



Patrick A Mack
<Patrick_A_Mack@rayt
heon.com>

04/24/2008 10:08 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Well water, what's its future ?

My water is pumped from well number 55-568492. I would like to know what impact the Rosemont mine would have on my well. Can I expect the water table to be lowered? If so will my well run dry? If my well runs dry who will pay to get water to my home? What do you estimate the future groundwater table depth to be? Will a bond be setup with funds to cover any potential direct or indirect impact the mine may have on my well, now and in the future? If a new source of water is required will its quality and purity be consistent with my current groundwater? Will my groundwater be monitored for any potential contamination from the mine?

Thank you for answering these questions

Sincerely

**Patrick A Mack
15181 East Hillton Ranch Road
Vail, Arizona 85641**



"Ken Paul"
<kenanddeb@cox.net
>

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc: <hiltonroad@msn.com>, <TTAWESOMEOFF@netscape.com>
Subject: impact fees

04/24/2008 09:49 AM

I had to pay an impact fee over \$5000.00 to the county to compensate them for the anticipated impact that our travels to and from our new home would cause.

Surely the mine will have to pay the same impact fees! Based on their anticipated impact, I estimate that it would need to be over 10,000 times what I paid.

What will the mine be paying in the form of impact fees? They and their employees will be using the exact same route as I do up and down hwy 83 from a private drive that connects directly to hwy 83.

Thanks,
Ken & Deb Paul

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Checked by AVG.

Version: 7.5.524 / Virus Database: 269.23.4/1395 - Release Date: 4/24/2008 7:24 AM



"James Kramp"
<jimkramp@msn.com>
04/24/2008 07:47 AM

To: "comments-southwestern-coronado"
<comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: Question for the Rosemont mine

Hi,

I faxed a similar question, but had additional questions. Also, I didn't sign the fax, not sure if I needed to so thought I would E-mail the question instead.

Thanks

My water is pumped from well number 55-560423. I would like to know what impact the Rosemont mine would have on my well. Can I expect the water table to be lowered? If so will my well run dry? If my well runs dry who will pay to get water to my home? What do you estimate the future groundwater table depth to be? Will a bond be setup with funds to cover any potential direct or indirect impact the mine may have on my well, now and in the future? If a new source of water is required will its quality and purity be consistent with my current groundwater? Will my groundwater be monitored for any potential contamination from the mine?

Thank you for answering these questions

Sincerely

James Kramp 15560 E. Hilton Ranch Rd, Vail, AZ 85641 520-762-5240



"Ken Paul"
<kenanddeb@cox.net
>

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: hwy 83

04/24/2008 12:48 AM

The anticipated increase in traffic created by the mine on hwy 83 in its current configuration will cause an unacceptable increase in the amounts of hazardous encounters on the hwy. The public safety hazard caused by an estimated 377 additional trips each day created to solely to support the mines employee traffic and logistical support of deliveries to the mine. I also understand that their intent is to use hwy 83 as the delivery route for the ore materials that they intend to sell on the open market for investor profit. Who will be impacted by this increased traffic?

Hwy 83 is already a challenging and treacherous route that requires above average concentration to ensure safe passage. I contend that hwy 83 road improvements are necessary for public safety. The improvements and its financial impact will be borne by the local citizens through their safety, time as well as financial expense. I think a bike/breakdown lane is needed but I question the wisdom of the impact that improvement when weighed by the inconvenience. The improvements and inconvenience required by the average resident and taxpayer in support of the mine is simply mind boggling.

The road improvements required solely to support the increased traffic caused by the mine is inconceivable at best. We the tax payer can not be expected to endure the brunt of the mines impact both through personal sacrifice in the form of increased risks for personal safety, inconvenience and financial subsidies provided by the taxpayer for but not limited to road improvement expenses through additional direct taxpayer subsidization and support of the mines overall profit scheme.

Is our government still of by and for the people or has it become of by and for the corporation to ensure profit for investors even if it needs to be subsidized by the people through personal sacrifice and taxation in support of those all important profits for investors. Without taxpayer subsidies through land deals, water subsidies and tax breaks as well as tax payer directly subsidized road improvements. I contend that the expense of all these will be ultimately borne by the average citizen through increased taxation to directly support the mining industry; I contend that without the taxpayer subsidies the mine could not exist.

Thanks,
Ken & Deb Paul

No virus found in this outgoing message.
Checked by AVG.

Version: 7.5.524 / Virus Database: 269.23.4/1394 - Release Date: 4/23/2008 7:16 PM



CATINOGV@aol.com

04/23/2008 08:48 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us

cc:

Subject: Rosemont Copper Mine

Dear Sirs:

We are residents of Green Valley AZ, and are **adamantly** opposed to having the Rosemont Mine go into business in our Santa Rita Mountains.

We do not want a copper mine dumping their byproducts on our beautiful State land, thereby ruining it forever, and making a profit on top of it! It will create an environmental disaster of our pristine wilderness. It will gobble up what little is left of our precious ground-water.

PLEASE use whatever influence you may have to deter this destruction of what little is left of our native land.

Mr and Mrs. Charles Catino
4701 King Arthur Ct
Green Valley AZ 85614

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"Cheryl Adair"
<adairland@gmail.com
>

04/25/2008 04:40 PM

To: COMMENTS-SOUTHWESTERN-CORONADO@FS.FED.US
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine

Good Afternoon!

I have been concerned regarding the proposed Rosemont Mine southeast of Tucson. I have lived in Corona de Tucson for the past 23 years and have seen many changes occur in our area. However, the Rosemont Mine is not a welcome change in the Santa Rita area. Historically, I have lived in two other copper mining communities. The mines did create many problems including changing the landscape to a dusty eyesore. I hate to see the beauty of the Santa Rita Mountains devastated by the mine. In addition, the shift change at the previous mining communities created havoc on the roads during certain times of the day. Since roads in the area have only two lanes with current traffic issues, I don't feel that area roads could safely handle the additional traffic. Furthermore, I understand that the mine will use a substantial amount of ground water. The whole Tucson area is currently trying to conserve the groundwater for future generations through CAP, conservation, etc. However, if the mine uses copious amounts of ground water, it seems like all our area water conservation efforts would be in vain. Currently, I don't see any benefit to the community coming from the mine. The company is from Canada and all the profits will go to Canada, meanwhile we will be left with a environmental disaster, traffic issues, and less groundwater that could be polluted.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely from a concerned citizen,
Cheryl Adair
10465 E Observatory Dr
Corona, AZ 85641
(520) 762-5621



WizzLizzy@aol.com
04/25/2008 08:08 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine Project

Attention: Team Leader Rosemont Copper Project,

How many GALLONS OF WATER PER MINUTE will Rosemont Copper Mine use?
(The Ray Mine in Hayden, Arizona uses 20,000 of water per minute)

How many gallons of water per day will they be using?

ASARCO will be going back to full capacity using WATER from the SAME
Aquifer.

The Pecan Trees also use alot of Water from this same Aquifer.

The growing community uses Water from this same Aquifer.

WHAT WILL BE THE CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON THE WATER
with TWO MINES operating SIMULTANEOUSLY along with the Pecan Grove,
and all the Residents using the water from the SAME AQUIFER?

How many Gallons of water per minute will all the above be using?

If the new technology that they are planning to use, if it doesn't work,
Will they need TWICE as much water? 8,000 acre feet times 2 ?

How much Water is in the Aquifer, and How long will it last?

Elizabeth Nichols

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"James Kramp"
<jimkramp@msn.com>

04/25/2008 07:26 AM

To: "comments-southwestern-coronado"
<comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>

cc:
Subject: rosemont mine questions and comments

1. Has the Federal Highway Safety Administration information from the Arizona 2007 Five percent report which outlines the top 5 percent of its locations currently exhibiting the most severe highway safety needs be taken into account when determining SR83 safety?

2. Can the disruption of the rain runoff, and lowering of the local groundwater table from the Rosemont mine further threaten the surface water of the Cienega Creek? Is there potential for the creek to be polluted from the mine operations during heavy rains? The Cienega Creek is approximately 8 to 9 miles east of the Mine location. The Fish and Wildlife service under the US department of the interior has classified the Ceinega Creek (upper and lower) as a critical habitat for the Gila Chub (*Gila Intermedia*) which is designated as endangered with critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as documented in the Federal Register.[Federal Register: November 2, 2005 (Volume 70, Number 211)][Rules and Regulations][Page 66663-66721]From the Federal Register Online via GPO Access [wais.access.gpo.gov][DOCID:fr02no05-22][[Page 66663]] The Cienega Creek is designated an Outstanding Waters of the State of Arizona also.

Thanks

Jim Kramp Jimkramp@msn.com 520-762-8345



"James Kramp "
<jimkramp@msn.com>

04/25/2008 07:24 AM

To: "comments-southwestern-coronado"
<comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>

cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine questions

1. What type of trust is being established for the land reclamation? When will it be funded in full? Historically mines have been sold without requiring the buyer to adhere to prior agreements. Will the trust be funded before mining operations begin? Quite often when the price of copper drops mines close or go bankrupt. If a completely funded trust is not in place the public ends up paying for the cleanup.
2. What criteria will be used to determine when the Rosemont mine is closed?
3. What effect on the groundwater table will digging a mile wide 2500 foot deep pit have on the groundwater on the East side of the Santa Ritas. Many residents have wells that are 3 to 4 hundred feet deep. Will they require deeper wells, or will city water have to be provided? Who will pay for this?
4. What will the mine do to assure the light pollution does not adversely impact the observatories on Mt Hopkins?
5. If it is later discovered that the lights do interfere with the Mt Hopkins observatories will Augusta Resources guarantee in writing that they will either reduce the lighting to acceptable levels, or if that is not possible to stop mining during the night? According to Augusta's lighting plan "The project, although not required to do so, will make every attempt to comply with the Pima county Outdoor lighting code. It should be noted, however, that federal and state laws also require Rosemont operations to give utmost attention to the safety of its employees and the public"

Thanks

Jim Kramp jimkramp@msn.com 520-762-8345



WizzLizzy@aol .com
04/25/2008 06:23 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine Project

Attention: Team Leader Rosemont Copper Project,

What are the TOXIC CHEMICALS that would be used in this Mine?

How will the company prevent them from getting into our ground water and surface water?

What will they do if the TOXIC CHEMICALS get into the ground water or surface water?

What are the HEALTH RISKS TO OUR COMMUNITY FROM THESE TOXIC
CHEMICALS?

Are these Health Risks worth the small economic gain we might receive from the mine?
Health Problems can be very costly to Treat so will the community be ahead financially
or will Cost of Treatment outweigh the economic gain?

How will the company COMPENSATE THE COMMUNITY for the health risks being
forced on us?

Elizabeth Nichols

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Steve_in_Arizona
<nitroxa2003@yahoo.c
om>

04/24/2008 03:35 PM
Please respond to
nitroxa2003

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Supporting documents for NEPA comment; GIS Water Map from EPA
for use in Evaluation of Rosemont Mine

http://www.epa.gov/region09/water/groundwater/ssa-pdfs/Santa%20Cruz_Avra%20Basin%20SSA%20map.pdf

Dear Sirs:

Please note that website above. This depicts GIS information used to create a water map of the Santa Cruz aquifer. The EPA data needs to be used by Rosemont to produce a computer map or projection of what the result of their water pumping will be. Also, the water authorities of AZ need to be consulted as reviewers of Rosemont's water use projections.

Please note the map depicts water paths, not directions of flow; these need to be added to the map to make the map useful.

Stephen Chrisman

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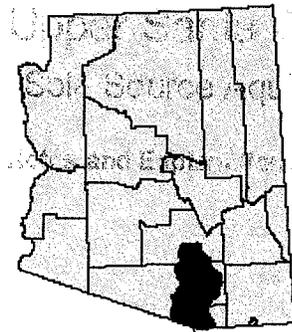
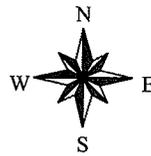
Upper Santa Cruz & Avra Basin

Sole Source Aquifer Designated Area

Notes and Explanation:

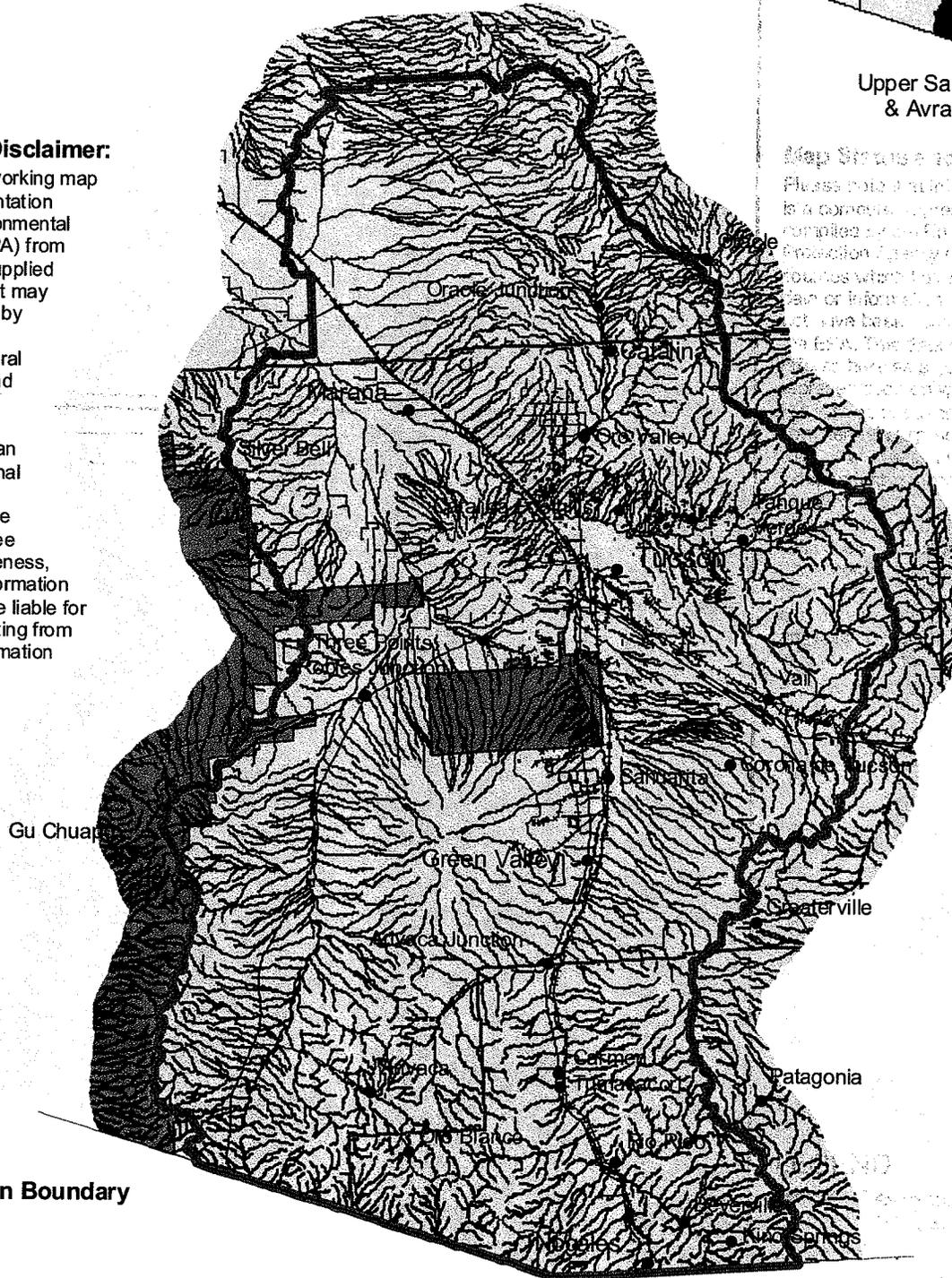
Map Status and Disclaimer:

Please note that this working map is a computer representation compiled by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from sources which have supplied data or information that may not have been verified by the EPA. This data is offered here as a general representation only, and is not to be used for commercial purposes without verification by an independent professional qualified to verify such data or information. The EPA does not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or timeliness of the information shown, and shall not be liable for any loss or injury resulting from reliance upon the information shown.



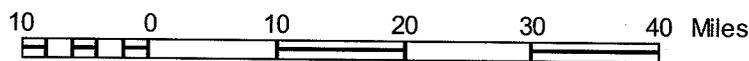
Upper Santa Cruz & Avra Basin

Map Status and Disclaimer:
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LEGEND

- Designation Boundary
- Highway
- Road
- Railroad
- Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Indian Reservation
- City/Town/Village



Updated by: Michael Klatt, Indus Corp., December, 2001



WizzLizzy@aol.com
04/24/2008 02:06 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine Project

Attention Team Leader Rosemont Copper Project,

Please add another Issue To your Environmental Impact Statement:

The Issue is HEALTH.

TOXIC CHEMICALS ARE USED IN THE PROCESS OF MINING.

These TOXIC CHEMICALS end up in OUR AQUIFERS, WATERSHEDS AND GROUND SURFACE WATER.

These TOXIC CHEMICALS such as MERCURY, LEAD, ARSENIC, IRON, ALUMINUM, CADMIUM, COPPER AND ZINC.

These TOXIC CHEMICALS enter into the Human Body through the water we drink and Air we Breathe and through the Skin.

After these TOXIC CHEMICALS have entered the body, they will begin their damage, resulting in the need to be seen by a Doctor. The Doctor will want to be paid for the Services Rendered. The Patient, or the Taxpayer or Insurance Companies will now have to pay the BILL.

So in Conclusion, this Mine will not only cost us Health Problems, BUT will also cost money out of our POCKETS!

Please ADD the ISSUE OF HEALTH to your ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

Thank You,

Elizabeth Nichols

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"Bonnie Isenberg "
<bonnieisenberg@msn .
com>

04/24/2008 01:26 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine Comments

Rosemont Copper project EIS
Coronado National Forest
300 W. Congress St
Tucson, AZ 85701

Hi,

My water is pumped from well number 55-460423. I would like to know what impact the Rosemont mine would have on my well.

Can I expect the water table to be lowered?

If so will my well run dry?

If my well runs dry who will pay to get water to my home?

Would the water brought in be equal to the quality of water we now have? Our water now is EXCELLENT!

What do you estimate the future groundwater table depth to be?

Will there be a Hydrological study done by impartial specialists to determine irreparable damage that would occur should the mine go in?

If Augusta agrees to address our water issues and makes guarantees to us, what happens to the guarantees if Augusta should sell to someone new?

We just retired here less than two years ago, our home would be worthless if we loose our water.

Thank you for answering these questions

Sincerely

Bonnie Isenberg 15560 E. Hilton Ranch Rd. Vail, Arizona 85641



Henry Deutsch
<hadeutsch@frontiernet.net>

04/24/2008 11:52 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Fwd: Commentary re. the proposed Rosemont Mine

Subject: Fwd: Commentary re. the proposed Rosemont Mine

From: Henry Deutsch <hadeutsch@frontiernet.net>

Date: April 24, 2008 1:29:47 PM CDT

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us

Subject: Commentary re. the proposed Rosemont Mine

The recent series of public gatherings of principle organizations, persons and proponents to the USDA Forest Service environmental impact study of the proposed Rosemont Mine clearly pointed out deep public concerns about the veracity of the obsolete 1872 Mining Law, challenges to the massive collective of Congressional and state legislation which could include destructive water quantity and quality impacts, destruction of wildlife habitat, further deterioration of the biological, scenic and social-economic quality of life in the Pima County region including impacts to the expanding urban communities in and near Green Valley.

The large and at times disturbing attendance at some of the hearings clearly strongly suggest the Forest Service's public involvement process must take a more comprehensive and transparent direction. The agency appears to realize it must do more in this urbanized region. The environmental impact study must rigorously examine a number of critical issues and concerns, among them:

1. The question of the proposed mining processes should be critically examined. Is the current obscene and obsessively destructive process still valid for this region. The cataclysmic spoils of a massive open pit mine to the west of Green Valley which casts its shadow over the residential community of largely retirees is a living demonstration of current and proposed mining operations. What is in the west side of the Santa Cruz Valley would be repeated within the Santa Rita mountain chain. How verifiable are the estimated copper deposits? Is the copper truly needed for national health, wealth and security? What the proponents say, may not be so.
2. The proposed mine strongly suggests the 1872 Mining Law is spurious and vapid. A responsible corporation should not be able to use this law for it's shareholders profits no matter how noble the cause of providing a strategic resource and local jobs, etc. It is hoped the EIS will describe in detail all of the environmental, ecological and sociological impacts of hard rock mining as proposed by the proponents. These impacts are obvious to many who live near

such proposed mines. If the true, long term and not so obvious costs to the public are revealed in a modern context, the flawed federal and state mining legislation will become obvious even to the directly influence and lobbied elected officials that reform and amendment of principal legislation will be needed.

No doubt there are many more variables in the complex calculus of public mining issues which must be explored. In the desert, water is life and not to be trifled with anymore. Enough has been evaporated in the heat of public debate.

The ultimate questions in any public policy issue are who benefits, who pays and who loses.

