

MANISTEE CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Special Meeting of Thursday, April 15, 2004
7:00 p.m. - Manistee Middle School - Gym, 550 Maple Street

AGENDA

- I Roll Call
- II Public Hearing
- III Approval of Minutes
Planning Commission Meeting (4/1/04)
- IV New Business
- V Unfinished Business
 1. Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation - Coal Fired Power Plant
 - a.. Approval of official record for Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation request for a Special Use Permit
 - b. Consideration of Resolution - Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation
 - 2.
- VI Other Communications
 - 1.
- VII Citizen Questions, Concerns and Consideration
(Public Comment Procedures on the Reverse Side)
- VIII Work/Study Session
 - 1.
- IX. Adjournment

Public Comment Procedures

The City of Manistee Planning Commission welcomes public comment in support of its decision-making process. To assure an orderly, fair and balanced process, the Planning Commission asks that participants at all public hearings and during the Public Comment portion of the meeting observe the following rule of procedure:

1. The Chairperson will recognize each speaker. When a speaker has the floor, he/she is not to be interrupted unless time has expired. Persons speaking without being recognized shall be out of order.
2. Each speaker shall state their name and address for the record and may present written comments for the record.
3. Speakers shall address all comments and questions to the Planning Commission.
4. Unless waived by the Planning Commission for a specific meeting or a specific speaker, public comment shall be limited to five (5) minutes per speaker, one time only. If a group of people wish to be heard on one subject, a spokesperson may be designated who may request that more than five (5) minutes be permitted for the collective comments of the group as presented by that speaker.
5. The Chairperson may request that repetitive comments be limited or abbreviated in the interest of saving time and allowing others to speak.
6. The Chairperson may establish additional rules of procedure for particular hearings as he/she determines appropriate.
7. Normal civil discourse and decorum is expected at all times. Applause, shouting, outbursts, demonstrations, name-calling or other provocative speech or behavior is not helpful to the decision-making process and may result in removal from the hearing or an adjournment.

Thank you for your interest in the work of the City of Manistee Planning Commission and for your cooperation with these rules of procedure.

Public Comment Procedures

The City of Manistee Planning Commission welcomes public comment in support of its decision-making process. To assure an orderly, fair and balanced process, the Planning Commission asks that participants at all public hearings and during the Public Comment portion of the meeting observe the following rule of procedure:

1. The Chairperson will recognize each speaker. When a speaker has the floor, he/she is not to be interrupted unless time has expired. Persons speaking without being recognized shall be out of order.
2. Each speaker shall state their name and address for the record and may present written comments for the record.
3. Speakers shall address all comments and questions to the Planning Commission.
4. Unless waived by the Planning Commission for a specific meeting or a specific speaker, public comment shall be limited to five (5) minutes per speaker, one time only. If a group of people wish to be heard on one subject, a spokesperson may be designated who may request that more than five (5) minutes be permitted for the collective comments of the group as presented by that speaker.
5. The Chairperson may request that repetitive comments be limited or abbreviated in the interest of saving time and allowing others to speak.
6. The Chairperson may establish additional rules of procedure for particular hearings as he/she determines appropriate.
7. Normal civil discourse and decorum is expected at all times. Applause, shouting, outbursts, demonstrations, name-calling or other provocative speech or behavior is not helpful to the decision-making process and may result in removal from the hearing or an adjournment.

Thank you for your interest in the work of the City of Manistee Planning Commission and for your cooperation with these rules of procedure.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING

City of Manistee Planning Commission

The Manistee City Planning Commission will hold a special meeting on Thursday, April 15, 2004 at 7:00 p.m. in the Middle School Gym, 550 Maple Street, Manistee, MI 49660.

The Special Meeting is being held to address the Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation request for a Special Use Permit.

Interested parties are welcome to attend the Special Meeting, or can comment in writing to: Jon Rose, Community Development, City of Manistee, P.O. Box 358, Manistee, MI 49660.

Run 1 Day

Special Notice - Classified Ads

Please send an affidavit to:

Jon Rose
City of Manistee
P.O. Box 358
Manistee, MI 49660

E-mailed to Manistee News Advocate 11:59 a.m. 4/2/04



Denise Blakeslee

From: Denise Blakeslee
Sent: Friday, April 02, 2004 11:59 AM
To: 'classmna@pioneergroup.net'
Subject: Ad - Next Issue
Contacts: Classifieds

Jeannie-

Would you let me know what date this ad will run? Thank you

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING

City of Manistee Planning Commission

The Manistee City Planning Commission will hold a special meeting on Thursday, April 15, 2004 at 7:00 p.m. in the Middle School Gym, 550 Maple Street, Manistee, MI 49660.

The Special Meeting is being held to address the Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation request for a Special Use Permit.

Interested parties are welcome to attend the Special Meeting, or can comment in writing to: Jon Rose, Community Development, City of Manistee, P.O. Box 358, Manistee, MI 49660.

Run 1 Day

Special Notice - Classified Ads

Please send an affidavit to:

Jon Rose
City of Manistee
P.O. Box 358
Manistee, MI 49660

Denise Blakeslee
Administrative Assistant
Community Development Department
City of Manistee
70 Maple Street, P.O. Box 358
Manistee, MI 49660
Phone 231.723-2558 Fax 231.723-1546
dblakeslee@ci.manistee.mi.us
www.ci.manistee.mi.us

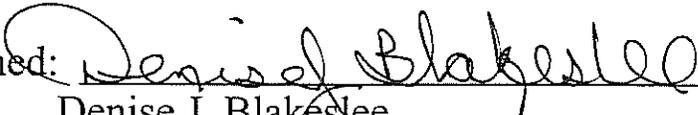
PUBLIC NOTICE

The City of Manistee Planning Commission has scheduled a Special Meeting for Thursday, April 15, 2004 at 7:00 p.m., in the Middle School Gym, 550 Maple Street, Manistee.

The Special Meeting is being held to address the Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation request for a Special Use Permit.

This notice was posted by Denise J. Blakeslee, to comply with Sections 4 & 5 of the Michigan Open Meetings Act (P.A. 267 of 1976) at 2:00 p.m., Friday, April 2, 2004 on the door at the north entrance to City Hall, 425 Sixth Street, Manistee, Michigan.

Signed:


Denise J. Blakeslee

MEMO

TO: Planning Commissioners

FROM: Jon R. Rose 
Community Development Director

DATE: April 2, 2004

Enclosed please find a copy of the Minutes from the April 1, 2004 meeting and a copy of the Staff Report. Mr. Kilpatrick is out of town next week and the resolution will not be finalized until the week of April 12, 2004. As soon as it is completed we will get a copy to you.

City Hall is closed on Friday, April 9, 2004 and any information we received next week will be forwarded to you next Thursday.

JRR:djb

**Items forwarded to the
City of Manistee Planning Commission
April 8, 2004 relating to the
Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation**

Tondu News Release dated 4/2/04

Correspondence:

E-mail from Linda Kreft

Fax from John Veach

Jim & Jan Courtright, 306 St. Mary's Parkway, Manistee

Little Manistee Watershed Conservation Council - Copies of Articles on Mercury

e-mail from David Elwood

Arlene Montgomery, 4450 E. Gauthier Road, Cedar w/attachment

Tondu News Release dated 4/7/04



News Release

For Immediate Release
April 2, 2004

Contact: Deborah Muchmore
517-372-4400

Northern Lights project developers are reviewing options

Please attribute the following statement to Joe Tondu, president of the Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation:

"We are disappointed that the Planning Commission has taken this step. The Northern Lights Project is consistent with the City of Manistee's 2002 Master Plan, which indicates that industrial development be placed on Manistee Lake. We believe our project is also in accord with local ordinances and meets the standards and requirements necessary for the special use permit.

It is unfortunate that the Commission appears to be headed down the road to turn away the opportunity to transform an old unproductive industrial site into a viable asset. Northern Lights is good for Manistee and good for Michigan. The project's technology is identical to projects under construction in other states and is protective of the environment. Our project will help diversify and boost the local economy with good paying jobs and business opportunities. And it will provide Michigan with much needed clean, efficient, affordable and reliable energy.

We will continue to work in good faith with the City in the coming weeks to see if common ground can be reached."

###

For more information about Northern Lights, please visit

<http://www.tonducorp.com/lights.html>

Site log-in information is no longer required to access information on the site.

Mitch Deisch

From: Linda Kreft [lkreft@hotmail.com]
Sent: Friday, April 02, 2004 7:39 AM
To: Mitch Deisch
Subject: RE: What an interesting meeting!

Thank-you! I could not believe some of the statements I heard regarding Tondu's letter. I look forward to hearing from Mr. Rose.

Linda Kreft

>From: "Mitch Deisch" <mdeisch@ci.manistee.mi.us>
>To: "Linda Kreft" <lkreft@hotmail.com>
>Subject: RE: What an interesting meeting!
>Date: Fri, 2 Apr 2004 07:29:59 -0500

>
>Good Morning Linda,

>
>The document that you are referring to was drafted by Jon Rose, who read
>the document at the meeting. In order to fully understand the document and
>the meaning behind it, you must have the letter we received from Tondu's
>Attorney, that said that the City of Manistee did not have the ability to
>set conditions to the special use permit. Tondu believes that this is a
>permitted use, we believe it requires a special use permit. I will pass
>this e-mail on to Jon Rose and let him respond back to your request.

>
>Yes it was an interesting meeting.

>
>Mitch Deisch, City Manager
>City of Manistee

>
>-----Original Message-----

>From: Linda Kreft [mailto:lkreft@hotmail.com]
>Sent: Thursday, April 01, 2004 10:23 PM
>To: Mitch Deisch
>Subject: What an interesting meeting!

>
>
>Dear Mitch:

>
>I must say that was one of the best meetings I have ever been to.
>Extremely
>professionally handled and well executed. I was so impressed! Mr. Yoder
>is an excellent chair. My hat is off to him. I wondered if it would be
>possible to get a copy of your staff report that was read just prior to the
>vote. It was so well worded, I would like to read it again. If you do not
>think it would be inappropriate, I would love to read it at the MPPA
>meeting. They only get Manistee information from Tondu and now a little
>from me. Your staff report summed it all up! If it is not in e-mail
>format
>I have a Fax or I would be willing to drive down to get it. Just let me
>know.

>
>Thanks again,

>
>Linda Kreft

>
>231-947-3653
>FAX: 231-932-1513
>lkreft@hotmail.com

Dear City of Manistee,

**Thank you for a job
well done.**

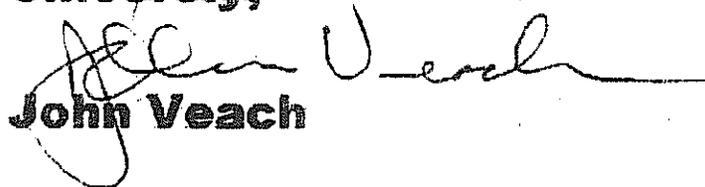
**Your handling of issues concerning the
special use permit for a coal plant in
Manistee demonstrates a level of integrity
that is inspiring.**

Thank you.

Thank you.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


John Veach

P.S.- Thank you!

March 30, 2004



City of Manistee
City Council Members, Planning Commission Members
70 Maple Street
Manistee, Michigan 49660

To Whom It May Concern:

In 1986 my wife and I purchased our home on St. Marys Parkway. Since 1972, we have known Manistee to be a progressive community. Upgrading the historical downtown, a new industrial park and Harbor Village were just a few of the great improvements. We have now bought a second property that we plan on making a retirement home.

