want an explanation of why they are not feasible.

Until the DEIR is modified and reissued with these revised mitigations, the DEIR is inadequate. Once the revised mitigations have been incorporated into the DEIR, the DEIR must be recirculated for public comment.

cc: Nate Beason, District 1 Supervisor

Sincerely,

*Suzanne Rood Berger (Suzanne Rood Berger)*  
*13668 Lee Lane*  
*Nevada City, CA 95959*

*Mailing Address:*

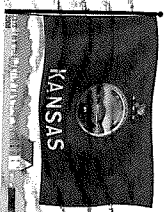
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Suzanne Berger  
PO Box 516  
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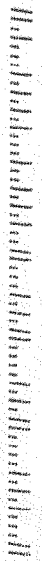
My. Jon Seat, Planning Director  
City of Grass Valley  
1550 Maple Street  
Grass Valley, CA 95945

MARVSVILLE CA 959  
20 JAN 2009 PM 2 1



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JAN 21 2009

### Public Comment Card

Idaho-Maryland Mine Project  
Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR)  
SCH No. 2007092017

Community Dev. Dept.

Comment Period: 10/30/08 to 1/20/09

Comment Card: Name: Rick Smith (Voluntary)

Address: 1394D Feather Way, GV 95949 (Voluntary)

Organization (if any): NONE

Comment: 1) METHOD DETERMINING pollution from mine works needs to be expanded further in distance and should include the overall effects of the mine's pollution combined with the pollution brought to us by the valleys urban sprawl.

2) Mention has been made of using the mine tailings as a source of aggregate but no mention is made the noise THIS process will create. A study to determine how this noise will affect the neighbors.

3) Although the dewatering of the mine has been said to only affect those wells in the study area property owners outside the study area have no assurances of the mine owners intent to do for them as they say they will for those in the study area. Addition monitoring should be a condition of the Decree, the EIR, and a procedure should be established prior to dewatering which would allow those outside of the study area assurance that their water needs will be met too.

a) no evidence (promissory notes) have been secured to assure <sup>that</sup> N.I.D. or P.G.E will uphold to providing their products to the mining operations or those whose properties may be adversely affected by the mining operation.

- 4) Traffic flows, alternative routes, and the actual wear and tear on the city roads, county roads and state roads has not been adequately addressed. The roundabout may not be of a design to allow the largest trucks to flow around it thus causing more congestion. Thought needs to be given to flows from schools, the hospital, and work traffic outside of the realm of the mine.
- 5) The Bond that would be posted for the clean up of the mine upon closing needs to be one that is increase annually to reflect the actual cost of the clean up.
- 6) State and Fed oversight agencies risk funding cut backs. Scheduled oversight need to be assured so that the mine will not be regulating itself.

JAN 20 2009

# SIERRA NEVADA MINING & INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Post Office Box 1567, Grass Valley, California 95945.....530 272-5915.....<ckm0408@sbcglobal.net>

November and December 2008

We the undersigned..... strongly encourage, the Grass Valley City Council and Grass Valley Planning Commission to vote in favor of re-opening the Idaho-Maryland Mine.

- Name: ED SMILEY Address: 15225 BURNIETTE DR  
Terry Trumble 152 Conaway Ave G.V.  
Mark Papp 10875 Seminare Hts G.V., Calif
- Wesley Johnson 18239 Mt Top Rd G.V.
- Howard Brownings 219 Fiddick Ln. Grass Valley
- R. BRADLEY 311 BENNETT ST #9 G.V.
- Chris Collins 12771 GREENBROOK LOOP P.O. 95946
- DENNIS SORB 17737 PATRICIA WAY G.V. 95949
- James J. Miller 12525 PERSONENI LANE, NEVADA CITY, CA.
- JAMES F. CARDA 14050 Little Mustang Ct Grass Valley, CA 95949
- Lois Min 11910 Hidden Valley Rd Grass Valley CA 95949
- Stuart Hett 14170 Green Haven Ln Grass Valley
- William J. Smith 10864 ALTA SIERRA DR Grass Valley
- James R. Mason P.O. Box 427 Chicago Park Calif 95712
- MARTIN PEDALUNA 10710 PRIVATE DR GRASS VALLEY 95945
- Wesley Johnson 119 Mountain Dr GRASS VALLEY 95945
- Kenneth Young 602 Ziew St. NV City 95959
- Mills Kendrick 21559 You Bet Rd G.V. CA 95945
- Chas. Hett 14020 WHEELER ARES RD G.V. CA 95949

Gordon Beal	117 PEARBODY CT. G.V.
Charles Crogn	556 PACKARD DR - G.V.
Richard A. Allen	17948 Vintage Dr G.V
Jane Judy	20520 WALLS FIELDS Newcity
Bill Macatelli	10697 Walker DR G.V
Dave Brown	12436 Pine way NE
Rich Reader	23295 Hwy 49 NC
Kent Pascoe	P.O. Box 88 H.V.
Doug Merrill	Box 88 W Valley
Al Marshall	13791 Strawberry Circle, PV 95946
Ron Lewis	10026 Redwood Way 95949
Carl B. Godfrey	143 St. Johns Dr., Grass Valley 95945
James A. Marks	133 SCOTLAND PINES GRASS VALLEY CA 95945
Mr. Berkul	
MICHAEL BECKWITH	12926 RATHESMAKE RD GV 95945
Layne Harob	133 Grove St. NC.
Thomas E. Wasky	12300 Alta Sierra Dr G.V. 95949
John F. Lochis	13326 Ridge Road Grass Valley Ca. 95945
Robert J. Bond	12798 Butterfly Dr N.C.
Bill we	500 Belmont G.V.

# SIERRA NEVADA MINING & INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Post Office Box 1567, Grass Valley, California 95945.....530 272-5915.....<ckmo408@sbcglobal.net>

November and December 2008

We the undersigned..... strongly encourage, the Grass Valley City Council and Grass Valley Planning Commission to vote in favor of re-opening the Idaho-Maryland Mine.

Name:

Address:

Gene Pagan	10484 Valley View Dr. G.V.
Bob Simon	12671 Spum Club Rd, G.V.
Jackie Beatt	11257 Butler Rd N.V. 95945
Kurtis	502 Colfax Hwy G.V. 95945
Philips Storms	11032 Glen Meadow Pr G.V. 95945
Marcia S. Ray	413 Butler - G.V. 95945
Amy Ray	417 Butler St. - G.V. 95945
Anthony Geyman	415 Butler St G.V. 95945
Tom Duff	418 Butler St G.V. 95945