The Forest Service century of service to the Nation knows it's mission and reputation are at stake here and that is a value worth protecting.

Sincerely submitted,

Henry A. "Hank" Deutsch
108 Parkwood Trail
Viroqua, Wisconsin 54665



Steve_in_Arizona
<nitroxa2003@yahoo.com>

To: Comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine NEPA Comment

04/24/2008 11:39 AM
Please respond to
nitroxa2003

The following is a NEPA scoping comment for the Rosemont Mine project.

Concern: Lack of GIS as a tool to evaluate the Rosemont Mine Project.

Comment: GIS is currently a state of the art tool for evaluation of water supplies, computer modeling of mineral formations, use in forecasting weather and forest fires, and use in archeology. This tool is in such common use in the general public, engineers, biologists, academics, and others that not to use the tool in such a complex project as the Rosemont Mine project NEPA evaluation would be to use 1970's science in 2008.

Having said the above, I might mention the Forest Service has a GIS system already in use; and, Rosemont Mines (Augusta Resources) has already flown aerial surveys, done magnetometer, and ground penetration surveys of the proposed mine area; yet neither, Rosemont nor the Forest Service will discuss using GIS to evaluate this project. This is despite being familiar with the GIS tools and having in both employ scientists familiar with its use.

Instead the consulting firm employed by Rosemont to handle evaluation of the archeology of the area, characterize its biology, and the hazard to the environment stated at the Sahuarita meeting, when questioned, they have standard conventional protocols which do not include more detailed investigations until something is found by Rosemont or the Forest Service archaeologists.

Listing the 130 or so known ancient sites on GIS coordinates and demanding that Rosemont do full investigation of these sites in at least as much detail as they have already used to characterize the mineral deposits they plan to mine is the least one might expect for GIS usage in this project.

Personally, I would expect much more than that. I would expect a good detailed use of the

available science commonly used in the scientific community for each of the areas mentioned in my introductory paragraph, above.

Stephen Chrisman

Sahuarita

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Steve_in_Arizona
<nitroxr2003@yahoo.com>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine NEPA Comment

04/24/2008 11:18 AM
Please respond to
nitroxr2003

The following is a NEPA Comment submitted as part of the scoping process for the Rosemont Mine project evaluation.

Subject: Use of all available tools to evaluate the effect of unmonitored water pumping from the Rosemont wells.

Comment: I have studied the Rosemont Mine plan, visited the websites of Rosemonts consulting engineers, and attended two F.S. Scoping meetings so far. I have come away from the meetings and have become distressed regards the information given regards to water use by the mine. Specifically, I have several concerns, they are:

1. Rosemont states it will pump water from the Santa Cruz aquifer in large quantities (maybe measured, maybe not) and the effect of this pumping is yet to be determined, except that it can expect to create channeling and diversion of the water path as well as local subsidence in an area which has already experience both from the ASARCO/P.D. mining operations. (This is documented in the construction documents of the CAP recharge geology information).
2. Rosemont has stated at separate meetings that it has tested the water from its wells for radiologicals and that the CAP water tests are known; and, that it has not tested the water from its wells, as there is no need to test, or get a base-line water characterization.
3. No one has to date revealed any study of the effect of Rosemont's use of our water on the coming water shortages. Specifically, Rosemont is not bringing any new water into Pima County, rather is is buying CAP water which was already coming into Pima County and paying for CAP water recharge that was already being done; hence, there is not net gain from the added water usage by Rosemont Mines and in fact by pre-paying for CAP water which may be in future years decreased to our area, Rosemont is establishing a fixed water requirement which may reduce water for all other water users.

Stephen Chrisman

Sahuarita

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Steve_in_Arizona
<nitroxa2003@yahoo.com>

To: Comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine NEPA Comment

04/24/2008 10:55 AM
Please respond to
nitroxa2003

NEPA Scoping Concern: Rosemont Mine Plan and its concern for the water-shed.

I am concerned that the Rosemont Mine meetings I have attended so far and the research I have done suggest that Rosemont is not concerned with the water shed and has not done adequate planning regards protecting its operation from flash-flood runoff. The location of the mine at the base of a mountain and the creation of an artificial flood channel which they will have if they place the over-burden rock as they plan to do seems to me to pose a hazard for toxic release and acid release into the environment.

I have examined the maps and talked to both the mine civil engineer and the Rosemont water experts and from those discussions at the Vail and Sahuarita Rosemont Mine Scoping meetings, it appears that neither adequate water diversions or water channels are to be provided by the Rosemont Mine plan.

Specifically the mine operational facilities and the enrichment facilities are to be placed at the bottom a mountain slope between the protected open-pit and a large rock over-burden pile that is three miles long. These geographic features look like they will be capable of funneling water through the mine operating facilities, collapsing rock piles, and serving as a path for flash-flooding.

The information I was told at the Vail meeting stated the water path would be to the South-east though the mine facility; at the Sahuarita meeting I was told the water path would be away from the mine facility to the North-east. Since the information given was directly opposite I am confused, unless no one at Rosemont actually knows where the water will go or has actually planned for flash-flooding to occur.

I asked the engineering personnel if channels for water would be provided to protect the mine operation and was told they would be provided. I asked if they would be lined with concrete or

some impermeable material and was told they wouldn't be. This further confused me as it is well known in AZ that flash flooding scours banks, destroys bridges and roads, and is a hazard to people and buildings. Lack of adequate water channels would surely result in releases of toxins, acids, and Tenorm* (see further comments below), if present.

Stephen Chrisman

*Tenorm should be present in the Rosemont Mine due to the presence of Uranium in the Laramide granites. When I asked the Rosemont people about that they preferred not to talk about this possibility rather referred to Oxide, Sulfide, and Carbonate Copper ore. The rest of the rock was called inert.

Based on drill holes, previous mines in the area, and mineral surveys of the area Rosemont's statements regarding the minerals they hope to extract include an estimate of "probable minerals" which have been disputed in the Green Valley news by one retired mining engineer.

The conflicting information in the area of mineral deposits relates to the unplanned dangers of mineral extractions as releases mentioned above. It is clearly as dangerous as experienced by the people of Sahuarita/Green Valley due to the ASARCO mining experiences due to unplanned for releases into the ground water and aquifer.

The contamination of aquifer test wells in our area with radiologicals is well known to ADEQ and the EPA. (see attachments)

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Phelps Dodge Sierrita, Inc. (PDSI) Mine AQP 101679.pdf sierrita-factsheet.pdf



FACT SHEET

Aquifer Protection Permit P-101679

Place ID No. 1567, LTF (None)

Phelps Dodge Sierrita, Inc. (PDSI) Mine

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) proposes to issue an aquifer protection permit for the subject facility that covers the life of the facility, including operational, closure, and post-closure periods unless suspended or revoked pursuant to Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-9-A213. This document gives pertinent information concerning the issuance of the permit. The requirements contained in this permit will allow the permittee to comply with the two key requirements of the Aquifer Protection Program (APP): 1) meet Aquifer Water Quality Standards at the Points of Compliance, or that no pollutants discharged will further degrade at the applicable Points of Compliance the quality of any aquifer that at the time of permit issuance violates the aquifer water quality standard for that pollutant; and 2) demonstrate Best Available Demonstrated Control Technology (BADCT). BADCT's purpose is to employ engineering controls, processes, operating methods or other alternatives, including site-specific characteristics (i.e., the local subsurface geology), to reduce discharge of pollutants to the greatest degree achievable before they reach the aquifer or to prevent pollutants from reaching the aquifer.

I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Name and Location

Permittee's Name:	Phelps Dodge Sierrita, Inc. (PDSI)
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 527, Green Valley, Arizona 85622-0527
Facility name and location:	Phelps Dodge Sierrita Mine 6200 West Duval Mine Road, Green Valley, Arizona 85622

Regulatory Status

The PDSI mining operations are operating under a Notice of Disposal received January 21, 1985. Cyprus Mining Company bought the property in 1986 and a pre-application meeting for the APP was held on October 12, 1993. An application for an APP, dated September 7, 1994, was received by ADEQ on November 13, 1994 from Cyprus Sierrita Corporation. Subsequently, additional information was submitted by Cyprus Sierrita Corporation in support of the APP application. Cyprus Sierrita Corporation changed its name to Phelps Dodge Sierrita, Inc. (PDSI) in 1999 as a result of a stock merger. Additional correspondence related to the APP has been submitted by PDSI in support of the application.

A Multi-Sector General Stormwater Permit (MSGP 2000), #AZR05B216, exists for PDSI, which was issued on January 28, 2001.

Facility Description

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The Sierrita property consists of three open-pits: Sierrita-Esperanza pit, a molybdenum satellite pit, and the Ocotillo pit; a 115,000-ton-per-day concentrator, two molybdenum roasting plants, a ferromolybdenum plant, a rhenium plant, an oxide and low grade sulfide dump leaching operation, and copper sulfate plant. Ore production from each pit is highly variable; however the aggregate production is limited to the capacity of the plant operation. The mine is capable of producing up to 250 million pounds of copper and, as a co-product, 25 million pounds of molybdenum annually.

II. BEST AVAILABLE DEMONSTRATED CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BADCT)

Outlined below is the BADCT summary for permitted facilities in three principal drainages at the mine site, with other discharging facilities concentrated in the Mill Area and the tailings impoundments. Also included in the permitted facilities are the two vehicle washes used for cleaning mine haulage trucks and other vehicles.

The three (3) principal drainages are: (1) Amargosa Wash which trends east from the waste rock piles and flows into Demetrie Wash; (2) Demetrie Wash which trends southeast from the Sierrita mine-mill area across the southwest side of the Sierrita Tailings Impoundment to the confluence with the Santa Cruz River approximately seven miles southeast of the Sierrita Mill; and (3) Tinaja-Esperanza Wash which trends southeast from the waste rock piles. The three (3) washes are ephemeral tributaries to the Santa Cruz River;

Amargosa Wash Drainage

The major storage and surface impoundments in the Amargosa Drainage Area, including Amargosa Pond, Raffinate Pond No. 2, Drain Pond No. 2, SX-1 Drain Pond, SX-1 Tank Farm Pond, and the Amargosa Spillway are lined with geomembranes. Headwall No. 1 and Bailey Lake are unlined impoundments, with both facilities serving to collect subsurface drainage

from the active oxide leach area. Duval Canal (conveyance channel) is now completely lined with the recent installation of an HDPE geomembrane along the previously unlined portion of the canal between Demetrie Wash to the Sierrita Tailings Impoundment. Amargosa Pond collects overflow from Headwall No. 1, Bailey Lake, Raffinate Pond No. 2, Drain Pond No. 2, and SX-1 Tank Farm Pond. Collected solutions are pumped to Raffinate Pond No. 2, Bailey Lake, or the LTO Box which returns liquids to the leach circuit.

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Raffinate Pond No. 3 receives solutions pumped from Headwalls 2, 3, and 5, subsurface flow from Interceptor No. 3, and upset solutions and stormwater pumped from SX-3 Stormwater Pond. Solution from Raffinate Pond No. 3 is pumped either to Bailey Lake (Amargosa Wash Drainage) or back to the leach area. SX-3 Stormwater Pond can accept overflow flows from Raffinate Pond No. 3, Headwall No. 3, and SX-3 Drain Pond via lined channels. Solutions can be pumped to Amargosa Pond when needed. Cat Ponds 1 and 2 are non-stormwater ponds with lined spillways to manage stormwater from upgradient native terrain, run-off from the Sierrita Waste Rock Pile, and overflows from Headwall No. 5 during upset conditions.

Mill Area

All of the permitted facilities in the Mill Site Area are lined with geomembrane or soil-bentonite admix or concrete-lined. The concrete-lined Decant Ponds and Pad Area captures overflow from the copper-moly thickeners and returns it to the Sierrita milling process. The Tailings Thickeners are four (4) tanks with concrete walls and a soil/bentonite liner at the base; the liquid content is deposited in the Tailings Impoundment. The Raw Water Reservoir has a 3-ft thick

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The Sierrita Tailings Impoundment has low permeability slimes coating the floor of the impoundment to reduce seepage. The Tailings Impoundment is underlain by a thick sequence of poorly to moderately consolidated Quaternary sediments. Caliche layers near ground surface are common in the area. Diversion channels to the west and upgradient divert surface water run-on.

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Vehicle Washes

The vehicle washes use concrete slabs for waste wash-water, with the water from the Truck Wash discharged to the Sierrita Pit, and from the Vehicle Wash to the West Plant drainage channel.

III. COMPLIANCE WITH AQUIFER WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Groundwater at the Sierrita Mine occurs in weathered and fractured bedrock, in faults, in poorly to moderately consolidated Quaternary basin-fill sediments, and in recent alluvium. The depth to bedrock ranges from surface and near surface exposures in the west to 400 to 1800 feet bgs from the toe of the Tailings Impoundment to the river in the basin of the Santa Cruz River on the east. Depths to water range from less than ten (10) feet below ground surface (bgs) to seventy-five (75) feet in the West-half, and from 250 to 400 feet bgs in the East-half. Groundwater movement generally mimics topography, with flow from higher elevation in the West-half to the lower elevations of the Santa Cruz basin in the East-half. Except in the vicinity of the Sierrita-Esperanza pit, overall flow direction is from west to east with flow direction changing to northeast on the lower basin near the Santa Cruz River. In the vicinity of the Sierrita-Esperanza Pit, direction of groundwater flow is toward the pit.

The Pollutant Management Area (PMA) in general, circumscribes the periphery of the discharging facilities on the north, south and east sides. POC wells are strategically placed to monitor sub-flow in all major drainages in the West-half. On the east side, the PMA approximately coincides with the tailing impoundment dam. A series of twenty three (23) interceptor wells (IW wells) are aligned along the edge of the dam to capture impacted groundwater migrating from the impoundment. The IW wells pump groundwater from within the basin-fill sediment. Water levels in these wells generally range from about 318 to 444 feet

bgs. POC wells are located immediately downgradient from the IW wells to monitor groundwater quality below the impoundment. Elevated levels of sulfate have been identified in Sierrita Mine production wells and in Community Water Company wells to the east of the tailings dam near the community of Green Valley. Delineation of the Discharge Impact Area (DIA) is currently underway by the permittee. Delineation of the sulfate plume will be addressed under a WQARF Mitigation Order (A.R.S. § 49-286).

Point of Compliance (POC) monitoring wells for hazardous constituents are located either at or within 750 feet of the Pollutant Management Area in both the West-half and East-half of the contiguous Sierrita mine property. A total of twelve (12) hazardous/non-hazardous POC wells are required in the permit.

Seven (7) of these POC wells are located strategically downgradient from discharging facilities in the Tinaja, Esperanza, Amargosa and Demetrie Washes in the West-half of the property. Six (6) of these wells were installed during the 1990s and have Aquifer Quality Limits (AQLs) and Alert Levels (ALs) established in the permit. Well MH-27 was installed in 2004. AQLs and ALs for this well will be calculated based on eight (8) months of ambient monitoring when completed in accordance with the Compliance Schedule in the permit. The West-half includes the open pit mines, the concentrator, copper sulfate plant, molybdenum plant, the two (2) solvent extraction plants, various waste rock and leach rock dumps, PLS, raffinate, non-stormwater and stormwater ponds, and various supporting facilities. The remaining five (5) wells are located in the East-half of the property and are sited along the base of the Sierrita Tailings Impoundment. Three (3) of these wells were installed in 1990, and AQLs and ALs are established in the permit. Two (2) additional wells were installed in 2005 and 2006. Ambient sampling will be conducted for eight (8) consecutive months in these wells, with AQLs and ALs amended in the permit within three (3) months of completion of the ambient period.

In order to ensure compliance with Aquifer Water Quality Standards at the POCs, alert levels will be established for constituents that have an AWQS. All hazardous/non-hazardous POC wells will be sampled quarterly for an abbreviated list of parameters. A longer comprehensive list of parameters is required biennially in the POC wells. AQLs and/or ALs are established in the permit for all constituents where sufficient groundwater quality data have been collected by the effective date of the permit. Where additional data are required and for wells to be installed in accordance with the Compliance Schedule, the AQLs and ALs are listed as "reserved." ALs and AQLs for constituents with reserved notation will be amended into the permit when sufficient data are available from the ambient monitoring, as required in the Compliance Schedule.

The parameters to be monitored quarterly in the POC wells are:

Depth to water, water level elevation, field pH, field specific conductance, field temperature, cadmium, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, fluoride, nitrate + nitrite, sulfate, TDS, beryllium, nickel, selenium, magnesium, antimony, arsenic, chromium, lead, and thallium.

The extended list of parameters to be monitored biennially in the POC wells are:

Depth to water, water level elevation, field pH, field specific conductance, field temperature, cadmium, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, fluoride, nitrate + nitrite, sulfate, TDS, calcium, magnesium, nitrate+nitrite, fluoride, aluminum, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, barium, cadmium, chromium, iron, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, thallium, copper, cobalt, manganese, molybdenum, zinc, gross alpha, radium 226+228, uranium, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, total xylene, carbon disulfide, and total cyanide.

Point(s) of Compliance (POC)

GROUNDWATER MONITORING POINTS				
WELL ID	ADWR REGISTRATION NUMBER	CADASTRAL LOCATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Point of Compliance (POC) Wells - Hazardous/Non-hazardous - West-half				
MH-18	55-561874	(D-18-12)20cdd	31/ 50' 28.4"	111/ 08' 26"
MH-19	55-561878	(D-18-12)21ccc	31/ 50' 29.1"	111/ 07' 43.7"
MH-20	55-561880	(D-18-12)21dda	31/ 50' 38"	111/ 06' 47.1"
MH-21	55-561881	(D-18-12)11bbc	31/ 52' 58.7"	111/ 05' 36.3"
MH-22	55-561872	(D-18-12)14cdd1	31/ 51' 50.8"	111/ 05' 17.5"
MH-23	55-561871	(D-18-12)14cdd2	31/ 51' 51.6"	111/ 05' 17.4"
MH-27	55-203702	(D-18-12)21add	31/ 51' 02"	111/ 06' 54"
Point of Compliance (POC) Wells - Hazardous/Non-hazardous - East-half				
MH-14	55-528098	(D-18-13)16bcc2	31/ 51' 48.8"	111/ 01' 28.8"
MH-15W	55-528093	(D-18-13)21cbc	31/ 50' 44"	111/ 01' 28.5"
MH-16W	55-528099	(D-18-13)28cbb3	31/ 49' 58.3"	111/ 01' 28.7"
MH-28	55-903648	(D-18-13)21bbb3	31° 51' 19.6"	111° 01' 29.2"
MH-29	55-903649	(D-18-13)28bba3	31° 50' 20.9"	111° 01' 29.2"

IV. MANAGEMENT OF POTENTIAL SULFATE IMPACTS

The permittee has signed a Mitigation Order on Consent that requires: 1) Preparation and submittal of a Work Plan for ADEQ review and approval, which is designed to complete characterization of the vertical and horizontal extent of the sulfate plume down gradient of PDSI and include an inventory of all existing registered private wells used as a drinking water source and public drinking water system wells located within a one mile radius of the sulfate plume's outer edge; 2) Preparation and submittal of a Mitigation Plan for ADEQ review and approval, which identifies and evaluates alternatives (e.g. containment, collection and discharge with or without treatment, institutional controls, alternative water supplies (including, but not limited to, a new supply well, use of an existing supply well,

modifying the screened interval of an existing supply well, connection to an existing public water supply system, and bottled water), mixing or blending, technically practicable treatment, and no action) to practically and cost effectively provide a drinking water supply that meets applicable drinking water quality standards and with sulfate concentrations less than 250 mg/L to the owner/operator of an existing drinking water supply; and 3) Establishment of a community advisory group (CAG) consisting of at least ten (10) persons, chosen from a cross section of the community, for the purpose of identifying and improving the public's access and understanding of information regarding this Consent Order.

Elevated concentrations of sulfate have been identified in groundwater samples collected from both monitor wells and public water supply wells in the area downgradient from the Phelps Dodge Sierrita Mine tailings impoundment near Green Valley. Public water supply wells owned and operated by the Community Water Company (CWC) serving the community of Green Valley have been adversely affected by the sulfate contamination. Two CWC wells, CWC-7 and CWC-8, have been impaired by the sulfate contamination, and have been shut down. As a temporary solution, Phelps Dodge Sierrita Inc. (PDSI) has proposed to use water from several wells in their Esperanza wellfield downgradient of CW-8 to supplement the loss in production from the CWC wells. The negotiations and improvements necessary for the use of the Esperanza wells have been completed, and CWC has been using them since June 2005 under a temporary license agreement.