Unfortunately, that plan may change if a positive special use permit is granted. There has been a great deal of negative press (attachment) that has painted the wrong picture for Manistee. A proposed coal fired electrical generating plant would most likely paint the picture black. Along with all the negatives such as mercury discharge, hot water discharge, runoff, offloading and handling dust and nuisance sight and smell and increase bridge openings far outweigh the positive of employment. I work for a large corporation that has converted 85% of our coal fired power houses to natural gas. A large expense, but part of a plan to be a green citizen. Additionally, our automated and upgraded facilities are operated with a minimum of employees. Any newly constructed facilities would most likely incorporate the latest technology, requiring less than 25 employees. This positive does not outweigh the negative. In addition, we already have our current industrial nuisance smells from our industrial zone on Manistee lake as well as a very fragile lake ecosystem. During the summer months when you approach Manistee from Lake Michigan you can see the brown haze. Do we need to enhance this and add to the fallout?

We appreciate your decision is a difficult one that pits dollars against intangibles such as the environment. Why have so many other locations said no? If this was such a good deal, then incentives should not exist.

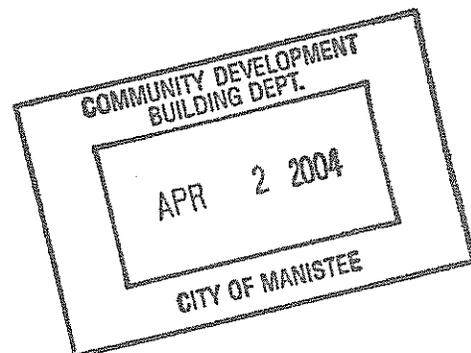
This is not a good deal. Please consider a negative response for the good of the entire community and surrounding areas when responding to Tondu Corporation. Our U.S. Environmental Protection Agency feels the same as the second article infers (attachment).

We for one along with our friends and relatives will undoubtedly find another living location if this project goes through.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jim & Jan Courtright".

Jim & Jan Courtright
306 St. Marys Parkway
Manistee, MI 49660



Briefs

Boaters can team access

Michigan's districts do not home-schooled their athletic teams. Court of Appeals has ruled that home-schooled students are eligible for the Michigan Athletic Association. School districts of Ypsilanti, Caro, Jackson and Tuscola to get access. The parents said they were denied equal opportunities, such as college scholarships, couldn't play high

Start in U.P.

Dafter Landfill Peninsula will be closed by next week, Michigan, a spokesman for Waste Management will consist of land and garbage, the Legislature red bills aimed amount of forced in the state's

Convicted over, 69

A jury on Oct. 12 convicted a 23-year-old man in the stabbing of a 23-year-old woman, say promised to be a fiancée. Melissa Breman mandatory life term possibility of execution said the 23-year-old man Belanger, the murder of an estate valued to be worth \$1 million. Orban's actual net worth more than

Power plant puts Manistee jobs, tourism at loggerheads

Planners to decide on permit

By John Flesher
Associated Press

MANISTEE — Robert and Lynise Hensel, retirees who arrived three years ago, prize this Lake Michigan community for the historic downtown, sandy beaches and nearby hunting grounds and trout streams.

Union laborer Randy Leiffers still considers Manistee a factory town and longs for the days when lumber mills and salt factories provided steady, good-paying work.

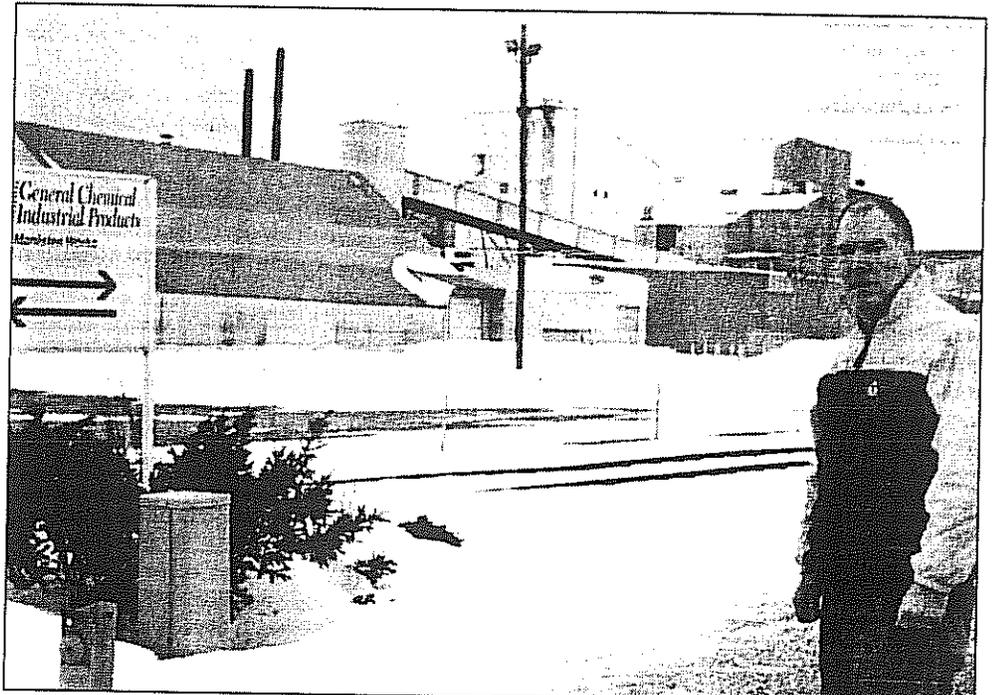
Government and business leaders have nurtured both images, hoping to diversify a local economy battered by two decades of plant closings. But their peaceful coexistence is fraying amid bitter debate over a proposed coal-fired electric power plant.

Manistee Saltworks Development Corp., a subsidiary of Houston-based Tondou Corp., requested a construction permit for its 425-megawatt Northern Lights generator from the city Planning Commission last fall.

The developers are seeking an air-emission permit from the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality for what would become the state's first new coal-fired power plant to open since 1990.

The plant would occupy an abandoned industrial site on Manistee Lake, an inland waterway linked to Lake Michigan by a river that flows through downtown.

Critics say it's the last thing the city of 6,600 needs



John Flesher / Associated Press

Fred LaPoint leads a group that is fighting a proposed electric plant in Manistee. While some residents want the jobs the plant could bring, others want the city to push tourism.

when trying to attract tourists and retirees. Manistee bills itself as "the Victorian port city;" it was founded by 19th century lumber barons who built stately dwellings on tree-lined streets.

Over the last decade, the city has spruced up downtown with a new riverside walkway, Victorian-style lighting, flower baskets and other touches.

Hundreds of condominiums have sprung up along the lakeshore.

The Little River Band of Ottawa Indians built a casino north of town that provides more than 900 jobs, becoming Manistee County's top employer.

"People want to retire here, they want to fish here, they want to play here, but they sure don't want to live

near a power plant that's putting mercury into the air," said Robert Hensel, a retired surgeon.

Supporters of the Northern Lights project insist it's a perfect fit; the Manistee Lake shoreline has long been an industrial zone. Several plants remain, including chemical and cardboard manufacturers and a smaller electric generator.

The \$700 million plant would stimulate economic growth and provide temporary building and trades jobs during three years of construction, plus up to 60 full-time positions, Tondou says.

"Pipefitters, millwrights, boilermakers, masons — it'll be good for all of them," said Leiffers, an operating engineer who travels around Michigan on construction jobs. "We can stay home for a

while and spend our money here instead of living in a motel and supporting somebody else's economy."

Tondou says the plant would help meet Michigan's demand for electricity, which rises about 2 percent per year. In peak periods, Michigan must import about 15 percent of its power because of inadequate generating capacity, said Jim Ford, Tondou's managing partner.

"We have a very high standard of living ... and no one wants to step back," he said.

Conservation is a better solution, countered Monica Evans of the Sierra Club. "Building a 425-megawatt plant only invites more use, more waste."

The nine-member Planning Commission is expected to decide on the permit by early April.

Long-term plan favored for mercury emissions

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration is leaning toward stretching out plans for reducing mercury pollution from power plants until 2018 after concluding that technology for quick cuts isn't available. Some plants would be able to buy their way out of reducing emissions.

The Environmental Protection Agency had offered options three months ago for reducing the 48 annual tons of mercury emitted from 1,100 coal-burning power plants, the largest source of the pollution. One favored reliance on a short-term technology, the other long-term market forces through which companies could buy rights to

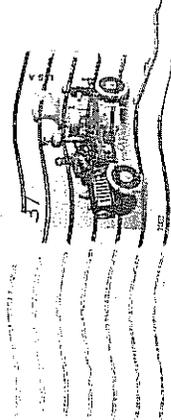
continue polluting from companies that do more than is required.

But studies co-sponsored by the Department of Energy and the utility industry have found there was no existing technology to remove mercury equally well from various types and grades of coal. EPA officials say that makes the first option to reduce the pollution to 34 tons by 2008 less feasible.

That leaves the second strategy that would establish a nationwide cap of 15 tons on mercury pollution by 2018 by phasing in lower ceilings on each plant's pollution. Plants that reduce their pollution below a yet-to-be-determined ceiling for each one could then sell credits to plants that don't.



Little Manistee Watershed Conservation Council
P.O. BOX 52
Inez, MI 49644



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
BUILDING DEPT.
APR 6 2004
CITY OF MANISTEE

MANISTEE CITY Planning Commission
c/o Jan Rose
70 MAPLE ST
MANISTEE MI 49660

49660+1688 03



sociated with high levels of mercury in young children, whose nervous systems continue to develop until age 14.

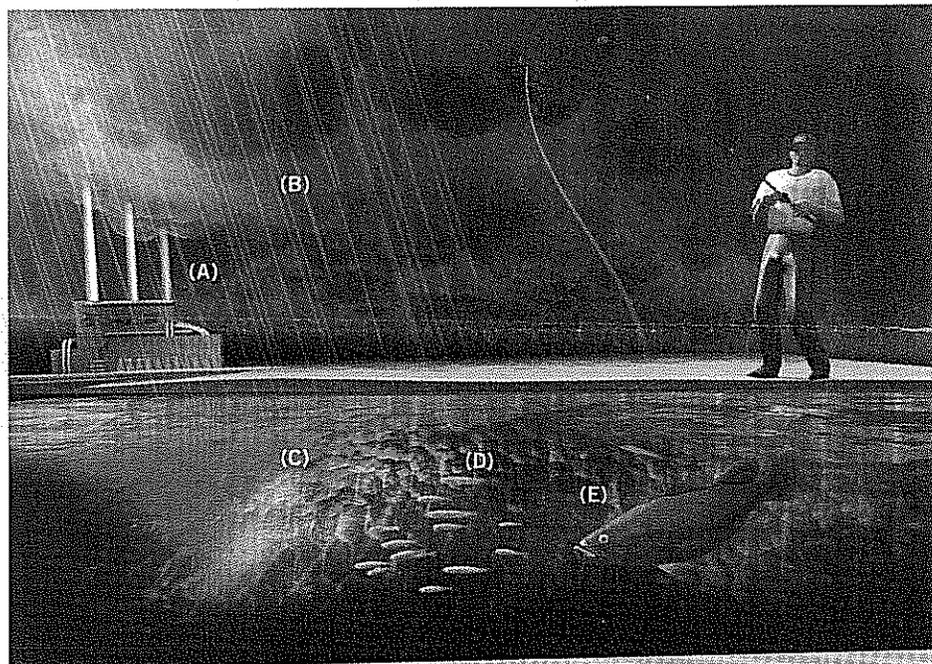
Federal and state advisories focus on how much and what species of fish can be hazardous to women and children, but there are increasing signs that adult men, and women beyond childbearing age, are also at risk. "One of the problems with the advisories is that they can make [mercury] seem like a women's issue only," says Dr. Jane Hightower, an internist at the California Pacific Medical Center in San Francisco, who is conducting extensive research into how elevated levels of methylmercury impact human health. "And that is not correct. I am seeing people that are ill from this all the time."