The Sierrita Mine complex and tailings impoundment is located approximately one mile southwest of the Town of Green Valley. The impoundment is upgradient from the community in relation to the direction of groundwater flow in the regional aquifer. A series of 23 interceptor wells are aligned along the toe of the dam and are used to prevent migration of contaminated groundwater from the tailings. Groundwater quality is monitored in a series of fourteen wells located approximately 500 to 1000 feet downgradient from the dam. Sulfate levels in recent samples from the monitor wells have ranged between 1000 and 2000 milligrams per liter (mg/L), and have remained relatively constant over the last five years. Sulfate levels above 1000 mg/L are present in the aquifer in an area of approximately six square miles, downgradient of the tailings impoundment and the interceptor wells. Three wells are located on the pediment approximately 5000 feet east of the dam and are periodically sampled by PDSI for sulfate and other constituent concentrations. Samples collected from these wells show sulfate levels ranging from approximately 1050 mg/L in MH-12 at the north end to approximately 1600 mg/L in wells MH-11 and MH-13. Because all of the wells are screened over long intervals, the actual depth of the contamination in the wells cannot be determined.

PDSI has taken a pro-active approach in the recognition and characterization of the sulfate plume downgradient from the tailing impoundment. The lateral and vertical extent of the sulfate has not been adequately characterized and is currently under investigation by PDSI. Two new monitor wells were installed during November 2003, between the tailings

impoundment and Green Valley, in an effort to identify the northern extent of the plume. Wells MH-25A and MH-26A were drilled to a depth of 545 feet below ground surface (bgs) and screened within the upper 100 feet of the aquifer. The results from five rounds of water samples collected in these wells showed sulfate values of less than 20 mg/L. In 2005, PDSI installed two additional deeper wells at each site and conducted depth specific sampling to determine the presence and depth of the sulfate, at these sites. In addition, monitor well MH-13 was replaced with a cluster of three wells, each completed to a specific depth to determine the presence and depth of sulfate at this site. The additional monitor wells and depth specific sampling has allowed for more precise characterization of the source and distribution of sulfate within the aquifer. The new data will be incorporated into the current groundwater flow and transport model to identify the location and extent of the plume.

PDSI will actively manage the sulfate plume through a series of interceptor wells. If PDSI fails to manage the sulfate plume and potential impacts according to its commitments, ADEQ has the right to amend the permit and impose technically and legally appropriate conditions to ensure protection of impacted drinking water supply wells.

V. STORM WATER and SURFACE WATER CONSIDERATIONS

The mine and plant site areas are contained within the west flank of the Santa Cruz River Basin. The Santa Cruz River is an ephemeral stream through this reach. There are no nearby surface water bodies. The main surface water drainages through the project area are Demetrie and Esperanza Washes. Both drainages are ephemeral and flow in a southeast direction towards the Santa Cruz River. Stormwater and non-stormwater are collected in several small impoundments in Tinaja Wash and several un-named washes that flow into Esperanza Wash. Stormwater and non-stormwater from Amargosa Wash and stormwater from the upper Demetrie Wash are diverted through the lined Duval Canal into the Sierrita Tailings Impoundments.

VI. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

The compliance schedule requires the completion of numerous items related to engineering, hydrologic and general issues.

The compliance schedule sets ambient monitoring requirements for three POC wells, and compliance monitoring requirements for all 12 permitted POC wells.

Also included is a requirement to submit a report with a re-evaluation of the passive containment demonstration at five year intervals, and the submission of a Contingency and Emergency Response Plan.

Action Leakage Rate and Rapid and Large Leakage Rates are required for five facilities that

contain LCRS in their construction. Also required is the installation of sufficient dedicated pumps in these systems to remove collected fluid.

Eight facilities require the submission of analyses to determine the necessity of design upgrades, provision for ADEQ approval of proposed upgrades, and construction deadlines for upgrades deemed necessary. Four other facilities require the submission of technical/design information to the ADEQ, to complete the BADCT evaluation for operation or closure.

VII. OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR ISSUING THIS PERMIT

Technical Capability

PDSI has demonstrated the technical competence necessary to carry out the terms and conditions of the permit in accordance with A.R.S. § 49-243(N) and A.A.C. R18-9-A202(B). Consultants and contractors hired to design and/or build facility upgrades have also demonstrated the appropriate technical competence.

ADEQ requires that appropriate documents be sealed by an Arizona registered geologist or professional engineer. This requirement is a part of an on-going demonstration of technical capability. The permittee is expected to maintain technical capability throughout the life of the facility.

Financial Capability

The permittee has demonstrated financial capability under A.R.S. § 49-243(N) and A.A.C. R18-9-A203. The permittee shall maintain financial capability throughout the life of the facility. The estimated closure and post-closure costs are \$17,729,265 and \$705,341, respectively. The financial capability was demonstrated through A.A.C. R18-9-A203(C)(8).

Zoning Requirements

Mines are exempt from zoning requirements per A.R.S. § 11-830.

VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Public Notice (A.A.C. R18-9-108(A))

The public notice is the vehicle for informing all interested parties and members of the general public of the contents of a draft permit or other significant action with respect to a permit or application. The basic intent of this requirement is to ensure that all interested parties have an opportunity to comment on significant actions of the permitting agency with respect to a permit

application or permit. This permit has been public noticed in a local newspaper after a pre-notice review by the applicant and other affected agencies.

Public Comment Period (A.A.C. R18-9-109(A))

The aquifer protection program rules require that permits be public noticed in a newspaper of general circulation within the area affected by the facility or activity and provide a minimum of 30 calendar days for interested parties to respond in writing to ADEQ. After the closing of the public comment period, ADEQ is required to respond to all significant comments at the time a final permit decision is reached or at the same time a final permit is actually issued.

Public Hearing (A.A.C R18-9-109(B))

A public hearing may be requested in writing by any interested party. The request should state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised during the hearing. A public hearing will be held if the Director determines there is a significant amount of interest expressed during the 30-day public comment period, or if significant new issues arise that were not considered during the permitting process.

IX. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to this proposed permit may be obtained from:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Division – Groundwater Section, Technical Support Unit
Attn: Jeff Emde
1110 W. Washington St., Mail Code 5415B-3
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Phone: (602) 771- 4590

Phelps Dodge Sierrita, Inc. (PDSI) Mine Aquifer Protection Permit P-101679 Place ID No. 1567, LTF (None)

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) proposes to issue an aquifer protection permit for the subject facility that covers the life of the facility, including operational, closure, and post closure periods unless suspended or revoked pursuant to Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-9-A213. This document gives pertinent information concerning the issuance of the permit. The requirements contained in this permit will allow the permittee to comply with the two key requirements of the Aquifer Protection Program (APP): 1) meet Aquifer Water Quality Standards at the Point of Compliance; and 2) demonstrate Best Available Demonstrated Control Technology (BADCT). BADCT's purpose is to employ engineering controls, processes, operating methods or other alternatives, including site-specific characteristics (i.e., the local subsurface geology), to reduce discharge of pollutants to the greatest degree achievable before they reach the aquifer or to prevent pollutants from reaching the aquifer.

FACILITY INFORMATION

Name and Location

Permittee's Name: Phelps Dodge Sierrita, Inc. (PDSI)
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 527, Green Valley, AZ 85622-0527
Facility name and location: Phelps Dodge Sierrita Mine
6200 West Duval Mine Road, Green Valley, AZ 85622

Regulatory Status

The PDSI mining operations are operating under a Notice of Disposal received January 21, 1985. Cyprus Mining Company bought the property in 1986 and a pre-application meeting for the APP was held on October 12, 1993. An application for an APP, dated September 7, 1994, was received by ADEQ on November 13, 1994. Subsequently, additional information was submitted by Cyprus Mining Company in support of the APP application. Phelps Dodge bought the property in 2000 and notified ADEQ of the property transfer on September 18, 2000. Additional correspondence related to the APP has been submitted by PDSI in support of the application.

A Multi-Sector General Stormwater Permit (MSGP 2000), #AZR05B216, exists for PDSI, which was issued on January 28, 2001.

Facility Description

Phelps Dodge Sierrita, Inc. is operating an open pit mine and mineral concentration facility which is located approximately six (6) miles northwest of Green Valley, in Pima County, Arizona. Green Valley lies approximately twenty five (25) miles south of the city of Tucson, Arizona. PDSI operations, previously Cyprus Sierrita Corporation (CSC), include conventional crushing and flotation followed by differential flotation, leaching and roasting of molybdenum disulfide, rhenium recovery, molybdenum disulfide production and packaging, molybdenum trioxide production and packaging, and leach dump, solvent extraction/electrowinning.

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COMPLIANCE WITH AQUIFER WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Groundwater at the Sierrita Mine occurs in weathered and fractured bedrock, in permeable faults, in poorly to moderately consolidated Quaternary basin-fill sediments, and in recent alluvium. The depth to bedrock ranges from surface and near surface exposures in the west to 400 to 1800 feet bgs from the toe of the Tailings Impoundment to the river in the basin of the Santa Cruz River on the east. Depths to water range from less than ten (10) feet below ground surface (bgs) to seventy-five (75) feet in the West-half, and from 250 to 400 feet bgs in the East-half.

Groundwater movement generally mimics topography, with flow from higher elevation in the West-half to the lower elevations of the Santa Cruz basin in the East-half. Overall flow direction is from west to east with flow direction changing to northeast on the lower basin near the Santa Cruz River.

The Pollutant Management Area (PMA) in general circumscribes the periphery of the discharging facilities on the north, south and east sides. POC wells are strategically placed to monitor sub-flow in all major drainages in the West-half. On the east side, the PMA approximately coincides with the tailing impoundment dam. A series of twenty four (24) interceptor wells (IW wells) are aligned along the edge of the dam to capture impacted groundwater migrating from the impoundment. The IW wells pump from depths ranging from 318 to 444 feet bgs within the basin-fill sediment. POC wells are located immediately downgradient from the IW wells to monitor groundwater quality below the impoundment. Elevated levels of sulfate have been identified in Sierrita Mine production wells and in Community Water Company wells to the east of the tailings dam near the community of Green Valley. Delineation of the Discharge Impact Area (DIA) is currently underway by the permittee. Delineation of the sulfate plume will be addressed under a WQARF Mitigation Order (A.R.S. § 49-286).

Point of Compliance (POC) monitoring wells for hazardous constituents are located either at or within 750 feet of the Pollutant Management Area in both the West-half and East-half of the contiguous Sierrita mine property. A total of twelve (12) hazardous/non-hazardous POC wells are required in the permit.

Seven (7) of these POC wells are located strategically downgradient from discharging facilities in the Tinaja, Esperanza, Amargosa and Demetrie Washes in the West-half of the property. Six (6) of these wells were installed during the 1990s and have Aquifer Quality Limits (AQLs) and Alert Levels (ALs) established in the permit. Well MH-27 was installed in 2004. AQLs and ALs for this well will be calculated based on eight (8) months of ambient monitoring when completed in accordance with the Compliance Schedule in the permit. The West-half includes the open pit mines, the concentrator, copper sulfate plant, molybdenum plant, the two (2) solvent extraction plants, various waste rock and leach rock dumps, PLS, raffinate, non-stormwater and stormwater ponds, and various supporting facilities. The remaining five (5) wells are located in the East-half of the property and are sited along the base of the Sierrita Tailings Impoundment. Three (3) of these wells were installed in 1990, and AQLs and ALs are established in the permit. Two (2) additional wells are required along the dam and will be installed approximately five (5) months of the effective date of the permit. Ambient sampling will be conducted for eight (8) consecutive months in these wells, with AQLs and ALs amended in the permit within three (3) months of completion of the ambient period.

In order to ensure compliance with Aquifer Water

Quality Standards at the POCs, alert levels will be established for constituents that have an AWQS. All hazardous/non-hazardous POC wells will be sampled quarterly for an abbreviated list of parameters. A longer comprehensive list of parameters is required biennially in the POC wells. AQLs and/or ALs are established in the permit for all constituents where sufficient groundwater quality data have been collected by the effective date of the permit. Where additional data are required and for wells to be installed in accordance with the Compliance Schedule, the AQLs and ALs are listed as "reserved." ALs and AQLs for constituents with reserved notation will be amended into the permit when sufficient data are available from the ambient monitoring, as required in the Compliance Schedule.

The parameters to be monitored quarterly in the POC wells are: depth to water, water level elevation, field pH, field specific conductance, field temperature, cadmium, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, fluoride, nitrate + nitrite, sulfate, TDS, beryllium, nickel, selenium, magnesium, antimony, arsenic, chromium, lead, and thallium.

The extended list of parameters to be monitored biennially in the POC wells are: depth to water, water level elevation, field pH, field specific conductance, field temperature, cadmium, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, fluoride, nitrate + nitrite, sulfate, TDS, calcium, magnesium, nitrate+nitrite, fluoride, aluminum, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, barium, cadmium, chromium, iron, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, thallium, copper, cobalt, manganese, molybdenum, zinc, gross alpha, radium 226+228, uranium, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, total xylene, carbon disulfide, and total cyanide. See *Chart on next page*.

MANAGEMENT OF POTENTIAL SULFATE IMPACTS

The permittee has signed a Mitigation Order on Consent that requires: 1) Preparation and submittal of a Work Plan for ADEQ review and approval, which is designed to complete characterization of the vertical and horizontal extent of the sulfate plume down gradient of PDSM and include an inventory of all existing registered private wells used as a drinking water source and public drinking water system wells located within a one mile radius of the sulfate plume's outer edge; 2) Preparation and submittal of a Mitigation Plan for ADEQ review and approval, which identifies and evaluates alternatives (e.g., containment, collection and discharge with or without treatment, institutional controls, alternative water supplies (including, but not limited to, a new supply well, use of an existing supply well, modifying the screened interval of an existing supply well, connection to an existing public water supply system, and bottled water), mixing or blending, technically practicable treatment, and no action) to practically and cost effectively provide a drinking water supply that meets applicable drinking water quality standards and with sulfate concentrations less than 250 mg/L to the owner/operator of an existing drinking water supply;

**Point(s) of Compliance (POC)
GROUNDWATER MONITORING POINTS**

WELL ID	ADWR REGISTRATION NUMBER	CADASTRAL LOCATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Point of Compliance (POC) Wells - Hazardous/Non-hazardous - West-half				
MH-18	55-561874	(D-18-12)20cdd	31° 50' 28.4"	111° 08' 26"
MH-19	55-561878	(D-18-12)21ccc	31° 50' 29.1"	111° 07' 43.7"
MH-20	55-561880	(D-18-12)21dda	31° 50' 38"	111° 06' 47.1"
MH-21	55-561881	(D-18-12)11bbc	31° 52' 58.7"	111° 05' 36.3"
MH-22	55-561872	(D-18-12)14cdd1	31° 51' 50.8"	111° 05' 17.5"
MH-23	55-561871	(D-18-12)14cdd2	31° 51' 51.6"	111° 05' 17.4"
MH-27	55-203702	(D-18-12)21add	31° 51' 02"	111° 06' 54"
Point of Compliance (POC) Wells - Hazardous/Non-hazardous - East-half				
MH-14	55-528098	(D-18-13)16bcc2	31° 51' 48.8"	111° 01' 28.8"
MH-15W	55-528093	(D-18-13)21cbc	31° 50' 44"	111° 01' 28.5"
MH-16W	55-528099	(D-18-13)28cbb3	31° 49' 58.3"	111° 01' 28.7"
MH-28	55-	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed
MH-29	55-	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed

and 3) Establishment of a community advisory group (CAG) consisting of at least ten (10) persons, chosen from a cross section of the community, for the purpose of identifying and improving the public's access and understanding of information regarding this Consent Order.

Elevated concentrations of sulfate have been identified in groundwater samples collected from both monitor wells and public water supply wells in the area downgradient from the Phelps Dodge Sierrita Mine tailings impoundment near Green Valley. Public water supply wells owned and operated by the Community Water Company (CWC) serving the community of Green Valley have been adversely affected by the sulfate contamination. Two CWC wells have been impaired by the sulfate contamination resulting in a shut down of well CW-8 and a reduction of production from well CW-7. As a temporary solution, Phelps Dodge Sierrita Inc. (PDSI) has proposed to use water from several wells in their Esperanza wellfield downgradient of CW-8 to supplement the loss in production from the CWC wells. CWC has identified several impediments to putting these wells into service including bacteria and arsenic levels unrelated to PDSI's discharge. A permanent solution to this problem is under study by PDSI and CWC.

The Sierrita Mine complex and tailings impoundment is located approximately one mile west-southwest from the Town of Green Valley. The impoundment is upgradient from the community in relation to the direction of groundwater flow in the regional aquifer. A series of 24 interceptor wells are aligned along the toe of the dam and are used to prevent migration of contaminated groundwater from the tailings. Groundwater quality is monitored in a series of fourteen

wells located approximately 500 to 1000 feet downgradient from the dam. Sulfate levels in recent samples from the monitor wells have ranged between 1000 and 2000 milligrams per liter (mg/L), and have remained relatively constant over the last five years. Sulfate levels above 1000 mg/L are present in the aquifer in an area of approximately six square miles, downgradient of the tailings impoundment and the interceptor wells. Three wells are located on the pediment approximately 5000 feet east of the dam and are periodically sampled by PDSI for sulfate and other constituent concentrations. Samples collected from these wells show sulfate levels ranging from approximately 1050 mg/L in MH-12 at the north end to approximately 1600 mg/L in wells MH-11 and MH-13. Because all of the wells are screened over long intervals, the actual depth of the contamination in the wells cannot be determined.

PDSI has taken a proactive approach in the recognition and characterization of the sulfate plume below the tailing impoundment. The lateral and vertical extent of the sulfate has not been adequately characterized and is currently under investigation by PDSI. Two new monitor wells were installed during November 2003, in an effort to identify the northern extent of the plume. Wells MH-25A and MH-26A were drilled to a depth of 545 feet below ground surface (bgs) and screened within the upper 100 feet of the aquifer. The results from five rounds of water samples collected in these wells showed sulfate value of no greater than 20 mg/L. PDSI has indicated to ADEQ that they will install additional deeper wells at each site and conduct depth specific sampling to determine the depth of the sulfate, if present in these areas. In addition, they propose replacing

well MH-13 with a cluster of three wells each completed to a specific depth. It is hoped that the depth specific sampling will identify the source and position of the plume within the aquifer. The new data will be incorporated into the current groundwater flow and transport model to identify the location and extent of the plume. The full characterization phase, according to PDSI, will require approximately twelve months for completing the study.

PDSI is actively managing the sulfate plume through a series of interceptor wells. If PDSI fails to manage the sulfate plume and potential impacts according to its commitments, ADEQ has the right to amend the permit and impose technically and legally appropriate conditions to ensure protection of impacted drinking water supply wells.

STORM WATER AND SURFACE WATER CONSIDERATIONS

The mine and plant site areas are contained within the west flank of the Santa Cruz River Basin. The Santa Cruz River is an ephemeral stream through this reach. There are no nearby surface water bodies. The main surface water drainages through the project area are Demetrie and Esperanza Washes. Both drainages are ephemeral and flow in a southeast direction towards the Santa Cruz River. Stormwater and non-stormwater are collected in several small impoundments in Tinaja Wash and several unnamed washes that flow into Esperanza Wash. Stormwater and non-stormwater from Amargosa Wash and stormwater from the upper Demetrie Wash are diverted through the lined Duval Canal into the Sierrita Tailings Impoundments.

COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

The compliance schedule requires the completion of numerous items related to engineering, hydrologic and general issues.

The compliance schedule sets enforceable deadlines for the installation of two new POC wells, ambient monitoring requirements for three POC wells, and compliance monitoring requirements for all 12 permitted POC wells.

Also included is a requirement to submit a report with a re-evaluation of the passive containment demonstration at five year intervals, and the submission of a Contingency and Emergency Response Plan.

Action Leakage Rate and Rapid and Large Leakage Rates are required for five facilities that contain LCRS in their construction. Also required is the installation of sufficient dedicated pumps in these systems to remove collected fluid.

Eight facilities require the submission of analyses to determine the necessity of design upgrades, provision for ADEQ approval of proposed upgrades, and construction deadlines for upgrades deemed necessary. Four other facilities require the submission of technical/design information to the ADEQ, to complete the BADCT evaluation for operation or closure.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR ISSUING THIS PERMIT

Technical Capability

PDSI has demonstrated the technical competence necessary to carry out the terms and conditions of the permit in accordance with A.R.S. § 49-243(N) and A.A.C. R18-9-A202(B). Consultants and contractors hired to design and/or build facility upgrades have also demonstrated the appropriate technical competence.

ADEQ requires that appropriate documents be sealed by an Arizona registered geologist or professional engineer. This requirement is a part of an ongoing demonstration of technical capability. The permittee is expected to maintain technical capability throughout the life of the facility.

Financial Capability

PDSI has demonstrated the financial responsibility necessary to carry out the terms and conditions of the permit in accordance with A.R.S. § 49-243(N) and A.A.C. R18-9-A203. The permittee is expected to maintain financial capability throughout the life of the facility.

Zoning Requirements

Mines are exempt from zoning requirements per A.R.S. §11-830.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Public Notice (A.A.C. R18-9-108(A))

The public notice is the vehicle for informing all interested parties and members of the general public of the contents of a draft permit or other significant action with respect to a permit or application. The basic intent of this requirement is to ensure that all interested parties have an opportunity to comment on significant actions of the permitting agency with respect to a permit application or permit. This permit has been public noticed in a local newspaper after a pre-notice review by the applicant and other affected agencies.

Public Comment Period (A.A.C. R18-9-109(A))

The aquifer protection program rules require that permits be public noticed in a newspaper of general circulation within the area affected by the facility or activity and provide a minimum of 30 calendar days for interested parties to respond in writing to ADEQ. After the closing of the public comment period, ADEQ is required to respond to all significant comments at the time a final permit decision is reached or at the same time a final permit is actually issued.

Public Hearing (A.A.C. R18-9-109(B))

A public hearing may be requested in writing by any interested party. The request should state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised during the hearing. A public hearing will be held if the Director determines there is a significant amount of interest expressed during the 30-day

public comment period, or if significant new issues arise that were not considered during the permitting process.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to this proposed permit may be obtained from:

Mr. Eric Wilson,

Water Permits Section, Mining Unit

1110 West Washington Street

Phoenix, Arizona 85007

(602) 771-4663 or

toll free at (800) 234-5677 Ext. 771-4663

e-mail: emw@azdeq.gov



"Ken Paul"
<kenanddebp@cox.net
>

04/23/2008 05:43 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: My personal concerns are...

I work nights and have done so for the same company for 18 years now. I have owned my land since 1995 and I get home at about 3:45AM. The daytime blasting I will find intolerable. I have a subterranean home that has natural desert plants on my roof for environmentally responsible reasons.

Unfortunately because of my choice to go with an environmentally responsible home that requires no heating or cooling to maintain a stable interior temperature of 68 to 72 degrees year round. This choice will cause the blasting to reverberate and be exponentially amplified within my subterranean home. The blasting is the only sound that could possibly disturb me within my residence. The blasting will be intolerable. My job requires that I be able to sleep during the daytime hours. Without adequate sleep my job is just too hazardous to do without my full and alert concentration. I am an electrician who works with high voltage and heavy equipment.

My view south west from our back porch will be dominated by the open pit mine. That is unless it is night time then I will be completely blinded by all the work lights in the open pit work areas. My residence is located at 4700 ft in elevation and I can not escape the mines detrimental impact. I am by law forced to limit my exterior lighting to prevent the light from my residence disturbing any astrologers studying the solar system with the various telescope observatory facilities in the our close vicinity. But I will be prevented from the same astrological viewing activity because of the light intrusion from the open pit mine.

Who will compensate us if I am forced to change my job mid career or forced to sell my home so I can relocate. That is of course if that is possible with the reduced home values caused by the intrusion by the mine in the Rosemont ranch area.

Who will speak on behalf of the endangered species that will loose their habitat? The ones that currently inhabit the Rosemont Ranch area like those listed below. But not limited to...

1. Pima pineapple cactus
2. Lesser long nosed bat
3. Mexican long tongued bat
4. Western red bat
5. Chiricahua leopard frog
6. Low land leopard frog
7. Giant spotted whip lizard
8. Rufous winged sparrow
9. Bell's vireo
10. Yellow billed cuckoo
11. Arizona Shrew
12. Swainson's hawk
13. Pale townsend's bat
14. Mexican grey wolf
15. Arizona Jaguar

16. 138 different bird species native to the area.
17. The number one place for desert inhabitants is the Riparian areas that creatures seek to inhabit within the Rosemont ranch natural area.
18. 7 different species of amphibians native to the area.
19. 37 different species of reptiles native to the area.

Not to mention the plants that will be destroyed! Their removal will most certainly have a detrimental impact the local residents including plants and animals.

1. Various species of old growth trees that serve to stabilize the soil and help to regulate the moisture content of the surrounding soils even through long droughts or prolonged wet seasons.
2. Various species of surface vegetation that help to keep the ambient temperatures a minimum of 10 degrees cooler than the densely populated Tucson city residents deal with.
3. Roads and dust cause irreparable damage to the local ecosystem.

I ask you who are going to be the voices for these species that stand to lose the most with this poorly planed and solely for investor profit venture that stands to destroy the ecosystem. The voice of the investors is loud and overwhelming but where is the voice for those that can not raise their voice? Like the land the plants and the animals. I thought that it was the United States Forestry service, are you beaten down and useless? Who then will replace you if you can't be effective in protecting our public lands?

Thanks,
Ken & Deb Paul

No virus found in this outgoing message.
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Version: 7.5.524 / Virus Database: 269.23.4/1394 - Release Date: 4/23/2008 7:16 PM



"CHARLES
WOODFORD"
<carwell@wildblue.net>
04/23/2008 12:38 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont copper project EIS

Rosemont Copper Project EIS
Coronado National Forest
300 W. Congress St
Tucson, AZ 85701

Hi,

My water is pumped from well number 55-519879. I would like to know what impact the Rosemont mine will have on my well. Can I expect the water table to be lowered? If so will my well run dry? If my well runs dry, who will pay to get water to my home? What do you estimate the future groundwater table depth to be? What guarantees do we have, if My wells go dry or is polluted as an indirect impact of the mine? What will Augusta do to guarantee I have water, and how long will the guarantee last. If the mine closes are there going to be funds put in a trust to cover the expense of having a well dug deeper, if the well no longer produces water is Augusta going to pipe or truck water to me, and what quality will the water be because right now I have EXCELLENT water. My home is worthless if I don't have water. Where will the water come from if they agree to supply me. How will they determine the amount of money that would be set aside in case this occurs.

Thank you for answering these questions.

Sincerely

Chuck Woodford
P. O. Box 144
Vail, AZ 85641



William S Peterson
<wspeterson@raytheon.com>

04/23/2008 10:19 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc: Carleton J Moore <cjmoore@raytheon.com>, William S Peterson
<wspeterson@raytheon.com>, wpeter6@aol.com,
Amanda_Orozco@intuit.com, Justin G Fadeff
<jgfadef@raytheon.com>, Matthew A Offolter
<maoffolter@raytheon.com>, rvandaalwyk@gmail.com

Subject: rosemont mining project

This Canadian mining project would create an ecological disaster in an already fragile high desert scenic environment.

I been hiking in that area about once per week for about 9 years.

In the summer I go to Gardner Canyon area which is a little bit higher than the Rosemont area.

In the winter I hike the Rosemont area.

The Santa Rita mountain range is very small in size compared to other mountain ranges.

The wildlife is concentrated in this small area (with a very limited water supply in the summer months) which is extremely affected by development.

The roads that were put in (rosemont) have destroyed the natural cover that the animals need for survival.

These roads must be REMOVED & the natural cover replaced (this is extremely hard to do in the high desert environment w/ lack of water).

The open pit mine would destroy the local wildlife habitat (which is already very limited & surviving on the edge).

It would destroy my hiking area which I VALUE far greater than the copper produced.

We do not have a copper shortage we don't need the extra copper.

I am for balancing public land development for the good of the public.

This is not for the good of the public.

This is another example of the destruction of public wildlife area entrusted to the forest service and BLM offices for the benefit of a Canadian (with their USA front company) mining company.

Dr. W. S. Peterson
520-545-6189



"Volney Morin "
<Volney.Morin@RaymondJames.com>

04/23/2008 07:54 AM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Copper Project EIS

The mine will use too much water. Today's Green Valley News and Sun (Wednesday, April 23, 2008) carried a front page story about dropping water tables and subsidence ground levels falling and supporting water declines. Enough said.

Sincerely,

Volney F. Morin, Jr.

W.F.Stevens Financial Advisors, LLC

Raymond James Financial, Inc.

An Independent Firm

Office Hours M-Th 7:30 to 3:00; Friday 7:30 to 2:00

volney.morin@raymondjames.com

Securities and Investment Advisory Service offered through **Raymond James Financial Services, Inc.**

Member NASD/SIPC

518 E Whitehouse Canyon Rd.

Suite 110 | Green Valley, AZ 85614

520-393-0924 ~ 520-393-0926 Fax ~ Toll Free 866-625-2598

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"Ken Paul"
<kenanddeb@cox.net
>

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: My rant

04/22/2008 11:52 PM

I consider a land owner to be the custodian of the land he owns and as such responsible for the well being of the creatures that inhabit it. I strive to live by that philosophy as much as possible. I consider the mine and its attempt to rape and destroy the land as incompatible with the local areas philosophy that to some extent mirrors my own. Clean water is rapidly becoming our nations new oil crisis and the mine is not compatible with any environmentally compatible earth friendly water use or reuse. We have been in a drought that has been argued to be caused by global warming. Natural warming process or human impact does not matter, the end result of not enough water for the local inhabitants man, plant or animal is inescapable. To destroy and waste this natural resource (water) in the desert is inconceivable.

I have included some links to some examples of my home design and philosophy about living in harmony with my surroundings through reduced water shed, energy consumption and incorporating storm water shed collection to help stabilize and promote not only a sustainable lifestyle but help to protect the local environment as much as possible through alternative waste water treatment and grey water collection along with mulching of organic food waste. You can't love the environment while simultaneously destroying it for personal gain, they are mutually incompatible philosophies.

Does the mine use solar? What is their energy conservation plan? What is their positive impact to the local environment or the animals that inhabit their land and properties that surround their property? Do they treat their waste products as a pollutant that must be treated to eliminate the negative environmental impacts that it would cause even if it reduces their standard of living to do that? I am!

The mine with this approach can never become an environmentally compatible friendly neighbor of the existing residents. Their purpose is to generate profits through destruction of natural habitat and reliance on State, Federal and local subsidized land, transport roads and water use at the expense and detriment of the citizens who rely on local State and national government to protect us from the ravages of corporate greed.

The mines contamination and waste of water is unconscionable when you consider the anticipated reduced flow of CAP water and the lower and lower water table caused by human inhabitants and environmentally induced droughts. Water resources are a concern for everyone but the mine. They only care if the water is available for the 15 year project timeframe. Make the mine prove the 100 year water supply litmus test. Without CAP subsidization. We paid dearly in the form of bonds to get CAP water to our community. The mine paid nothing!

With that in mind are they even today are not a good neighbor at this point. They are erecting earth berm road blocks, run off ponds that appear to have man made contamination in the newly created runoff collection ponds. I say their conduct so far shows their inherent disdain for not only the animals that inhabit their land but the residents and visitors who enjoy the natural desert that they are entrusted to care for and protect as land owners. What about the old growth trees!

Putting our money where our mouth is, here are some examples of our projects concept.

HYPERLINK "<http://www.formworksbuilding.com/>" \o "<http://www.formworksbuilding.com/>" _
<http://www.formworksbuilding.com/>

HYPERLINK "<http://www.sprayonplastics.com/Housepics.htm>" \o "
<http://www.sprayonplastics.com/Housepics.htm>" <http://www.sprayonplastics.com/Housepics.htm>

Similar to our exterior appearance

HYPERLINK "<http://www.formworksbuilding.com/fitpic.html?/images/exterior/exterior11.jpg>" \o "
<http://www.formworksbuilding.com/fitpic.html?/images/exterior/exterior11.jpg>" _
<http://www.formworksbuilding.com/fitpic.html?/images/exterior/exterior11.jpg>

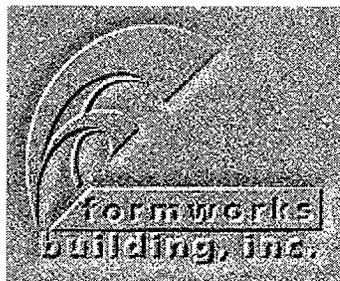
Here is a link to a bed and breakfast that we stayed at as a test to see if we liked the overall design.

HYPERLINK "<http://users.commspeed.net/sunshine/index.html>" \o "
<http://users.commspeed.net/sunshine/index.html>" <http://users.commspeed.net/sunshine/index.html>

Thanks,
Ken & Deb Paul
403-7784 cell

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Version: 7.5.524 / Virus Database: 269.23.2/1389 - Release Date: 4/21/2008 8:34 AM



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- Interior Gallery
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- Configurations
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Beautiful * Affordable * Hurricane Proof * Low Maintenance

Catch us on HGTV and the Discovery Channel!

YES! You can build a beautiful, nearly **disaster proof** home that is so environmentally friendly and **energy efficient** that the Environmental Protection Agency doesn't have a rating for it. These amazing, **affordable** homes are not only nearly **maintenance free**, they will be a long-term investment that you *could* pass down to your children and grandchildren! Costs to build are comparable to a standard wood-frame home, and they don't require any specialized skills or quirky techniques to construct. What's the secret? These earth sheltered homes use the good earth itself to produce all the benefits you will read about here. How very natural!

Do not be misled by our competition. There are certainly many differences that make Formworks Building Inc. the leader in this form of building technology. Some of our competitors have actually gone to the extent of taking our designs and projects, and passing them off as their own. Our innovation and experience confirms that our homes are easier and less expensive to build than what the competition is able to offer. The support Formworks gives goes well beyond the structural system. When others in the industry provide only a shell, we work with you to ensure that proper selection and use of all sub-systems provides the best living environment available. Formworks Building Inc. has designed/built more earth-sheltered homes than any other. No other home offers the safety, security and superiority that a Formworks home provides.

A Formworks home consists of two major building components which make it a unique and superior system. The **Formfast2** structural forming system and the **Polysecure4** waterproofing system are exclusively unique to a Formworks home.

For more information on **Formfast2** and **Polysecure4**, [click here](#).

A Formworks home offers all this:

- No major maintenance for more than 100 years
- Little or no heating/cooling needed

- 50 foot "free span" allows spacious Interior
- Thin shell construction (four inches)
- 90% fewer pollutants & allergens than standard housing
- Virtually impervious to moisture and insects
- Tornado-proof, hurricane-proof, earthquake-proof
- Estimated life span 200 to 1,000 years
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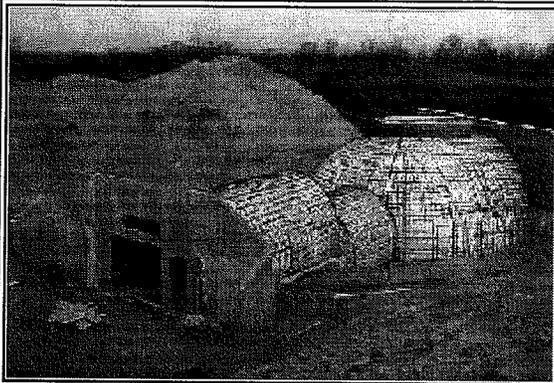
Case History

Contact Us

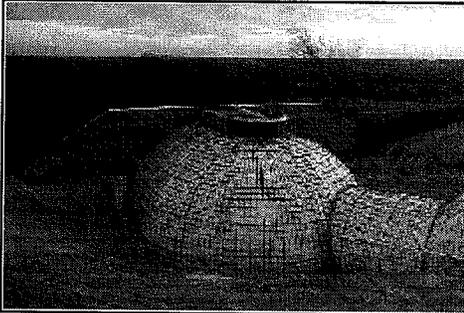


More House Photos

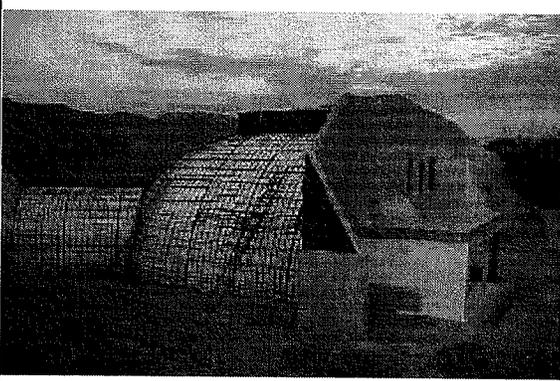
Here are some more photos of the "dome home" in progress:



Completed Rebar Structure, ready for shotcrete With SM board forms in place.

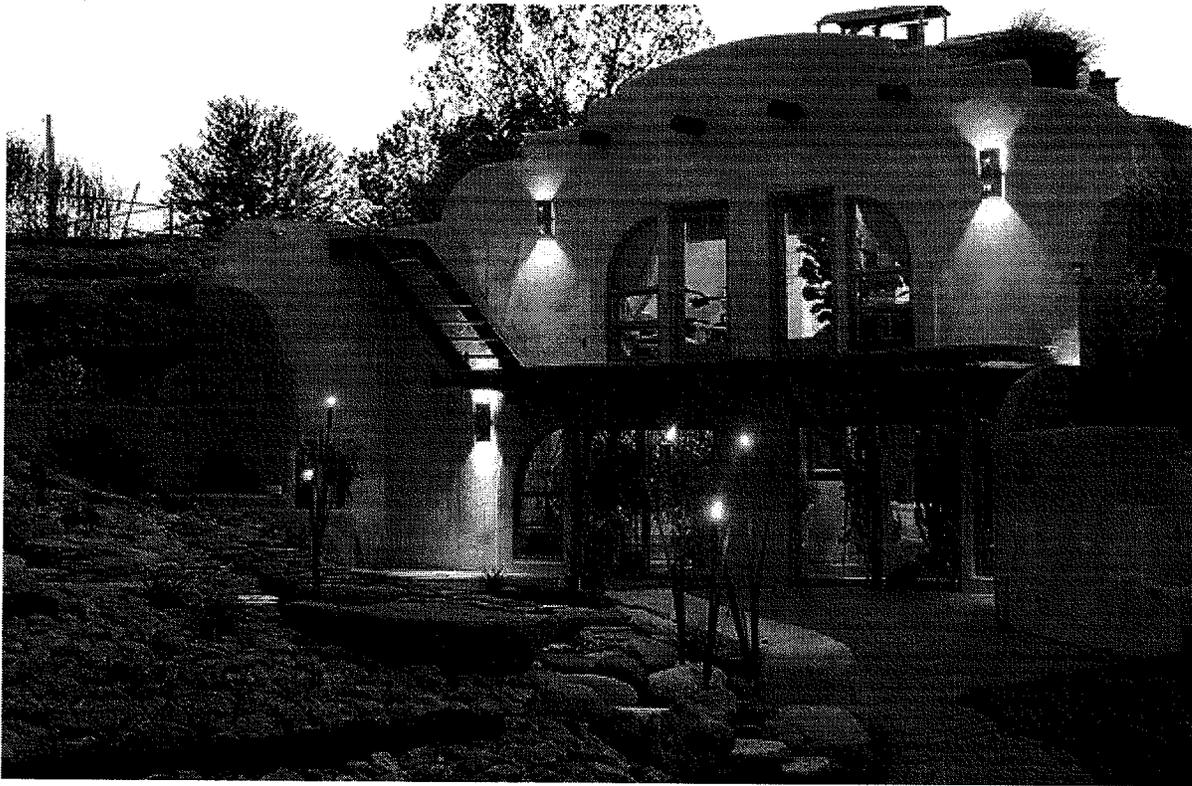


View from Northeast



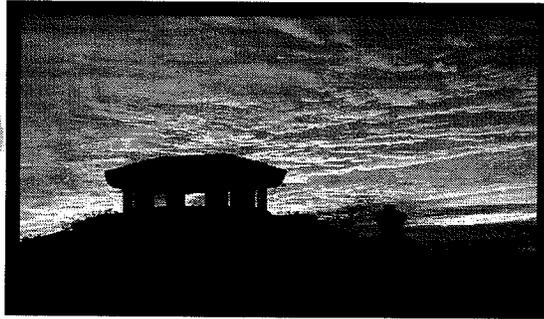
View from Southwest





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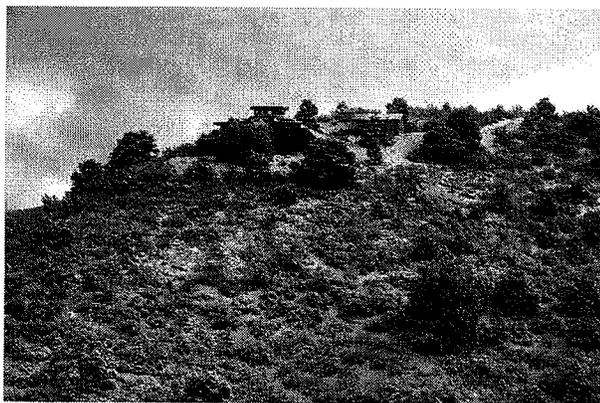
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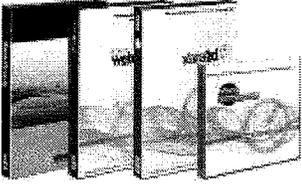
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"James Kramp"
<jimkramp@msn.com>
04/22/2008 11:31 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
CC:
Subject: Question for Forest Service concerning Rosemont Mine

Can the disruption of the rain runoff, and lowering of the local groundwater table from the Rosemont mine further threaten the surface water of the Cienega Creek? Is there potential for the creek to be polluted from the mine operations during heavy rains? The Cienega Creek is approximately 8 to 9 miles east of the Mine location. The Fish and Wildlife service under the US department of the interior has classified the Ceinega Creek (upper and lower) as a critical habitat for the Gila Chub (Gila Intermedia) which is designated as endangered with critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as documented in the Federal Register.

[Federal Register: November 2, 2005 (Volume 70, Number 211)]

[Rules and Regulations]

[Page 66663-66721]

From the Federal Register Online via GPO Access [wais.access.gpo.gov]

[DOCID:fr02no05-22]

[[Page 66663]]

I would appreciate this information to be provided as part of the NEPA study.