Hightower believes that we are just beginning to understand how the toxin, at different levels, affects individuals. "We have the data from Minimata Bay and other places regarding the effects of mercury poisoning," she says. "At a certain level of contamination you will see muscular tremors, hair loss, personality disorders, birth defects, inability to concentrate, and various illnesses. We know that for a fact. But the evidence has been trickling in for years that much lower mercury levels are linked to heart attacks, impaired cardiovascular function, muscle and joint problems. I have patients with a host of similar symptoms, who have not been able to get a conclusive diagnosis for what was wrong with them, and the common link we found was elevated mercury levels."

Hightower also says that accumulated mercury undermines the overall function of the body. "Whatever your weakness," she says, "[mercury] will make it worse."

A Threat to Rich and Poor

Hightower's studies have so far focused on upper-income patients from around the San Francisco Bay area—people who eat a lot of big, predatory fish like tuna and swordfish. "But I'd like to work with the sport and subsistence fishermen, too," she says. "This is clearly a growing problem for both the poor who fish for their food, and the wealthy who buy the more expensive kinds of fish."



THE MERCURY CYCLE: FROM COAL PLANT TO FISHERMAN

(A) Coal-burning power plants emit mercury into atmosphere. (B) Precipitation brings mercury into water. (C) Microorganisms convert mercury to methylmercury. (D) Prey fish eat algae that has been contaminated. (E) Large fish consume prey fish. At this point, mercury could have accumulated to such a high level that it would pose a danger to humans who consume those fish.

Hightower worries that many of the advisories available to fishermen are so complicated that they might be ignored. "The California advisory that comes with your fishing license is very good, and if you try to follow those rules, you can catch and eat fish that are healthy for you. But let's be clear about this: If you are eating fish all the time—I had one guy who ate 30 meals of fish a month—you are going to be in trouble. You have got to pay attention. Don't freak out about this; just pay attention. I tell people that they've got to rotate their poisons. Don't eat the same thing day after day."

Coincidentally, the new FDA-EPA fish consumption advisory was issued in the same month that the EPA released new proposed federal regulations to control mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants. Such regulations have never existed.

Mercury Rising?

In 1997, the EPA under the Clinton administration presented a detailed study that revealed the hazards of mercury contamination, pinpointed coal-fired power plants as the leading source of emissions, and promised action. But nothing was done. The EPA had begun work on a plan to address mercury pollution in December 2000; in a 2001 presentation, the agency said that 90 percent of mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants could be cut, using what is known as the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT), by 2008.

Many environmental and fishing organizations expected that, with mercury pollution having attained such a high profile, the Bush administration would follow the MACT plan, but that was not to be. Instead, the EPA has unveiled a very different set of regulations that promises to reduce overall mercury levels by 70 percent by 2018. The new policy places them under a "cap and trade" system, where polluters trade "credits" for complying with the law. According to an EPA press release, this approach will be "the most cost effective way to achieve reductions." Indeed, such a strategy has shown success in reducing the emissions that cause acid rain.

But Felice Stadler, the National Wildlife Federation's national policy coordinator for their Clean the Rain Campaign, has worked on the mercury issue for the past four years and believes that the cap and trade system, as it applies to mercury, is a disaster. "Mercury is far too toxic to be placed under this system," she says. "Under the Bush plan, you will have seven times more mercury released into the waters than if we just simply followed (Continued on page 107)

Mercury and You

Dr. Jane Hightower's research showed that patients—many of whom had mercury levels 10 times the average and were experiencing a wide range of medical problems—reduced their levels significantly by cutting high-mercury-content fish from their diets.

If you are concerned about having elevated mercury levels, you can request a blood test from your physician. The cost should be around \$53.

Many experts say that hair samples more accurately determine long-term mercury exposure than do blood samples. One source from which your doctor can obtain a hair-testing kit is Great Smokies Diagnostic Laboratory, 800-522-4762; www.gsd.com. —H.H.



**You didn't learn to dance on your first try.
Quitting smoking takes practice too.**

Maybe you just needed the right help. Like the Commit® lozenge. Commit is clinically proven to help you quit smoking, even if you've tried before. It doubles your chances of quitting.* It works fast to help keep your cravings under control. And, it keeps working to help protect you from cravings even after the lozenge is gone. Learn more about Commit at www.commitlozenge.com.



REAL HELP. REAL HOPE.

*4mg only, vs. placebo. Use as directed. Individual results may vary. Support program improves chances of success. The American Cancer Society supports the use of a stop smoking aid and counseling as effective tools when quitting smoking but does not endorse any specific product. GlaxoSmithKline pays a fee to the American Cancer Society for the use of its seal. © 2003 GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare, LP.

ENVIRONMENT

Who'll stop the mercury rain?

BY SAMANTHA LEVINE

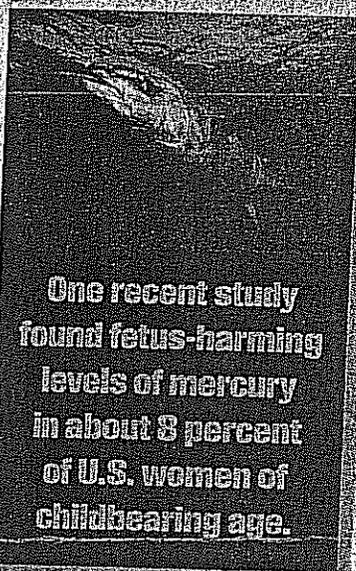
These days your favorite fish may come with a side of toxic mercury. It's a tough reality for Lake Michigan fishing boat captain Duane Nadolski, who says that after asking, "How's the fishing?" his customers often inquire, "Are these fish safe to eat?" Now, people who do their fishing at food stores have similar fears. Swordfish, shark, and several other fish are off limits for young children and women who are pregnant, nursing, or planning to conceive. And two weeks ago, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration warned that these consumers should also cut back on some canned tuna, eating no more than one 6-ounce can of albacore per week.

There's little relief in sight. Efforts to limit mercury from the 1,100 coal-burning power plants that are the main uncontrolled source of the pollutant in the United States have slipped into a political and technical morass. Last December, the Bush administration moved to ease planned mercury regulations and extend a federal emissions deadline by 10 years. The result was an outcry—and now the EPA is rethinking the scheme. But proposals for faster reductions face other hurdles: Technologies for reducing mercury emissions from power plants have a long way to go, and even the best U.S. controls won't touch the clouds of mercury coming from natural sources and from industry abroad.

In fact, mercury pollution could get worse before new controls kick in. About half the nation's electricity already

comes from burning coal, and dozens more plants may come online in the next decade. As coal burns, it releases traces of mercury that waft out of smokestacks. Much of the mercury stays airborne for up to two years and spreads around the globe. But some is emitted as a water-soluble compound formed when mercury reacts with chlorine, an element often found in coal from eastern states, says Praveen Amar, an engineer with the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management.

Precipitation quickly washes this form of mercury into lakes, rivers, and oceans, where microorganisms take it up and convert it into toxic methylmercury. The mercury passes up the food chain into fish—reaching the highest levels in large predatory species like swordfish and tuna—and on into people. High levels can cause learning problems or retardation in children and neurological damage in developing fetuses. One recent study found fetus-



One recent study found fetus-harming levels of mercury in about 8 percent of U.S. women of childbearing age.

harming levels of mercury in about 8 percent of U.S. women of childbearing age.

Backing off. After years of study, the Clinton administration announced in 2000 that it would regulate mercury as a hazardous air pollutant. Under the Clean Air Act, that designation would have forced utilities to install top-notch pollution controls on virtually all smokestacks. Current emissions were slated to fall by 90 percent over four years. But late last year, when the EPA unveiled a long-awaited plan for controlling mercury, it proposed shifting it to a more lenient section of the law. The shift would allow utilities to use a flexible pollution trading program, require an overall cut

WHERE MERCURY FALLS...
Deposition is highest in the East and Midwest where coal-burning plants are concentrated.

ANNUAL DEPOSITION (micrograms/square meter)

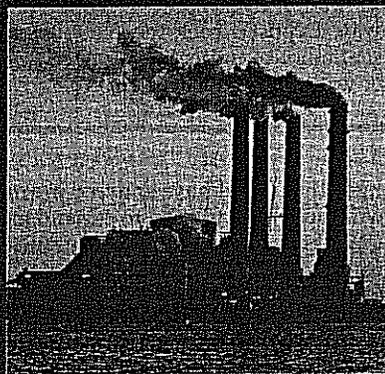
5-10	15-20	30-60
10-15	20-30	60-100



Source: Atmospheric & Environmental Research Inc.

of 70 percent rather than 90 percent, and give them 15 years to do it.

Many experts, including members of an EPA working group that had spent more than a year developing mercury regulations, were dismayed. "It was an exercise in futility," says Martha Keating, a former EPA scientist who sat on the panel and works for the nonprofit Clear the Air. Keating was also one of the first to notice that the EPA's proposed trading rule borrows wording, sometimes verbatim, from utility memos on mercury control. The EPA has



FALLOUT. Power-plant mercury ends up in waters like a Wisconsin pond (top).

.. FISH WARNINGS RISE

Most states now warn against eating certain kinds of fish caught in some or all state waters.

MERCURY ADVISORIES

- None
- Specific water bodies
- Statewide
- Statewide and specific water bodies



Source: Environmental Defense

dismissed these echoes as anomalies.

Industry groups certainly like the flexibility of the EPA's proposed regulations, which would set a nationwide emissions cap and give each plant a limited number of pollution allowances. Utilities could either install equipment to cut emissions below the allowed level and sell unused allowances or exceed the level and buy extra allowances from other sources. The total number of allowances would fall each year as the cap tightened.

Such "cap and trade" approaches are at the core of President Bush's Clear

Skies Initiative, a suite of clean-air legislation that's currently stalled in Congress. This strategy proved cheap and effective when introduced in 1990 to stem acid-rain-causing emissions from power plants. What's more, lumping mercury and acid rain together under one trading system would save more than \$1 billion in annual compliance costs, says the Edison Electric Institute, which represents most U.S. electricity companies.

But critics say that while trading worked well for the pollutants that cause acid rain, it is the wrong approach for a

toxic substance like mercury. Because much mercury falls within 100 miles of its source, utilities that buy credits instead of installing controls could worsen local mercury deposition—so-called hot spots—says Lynn Goldman, a pediatrician at Johns Hopkins University and former EPA official. "I don't think it makes sense," she says.

The administration has now backed-pedaled, extending the time for public comment and analysis. EPA chief Mike Leavitt told *U.S. News* that the December proposal was just a "starting point," and he expects "significant changes" in the final rule, to be issued at the end of this year. Leavitt says the agency is still studying a "range of different alternatives" for quick, efficient mercury cuts.