Thank you

Jim Kramp 520-762-8345

From: [Richard Calabro](#)
Reply To: [Richard Calabro](#)
To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
Subject: Proposed Rosemont Copper Project EIS.
Date: 04/22/2008 04:32 PM
Attachments: [Apr 22 '08 Comments.doc](#)

I am submitting the attached comments on the proposed Rosemont Copper Project EIS.

Richard A. Calabro
3055 S. Placita Del Avestruz
Green Valley, AZ 85614-1000
Tel. 520 648-0624
Fax 520 648-0647
e-mail: r.a.calabro@att.net

Date: Wednesday, April 22, 2008

From: Richard A. Calabro

3055 S. Placita Del Avestruz
Green Valley, AZ 85614-1000

Tel. 520 648-0624

Fax 520 648-0647

E-mail r.a.calabro@att.net

To: Team Leader

Subject: Proposed Rosemont Copper Project EIS

I attended the Forest Service Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) scoping meetings in Green Valley on March 19, and in Vail on April 5. At the Vail meeting I was pleased to see that some of the Forest Service agreements made on March 27 with Representative Gabrielle Giffords had been implemented. There were signs on the wall above the tables to tell people who they were talking to. I found the "Resources" signs above the Forest Service tables confusing. Why not say "Forest Service"?

There was a "Consultants" sign. Additionally, I suggest signs so that each company is in context. For example: "SWCA. The environmental consulting company selected by the Forest Service to do the EIS. SWCA is paid by the mining company. The Forest Service does not control the amount of their contract. The Forest Service is responsible for the scope and accuracy of the EIS."

The local communities want the Forest Service to protect the environment. If an environmental consultant is doing the EIS, they want someone who is putting the environment's interest before the mining company's. The public should be given this information and decide for themselves if there's a conflict of interest. I feel there is.

At one table there was a video by M3 Engineering, and I talked to their representative, Daniel Roth. It showed an open pit copper mine. I said that's what they want to do to these beautiful Santa Rita mountains; a hole a mile wide and a half mile deep. He said the mining company is required to post money up front for reclamation. I said there's never been an open pit copper mine that was reclaimed as agreed. He said this one is different; that he is able to do reclamation while mining is still in progress. I say reclamation is a gross misnomer. The damage done by these mines goes far beyond anything that can be reclaimed. That's why people object so vehemently.

At this point the oral explanation of the EIS process was given. It was agreed to be done at the start of the meeting. It came about a half hour into the meeting. Also there was a small paper handout with a brief explanation of the EIS process. I don't know if this paper is intended to satisfy the agreed upon written explanation of the EIS. If so, it lacks the detail required. Both the oral and written explanation should introduce the companies and put them in context.

There was no one at this EIS scoping meeting who was prepared to tell the local community even one reason why it's not good for the environment to put an open pit copper mine in these mountains. So there's not much gained by these meetings other than to give mine proponents a chance to talk you out of your opposition. You're not going to gain anything by arguing with them. Their minds are made up. They are all making money off of this proposed mine.

The environmental organizations, who had very good reasons to share for not putting this proposed mine in these mountains, were not in the room. At the Green Valley scoping meeting, Green Valley Recreation, Inc., who provided the venue for the meeting, did not even allow them outside the room or outside the building. Nowhere on their property. The Vail school district, true to their education mission, did allow environmental organizations to set up tables outside the school building.

There is something gravely wrong with this National Environmental Policy Act's Environmental Impact Statement process when no one in the scoping meetings will educate the local community and the Forest Service on the serious detrimental impacts to the environment from this mining proposal. When only proponents of the proposed mine are asked to participate is it any wonder the public says the process is flawed, and at the Patagonia scoping meeting they openly expressed their outrage?

Another agreement made by the Forest Service with Representative Giffords is to allow a community work group to participate in the EIS process to assure that public concerns regarding the proposal are addressed. In the oral explanation of the EIS process it was stated that during the projected one year to do the draft EIS the Forest Service will work with cooperating agencies. In the spirit of this agreement, why not invite them into the discussion now during this scoping process?

For the next scoping meeting on April 23 in Elgin, the Forest Service has a chance to show good faith by offering tables inside the meeting room to environmental organizations. I think my comments make a compelling case for inviting an environmental group to the next scoping meeting on Wednesday, April 23 in Elgin.

It is short notice, but I think one organization who can be there is Save the Scenic Santa Ritas, www.scenicsantaritas.org. Please email Lainie Levick at lainiel@comcast.net, phone 760-2494, and Kim Beck at kim@scenicsantaritas.org. The email for the organization is info@scenicsantaritas.org, and phone is 495-4339.

Two other very important environmental organizations to invite are the Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection, www.sonorandesert.org, and Earthworks, www.earthworksaction.org. Representatives from both organizations have attended the scoping meetings. They are bigger than Save the Scenic Santa Ritas so they might not be in a position to accept on short notice.

The Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection is an advisory group to the Pima County Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. The proposed mine in the Rosemont Valley is in complete disregard for the monumental effort that has gone into this plan, which the voters of Pima County approved overwhelmingly, including the bonds to finance its implementation, and which has been cited for excellence nationally. The plan designated Rosemont Valley as a habitat protection priority.

For the Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection, please email Carolyn Campbell at Carolyn@SonoranDesert.org, and Sean Sullivan at Sean@SonoranDesert.org. Phone is 388-9925. For Earthworks, please email Roger Featherstone at rfeatherstone@earthworksaction.org, and Alan Septoff at action@earthworksaction.org. The email for the organization is info@earthworksaction.org, and phone is 202 887-1872.



Vail Arizona
<vailaz@hotmail.com>
04/22/2008 04:16 PM

To: <mvalenzuela@sahuarita.k12.az.us>
cc: Reta Laford <rlaford@fs.fed.us>,
"comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us"
<comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>,
"ron.barber@mail.house.gov" <ron.barber@mail.house.gov>
Subject: Forest Service/Rosemont Open House in Sahuarita Apology

Mr. Valenzuela,

It is my understanding that I owe you an apology. I was under the impression that the Forest Service welcomed partnering with public groups to provide creative access to information as is suggested in the Citizen's Guide to the NEPA. (Especially to areas with minority and low income Environmental Justice issues). Although it has not been previously required to provide the items you requested, which is what caught us off guard at this late time, I can understand your concerns.

I am a little puzzled at the need to collect a fee, given that this project has the potential to affect everyone in the school district whether positively or negatively, but that would not have been insurmountable if the details had been given to us by the Forest Service when the contract was signed in the beginning.

Again, I apologize for the misunderstanding.

Elizabeth Webb
Vail/Cienega Corridor Community Volunteer
247-3838

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"CHARLES
WOODFORD"
<carwell@wildblue.net>

04/22/2008 04:15 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Copper Project EIS

Rosemont Copper Project EIS
Coronado National Forest
300 W. Congress St
Tucson, AZ 85641

Hi,

My water is pumped from well number 55-519879. I would like to know what impact the Rosemont mine will have on my well. Can I expect the water table to be lowered? If so will my well run dry? If my well runs dry, who will pay to get water to my home? What do you estimate the future groundwater table depth to be?

Thank you for answering these questions.

Sincerely

Chuck Woodford
P. O. Box 144
Vail, AZ 85641



Vail Arizona
<vailaz@hotmail.com>
04/22/2008 03:50 PM

To: <vailaz@hotmail.com>
cc:
Subject: Low income being denied access to information? Public outrage at Rosemont mine meeting access in Col

Hi all,

Interesting to note: (please see attachments information is taken from pima.gov, Robert Robuck and ADWR)

Why are the folks in these areas being denied access to educational material in a respectful manner such as groups had at Desert Vista Campus, Patagonia Union High School and Cienega High School, especially given that there was an alternate location picked out prior to the Sahuarita School that did give permission? We were under the impression that the Forest Service was open to Free Speech but now we find out the day of the event from the school that is not the case. Very perplexing. My neighbor sent the email discourse below my information.

The meeting tonight is to be held in Sahuarita another area which will feel direct impacts if the proposed mine is accepted in the current MPO. As most of you know, I have been focusing on environmental justice issues.

Facts:

In Arizona, **colonias encompass communities of all types and sizes, both incorporated and unincorporated, that meet the federal definition of lacking sewer, wastewater removal or decent housing.** As of July 2003 the Pima County Board of Supervisors has designated 15 colonias. These colonias are eligible for federal funding

from USDA Rural Development and HUD.

<http://www.pima.gov/CED/Data/documents/CDBG2000-PimaCountyTargetAreas.pdf>

There are two defined Colonias in the subsidence area provided by AWDR and Mr. Robuck. One of the Colonias is the Sahuarita Target Area which is divided into two separate sections, the second Colonia is the Old Nogales Target Area. All three sections have some portion in the subsidence area. The South Nogales Colonia covers a portion of the proposed secondary route of the Santa Rita Rd. There is also the Continental Target area which you can research for yourself.

You can also get more detailed street information at the Pima County Map Guide GIS website

<http://www.dot.pima.gov/gis/maps/mapguide/>

Elizabeth Webb
Vail/Cienega Corridor Community Volunteer
247-3838

From: jimkramp@msn.com
To: mvalenzuela@sahuarita.k12.az.us
Subject: Re: Public outrage at Rosemont mine meeting access
Date: Tue, 22 Apr 2008 14:16:09 -0700

Hi all,

This is the response from the assistant superintendent at Sahuarita schools Manny Valenzuela. I can understand the schools position and appreciate Mr. Valenzuela's response. It seems as if the Forest service should provide accommodations for the public to present their side. I'm sure the additional insurance for a few 8 foot tables would not have cost that much. After all we will still be there with our information, but it will be more difficult to present it to the public in an organized manner. They had to pay to insure our bodies either way. I wonder how much a table would cost to insure? I would not have minded contributing the \$10 to the school for use of their facilities.

Perhaps the forest service should rethink their policy?

Thanks

Jim Kramp

----- Original Message -----

From: Manny Valenzuela

To: James Kramp

Cc: jstjohn ; Charlotte Gates ; Tom Murphy ; Mike Lurkins ; Martin McGee ; Elaine Hall ; Diana Kellermeyer ; Diana Kellermeyerwk

Sent: Tuesday, April 22, 2008 1:05 PM

Subject: Re: Public outrage at Rosemont mine meeting access

Dear Mr. Kramp:

Thanks for sharing your concerns. The District is required to follow certain policy requirements pertaining to approval of requests for using school facilities and property. First, the school must charge a reasonable fee in order to recover any expenses. As mentioned to the other individual who inquired, this would be \$10 for this request. Additionally, it is required that requesting outside groups provide proof of a \$1,000,000 liability insurance policy, which lists the District as a secondary insured party. This is for the legal protection of the District and is a standard practice in these types of requests.

We strive to be as accomodating and service oriented to the community as possible. We did check with the U.S. Forest Service, who is the facility use requester and has provided the required insurance documentation. We asked if they were willing to take on the liability of other outside groups who might wish to set up on the facility during their event and they replied that they did not wish to do so. Therefore, in our responsibility and duty to act in the best interests of the District, we do require that this group, like other requesting groups, present such required documentation. We also looked into the practices of some of the other Districts that you mentioned and learned that at least one other school organization responded in a similar manner as we have.

In summary, it is the position of the District that we have acted fairly, consistently, and in accordance with school policy and state law (ARS 15-1105 (D)).

Respectfully,

Manuel O. Valenzuela, Ed.D.
Assistant Superintendent
Sahuarita Unified School District
350 W. Sahuarita Rd.
Sahuarita, AZ 85629

Ph: (520) 625-3502 X1000
Fax: (520)625-4609
email mvalenzuela@sahuarita.k12az.us
----- Original Message -----

From: [James Kramp](#)
To: mvalenzuela@sahuarita.k12az.us
Cc: [tim Bee](#)
Sent: Monday, April 21, 2008 6:38 PM
Subject: Public outrage at Rosemont mine meeting access

Mr Valenzuela

As a concerned member of the public I am writing you concerning your refusal to allow the public reasonable accommodations for the Forest Service meeting scheduled for 4/22/2008 at the Sahaurita High School. We have not had any problems with the Vail schools, Patagonia schools, or the Elgin Schools. You seem to be the only school district that is establishing obstacles that are at this time insurmountable. I have personally contacted state representative Marion McClure, our federal representative Gabriel Giffords, and KGUN 9 on your side. I hope you have plenty of time set aside tomorrow to answer their questions and make statements for the news. I hope instead you will change your mind and allow the public's voice to be heard at a PUBLIC BUILDING that was built with taxpayer dollars for the purpose of educating the public. That is our goal, to educate the public about the proposed mine. The Forest service has no problem with our being there, why do you?

Sincerely

James Kramp
520-762-8345
concerned citizen



In a rush? [Get real-time answers with Windows Live Messenger.](#) [SahuaritaAndColoniaSubsidence1.jpg](#)



[SahuaritaAndSubsidence2.jpg](#)



[ColoniaSouthNogales.JPG](#)



[ColoniaSahuaritaPDF.JPG](#)

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COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

2797 East Ajo Way, 3rd Floor
Tucson, AZ 85713
(520) 243-6777
Fax (520) 234-6796

<http://www.csd.co.pima.az.us>

Introduction

The Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), administered by the Community Services Department, has been serving Pima County since 1978. Congress developed the CDBG program to benefit low- and moderate-income communities. CDBG funds are used to revitalize lower-income neighborhoods through housing rehabilitation, public facilities, infrastructure improvements and the provision of public services. The CDBG program has enriched many lives, especially for the less fortunate, by providing facilities and services where other financial resources were not available to meet neighborhood needs.

This book has been developed to provide data about Pima County Community Development Target Areas. This book contains profiles of each of the targeted communities in Pima County. Information included herein includes demographic data, principal economic resources, and community resources. It is our hope that this will prove to be a useful resource for communities when they apply for CDBG and other funding opportunities.

Pima County Community Development Target Areas are areas targeted for assistance based on household income. There are 59,081 residents, or 7% of Pima County's population living in the target areas. To be eligible, the target area must have more than 51% of the households below 80% of the median income as determined by HUD based on the U.S. Decennial Census. Pima County delineates target areas each ten years based on the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Low- and Moderate-Income Estimates which are derived from the decennial census. HUD calculates these income estimates using three different tables in the Sample Data of the Census Summary File (SF) 3: P9 - Household Type; P76- Family Income in 1999; and P 79 - Non-family Household Income in 1999. Each are adjusted for a 4-person household and then adjusted to the block group area's average family size.

Terms and Definitions

Block:

A subdivision of a census tract (or, prior to 2000, a block numbering area), a block is the smallest geographic unit for which the Census Bureau tabulates 100%. Many blocks correspond to individual city blocks bounded by streets, but blocks, especially in rural areas, may include many square miles and may have some boundaries that are not streets. The Census Bureau established blocks covering the entire nation for the first time in 1990. Previous censuses back to 1940 had blocks established only for part of the nation. Over 8 million blocks are identified for Census 2000.

Census Designated Place:

A Census Designated Place (CDP) is a statistical entity, defined for each decennial census according to Census Bureau guidelines, comprising a densely settled concentration of population that is not within an incorporated place, but is locally identified by a name. CDP's are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials and the Census Bureau, following Census Bureau guidelines. Beginning with Census 2000 there are no size limits.

Census Tract:

A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county delineated by a local committee of census data users for the purpose of presenting data. Census tract boundaries normally follow visible features, but may follow governmental unit boundaries and other non-visible features in some instances; they always nest within counties. Designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time of establishment, census tracts average about 4,000 inhabitants. They may be split by any sub-county geographic entity.

Census Tract Block Group:

A subdivision of a census tract (or, prior to 2000, a block numbering area), a block group is the smallest geographic unit for which the Census Bureau tabulates sample data. A block group consists of all the blocks within a census tract with the same beginning number.

Pima County Community Development Target Area:

An area targeted for Community Development Block Grant assistance based on household income. To be eligible, the target area must have more than 51% of the households below 80% of the median income as determined by HUD based on the U.S. Decennial Census.

Terms and Definitions (continued)

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG):

A program developed by Congress in 1974 to benefit low- and moderate-income communities. CDBG Funds are used to revitalize lower-income neighborhoods through housing rehabilitation, public facilities and infrastructure improvements, and the provision of services.

Designated Colonia:

In Arizona, colonias encompass communities of all types and sizes, both incorporated and unincorporated, that meet the federal definition of lacking sewer, wastewater removal or decent housing. As of July 2003 the Pima County Board of Supervisors has designated 15 colonias. These colonias are eligible for federal funding from USDA Rural Development and HUD.

Selection of Communities

Three methods were used to delineate the target area boundaries. The first included selecting Census Tract Block Group parts which when combined had more than 51% low – moderate income. The second method involved selecting parts of Census Tract Block Groups which are vast and whose population is concentrated in small geographic areas. Target areas were delineated as part of these larger areas based on the concentration of population in these largely rural areas which included: Ajo, Arivaca, Amado, part of the Helmet Peak target area, and Why. The third method employed was to conduct income surveys. Surveys were conducted for Pima County by FMR Associates, Inc. (FMR) in 2003. All of the target areas were then delineated using the HUD Low and Moderate Income Estimates, the GIS PCLIS layers from Pima County and the GIS files from the Census Bureau itself.

The target area profiles are intended for use by community members, community leaders, groups and organizations assisting these communities. When possible, information is provided for the target area only. In many cases, it was impossible to get accurate demographic data down to the target area level. In these areas data and information has been used for a larger area, the Census Designated Place or the Census Tract Block Group. This is denoted in the text of each of the profiles, as applicable.

For more information please contact: Pima County Community Services Department (520) 243-6777

Pima County

	Pima County	State of Arizona
Population:	843,746	5,130,632
Not Hispanic or Latino:	70.62%	74.75%
White alone	61.39%	63.78%
Black or African American alone	2.73%	2.85%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2.68%	4.55%
Asian alone	1.94%	1.73%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.11%	0.11%
Some other race alone	0.12%	0.12%
Two or more races	1.64%	1.62%
Hispanic or Latino:	29.38%	25.25%
White alone	13.58%	11.69%
Black or African American alone	0.17%	0.16%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.57%	0.39%
Asian alone	0.06%	0.05%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.01%	0.02%
Some other race alone	13.15%	11.52%
Two or more races	1.84%	1.43%
Female Heads of Household:	30.68%	27.53%
Overall Percent Low - Moderate Income:	41.96%	NA
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	14.66%	13.91%
Median Household Income for the target area	\$36,758	\$40,558
Housing		
Number of Households:	332,350	1,901,327
Persons per Household:	2.47	2.64
Total Housing Units:	366,737	2,189,189
Owner Occupied Homes:	64.28%	68.04%
Mobile Homes:	12.85%	13.82%

Quick Facts
Target Area Population: 843,746
Target Area Percent Low - Moderate Income: 41.96%
Designated Colonias: 15. As of July 2003, there were 15 designated Colonias in Pima County.
US Congressional Districts: 7 and 8
Incorporated Areas:
 City of Tucson, City of South Tucson, Town of Marana, Town of Sahuarita, and the Town of Oro Valley.

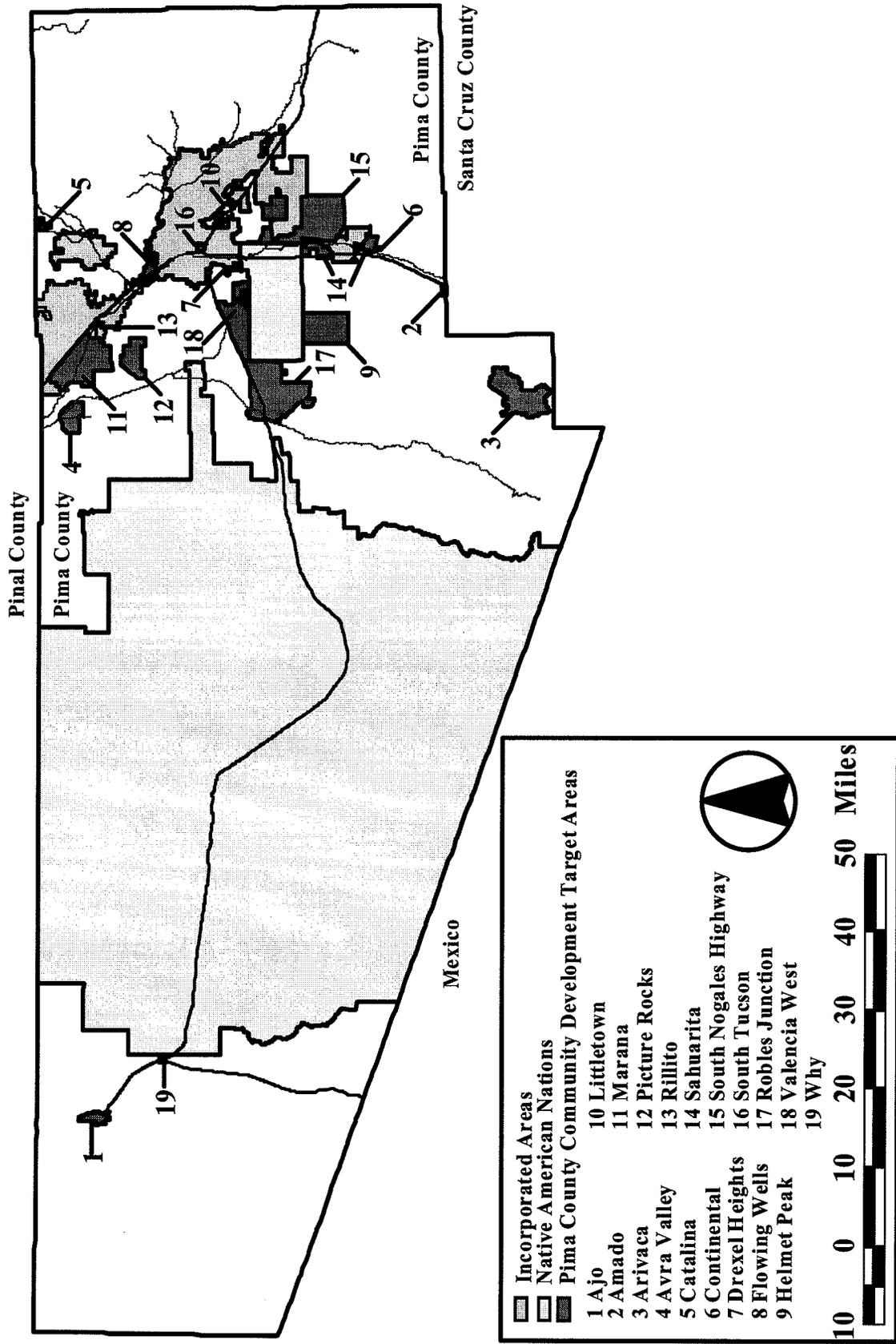
History and General Description

Pima County was created in 1864, and included approximately all of southern Arizona. The area was acquired from Mexico by the Gadsden Purchase. Tucson has grown to be the second largest city in Arizona. It has always served as the Pima County seat, and was the Arizona Territorial capital from 1867 to 1877.

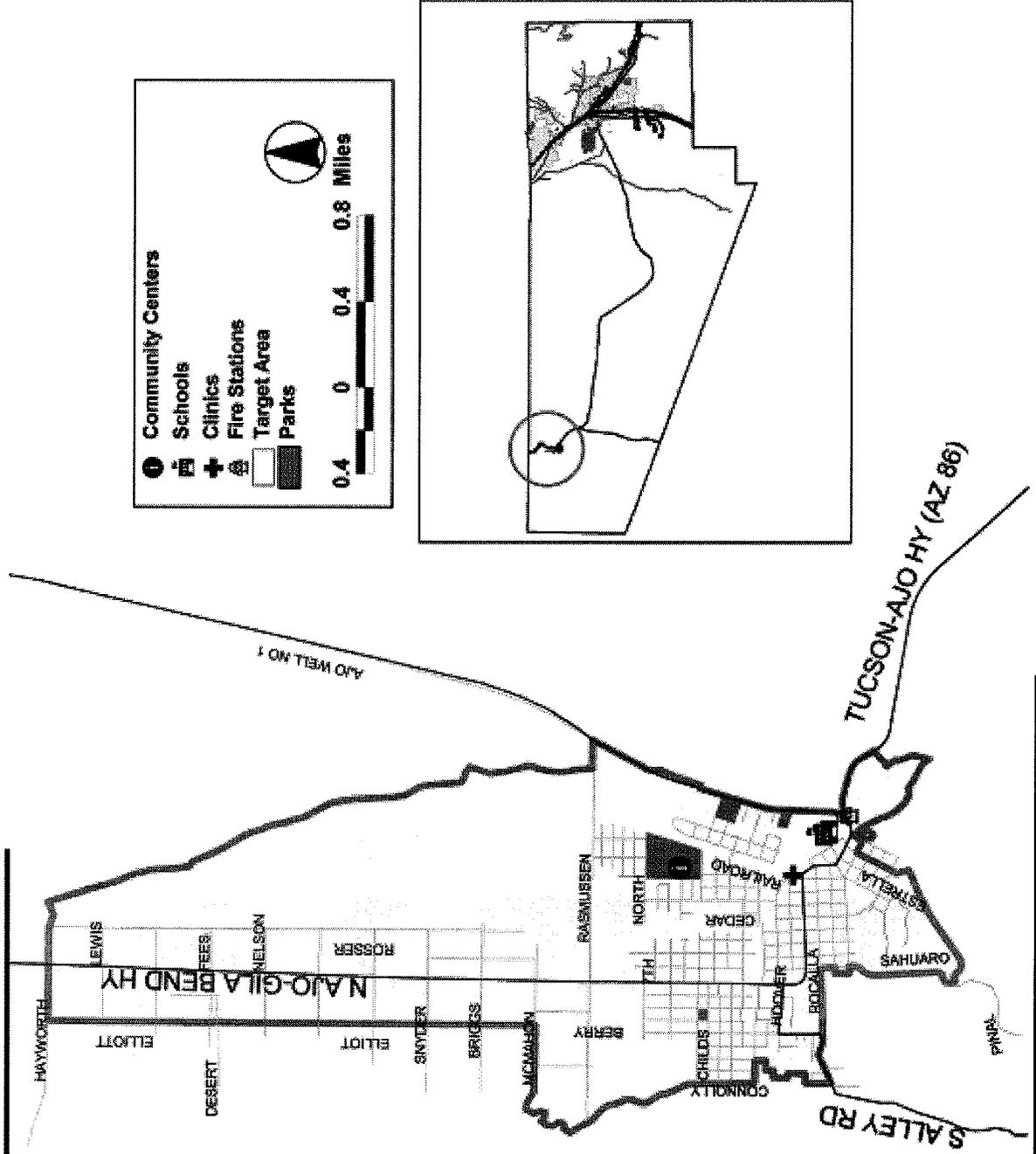
Pima County ranges in elevation from 1,200 feet to the 9,157 foot peak of Mount Lemmon. The San Xavier, Pascua Yaqui and Tohono O'odham reservations together account for ownership of 42.1 percent of county land. The State of Arizona owns 14.9 percent; the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, 12.1 percent; other public lands, 17.1 percent; and individual or corporate ownership, 13.8 percent.

Size of Pima County: 9,184 sq. miles.

Pima County Community Development Target Areas



Ajo Target Area



Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 3,545
Target Area Percent Low - Moderate Income: 57.70%
Designated Colonia: The target area lies within the Ajo Colonia, Resolution # 2001-46.
US Congressional District: 7
Board of Supervisors District: 3
Incorporated: No. The Western Pima County Community Council (WPCCC) is the elected community council that interacts with County and State government on behalf of Ajo residents.

History and General Description

Location: The target area lies within the Ajo Census Designated Place. It is 131 miles west of Tucson on State Route 85, and 35 miles north of the US - Mexico Border at an elevation of 1,798 feet above sea level. Based on block data, the target area has a population of 3,545. The information given in this profile reflects the larger Ajo Census Designated Place or CDP.
Established: 1900
Size of Target Area: 9 sq. miles.

	Target Area	Ajo CDP
Population:	3,545	3,720
Not Hispanic or Latino:	61.72%	61.96%
White alone	53.48%	53.49%
Black or African American alone	0.14%	0.27%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6.04%	5.89%
Asian alone	0.28%	0.67%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.06%	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%	0.00%
Two or more races	1.72%	1.64%
Hispanic or Latino:	38.28%	38.04%
White alone	24.60%	23.92%
Black or African American alone	0.11%	0.16%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.04%	1.59%
Asian alone	0.03%	0.08%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.03%	0.00%
Some other race alone	9.53%	8.79%
Two or more races	2.93%	3.49%
Female Heads of Household:	29.64%	29.90%
Target Area Percent Low - Moderate Income:	57.70%	NA
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	NA	22.30%
Median Household Income	NA	\$25,618
Housing		
Number of Households:	1,579	1,663
Persons per Household:	1.71	2.23
Total Housing Units:	2,379	2,490
Owner Occupied Homes:	78.09%	78.35%

Ajo (continued)

Principal Economic Activities

Most employment is local due to Ajo's remote location. Ajo serves as a gateway for visitors traveling to Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument and Mexico. Until the mid- 1980's the major employer was the Phelps Dodge copper mine.

Community Resources and Services

Western Pima County Community Council - The Western Pima County Community Council (WPCCC) is the elected community council that interacts with County and State government on behalf of Ajo residents.

International Sonoran Desert Alliance (ISDA) is a tri-national nonprofit organization created in 1994, with its board of directors including representatives from the Tohono O'odham Nation, Mexico and the United States. ISDA operates community development programs, environmental education and community action programs in the U.S. and Mexico. Currently ISDA is developing the Curley School project in Ajo. ISDA aims to restore the historic school complex and create 50 live/work units for low-income artisans, gallery and retail space, and a restored theater.

Why / Ajo / Lukeville Development (WALD) is a nonprofit organization created in 1990 to encourage economic development from Ajo to Lukeville. WALD has developed a training program for nurses and has helped obtain subsidized bus transportation for Ajo residents.

Pima Youth Partnership (PYP) is a nonprofit organization that provides after school activities and programs for youth, adults and families.

Ajo Vision Comprehensive Plan is the leading economic development strategy. Ajo Vision is an all volunteer group focused on encouraging and coordinating the implementation of the strategies in the Ajo Vision Comprehensive Plan which was completed in 2001 by the University of Arizona's Drachman Institute working with community participants who formed the Ajo Vision Steering Committee.

Head Start Program by Child Parent Centers for preschool children 3-5 years of age.

Pima County Health Department – Public health education, promotion, and community health protection.

Ajo has many arts and cultural organizations that sponsor events and activities throughout the year. These organizations include: the Ajo Fine Arts Council, Desert Artists Guild, Desert Music Club, Ajo Community Players, the Ajo Chapter of the Arizona Archeology Society, the Cabeza Prieta Natural History Association, and the Piecemakers Quilting Club.

Ajo has many fraternal organizations which sponsor events throughout the year: the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), the American Citizens Social Club (Chu Chu Club), the Elks, the Lions, and the Moose Clubs.

Ajo

Schools / School Districts

Ajo Unified School District
Ajo School Pre K – 12
Ajo Christian Academy

Fire Department

Ajo/Gibson Volunteer Fire Department

Community Facilities

Ajo Regional Park : Hiking/walking, picnic area, ramada, and restrooms.
Library
Recreation center
Swimming pool
Bowling alley
Three parks
Four lighted tennis courts
Rifle range
Roping arena
Picnic areas
Health clinic
Airport

Government Resources / Services

Pima County Parks and Recreation
Pima County Community Services
Pima County Justice Court
Pima County Sheriff's Substation
T.O.T.S. – Teach Our Toddlers Skills Educational, Social and Recreational Program.
Ajo Post Office
Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge

Financial Institutions

Stockmen's Bank

Medical

Desert Senita Community Health Clinic - outpatient services with two doctors. Medical services also include dentistry, internist/ cardiologist, orthopedist, podiatrist, two chiropractors, and one physical therapist.

Transportation

Transportation services to Tucson and Phoenix and throughout Ajo are provided by Ajo Stage Lines and Mota's Place.

Utilities

Electricity

Arizona Public Service 520.387.6741
Ajo Improvement Co. 520.387.7151

Water

Arizona Water Co. 520.387.6668
Ajo Improvement Co. 520.387.7151
Ajo Domestic Water Improvement District 520.387.6385

Sewer

An aerated lagoon wastewater treatment plant is privately owned by Ajo Improvement Co. The sewer distribution system was constructed in 1916. The treatment plant has a daily capacity of 625,000 gallons / day. Gibson and surrounding areas use septic tanks. Ajo Improvement Co. 520.387.7151

Telephone

Table Top Telephone, Inc. 520.387.5600

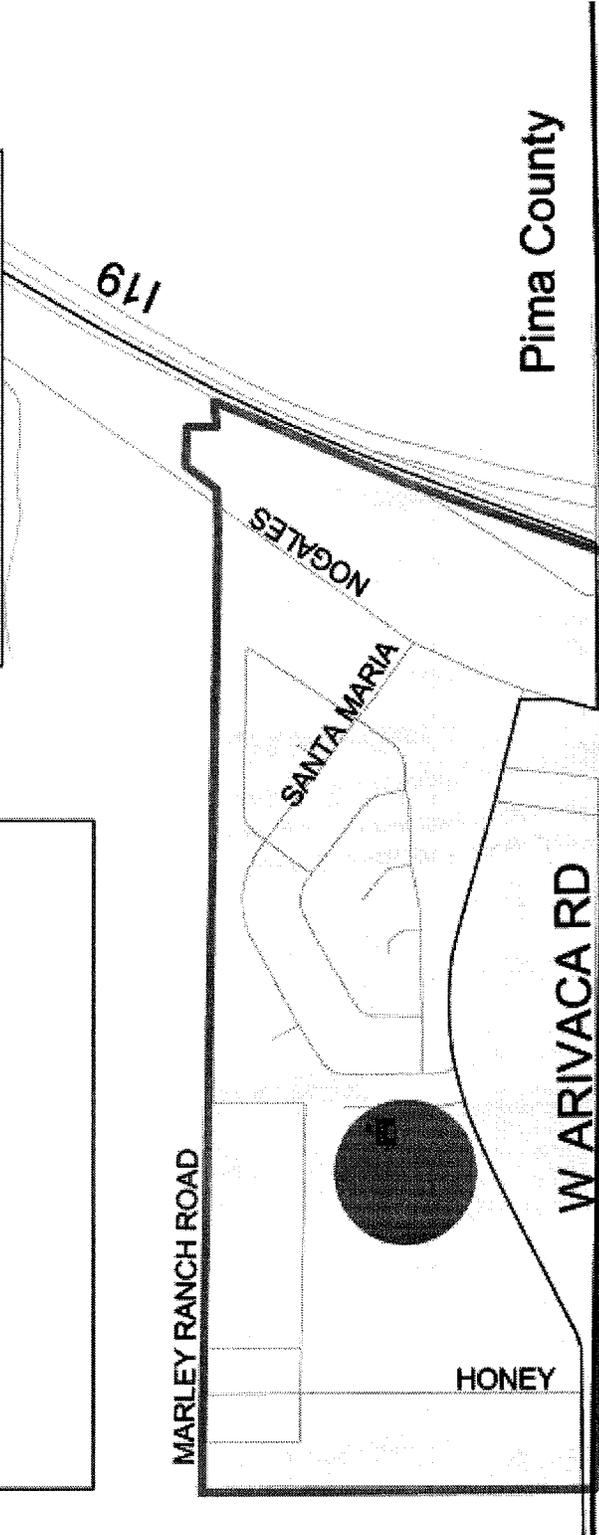
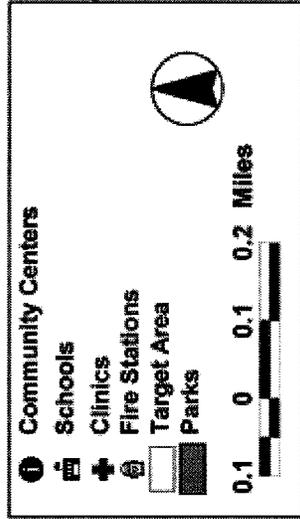
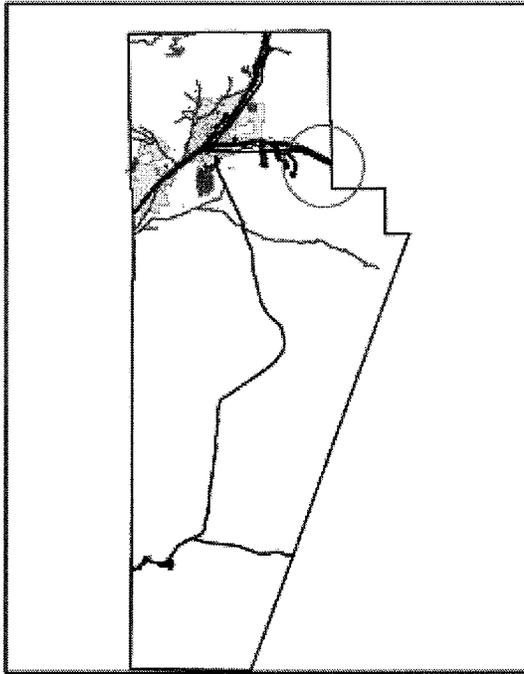
Local Newspapers

Ajo Copper News

Additional Sources of Information

Ajo Community
<http://www.ajoinaz.com>
Ajo Schools
<http://www.ajoschools.org/>
Ajo Recreation Center
290 Fifth Street, Ajo
Phone: 520.387.6641

Amado Target Area



Pima County
Santa Cruz County

Amado

Quick Facts
 Target Area Population: 1,288
 Block Group Percent Low - Moderate Income: 58.60%
 US Congressional District: 8
 Board of Supervisors District: 3

	Target Area	Tract 43.16 Block Group 4
Population:	1,288	1,513
Not Hispanic or Latino:	38.98%	46.40%
White alone	37.58%	39.72%
Black or African American alone	0.16%	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.23%	0.00%
Asian alone	0.08%	1.06%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%	0.00%
Two or more races	0.93%	5.62%
Hispanic or Latino:	61.02%	53.60%
White alone	40.37%	37.61%
Black or African American alone	0.16%	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.93%	0.00%
Asian alone	0.00%	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%	0.00%
Some other race alone	16.61%	14.94%
Two or more races	2.95%	1.06%
Female Heads of Household:	25.71%	26.27%
Target Area Percent Low - Moderate Income:	NA	58.60%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	NA	20.09%
Median Household Income for the target area	NA	\$26,989
Housing		
Number of Households:	389	484
Persons per Household:	2.81	3.32
Total Housing Units:	419	456
Owner Occupied Homes:	83.29%	82.02%
Mobile Homes:	NA	32.85%

History and General Description

Location: The target area is in the southeast corner of block group 4 of census tract 43.16. The eastern boundary is Interstate 19. The area extends as far north as W. Marley Ranch Road and west to Tumacacori Ranch Road. The southern boundary is the Pima County line.

Size of Target Area: ½ sq. mile.

Amado (continued)

Principal Economic Activities

Major employers in the area are the Sopori Elementary School and service industries in Green Valley.

Community Resources and Services

Amado Food Bank and Clothing Bank which hosts many programs including WIC, Food Plus, TFAP, and emergency food box programs.

Literacy Center with ESL, GED and Citizenship.

Schools / School District

Sahuarita Unified School District
Sopori Elementary School

Fire Department

Elephant Head Fire Department
Tubac Fire Department

Community Facilities

Kay Stupy Sopori Neighborhood Park: swimming pool, picnic areas, grills, baseball field and 2 ramadas.
Food Bank
Post Office

Financial Institutions

None.

Medical

University of Arizona Rural Health Clinic Mobile Unit
University of Arizona Mobile Eye Clinic

Transportation

None.