Smoking it out. Technology, however, could stymie faster timetables. Controls for other pollutants remove some mercury. But the Energy Department and industry are trying to develop technologies specifically aimed at mercury, such as sorbent injection—for example, shooting carbon dust into smokestacks, where it binds to the mercury, forming particles that can be sifted from the exhaust. Leavitt says he is "highly optimistic" about the method but believes "it will not be widely deployable until 2010 or after."

And even the best technologies won't choke off all sources of mercury. About one third of U.S. atmospheric mercury emanates from natural sources, such as volcanoes around the world, according to Christian Seigneur of Atmospheric & Environmental Research Inc., which recently did an industry-funded study of mercury deposition. An additional 21 percent drifts over from power plants in Asia, mostly China. Much of the mercury in oceangoing fish also hails from sources abroad. That's why many utilities say they're not entirely to blame. "Reducing mercury emissions from U.S. power plants makes very little difference," says Vicky Sullivan, environmental issues manager for Southern Co., which operates 21 coal-burning plants in the South.

Not so, says Harvard University atmospheric chemist Daniel Jacob. Mercury hot spots downwind of power plants show that local emissions matter, he says. "Reducing emissions from local plants will not eliminate the problem, but if it is a large local source, it will help."

With all sides in the mercury debate gearing up for a long fight, there are sure to be more questions for fishermen like Nadoiski and more quandaries at the fish counter. ●

ENVIRONMENT

Who'll stop the mercury rain?

BY SAMANTHA LEVINE

These days your favorite fish may come with a side of toxic mercury. It's a tough reality for Lake Michigan fishing boat captain Duane Nadolski, who says that after asking, "How's the fishing?" his customers often inquire: "Are these fish safe to eat?" Now, people who do their fishing at food stores have similar fears. Swordfish, shark, and several other fish are off limits for young children and women who are pregnant, nursing, or planning to conceive. And two weeks ago, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration warned that these consumers should also cut back on some canned tuna, eating no more than one 6-ounce can of albacore per week.

There's little relief in sight. Efforts to limit mercury from the 1,100 coal-burning power plants that are the main uncontrolled source of the pollutant in the United States have slipped into a political and technical morass. Last December, the Bush administration moved to ease planned mercury regulations and extend a federal emissions deadline by 10 years. The result was an outcry—and now the EPA is rethinking the scheme. But proposals for faster reductions face other hurdles: Technologies for reducing mercury emissions from power plants have a long way to go, and even the best U.S. controls won't touch the clouds of mercury coming from natural sources and from industry abroad.

In fact, mercury pollution could get worse before new controls kick in. About half the nation's electricity already

comes from burning coal, and dozens more plants may come online in the next decade. As coal burns, it releases traces of mercury that waft out of smokestacks. Much of the mercury stays airborne for up to two years and spreads around the globe. But some is emitted as a water-soluble compound formed when mercury reacts with chlorine, an element often found in coal from eastern states, says Praveen Amar, an engineer with the Northeast States for Coordinated Air

Use Management

Precipitation quickly washes this form of mercury into lakes, rivers, and oceans, where microorganisms take it up and convert it into toxic methylmercury. The mercury passes up the food chain into fish—reaching the highest levels in large predatory species like swordfish and tuna—and on into people. High levels can cause learning problems or retardation in children and neurological damage in developing fetuses. One recent study found fetus-

harming levels of mercury in about 8 percent of U.S. women of childbearing age.

Backing off. After years of study, the Clinton administration announced in 2000 that it would regulate mercury as a hazardous air pollutant. Under the Clean Air Act, that designation would have forced utilities to install top-notch pollution controls on virtually all smokestacks. Current emissions were slated to fall by 90 percent over four years. But late last year, when the EPA unveiled a long-awaited plan for controlling mercury, it proposed shifting it to a more lenient section of the law. The shift would allow utilities to use a flexible pollution trading program, require an overall cut



One recent study found fetus-harming levels of mercury in about 8 percent of U.S. women of childbearing age.

WHERE MERCURY FALLS...

Deposition is highest in the East and Midwest where coal-burning plants are concentrated.

ANNUAL DEPOSITION (micrograms/square meter)

5-10 15-20 30-60
10-15 20-30 60-100



Source: Atmospheric & Environmental Research Inc.

of 70 percent rather than 90 percent, and give them 15 years to do it.

Many experts, including members of an EPA working group that had spent more than a year developing mercury regulations, were dismayed. "It was an exercise in futility," says Martha Keating, a former EPA scientist who sat on the panel and works for the nonprofit Clear the Air. Keating was also one of the first to notice that the EPA's proposed trading rule borrows wording, sometimes verbatim, from utility memos on mercury control. The EPA has

Mitch Deisch

From: David Elwood [elwoodd@compuserve.com]
Sent: Tuesday, April 06, 2004 2:29 PM
To: Mitch Deisch
Subject: Coal Power Plant Proposal

As a member of Trout Unlimited and also individual whom has spent numerous days in your community, I would like to voice my concerns in regard to the Coal Fired Electric plant proposal being looked at. I have made my decision to oppose this plant. This cannot be good for our natural resources.

I currently reside in the SE Michigan area but will eventually call your community my community upon retirement.

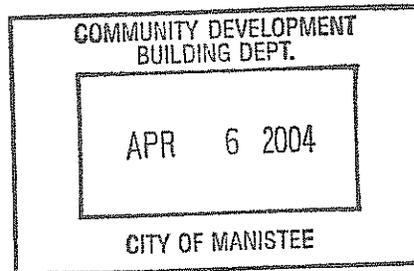
I spend much of my free time there. What has drawn me to that area (along with other visitors) is the natural beauty.

I feel very strongly this could be jeopardized.

Coal fired electricity generators emit chemicals that are harmful to humans, wildlife, aquatic species, fish, flora and fauna. This is not rumor, this is fact.

Try taking your weekend vacations to the shores of the Detroit river or Lake Erie in Monroe.

You probably would not.



April 6, 2004

City of Manistee
70 Maple St.
Box 358
Manistee, Mich 49660

Attn: Planning Commission

I have enclosed an article about the recent Pentagon report on climate change. This is in relation to the proposed coal-fired power plant.

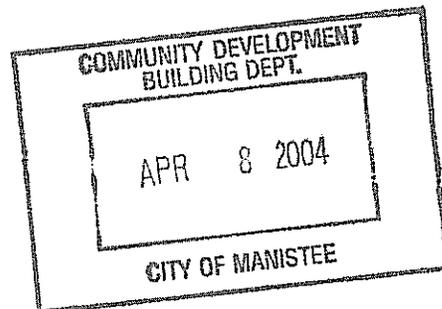
Many of us in northern Michigan are concerned about climate change and the continued use of fossil fuels. We absolutely reject the idea of a new coal fired power plant being built in Manistee.

In addition, the U.S. News and World report has just published a special edition entitled The Future of Earth which is on sale at Borders books. I suggest that someone on the planning commission get a copy, read

it and pass it on. We must stop using fossil fuels now if there is to be any future for our children and grand-children.

Sincerely,

Arlene Montgomery
4450 E. Baultier Rd.
Cedar, Mich. 49621



Eartha Melzer

A strange thing happened when I called the Pentagon the other day.

Yes, I called the Pentagon. I had just read an article in Fortune magazine which discussed a Pentagon report that predicted catastrophic climate change would threaten national security soon. A couple of papers had done stories on the Fortune article, but I wanted to read the whole report, so I e-mailed the reporter for Fortune and he gave me the name of the guy at the Pentagon who'd given him the report.

The voice mail for the Pentagon PR guy said he was in the field in Afghanistan and referred me to another staffer. What the heck, I thought, I followed the phone tree and left a message asking for the report.

Right away someone got back with me. No problem, I was told. The only thing is,

will change. This is called the thermohaline collapse. This will cause an immediate shift in weather in northern Europe and eastern North America. The climate in these places will become Siberian in nature. There will be a decrease in rainfall in key agricultural areas. The U.S. is not prepared for this, the authors note.

The report states that mega-droughts will begin in key regions of southern China and northern Europe around 2010 and last a decade. Traditionally dry places will face



The Pentagon's Military ponders upheaval caused by global warming

said my Pentagon helper, the report is really long, it might not fit in that free yahoo mailbox. But, no problem, the whole report is posted on the Greenpeace website, you can download it from there.

And sure enough, it was. Who would've thought that the Pentagon would be referring people to Greenpeace for information about national security?

GREENPEACE INPUT

Who would've thought that the Pentagon would be referring people to Greenpeace for information about national security?

And what does it mean that they are? The 22-page report, "An Abrupt Climate Change Scenario and its Implication for United States National Security," was commissioned by long term Defense Department advisor, Andrew Marshall, and authored by Peter Schwartz, CIA consultant and former head of planning for Royal Dutch Shell group, and Doug Randall of Global Business Network based in California.

Global warming should be treated as a security issue, said Schwartz and Randall, not a matter of scientific debate.

Within this decade, the authors project, average worldwide temperature will increase by a 5 degrees Fahrenheit, and by 2 degrees in hard-hit areas. Most of North America, Europe and parts of South America will experience a increase in the number of days with peak temperatures over 90 degrees F and there will be fewer and fewer days under freezing.

During this period, the optimistic authors forecast, erratic weather patterns will be mostly a nuisance. They give as an example French doctors who may now have to forgo their traditional month-long August holiday, since 15,000 French people died of heat related illness during 2002's European heat wave.

WARMING UP

Towards the end of the decade the warming will speed, the report states. Trees will die, forest fires will rage and permafrost will melt. Severe storms will threaten islands. By 2005 (next year) flooding risk will reach four times 2003 levels. In Holland, The Hague will become uninhabitable as the rising sea breaks levees. The world's fisheries will be disrupted as fish die or move to more suitable climates.

OUR environment

Then come the really major changes. As melting glaciers continue to add cold, fresh water to the ocean, somewhere between 2010 and 2020 the ocean circulation pattern

Drastic climate changes all over the earth could lead to military and refugee problems on a grand scale, according to a Pentagon report.

heavy rains. Cold air moving across Europe will create hard conditions for agriculture.

GRIMMER NEWS

Rising oceans will make many coastal cities uninhabitable. Tides of immigrants — displaced by weather — will crowd into the remaining livable places with fierce competition developing over water and food.

The U.S. turns inward, committing its resources to feeding its own population, shoring up its borders and managing global tension.

China experiences widespread starvation and looks westward to Russia for energy.

Food crops are affected by changing temperature, water stress, and shorter growing season leading to catastrophic shortages of food and water.

Modern civilization is disrupted. Poor countries blame the U.S. for its role in the mess. (The U.S. releases far more climate changing green house gas emissions than any other nation.)

Conflicts over resources lead to war. The U.S. and Australia build defensive fortresses around their countries to hold back starving immigrants.

Nuclear arms proliferation is inevitable. Large population movements are inevitable and disruption and conflict become endemic features of life.

WHAT NEXT?

The question is not whether this will happen, says the report, but when it will happen and how to deal with it.

Schwartz and Randall recommend immediately identifying "no regrets strategies" for how to provide food and water for everyone. They advise engaging in further study into how climate changes will affect local areas.

In the past few months Sir David King, chief scientist in Tony Blair's British government, and Hans Blix, who ran the United Nations inspection program in Iraq, have given speeches saying global warming is a bigger threat than terrorism. Swiss Re, the world's biggest re-insurance company, recently announced that our socio-economic system may not survive coming climate changes; and Canada's spy agency released a report on the need to prepare for massive climate-driven immigration.