Utilities

Electricity

Tucson Electric Power 520.623.7711

Water

Lakewood Water Company 520.398.9815

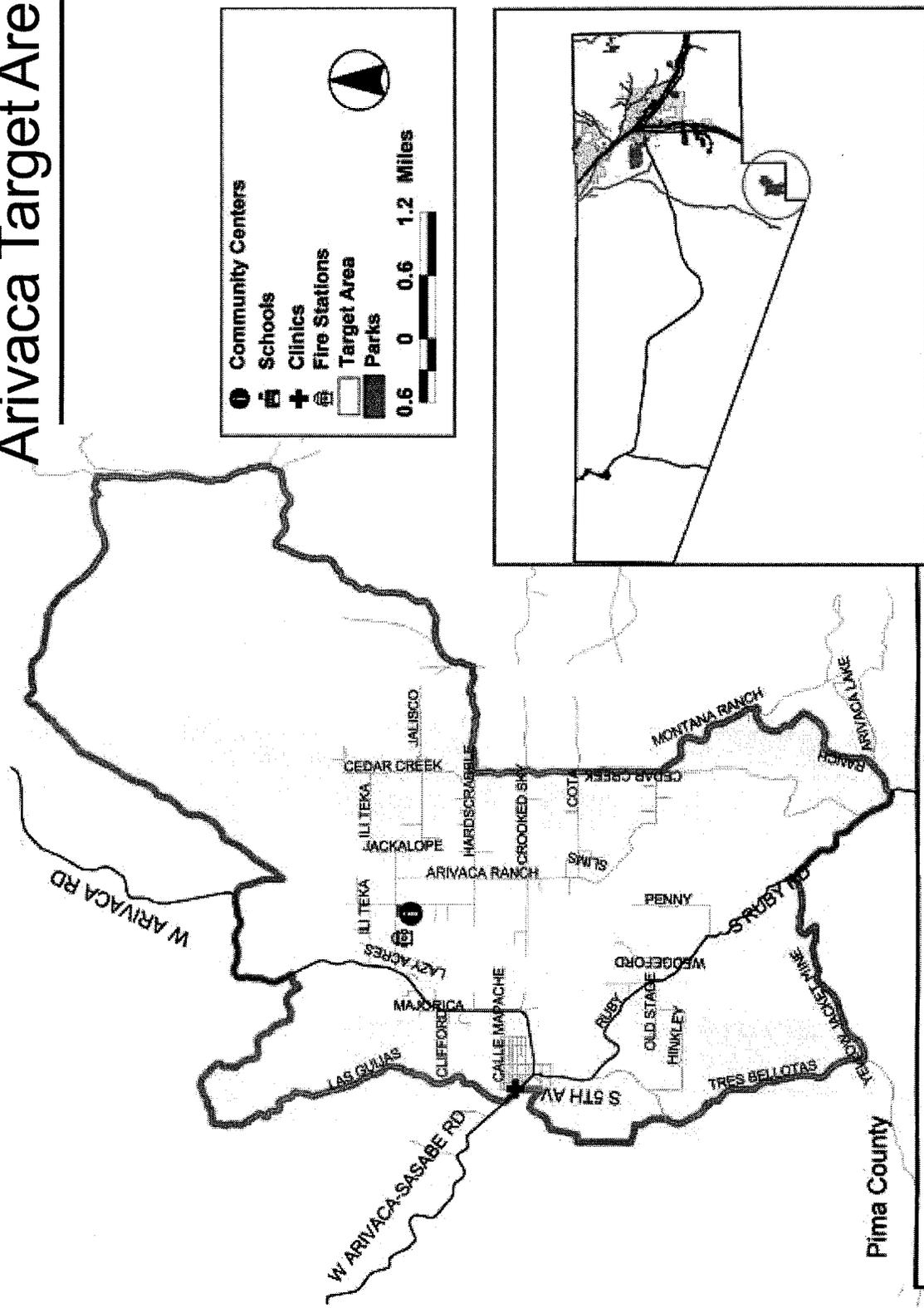
Local Newspapers

Green Valley News
The Arivaca Connection

Additional Sources of Information

Amado Community Food Bank
28720 S. Nogales Highway
PO Box 729
Amado, AZ 85645
520.398.2942

Arivaca Target Area



Pima County
Santa Cruz County

Arivaca (continued)

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 795
 Block Group Percent Low - Moderate
 Income: 59.90%
 US Congressional District: 7
 Board of Supervisors District: 3

History and General Description

Location: The target area lies 56 miles south of Tucson at the junction of Arivaca and Ruby Roads and 11 miles north of the Mexican Border. Arivaca is located in high desert and adjacent to the Buenos Aires Wildlife Refuge. The target area lies within Census Tract 43.19 Block Group 3.
Size of Target Area: 28 sq. miles.

	Target Area	Census Tract 43.19 Block Group 3
Population:	795	1,247
Not Hispanic or Latino:	76.23%	72.81%
White alone	72.08%	68.16%
Black or African American alone	0.50%	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.63%	1.52%
Asian alone	0.25%	0.40%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.25%	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.88%	0.00%
Two or more races	1.64%	2.73%
Hispanic or Latino:	23.77%	27.19%
White alone	15.72%	19.33%
Black or African American alone	0.25%	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.13%	0.40%
Asian alone	0.00%	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%	0.00%
Some other race alone	6.54%	5.61%
Two or more races	1.13%	1.84%
Female Heads of Household:	27.94%	32.20%
Target Area Percent Low - Moderate Income:	NA	59.90%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	NA	20.85%
Median Household Income for the target area	NA	\$22,101
Housing		
Number of Households:	383	383
Persons per Household:	1.38	2.09
Total Housing Units:	482	759
Owner Occupied Homes:	85.12%	76.10%
Mobile Homes:	NA	45.98%

Arivaca

Principal Economic Activities

Arivaca is primarily a residential and retirement area. Many residents commute to Green Valley and Tucson for employment. There is some local retail and service sector employment. Tourism and agriculture are substantial contributors to the economy of the area. There are cattle ranches, vegetable farms, livestock producers, an apple and pear orchard and two beekeeping operations.

Community Resources and Services

Arivaca Human Resource Center hosts a variety of programs supporting the community including the food and clothing bank, senior / disabled hot meals, house cleaning, Lifeline Service, Senior Teatime, LIHEAP (low income energy assistance program), breakfast program for San Fernando Elementary School, an office for WIC, DES and the Pima County Nurse.

Arivaca Community Center hosts various programs including: Pima County Parks and Recreation Summer and After School Programs and T.O.T.S. – Teach Our Toddlers Skills Educational, and recreational programs.

Schools / School District

Sahuarita School District

The nearest public school is Sopori Elementary in Amado (25 miles).
Some children attend San Fernando Elementary School in Sasabe, Arizona

Fire Department

Arivaca Volunteer Fire Department

Community facilities

Caviglia Arivaca Library (branch of the Tucson Pima Public Library).
Arivaca Human Resource Center (office space and small dining facility).
Arivaca Community Center: two tennis courts / basketball court, baseball field, playground, restrooms, meeting rooms, kitchen, and a small theater.
Old Schoolhouse: meeting room and kitchen, tennis / basketball court, small park area with picnic tables and ball field.
Arivaca Cemetery

Arivaca (continued)

Financial Institutions

None. The nearest banking facilities are located in Green Valley (32 miles).

Medical

Arivaca Area Health Clinic.

Transportation

Arivaca Human Resources "El Burrito" bus once a week to Green Valley, monthly senior trips, and other community events.

Utilities

Electricity

Trico Electric Cooperative 520.744.2944

Propane

AmeriGas 520.887.7120
Barnett's Propane 520.628.8525
Ferrell Gas 800.426.9185
Southern Arizona Gas 520.881.2028

Water

Arivaca Townsite Water Co-op (town site only)
Individual wells

Additional Sources of Information

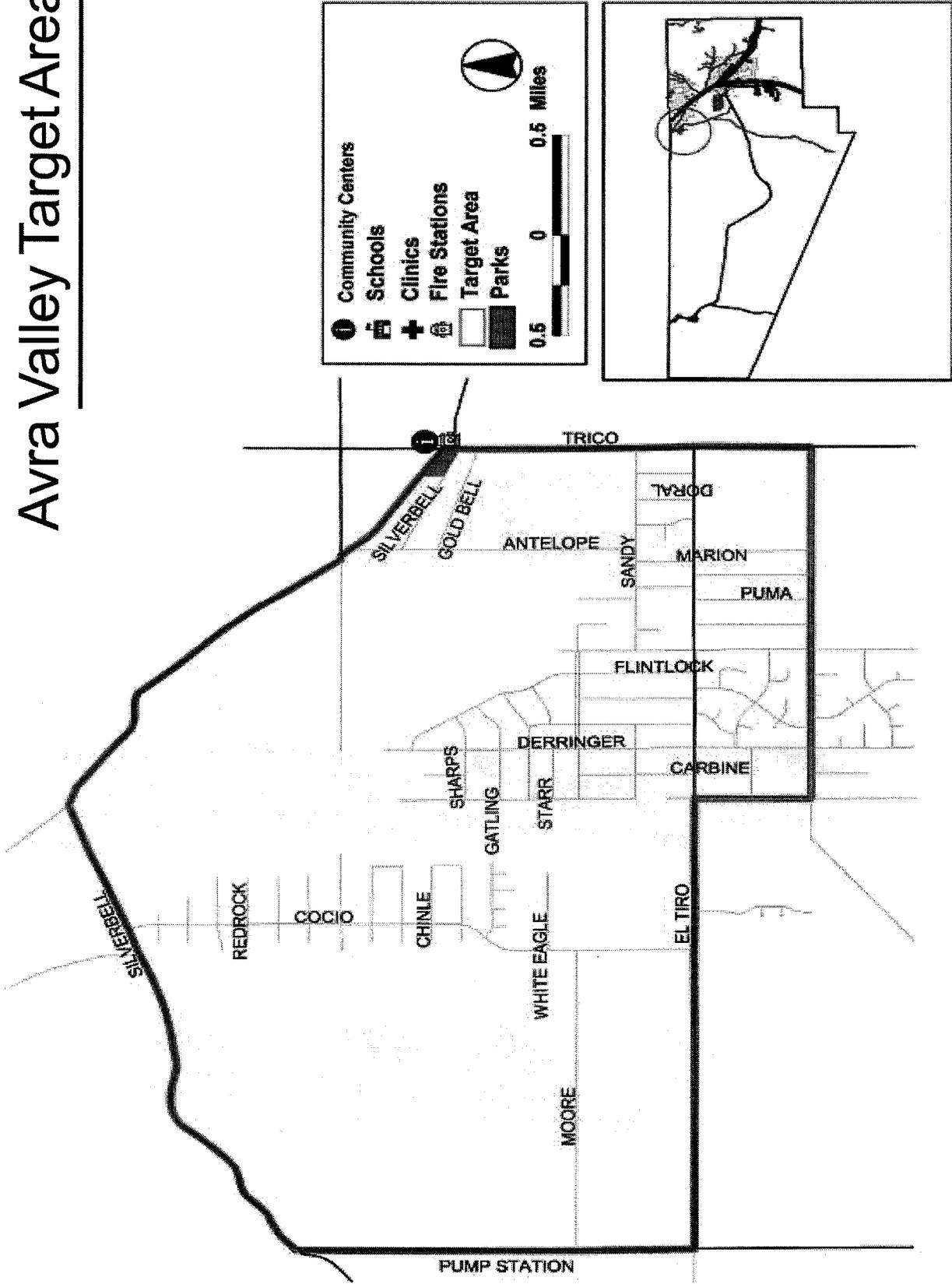
Arivaca Mercantile Company
P.O. Box 104
Arivaca, AZ 85601
520.398.2702

Caviglia Arivaca Library
520.298.2764

Arivaca Community Center
16012 Universal Ranch
Arivaca, AZ 85601
520.398.3010

Arivaca Human Resources Group
P.O. Box 93
Arivaca, AZ 85601
520.398.2771

Avra Valley Target Area



Avra Valley (continued)

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 2,695

Target Area Percent Low-Moderate

Income: 53.20%

Designated Colonia: A portion of the target area is located in the Marana Domestic Water District Colonia which was designated in 1999.

US Congressional District: 7

Board of Supervisors District: 3

History and General Description

Location: The target area is located 25 miles northwest of Tucson and 60 miles north of the US-Mexico border. The target area includes Census Tract 44.19, Block Group 2 and Block Group 3 which lie within the Avra Valley Census Designated Place.

Size of Community: 46 sq. miles.

	Target Area	Census Tract 44.19 Block Groups 2 & 3
Population:	2,965	3,234
Not Hispanic or Latino:	80.17%	77.27%
White alone	75.68%	2.16%
Black or African American alone	1.75%	1.33%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.45%	0.83%
Asian alone	0.27%	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.03%	0.59%
Two or more races	0.98%	17.81%
Hispanic or Latino:	19.83%	5.60%
White alone	8.20%	0.00%
Black or African American alone	0.00%	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.20%	0.00%
Asian alone	0.00%	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%	11.47%
Some other race alone	10.22%	0.74%
Two or more races	1.21%	0.00%
Female Heads of Household:	22.31%	20.05%
Percent Low – Moderate Income:	53.20%	NA
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	NA	13.17%
Median Household Income for the target area	NA	\$33,847
Housing		
Number of Households:	1,049	1,147
Persons per Household:	2.42	2.8
Total Housing Units:	1,166	1,294
Owner Occupied Homes:	80.93%	82.82%
Mobile Homes:	NA	74.19%

Avra Valley

Principal Economic Activities

Most workers commute to Tucson and Marana for employment opportunities.

Community Resources and Services

Avra Valley Halberg Community Center
Picture Rocks Community Center – food bank, clothing bank, social service and recreation programs.

Schools / School Districts

Marana Unified School District
Roadrunner Elementary School
Marana Middle School
Marana High School

Fire Department/ District

Avra Valley Fire District

Community Facilities

Avra Valley Halberg Community Center
Avra Valley Fire Station
Avra Valley Park

Financial Institutions

None.

Medical

None.

Transportation

None.

Utilities

Electricity

Trico Electric Cooperative 520.744.2944
Tucson Electric Power 520.623.7711

Gas

Several companies provide propane service in the area.
Southwest Gas provides natural gas.

Water

Marana Domestic Water Improvement District
520.682.5027
Tucson Water 520.791.3232

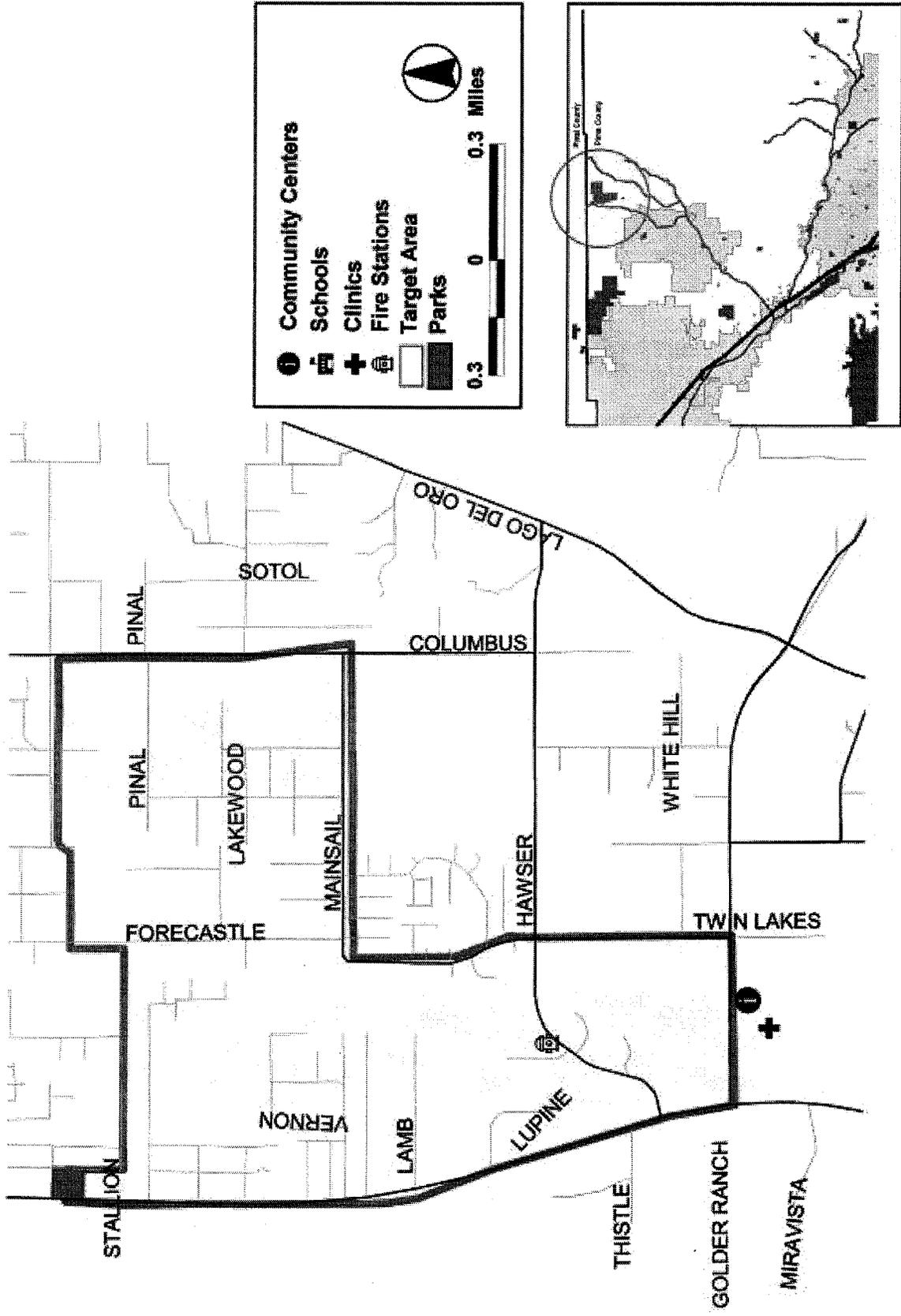
Local Newspapers

Monument News
Northwest Explorer

Additional Sources of Information

Avra Valley Fire District
520.682.3255

Catalina Target Area



Catalina

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 1,860
Target Area Percent Low-Moderate Income: 51.0%
US Congressional District: 8
Board of Supervisors District: 3
Incorporated: No, but has Village Council of elected officers.

History and General Description

Location: The target area comprises Block Group 2 of Census Tract 47.15. All population and housing figures provided in this profile are for the target area. Additional Community information is for the larger Catalina Census Designated Place. Catalina is located 12 miles north of Tucson on Route 89.

Established: 1950

Size Target Area: 14 sq. miles.

Catalina Target Area Population:	1,860
Not Hispanic or Latino:	78.33%
White alone	74.30%
Black or African American alone	1.51%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.00%
Asian alone	1.40%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%
Two or more races	1.13%
Hispanic or Latino:	21.67%
White alone	10.54%
Black or African American alone	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.00%
Asian alone	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	10.75%
Two or more races	0.38%
Female Heads of Household:	37.32%
Percent Low - Moderate Income:	51.00%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	4.89%
Median Household Income for the target area	\$32,895
Housing	
Number of Households:	678
Persons per Household:	2.72
Total Housing Units:	764
Owner Occupied Homes:	88.20%
Mobile Homes:	60.21%

Catalina (continued)

Principal Economic Activities

There are small retail businesses including restaurants, a thrift store, convenience stores, car wash, video rental shops, car dealership, a ranch supply store, golf cart outlet, boat marina, hardware store and a flower store. There are also insurance, real estate, bank and a post office substation in Catalina. Most residents travel to Tucson for employment.

Community Resources and Services in the Catalina CDP

Catalina Community Services Inc. Provides transportation assistance to elderly; Clothing Bank; Food Bank; Pima County Health Department Mobile Clinic; Pima Youth Partnership - youth programs, after school and summer programs; WIC nutrition counseling and supplemental foods for women, infants and children up to 5 years of age, Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, which provides medical assistance eligibility screening twice each month, Santa Catalina Health Services, and a thrift store.

Catalina Recreation Center Programs for teens and seniors with seasonal swimming and after school activities.

Saddlebrooke Community Outreach - a nonprofit focused on improving the quality of life of school children in impoverished neighborhoods by assisting with clothing, tutoring, mentoring, scholarships, food bank assistance and aid to the Child Protection Agency, and a thrift store.

Schools

Amphitheater Unified School District
Coronado School (K-8)

Fire Department

Golder Ranch Fire Department

Community Facilities

Library

Catalina Neighborhood Park and Recreation Center: ADA accessible facilities, lighted basketball court, picnic areas, playground, ramadas, swimming pool, and restrooms.

Catalina Community Services Center.

Financial Institutions

Commerical Federal Bank (Saddlebrooke Business Center)
Bank One (Basha's Center on Rancho Vistosa Road / Oracle Highway)

Catalina

Medical Facilities

The Santa Catalina Health Center is located at the Catalina Community Resource Center at 3414 East Golder Ranch Road. The center has one physician, one nurse practitioner, and two support personnel. Services at Santa Catalina Health Center include family practice, limited lab tests including phlebotomy, well-women exams, and referrals to necessary specialists. Walk-ins are welcome and same day appointments available. Medicare and AHCCS patients are eligible.

Northwest Community Hospital Urgent Care Center lies immediately south of the Basha's center. There are also dentists and a chiropractor in the area.

Transportation

None.

Catalina Community Services provides transportation for senior citizens in need.