While the Bush administration continues to deny global warming and pushes fossil fuel use, the Pentagon, Greenpeace and others are trying to get the word out — if we don't prepare to withstand climate change, and maybe even if we do, the carrying capacity of the world is in question.

FAX

ATTN. City of Manistee

Fax Number 7231546

Phone Number

FROM Meagan Bobier Kempf

Fax Number 231.723.5303

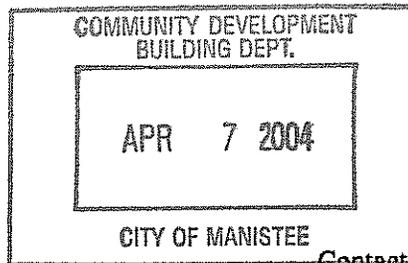
Phone Number 231.723.5310

SUBJECT

Number of Pages 3

Date 4/7/2004

MESSAGE

TONDU**News Release**For Immediate Release
April 7, 2004Contact: Deborah Muchmore
517-372-4400**The proposed Northern Lights Project will have no harmful impact on community
*Mercury Dispersion Modeling Completed***

Manistee, Mich. — The Manistee Salt Works Development Corporation today announced the mercury emissions generated from the proposed Northern Lights Project will have no harmful impact on the Manistee community. This announcement is based on the recently completed Mercury Dispersion Modeling for the Northern Lights Project by the Michigan Air Quality Division (MAQD).

The assessment performed also demonstrates that mercury deposition from the Northern Lights Project will be significantly less than the amounts produced by the existing equipment on the General Chemical site. According to the modeling, Northern Lights will contribute a total of 3 ounces of mercury a year over a 115 square mile area. Using the same model, the General Chemical boilers that have been used for over 40 years were calculated to have deposited 5.5 ounces a year, a rate 85% higher than Northern Lights.

According to Tondu Corporation Director of Projects, Jim Ford, mercury emission levels from Northern Lights will be well below established environmental and public health and safety standards. "This mercury dispersion modeling clearly shows that Northern Lights will have no harmful impact to the Manistee community and that our mercury emissions will generate less local deposition than the current boilers," said Ford.

"The mercury emissions from the Northern Lights Plant will be significantly lower than any existing utility scale coal-fired power plant in Michigan. Northern Lights is committed to complying with newly proposed EPA standards on mercury emissions, however stringent those standards might be in the final rule."

Mercury is an Element

Mercury is a naturally occurring element. You cannot destroy or create mercury, only move it around. Mercury can be found everywhere — from tree bark and dental work to light bulbs. Studies have shown that U.S. electric utilities account for approximately 1% of global mercury emissions.

-more-

*Northern Lights will have no harmful impact on community
April 6, 2004*

Mercury Dispersion Modeling

MAQD conducted a computer modeling analysis to predict the total annual deposition rate from the Northern Lights Project site to an area of 115 square miles. Assumptions for the model include the total annual mercury emissions allowed under the proposed EPA standard and a 380-foot stack. The model's receptor grid collected a total of 85 grams (3 ounces), representing primarily gaseous divalent mercury through wet deposition. The modeling also predicted that mercury deposition rates fall off significantly beyond six miles from the plant site.

The data generated by the MAQD study is planned to be verified in the coming months by an independent toxicologist as part of a multi-path risk assessment study to further evaluate the human health impacts of Northern Lights mercury emissions on the Manistee area. This study will incorporate considerable background data including current mercury levels in various species of area fish.

General Chemical Modeling

To compare the MAQD results to the General Chemical site, NTH Consultants Ltd., used the MAQD model to predict the mercury deposition rate from the General Chemical boilers, which have been in operation for over 40 years. Using emission factors supplied by MAQD and recent EPA test results from similar boilers and emissions control equipment, the model determined the General Chemical boilers deposited 157 grams (5.5 ounces) a year over the same land area. Although Northern Lights will burn more coal, its deposition of mercury will be much lower because western coal, high efficiency pollution control equipment and a 380-foot stack will be used.

Related Mercury Study

A related study titled Modeling Deposition of Atmospheric Mercury in Michigan and the Great Lakes Region, March 2004, by Atmospheric and Environmental Research, Inc. concluded with the following statement. "Mercury emissions from Michigan coal-fired power plants are calculated to contribute between 0.5 and 1.5% of total mercury deposition over each of the Great Lakes and about 2% statewide."

###

*For more information about Northern Lights, please visit
<http://www.tonduecorp.com/lights.html>
Site log-in information is no longer required to access information on the site.*

Attachment
MSWD

MEMO

TO: Planning Commissioners

FROM: Jon R. Rose 
Community Development Director

DATE: April 13, 2004

RE: Resolution

Good Morning! Attached is the draft Resolution denying the Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation Application for a Special Use Permit. Attorney Gretzinger, Planner Kilpatrick and I have tried to develop a sound, legal document which encompasses all of the issues raised at the April 1, 2004 Planning Commission Meeting.

If you feel that an essential element has been missed please contact me as soon as possible so that it can be incorporated in the document and still satisfy any legal requirements. Jay Kilpatrick will walk us through the document at the April 15, 2004 meeting.

JRR:djb

CITY OF MANISTEE
PLANNING COMMISSION RESOLUTION

DRAFT

Special Use Permit, Case Number PC-2003-16
Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation

At a regularly scheduled meeting of the City of Manistee Planning Commission held on April 15, 2004, the following resolution was adopted pertaining to the Special Use Permit application, case number PC-2003-16 submitted by Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation:

Planning Commissioner _____ moved, supported by Planning Commissioner _____, the adoption of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation of 14701 St. Mary's Lane - Suite 625, Houston, Texas, (herein referred to as the Applicant) proposes to construct a 425 Megawatt, coal-fueled electrical generating plant (Project) at 1501 Main Street, within the I-2 Lakefront Industrial District of the City; and,

WHEREAS, on February 5, 2004 the City of Manistee Planning Commission (herein referred to as the Planning Commission) reviewed the materials submitted by the Applicant and determined that the materials were sufficiently complete to enable the Planning Commission to conduct a review thereof and render a decision pursuant to the City of Manistee Zoning Ordinance; and,

WHEREAS, on February 19, 2004 the Planning Commission opened a public hearing on the proposed Project and said hearing was continued on February 26, 2004 and March 4, 2004 to accommodate over 9 hours of public comment; and,

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has received significant written comment, studies and reports pertaining to the Project and has completed its review of the application, pertinent studies and reports, the input of the Applicant and the input received at said public hearing.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

- A. Findings of Fact. Based on the materials submitted by the applicant, participants at said public hearing, the studies and reports reviewed, the following facts are established:**
1. The Project is a 425 Megawatt coal-fueled electrical generating plant that may be owned in part by a consortium of municipal entities. The Project will produce electricity for those municipal entities for distribution to the public. The Applicant has represented that the Project will be designed and operated to burn only Powder River Basin coal which shall be delivered via Great Lakes freighters.

2. The Project is proposed to be located at 1501 Main Street, Manistee, Michigan. This is an approximately 30 acre site that is approximately 1,000 feet wide from Main Street to the Manistee Lake shoreline. The proposed site is comprised of Tax Roll Parcel parcels 51-51-712-475-02, 51-51-712-475-04, 51-51-713-175-10, 51-51-713-175-15, 51-51-713-175-20, and 51-06-018-325-01. The proposed site is within the I-2 Lakefront Industrial District of the City and abuts the Transition District. The purpose of the Transition District is stated in Section 2901 of the Zoning Ordinance as follows:

“It is the intent of this District to zone the area along the former U.S. 31 route within the City for an area that will undergo transition towards residential uses; while at the same time, providing for a buffer or transition zone between industrial uses on the Manistee Lake shoreline and established residential neighborhoods to the West of the District, and to accommodate the use of existing commercial buildings as new or continued commercial establishments when found compatible with standards and conditions of this Ordinance as well as the building itself and the neighborhood immediately surrounding that building...”

The Transition District in the area of the Project is approximately one lot in width. Immediately to the west of the Transition District is the R-5 (High Density) residential district. Improvements immediately to the west of the site include one and two-story residential, commercial and mixed use buildings and with approximately 170 residential units located within about 300 feet of the proposed Project.

3. The Applicant has submitted a conceptual site plan which reflects the proposed location of structures and facilities on the proposed site. The concept site plan does not specify the exact location of any proposed building, but the main generating building will be approximately 250 feet high will be situated within about 360 feet of the Main Street right-of-way. A smokestack approximately 400 feet in height will be located within about 200 feet of the Main Street right-of-way. An outdoor coal pile measuring about 750 feet long, 315 feet in width and about 40 feet in height will be located along the Manistee Lake shoreline parallel to the Main Street right-of-way.
4. The Applicant has advised that the preparation of a Detailed Site Plan will depend on final agency approval from such state and federal agencies that have regulatory oversight and review over air emissions, water in-take, water discharge, and shoreline alteration.
 - (a) The air emissions limitations shall be established in an air quality permit that may be issued by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. A permit application has been filed with the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, which indicates that the constituents of air emissions from the smokestack will include sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds, mercury, lead, hydrochloric acid and hydrofluoric acid. In December 2000, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency made a regulatory finding pursuant to Section 112(n)(1)(A) that the regulation of emission of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) from coal

fired electric utility steam generating plants was appropriate and necessary and that utilities should install controls known as "maximum achievable control technologies"(MACT) to control mercury emissions. As of this date, there are no final federal or state regulatory requirements for mercury emissions.

- (b) The quantity of lake water drawn into the Project from Manistee Lake and the quantity, quality and temperature of the water discharged to Manistee Lake will be regulated by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued by the State of Michigan. At the time of application for the Special Use Permit, no application has been submitted for such NPDES permit.
 - (c) The nature of any alteration of the Manistee Lake shoreline will be regulated by the requirements of the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. At the time of application for the Special Use Permit, no application has been submitted for any such permits.
 - (d) The existing site of the proposed Project includes known and unknown contamination of soils and groundwater and the proposed Project will incorporate a site clean-up and remediation plan to be implemented under the supervision of the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. The exact cleanup standards are unknown at this time.
5. Section 6702 of the Zoning Ordinance sets forth certain uses that are permitted in the I-2 Lakefront Industrial District, provided that each of these permitted uses meet the following conditions:
- 1. The Activity is carried on entirely within an enclosed building ("Activity," as used here, and in Section 6703, does not mean parking, arrival and departure of shipping, or other incidental activities which are not permanent in nature and not an adverse impact to neighboring uses and Manistee Lake);
 - 2. If there is an accessory/work area, it is enclosed by a solid wall;
 - 3. No alteration to the lake shore;
 - 4. The land use is of such a nature that access to lake water for economic advantages (for purposes of, but not limited to, large quantities of cooling or process water, shipping-dockage access, marine, naval or coast guard, railroad access) is an integral part of the site selection for the proposed use."

The Project involves:

- (a) Activities outside an enclosed building including the off-loading of coal and the storage of coal;

- (b) The discharge of approximately 1 million gallons per day of treated water to Manistee Lake; and
- (c) The alteration of the Manistee Lake shoreline to accommodate Great Lakes Coal Freighters.

The existence of any of these activities or features prohibits the Project from being considered a permitted use under Section 6702 and requires that that the entire Project be treated as a Special Use under Section 6703 that must be approved in accordance with Article 86 of the Zoning Ordinance.

- 6. Section 8609 requires the Commission to grant or deny the Special Use Permit Application on the following basis:

“B. The general standards for determining if a Special Use Permit is granted or not are:

- 1. Is the use reasonable and designed to protect the health, safety and welfare of the community;
- 2. Is the use consistent with the intent and purpose of the Land Use District;
- 3. Is the use compatible with the adjacent land uses;
- 4. Is the use designed to insure that public services and facilities are capable of accommodating increased loads caused by the land use or activity; and
- 5. Does the use comply with all applicable regulations of this Ordinance.
- 6. Does the use comply with all of the specific standards found in the respective Land Use District, Section 1601 et seq., and Section 1001 et seq. of this Ordinance?”

B. Special Use Permit Standards: Pursuant to Section 8609, B of the City of Manistee Zoning Ordinance, the Planning Commission has reached the following determinations with respect to the Project:

- 1. **The proposed use does not comply with the height standards found in Section 1042 of the Zoning Ordinance.**

Section 1042 provides:

“1042. Height.

No building or structure or part thereof shall be erected or altered to a height exceeding thirty (30) feet, except as follows:

- A. Non-dwelling buildings or structures other than accessory buildings or structures may be erected or altered to a height not exceeding 30 ft.
- B. Buildings or structures in the C4 Commercial and I-2 Lakefront Industrial zoning districts may be erected or altered to a height of 40 feet.
- C. Buildings or structures in the I-2 Lakefront Industrial zoning district may be erected or altered to a height of 60 feet, provided; a fire lane shall be provide to within 20 feet of the building or structure. Said fire lane shall be paved and shall have a minimum width of 20 feet.

Any building or structure or part thereof may be erected or altered to any height if approved by the Appeals Board, pursuant to its power to grant variances or the Commission in connection with a Special Use permit application approval. This Section does not apply to radio, television antenna systems.”

Under this section, the maximum height for any building or structure in the I-2 Lakeshore Industrial District is 60 feet. The proposed 250 foot height for several of the buildings exceeds this height standard by approximately 190 feet. The proposed smokestack will be approximately 400 feet in height.

2. The use is not compatible with adjacent land uses.

- (a) The scale of the proposed Project ensures that it will be visible throughout the Manistee area and the review of compatibility of the proposed use on adjacent land uses must include nearby properties that do not physically abut the site. The proposed Project would be located in close proximity to an area of mixed residential, commercial and industrial land uses and it will be significantly more imposing on the surrounding land uses and the Manistee lakeshore than any of the existing industrial uses. Several of the buildings on the site will be up to 250 feet in height, or more than 2 and one-half times taller than any existing industrial plant in the I-2 district. Residential properties to the west of the site and on the hill will be significantly lower in elevation than the buildings and the proposed 400 foot tall stack. The Transition District located to the west of the proposed Project site was intended to buffer general industrial uses from the residential uses, and the depth of the Transition District of only one or two lots reflects the maximum building height under the Zoning Ordinance of sixty feet. While taller structures may be appropriate in some instances, the Planning Commission must consider their impact in connection with existing uses. In doing so, the Planning Commission has determined that the Project will not be compatible with adjacent land uses or surrounding development patterns due to the scale of the building and stack.
- (b) According to the March 22, 2004 report by MACTEC entitled *Environmental Consulting Services Pertaining to the Northern Lights Project 1501 Main Street Manistee, Michigan*, the

location for the first High Modeled Impact for the ground-level concentration of the highest pollutant parameter would fall about ¼ mile to the west of the site in a largely residential area. Therefore, it is determined that the placement of such a facility imposing such impacts on residential land uses would not be compatible with those uses.

- (c) It is determined that from time to time a facility such as that proposed may “blow off” excess steam pressure creating an unexpected and unacceptable level of noise pollution which would negatively impact surrounding, less intense residential land uses.
- (d) It is further determined that the proposed Project will generate an estimated 2.17 tons per year of fugitive coal dust creating a negative off-site impact on near-by residential and commercial land uses.
- (e) In the course of three evenings of public hearing comment, the significant majority of public input opposed the proposed Project due to its impact on public health, local infrastructure, adjacent land uses, the appearance of the community, Manistee Lake water quality and the emerging tourism economy. Using such comment as one measure of compatibility, it is further determined that the proposed Project would not be compatible with adjacent or surrounding land uses.

3. The use is not reasonable nor designed to protect the health, safety and welfare of the community.

- (a) The proposed buildings will exceed the height and scale of any other development in the vicinity and along the lakeshore by several times. In terms of height, the proposed boiler building at 250 feet in height will exceed the height of other industrial land uses in the City by several times and the height of the existing buildings on the site by 2½ times. The 400 foot high smoke stack will be four times taller than the existing buildings on the site. Other residential and commercial land uses in the vicinity of the site are one, two and three stories in height. Therefore, it is determined that the proposed facility would be extreme and out of scale with surrounding land uses and not in keeping with other residential and smaller scale industrial uses in the immediate vicinity.
- (b) The proposed coal pile will cover about 5½ acres and reach heights of up to 40 feet, taller than adjoining residential structures. The outdoor loading and transfer of coal to the boiler crusher and boiler buildings will be a virtually constant outdoor process resulting in dust and activity out of scale with the nearby residential, commercial and industrial land uses.
- (c) The proposed development would withdraw about 6 million gallons of water per day from Manistee Lake, but discharge only about 1 million gallons of treated process

water. The difference will be consumed in industrial operations and evaporated in steam blow off resulting in increased levels of humidity in the immediate vicinity.

- (d) Based on the March 22, 2004 report by MACTEC entitled *Environmental Consulting Services Pertaining to the Northern Lights Project 1501 Main Street Manistee, Michigan*, it is determined that the proposed Project could emit 0.04 tons per year of mercury. Mercury is a known toxin but federal standards for emissions have not yet been finalized. The proposed emission standards are intended to regulate overall emissions and are not formulated or intended to be protective of local hot spots that exist immediately around coal fired electric utility steam generating plants such as the Project. This application places the City in the untenable position of evaluating a proposal that may not achieve safe local emission standards of mercury. Therefore, it is determined that the proposed Project would be a detriment to the health of the residents of the City of Manistee and the greater Northern Michigan region. Furthermore, according to the MACTEC report, the proposed Project could emit 1,777 tons per year of oxides of nitrogen and 61 tons per year of volatile organic compounds - sources of ozone depletion. With regard to oxides of nitrogen and volatile organic compounds, it is reasonable to expect that Manistee County may ultimately be determined to be a "non-attainment area" for ozone pollution. Counties to the north and south have already been determined to exceed the attainment levels for ozone. This application, if approved could act to exacerbate the eventual non-attainment status for the County. Therefore, it is determined that the proposed Project would be a detriment to the welfare of residents and businesses in the City of Manistee and the greater Northern Michigan region.
 - (e) It is further determined that the proposed Project will not use the most advanced combustion technology available, resulting in greater than necessary levels of air pollution, and therefore, a greater than necessary negative impact on the health of community residents and wildlife.
 - (f) The proposed Project may be owned in part by municipal entities, making it potentially at least partially exempt from local taxation. Thus, it is determined that the project's economic contribution to the community is likely to be significantly less than the burden it would place on the City infrastructure and services and it will contribute little to the public good needed to support the general welfare of the community.
- 4. The use is not designed to insure that public services and facilities are capable of accommodating increased loads caused by the land use or activity.**
- (a) The Applicant has proposed to discharge process water and cooling water to Manistee Lake, subject to the issuance of a NPDES permit. However, no such application has been submitted. Furthermore, Section 6704, D of the Zoning Ordinance requires that an application for a permit within the I-2 district must disclose plans for disposal of sewage and all industrial wastes. Thus, the only other alternative for handling process

water, cooling water and sanitary sewage discharges from the facility would be a connection to the City of Manistee wastewater system. According to the City Engineer, the City of Manistee wastewater system is not capable of handling such additional flow without modification. It is hereby determined that the process water, cooling water and sanitary wastewater flow from the proposed Project will place an excessive burden on the public infrastructure. Therefore, it is determined that the facility is not designed to insure that public facilities are capable of accommodating increased loads.

(b) The proposed Project will generate additional heavy truck traffic on local roads both during construction and operation and additional boat traffic for coal supply freighters. The wear and tear on local roads and bridges will exacerbate the deterioration of such facilities and the economic contribution the proposed Project would make to the good of the community is undetermined. Therefore, it is determined that the facility is not designed to insure that public facilities are capable of accommodating increased loads and is further not designed to contribute to the upkeep of such facilities.

5. **Complete Site Plan.** Pursuant to Section 8604 A, 1, of the City of Manistee Zoning Ordinance, a Special Use Permit application shall include a complete site plan in accordance with Section 9406. It is hereby determined that the concept site plan submitted by the applicant fails to fulfill the standards of Article 94 of the Zoning Ordinance.

IT IS THEREFORE FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Special Use Permit for the Project as proposed by the Applicant is hereby denied for the reasons set forth in this resolution. The Commission specifically finds that the Special Use Permit should be denied for the reasons set forth in paragraphs B 1 and B 2(a), but that the reasons set forth in paragraphs B 2 (b, c, d, and e), B 3 (a, b, c, d, e, and f), B 4 (a and b) and B 5 constitute additional reasons that support the denial of the Special Use Permit.

CITY OF MANISTEE PLANNING COMMISSION:

AYES: _____

NAYS: _____

ABSENT: _____

MOTION: CARRIED NOT CARRIED

CERTIFICATION:

I, Cyndy Fuller, Secretary of the City of Manistee Planning Commission certify that the foregoing is a true and complete record of action taken by the Planning Commission at a special Planning Commission meeting on April 15, 2004.

Cyndy Fuller, Secretary

**Items hand delivered to the
City of Manistee Planning Commission
April 13, 2004 relating to the
Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation**

Correspondence:

W. Glenn Deakin, 5690 Forrest Grove, Elmira

Gerald Grabowski, Aurora Association

Paul Adesko, Michigan Council of Trout Unlimited, 880 Lone Pine Rd., Bloomfield Hills

Report "*Attitudes of Displaced Workers Towards the Usefulness of the Services Offered by Trade Adjustment Assistance as Administered by Northwest Michigan Works*" by James A. Raupp

William Rastetter, Olson Bszok & Howard PC, 420 East Front Street, Traverse City w/attachments

MANISTEE City Planning Commission

4/6/04

CHAIRMAN: ROGER YODER

POWER PLANTS MAKE A GOOD PERMANENT TAX BASE FOR SCHOOLS, AND EMPLOYEES PEOPLE AT AN ABOVE WAGE, AND CAN NOT MOVE TO MEXICO.

WE HAVE COAL FOR ANOTHER 100 YEARS, THAT KEEPS MANY OTHER PEOPLE EMPLOYED, EXAMPLE MINERS, TRAIN OPERATORS THAT MOVE THE COAL EAST, AND FREIGHTORS TO DELIVER THE COAL TO THE PLANT.

MAYBE ELECTRICITY SHOULD BE LIMITED TO MANISTEE, NO NEW BUSINESS, NO A/C UNTIL TEMP REACHES 100° AND NO STREET LIGHTS AFTER MIDNIGHT etc, TO ENSURE NO BROWN OUTS IN THE AREA, NOT LIKE CALIFORNIA'S PROBLEMS THE LAST COUPLE OF YEARS. ELECTRICITY IS NEEDED FOR EVERYTHING WE DO.