Utilities

Water

Tucson Water 520.791.3242
Lago del Oro Water Co. 520.825.3423
Los Cerros Water Co. 520.795.5500

Local Newspapers

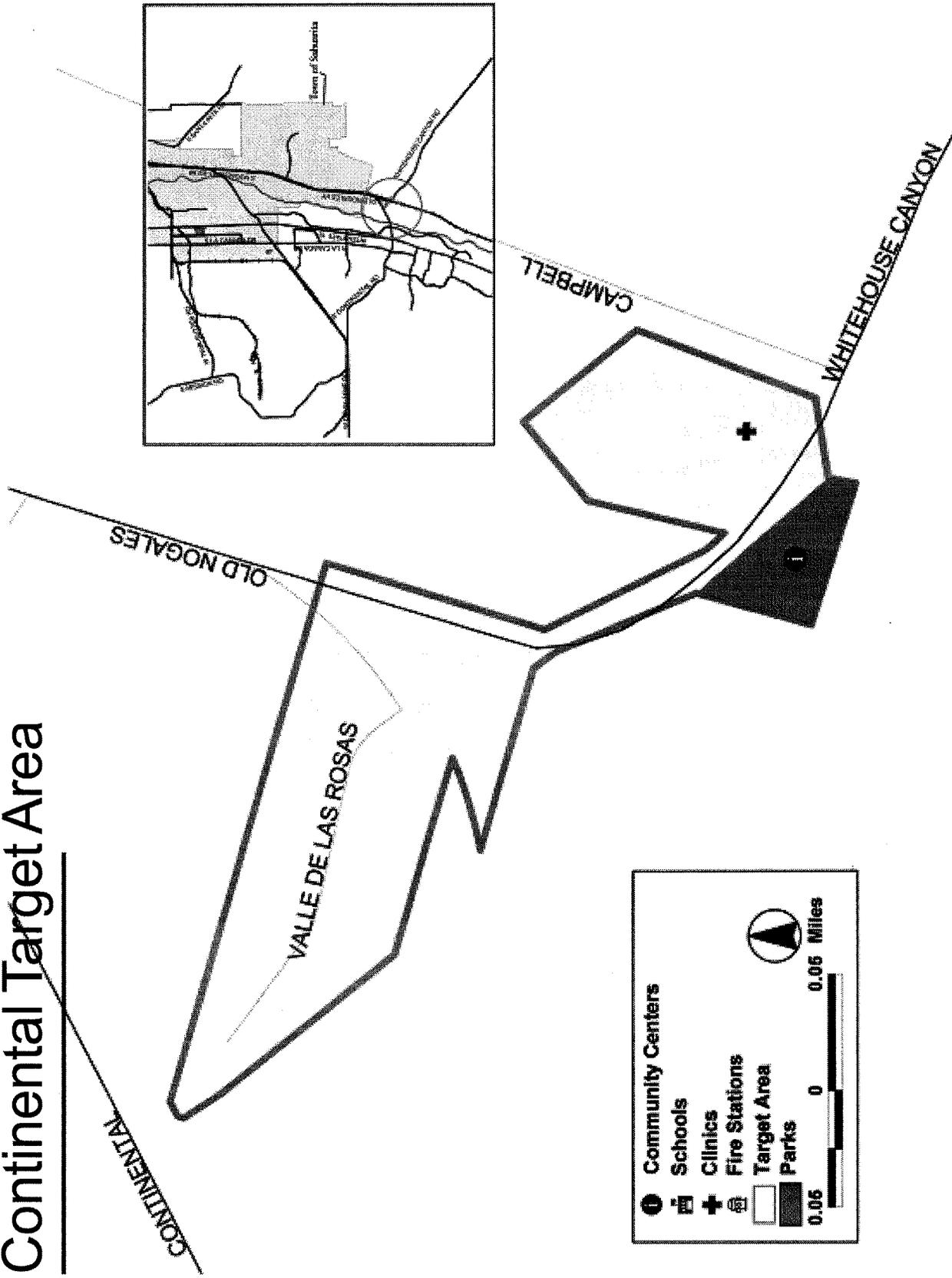
Catalina Village Voice (published quarterly)

Additional Sources of Information

Greater Catalina / Golder Ranch Village
Council
314 East Golder Ranch Road
Tucson, AZ 85739
<http://www.catalina-az.com>

Catalina Community Services
P.O. Box 8416
3414 E. Golder Ranch Road
Tucson, AZ 85739
520.825.0009

Continental Target Area



Continental

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 38
 Target Area Percent Low-Moderate
 Income: 85.17%
 US Congressional District: 8
 Board of Supervisors District: 4

History and General Description

Location: The target area lies in Block Group 4 of Census Tract 43.07. It is east of Green Valley in the area of U.S. 89 and Continental Road (Old Tucson-Nogales Highway). Primarily the Valle de las Rosas subdivision.

Size of Target Area: 40 acres.

Continental Target Area Population:

Not Hispanic or Latino:	38	0.00%
White alone		0.00%
Black or African American alone		0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone		0.00%
Asian alone		0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone		0.00%
Some other race alone		0.00%
Two or more races		0.00%
Hispanic or Latino:	100%	
White alone		5.00%
Black or African American alone		0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone		0.00%
Asian alone		0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone		0.00%
Some other race alone		0.00%
Two or more races		0.00%

Female Heads of Household:	14.29%
Percent Low - Moderate Income:	85.17%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	39.47%
Median Household Income for the target area	\$14,069

Housing

Number of Households:	14
Persons per Household:	2.71
Total Housing Units:	14
Owner Occupied Homes:	100%
Mobile Homes:	0%

Continental (continued)

Principal Economic Activities

Many residents travel to Green Valley or Tucson for employment. The adjacent pecan orchards employ a small workforce year round and a larger workforce for the harvest.

Community Resources and Services

Continental Community Center: Casa de Esperanza / Matchmaker Program (facilitates youth 4th - 8th grade), the Young Artist Community Ballet Program, Madera Artists, Project PPEP, WIC and DES programs.
Casa de Esperanza / Los Niños del Valle childcare, after school and summer program for K-3, and senior citizen programs.

Schools / School District

Continental School District
Continental Elementary School

Transportation

None.

Fire Department / District

Green Valley Fire District

Utilities

Electricity

Tucson Electric Power 520.623.7711

Community Facilities

Continental Community Center: kitchen, multipurpose room, basketball court, and a playground.
Casa De Esperanza.

Water

FICO (Farmer's Investment Company)
520.791.2852

Financial Institutions

None.

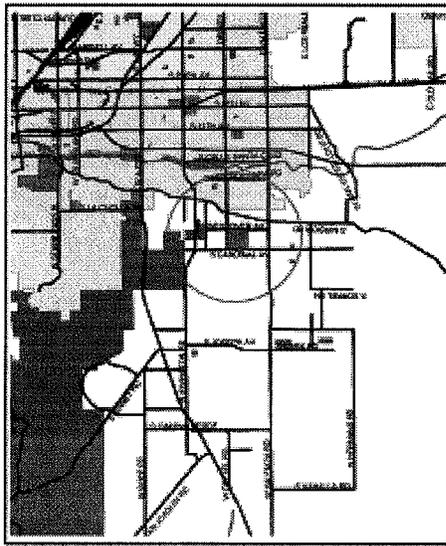
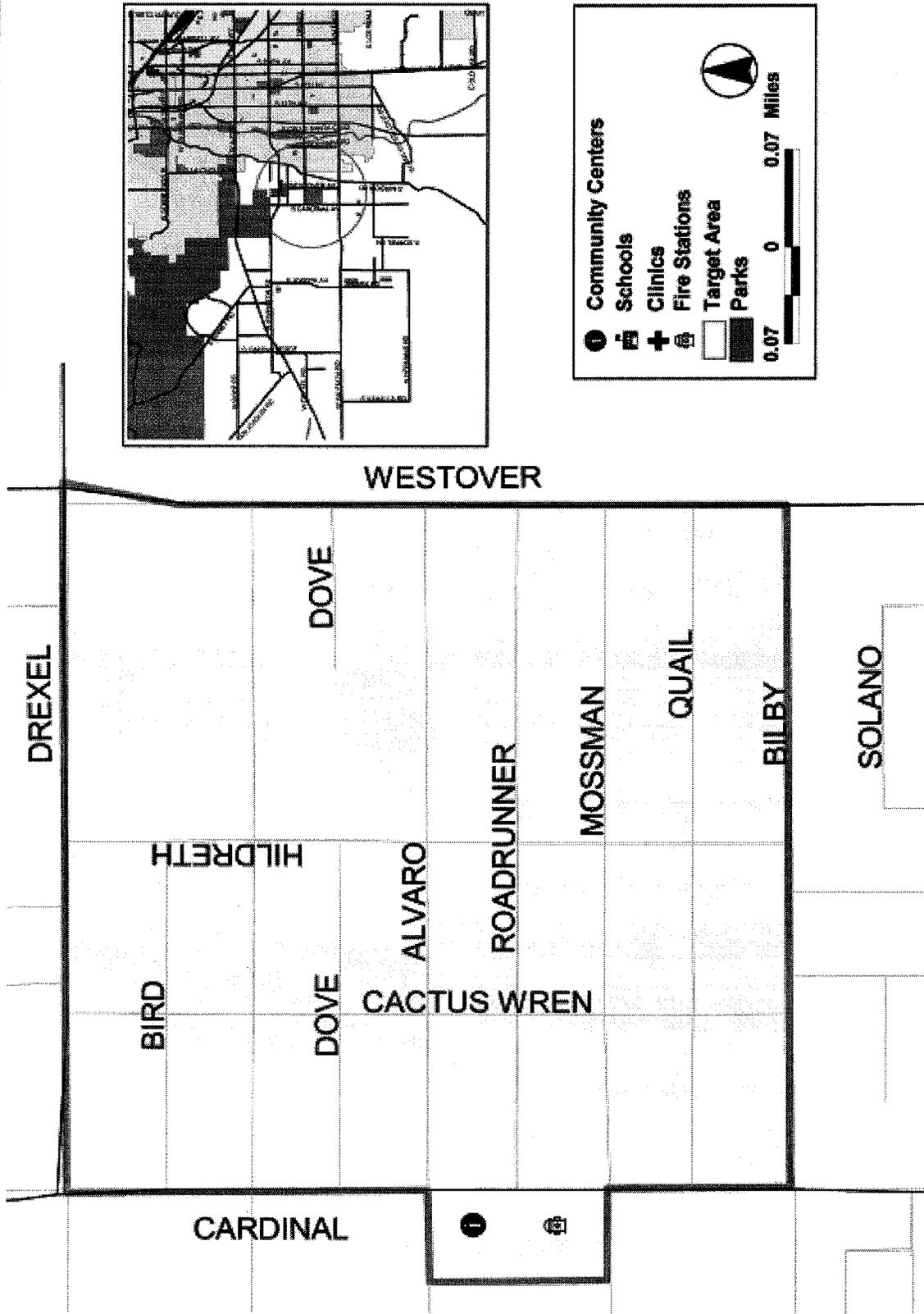
Medical Facilities

Continental Family Medical Center

Additional Sources of Information

Continental Community Center
1110 E. White Horse Canyon Rd.,
Tucson, AZ, 85629
520.877.6155

Drexel Heights Target Area



Legend

- Community Centers (circle with 'C')
- Schools (house with 'S')
- Clinics (house with 'C')
- Fire Stations (house with 'F')
- Target Area (shaded rectangle)
- Parks (circle with 'P')

Scale: 0.07 Miles

0 0.07 Miles

Drexel Heights (continued)

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 1,199
 Target Area Percent Low-Moderate Income: 78%
 US Congressional District: 7
 Board of Supervisors: District 3

History and General Description

Location: Drexel Heights is a bordered by Drexel to the North, Westover to the East, Bilby on the South and Cardinal on the West. It is 60 miles from the US-Mexico border.
Established: Primarily developed in the early to mid 1950's.
Size of Target Area: 1/2 sq. mile.

Drexel Heights Target Area Population:	1,199
Not Hispanic or Latino:	49.79%
White alone	45.79%
Black or African American alone	0.83%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.08%
Asian alone	0.33%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.17%
Some other race alone	0.33%
Two or more races	1.25%
Hispanic or Latino:	50.21%
White alone	24.85%
Black or African American alone	0.25%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.08%
Asian alone	0.42%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	22.44%
Two or more races	1.17%
Female Heads of Household:	26.79%
Percent Low - Moderate Income:	78%
Median Household Income for the target area	\$19,739*
Housing	
Number of Households:	418
Persons per Household:	2.71
Total Housing Units:	418
Owner Occupied Homes:	318
Mobile Homes:	NA

*based on FMR survey

Drexel Heights

Principal Economic Activities

Most people travel to Tucson for employment. There are some small retail establishments nearby.

Community Resources and Services

Southwest Community Center - Senior Lunch Program, Salvage Food Program and Weight Watchers.

Schools / School District

Tucson Unified School District
Warren Elementary
Pistor Middle School

Transportation

Sun Tran
Van Tran

Utilities

Electricity

Tucson Electric Power 520.623.7711

Fire Department

Drexel Heights Fire District (Station 3)

Community Facilities

Southwest Community Center
Manzanita Regional Park

Water

Tucson Water 520.791.3242

Gas

Southwest Gas 520.889.1888

Financial Institutions

There are two nearby banking facilities: Bank One and Wells Fargo.

Medical Facilities

None.

The closest non-profit clinic is the El Rio Clinic branch office on Valencia and I-19.

Additional Sources of Information

Southwest Community Center
5950 South Cardinal Road Tucson, AZ 85746
520.578.0922

Drexel Heights Fire Department
5030 S. Camino Verde Tucson, AZ 85735
520.883.4341

Flowing Wells

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 15,071
 Target Area Percent Low-Moderate
 Income: 58.30%
 Designated HUD Neighborhood
 Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA)
 US Congressional District: 8
 Board of Supervisors District: 3

History and General Description

Location: The Target Area includes the entire Census Designated Place of Flowing Wells located north of the Tucson city limits, east of I-10 and south of the Rillito River. The Eastern boundary is along Fairview and Wetmore Avenues.

Established: The local neighborhood association was formed in 1995. More than 69% of the housing has been constructed since 1970 and 88% of the housing was built since 1960.

Size of Community: 3.1 sq miles.

Flowing Wells CDP and Target Area Population: 15,071
 Not Hispanic or Latino: 77.25%

White alone 72.29%
 Black or African American alone 0.21%
 American Indian and Alaska Native alone 1.50%
 Asian alone 1.21%
 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone 0.00%
 Some other race alone 0.00%
 Two or more races 2.04%

Hispanic or Latino: 22.75%

White alone 11.31%
 Black or African American alone 0.09%
 American Indian and Alaska Native alone 0.18%
 Asian alone 0.00%
 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone 0.00%
 Some other race alone 9.04%
 Two or more races 2.12%

Female Heads of Household: 36.96%
 Percent Low - Moderate Income: 58.30%
 Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level 17.11%
 Median Income for the target area \$26,517

Housing

Number of Households: 6,240
 Persons per Household: 2.41
 Total Housing Units: 7,179
 Owner Occupied Homes: 78.25%
 Mobile Homes: 71.95%

Flowing Wells (continued)

Principal Economic Activities

The area has flexible zoning and some industrial development near the frontage road along Interstate 10.

Community Resources and Services

Flowing Wells Neighborhood Association and Community Coalition
Laguna Neighborhood Community Group
Palmdale Area Neighborhood Watch #1064 & 1241 (There are four other watch groups in the area.)

Schools / School District

Flowing Wells Unified School District
Laguna Elementary School
Flowing Wells High School
Opportunity Alternative School
Flowing Wells Junior High School
Homer Davis Elementary School
Centennial Elementary School

Financial Institutions

None.

Medical

There are no medical facilities in the target area.

Carden of Tucson, Inc. (Charter School)

Fire Department / District

Northwest Fire District

Transportation

Sun Tran

Community Facilities

Flowing Wells Park & Flowing Wells District Park West
3 Family Resources Centers at local schools (Flowing Wells Junior High/Centennial Elementary, Homer Davis Elementary, Laguna Elementary), which provide the following services: clothing, emergency food boxes, rental assistance, utility assistance and referrals to other agencies.

Utilities

Electricity

Tucson Electric Power 520.623.7711

Water

Tucson Water 520.791.3242

Gas

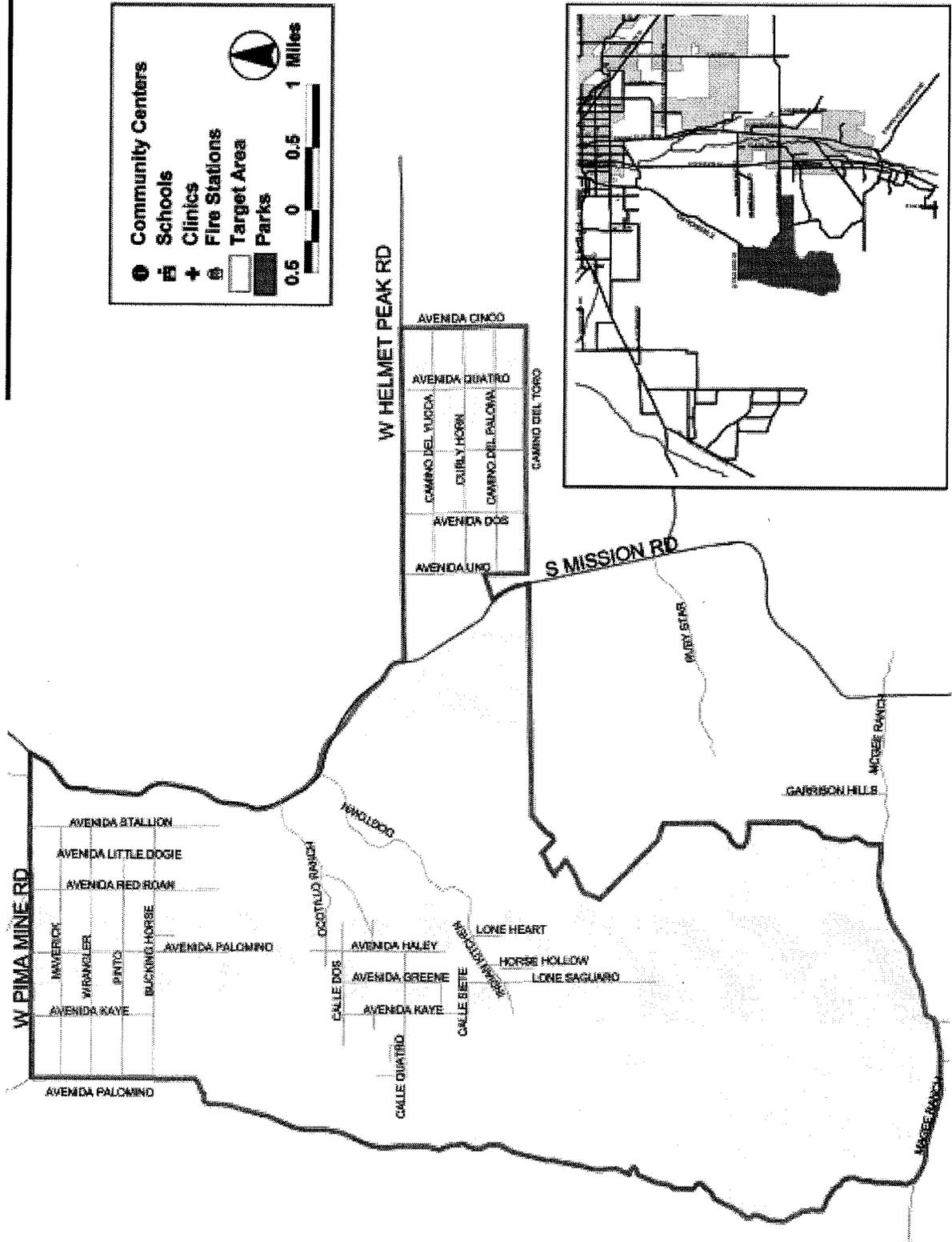
Southwest Gas 520.889.1888

Additional Sources of Information

Flowing Wells Neighborhood Association and Community Coalition
4545 N. LaCholla Blvd.
520.690.5624
<http://www.neighborhoodlink.com/tucson/fwnacc>

Flowing Wells School District
1556 W. Prince Road
520.690.2201

Helmet Peak Target Area



Helmet Peak (continued)

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 1,232
 Target Area Percent Low-Moderate Income: 57%
 Designated Colonia: Part of the Helmet Peak Target Area is in the Sierrita Mountain Colonia.
 US Congressional District: 8
 Board of Supervisors District: 3

History and General Description

Location: Helmet Peak is located between West Pima Mine Road to the North, Magee Ranch Road to the South. It is bounded by Avenida Cinco to the East and Avenida Palomina to the West. The Target Area comprises blocks in Census tract 43.14 block group 2 and blocks in census tract 43.16 block groups 1 and 2.
Established: Wrangler Ranch was established in 1953. Curly and Ocotillo were also established around the same time. In 1983 the area was named for the nearby peak.
Size of Target Area: 30 sq miles.

Helmet Peak Target Area Population:	1,232
Not Hispanic or Latino:	77.11%
White alone	74.11%
Black or African American alone	0.49%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.79%
Asian alone	0.16%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%
Two or more races	0.57%
Hispanic or Latino:	22.89%
White alone	11.93%
Black or African American alone	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.49%
Asian alone	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.08%
Some other race alone	9.66%
Two or more races	0.73%
Female Heads of Household:	22.54%
Percent Low - Moderate Income:	57%
Median Household Income for the target area	\$26,426*
Housing	
Number of Households:	448
Persons per Household:	1.65
Total Housing Units:	488
Owner Occupied Homes:	86.16%
Mobile Homes:	NA

*based on FMR survey

Helmet Peak

Principal Economic Activities

The mines were the major source of employment until their slow down in 1997. They have been completely closed since 2002. Sahuarita School is a major employer in the area. Other large employers located nearby include Bombardier, Raytheon and businesses in the Green Valley area.

Community Resources and Services

Helmet Peak Resource Association

Transportation

None.

Schools / School District

Sahuarita Unified School District

Children travel to Sahuarita for school.

Utilities

Electricity

Trico Electric Cooperative 520.744.2944

Fire Department / District

Helmet Peak Volunteer Fire Department
Rural Metro provides backup fire services
Green Valley Fire provides mutual services
Rural Metro provides ambulatory services

Natural Gas

There is only natural gas along Mission Road.
Propane is supplied by several companies

Water

Helmet Peak Resource Association

Financial Institutions

None.

Medical

There are no services in Helmet Peak. People travel to Continental or Tucson for services.

Additional Sources of Information

Helmet Peak Resource Association
Contact: Ceceilia Laster
520.625.7357

Helmet Peak Volunteer Fire Department
P.O. Box 758
Sahuarita, AZ 85629
520.648.2706
520.625.9089

Littletown Target Area