W. Glen Adams
5696 FORESTGROVE
ELMIRA MI 49730

27
27
26
26

Manistee City Planning Commission
Manistee, MI 49660

April 13, 2004

Special Use Permit Application of the Manistee Salt Works/Tondu Corporation

Dear Planning Commission Member,

By voting to deny a Special Use Permit to the Manistee Salt Works Development Corporation and its "Northern Lights" proposal, the Manistee City Planning Commission would be upholding Municipal Zoning Law.

The Manistee City Zoning Ordinance mandated that a Special Use Permit was required for this proposal because of alteration to the shoreline of Manistee Lake, activity outside of an enclosed building, and discharge of water into Manistee Lake. The fact-finding process of this permit application revealed that all three of these activities which triggered the Special Use Permit were not satisfactorily addressed by the applicant. In addition to public testimony, the Manistee Planning Commission asked for and received professional evaluations from MACTEC and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources regarding the proposed activities outside of an enclosed building and discharge of water into Manistee Lake. The MACTEC report and the letter from the MDNR clearly support a denial of this Special Use Permit based on their findings.

More importantly, *all* of the Standards of the Special Use Permit must be met in order for a Special Use Permit to be granted.

Standard One is clear in its question; "Is the use reasonable and designed to protect the health safety and welfare of the community?" The Manistee City Planning Commission has received ample evidence that this standard has not been met by the applicant.

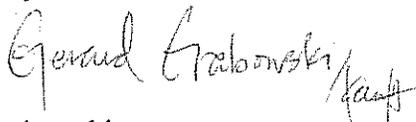
Standard Three asks, "Is the use compatible with adjacent land use?" The scope and size of the proposed project clearly overwhelms the adjoining land use districts and jeopardizes the private property rights of adjacent land owners.

Standard Four questions, "Is the use designed to ensure that public services and facilities could accommodate increased loads?" This application fails to meet Standard Four in regards to bridge opening, roads, wastewater treatment capacity, fire and safety requirements and other infrastructure demands.

All standards of the Special Use Permit must be met in order to grant such a permit. This permit application from the Manistee Salt Works Development Corporation does not meet three of the six legally defined standards.

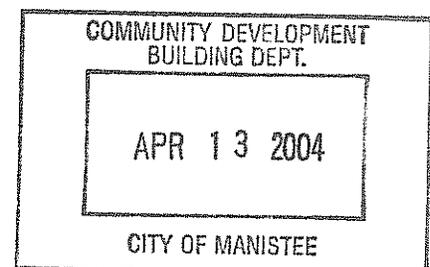
The City of Manistee Planning Commission and Manistee City staff have made an honest and exhaustive effort to work with the applicant to achieve a yes for this Special Use Permit. The applicant has consistently demonstrated an unwillingness to meet the legally required mandates of the Special Use Permit. Therefore, a denial of this Special Use Permit is appropriate.

Respectfully,



Gerard Grabowski
Aurora Association

GG/kamh





April 8, 2004

City of Manistee Planning Commission
70 Maple Street
Manistee, MI 49660

Dear Council Members:

The Michigan Council of Trout Unlimited (MCTU) opposes the construction of the proposed Northern Lights Power plant unless an independent Environmental Impact Study is executed. This statement must clearly demonstrate that construction and operation of the proposed plant will result in no damage to the environment in general, and to cold water fisheries in particular. MCTU is an organization of 24 Michigan chapters of Trout Unlimited, which is a national organization dedicated to the protection, preservation and restoration of trout and salmon habitat.

MCTU's concerns are many. Plants, such as the one proposed, usually have detrimental effects, which impact not only the immediate area, but surrounding states and provinces as well. Coal burning plants emit huge quantities of harmful chemicals, such as sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides. Such plants also produce significant quantities of highly toxic materials such as mercury and arsenic compounds. In addition to adversely affecting air quality, these effluents acidify surrounding waters, damaging the health and reproductive capacity of cold water aquatic species, such as trout and salmon. I am certain that you also understand the economic benefits of a healthy and productive trout and salmon fishery to Manistee and other Great Lakes port cities.

In addition to chemical pollution, coal burning plants, such as the one proposed, produce thermal pollution as well. The hot water discharges from such a plant could seriously compromise the health and survivability of trout and salmon in the Manistee watershed. The proposed Northern Lights Power Plant is to be built adjacent to the most important steelhead trout egg production facility, which supplies eggs to Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. The Great Lakes steelhead fishery is heavily dependent on this facility, which could be seriously harmed by increased water temperatures resulting from the operation of this proposed plant.

Steelhead trout normally spend the first year or two of their lives in the streams in which they hatched, before migrating to the big lakes. There, they spend their adult lives until they return to their natal streams to spawn. This proposed plant could seriously compromise the steelhead life cycle as a result of the above discussed water temperature warming. Steelhead trout need cold water to survive and prosper.

MCTU does not see the need for another large capacity coal burning power plant next to Great Lakes waters. The city of Manistee needs to take all possible precautions the health and safety of our salmon and trout populations. A properly conducted, independent Environmental Impact Study is the only way to ensure this. It would also demonstrate Manistee's commitment to the community, the Great Lakes and the protection of Michigan's precious resources.

Yours very truly,

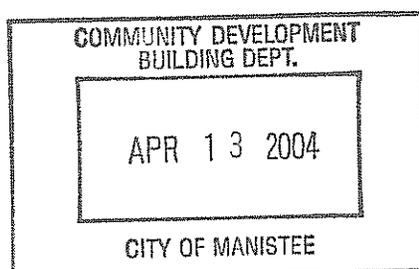
Paul L. Adesko

Chairman

Michigan Council of Trout Unlimited

880 Lone Pine Rd.

Bloomfield Hills, MI 48302



Executive Summary

Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) is a federal entitlement program established in 1962 to mitigate the adverse affects of foreign competition of both the displaced employee and the suffering employer. This study is only concerned with the displaced worker who is qualified to receive TAA benefits. This study has identified quantifiable and attitudinal information to determine the satisfaction level of services provided to TAA recipients in Manistee County. This may be of concern to employers in this local economy because this is an identified resource of future employees, who individually have developed general work skills in addition to having manufacturing experience.

If there is an interest in having these displaced workers receive industry specific skills, then this study has provided an avenue in Manistee County through which potential employers may address these concerns. Furthermore, this study identifies the attitudes of the locally qualified (for TAA) displaced workers towards the usefulness of the services offered through TAA.

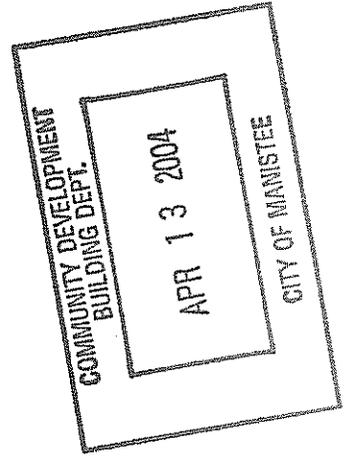
The conclusions that are formulated in this study are associated with Manistee County only. This study has demonstrated that the respondents are willing to share their attitudes as to the usefulness of the services offered them under TAA. If the Northwest Michigan Council of Governments desires more input as to their administering the TAA benefits in Manistee County then a survey measuring recipient's attitudes is a viable tool. Any correlation that is made between this study and the macro view is outside the scope of this study.

ATTITUDES OF DISPLACED WORKERS TOWARDS THE USEFULNESS OF THE SERVICES OFFERED BY TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE AS ADMINISTERED BY NORTHWEST MICHIGAN WORKS.

Submitted by
James A. Raupp

April 9, 2001

Instructor
Dr. C. Kendrick Gibson





March 2, 2001

College of Educational Learning
1317 774-3885

TO:
JAMES A RAUPP
306 CEDAR ST
MANISTEE MI 49660-1634

FROM: Kim Gribben
MSA Coordinator

SUBJECT: INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD

Your IRB application for your MSA 685 project paper has been reviewed for compliance with the university's institutional review board policies and procedures and has been approved as an "excerpt from full board review" proposal. You may proceed to collect your data. Once your data has been collected, please complete and return your End of Data Collection Report (formerly called End of Project Report). This form can be found in the *Student Guide to the MSA 685 Project* or is available at your program center.

This approval is good for one year only. If you have not conducted your research and submitted your End of Data Collection Report within one year, you will need to submit another complete IRB application. Please contact your monitor if you have any questions.

KG:pw

c: Monitor/C.K. Gibson
Student File
Program Center MG

RAUPP JAMES A

376546905

MOUNT PLEASANT, MICHIGAN 48859

iii

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary i
Title Page..... ii
Clearance..... iii
Table of Contents..... iv
List of Tables v
List of Figures vi

CHAPTER I. DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM

Introduction..... 1
Problem Statement..... 2
Research Objective..... 2
Definition of Terms 3

CHAPTER II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction..... 4
Trade Adjustment Assistance..... 4
Certification and Benefits..... 5
Training..... 7
Other Benefits..... 8
Retraining in Michigan..... 11
Federal Programs..... 12
Politics of Retraining..... 15
The Administration..... 17
Manistee County..... 21
Unemployment..... 22
Economic Development..... 25
Summary..... 27

CHAPTER III. METHODOLOGY

Introduction..... 30
Research Objective..... 30
Research Approach..... 31
Data Collection..... 31
Data Analysis and Synthesis..... 33

Table 5	Attitudinal data, frequency table with median and range.....	45
Table 6	Attitudinal data, frequency table.....	49
Table 7	Informational data, percentage distribution table.....	49
Table 8	Informational data, frequency table with median and range.....	51
Table 9	Cross tabulation table.....	56
Table 10	Cross tabulation table.....	56
Table 11	Cross tabulation table.....	57
Table 12	Cross tabulation table.....	57
Table 13	Cross tabulation table.....	58
Table 14	Cross tabulation table.....	58
Table 15	Cross tabulation table.....	59
Table 16	Cross tabulation table.....	59
Table 17	Summary table of questions 23 and 24.....	60

Reliability and Validity.....	34
Scope and Limitations.....	35
CHAPTER IV. DATA ANALYSIS	
Introduction.....	36
Discussion of Findings.....	36
Demographics.....	37
Attitudes.....	40
Informational.....	48
Comparability.....	54
Summary.....	60

CHAPTER V. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
Introduction.....	62
Summary and Conclusions.....	63
Recommendations.....	64
Contributions of the Project.....	65

LIST OF APPENDICES	
Appendix A - Sample Cover Letter.....	66
Appendix B - Sample Questionnaire.....	67
Appendix C - Manistee County Unemployment Figures.....	71
Appendix D - State of Michigan Unemployment Figures.....	73
Appendix E - Results of Senate and House votes on HR1385.....	75
Appendix F - Management's Letter of Authorization.....	77

LIST OF REFERENCES.....		78
List of Tables		
Table 1	Demographic data, frequency table with median and range.....	38
Table 2	Demographic data, percentage distribution table.....	39
Table 3	Attitudinal data, frequency table with median and range.....	41
Table 4	Attitudinal data, frequency table with median and range.....	43

List of Figures		
Figure 1	Earnings potential.....	10
Figure 2	Opposition to HR 1385.....	16
Figure 3	Michigan unemployment rate.....	23
Figure 4	Michigan unemployment rate.....	23
Figure 5	Federal unemployment rate.....	24

CHAPTER I

DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM

Introduction

The Trade Expansion Act was established in October of 1962 (Sorrentino, 1974), which contained the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA), a federal entitlement program, to assist displaced workers, firms, and communities in recovering from the adverse effects of imported goods. TAA established the guidelines for the qualification of these benefits. The guidelines were so restrictive that "not a single firm received assistance in the first 7 years of its existence" (1976, p. 4).

Amendments took place, which governed TAA in the years of 1974, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, and 1998. Major revisions were included in years 1974, 1981, and 1988, which liberalized the qualifications and further enhanced the assistance along with providing benefits to a broader spectrum of recipients (1994 Green Book). Highlights of these changes for the displaced workers were the inclusion of assistance in the searching for employment, training for a maximum of 104 weeks, an additional 52 weeks of unemployment insurance benefits under the Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA), relocation allowance and job search allowances (Williams, 1987).

This research paper has not considered related effects TAA has for the firm or the community. Included in some of the TAA amendments are related training programs such as the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA), the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) which this research project does not primarily consider.

Problem Statement

This study has evaluated the services offered through TAA, in Manistee County, to locally displaced workers due to foreign competition. The evaluation of the usefulness of the services that the displaced workers used to become re-employed is the prime concern for this study.

Research Objective

This study has measured any significant level of satisfaction of the services offered by TAA and the re-employment of local workers that were displaced due to foreign competition. An attempt has been made to compare the local findings to those of the state and federal levels to find out what statistical significance exists for the local workforce concerning the services offered.

A review at the local Michigan Works office in Manistee, Michigan revealed that there have been three applications for TAA benefits since 1995. Akzo Nobel made application for 183 of its workers in November of 1995 when that plant closed. When 23 of Martin Marietta Magnesia Specialties employees were laid off, an application was submitted on their behalf in February of 1999 (P. Steketee, personal communication, September 13, 1999). Ambar Chemical made application for 88 of its workers in April of 2000 when that plant closed (D. Nale, personal communication, August 7, 2000). The U.S. Department of Labor has approved the applications for all three events, for the TAA program. The target population for this study is made up of these three events.

The importance of re-employment in a small community such as Manistee, Michigan is a very real local economic issue. Therefore, assistance provided by the Federal Government to small communities also becomes an important issue.

Definition of Terms

Affected Employee - employees that have been displaced from an employer in the United States due to foreign competition and whose application the Department of Labor has approved.

Dislocated Employee - an employee that has found his/her employment status changed on a permanent basis due to a labor reduction or a closure of an employer, may or may not involve foreign competition.

Displaced Worker - employees that have been displaced from an employer in the United States due to foreign competition and whose application the Department of Labor has approved.

Federal Entitlement Program - once an application has been approved by the Department of Labor all affected employees have eligibility for these benefits for their life time and subsistence employment, (not suitable employment) while enrolled in training will not cancel these benefits.

Suitable Employment - "work of substantially equal or higher skill level than the person's trade-affected employment" (Trade Act Programs, 2001).

Industrial States - Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania as cited from (Education Funding, 2000).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

The literature review is established on researching the history of TAA and the availability of benefits to the displaced worker. The findings of how Northwest Michigan Works became the administrator for TAA within Manistee County becomes apparent within the literature review. TAA benefits and the administration of these benefits are both fundamental to influencing the displaced worker's attitude, dignity, and self-worth at a time when he/she is in the need of re-employment assistance.

Researching the impact TAA has had on Manistee County will give implications for TAA in the macro view, that of the nation. An understanding of the services offered by TAA as administered by Northwest Michigan Works will allow an understanding of the effects these services have on the local displaced worker. The prime goal of the displaced worker is to become suitably re-employed. It is of paramount importance if any improvements are to be made in the real world outcomes of TAA that the attitudes of the local displaced worker be examined.

Trade Adjustment Assistance

Sorrentino (1974) recognized that the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 established TAA.

Sorrentino also pointed out the limitations of TAA in the years from 1962 through 1973 by citing the following:

41,000 workers in 29 States have received adjustment assistance under the 84 petitions certified during the fiscal years 1963-73. Virtually all the assistance has been provided

since July 1970; before that time no workers were found to be eligible under the act. (p.

63)

When President Kennedy was in the midst of making changes to the tariff authority in the 1962 Trade Act his logic followed the lines of:

When considerations of national policy make it desirable to avoid higher tariffs, those injured by that competition should not be required to bear the full brunt of the impact.

Rather, the burden of economic adjustment should be borne in part by the Federal

Government. (1976, p. 4)

This founding idea of helping the innocent worker is at the heart of the TAA policy. It is found in the 1994 Green Book that under Title II of the Trade Act of 1974 liberalization took place in the areas of benefits and eligibility criteria for TAA. In 1981, improvements were made involving the administration of the TRA benefit. The effect of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 would no longer allow the TRA benefit to supplement the state unemployment insurance and the TRA benefit could not be paid concurrently with the state unemployment insurance. This extended the unemployed workers benefit after their state unemployment insurance was exhausted. The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 tied directly together the right to receive the TRA benefit and the requirement for training under TAA.

Certification and Benefits

The liberalization and the inclusion of benefits has resulted in affected employees who are deemed certified by TAA, as eligible for assistance in the areas of; employment services, training, TRA, job relocation and job search allowances for out of town jobs (Decker and

Corson, 1995). Employment services include counseling, vocational testing, job search, job placement, and other support services provided for under other Federal Laws.

A petition for certification must be filed with the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance to establish the group's eligibility for TAA benefits. The group filing the petition must be made up of three or more workers from a particular company or subdivision. The person filing the petition must be; the group of dislocated employees, a union representative, or an authorized representative from the company.

After the petition is filed, the certification requirement to determine if a displaced employee is eligible for TAA is a two step process. First, certification by the Department of Labor of a petitioning group of workers in a particular firm that is eligible to apply requires that a petition representing a group of workers be submitted. This petition must meet three conditions, which are: 1) a significant number of workers of a firm have been or are threatened to be totally or partially laid off; 2) sales and/or production of the firm have decreased absolutely and 3) increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with articles produced by the firm have contributed importantly to both the layoffs and the decline in sales and/or production. Secondly, the certification must be approved by the State agency administering the program (1994 Green Book).

Employment services currently used most commonly by Michigan's displaced workers are the state resume' service and the State / National Job Bank listings (P. Steteres, personal communication, September 13, 1999). The Michigan Works' Web site (<http://www.michworks.org>) handles these services in the State of Michigan. Displaced workers may post their resume' and search the local or state wide Michigan Works job bank database. From this Web site, a posting or search of America's National Job Bank may be executed.

TRA benefits are available to affected workers if the following criteria have been met 1. certified for TAA benefits, 2. state unemployment insurance benefit must be exhausted, and 3. enrollment in an approved training program. TRA benefits can not to exceed 52 weeks. Job relocation allowance is available to assist displaced workers who have obtained suitable employment outside their commuting area and made application within 14 months after certification. The allowance will reimburse 90% of all reasonable and necessary expenses for the transportation of the worker, family, and household effects. This allowance will also pay a lump sum payment of up to a maximum of \$800.00. Job search allowance permits the affected worker, who is not able to find suitable employment within commuting area and having applied for the allowance within 1 year after certification to be reimbursed for up to 90% of related costs, with a maximum of \$800.00 (1994 Green Book).

Training

Having met the needed criteria, TAA displaced workers are entitled to payment of all related training costs. Training is available to the affected workers through either classroom training or on the job training (OJT). This entitlement has a 104-week upper limitation. Petrucci (1989), featured the thought of "anyone who identifies a significant lack in his or her training and experience ought to try to remedy that" (p. 17) through training. Petrucci (1989), addressed retraining, and found that the Federal Government has three major programs for the unemployed worker. The oldest of these programs is TAA founded in 1962 (referred to earlier). In 1974 CETA, became law, which was replaced in 1981 by JTPA under Title 2. Under Title 3 Economically Dislocated Workers Adjustment Assistance Act (EDWAA) came into existence, this includes the JTPA program. Then in 1994, NAFTA was enacted and is commonly referred

to as North American Free Trade Agreement-Transitional Adjustment Assistance (NAFTA-TAA). On July 1, 2000, WIA became effective in consolidating all retraining initiatives, including TAA. WIA has superseded the JTPA program (Barnes, 1993; see also Runner, 1999; Walters, 1995).

While operational, these six programs provide training in basically the same setting to unemployed people. The setting for these training programs are conducted in either an OJT or a classroom format. The qualifications to enter each of these programs differ from one another, so the population taking advantage of each of these programs differ also. As previously stated, this study is only analyzing the TAA training. However, because their methods of delivery are similar, some inferences can be made when evaluating all the training methods. The need for retraining is pointed out by Hill's (1998) evaluation of a Levi Strauss' Plant closing, when she cited that of affected employees, "20% had new employment, 11% retired, 25% were starting or expanding a business, and 67% were involved in some type of educational program" (p. 77).

Other Benefits

In 1988, TRA benefits were tied more closely to the participation in TAA training. Decker and Corson (1995) referred to this as a shift in the program rules "from compensation to training" (p. 758) The Decker and Corson (1995) article compared the importance of the relationship of TAA being a requirement of TRA. Through their comprehensive study, they were able to conclude that "TAA program is currently well-targeted—it serves workers who are permanently displaced" (p. 772). They were also able to conclude that training participation increased up to nearly half of all the TRA recipients.

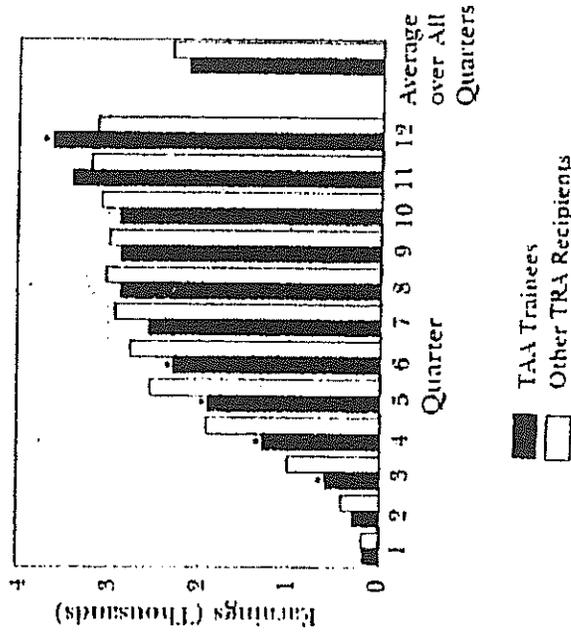
Figure 1 was constructed from Decker and Corson (1995) research which points out that as the TAA/TRA recipients complete training they have an increase in earnings potential compared to TRA recipients, (no training involved). The TRA only recipients have a higher earning potential in the short term, which accounts for their higher average earning potential. It was concluded that these results were not statistically significant at the 95% confidence level for their study. It should also be stated that Decker and Corson (1995) cited several significant characteristic differences between the TAA/TRA and TRA sample elements. Two biases that were noted; 1. age stratification of the sample elements and 2. possibly motivational bias between the sample elements. Decker and Corson (1995) summarized that there is bias in the relationship of the impact of training on earning data for their study. Some minor inferences can be drawn, for example, indicating that training does have a positive influence on reemployment.

Job relocation allowance and the job search allowance are believed to be highly related. These two programs are used infrequently because "the industries most impacted by imports are populated by older workers, women workers and less skilled workers who aren't likely to move" p. 765.(1977 p. 149). The 1977 study pointed out that:

Louis Ferman, research director of the University of Michigan's Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, says that blue-collar families rely heavily on a "network" of neighbors and relatives for friendship and the exchange of services. "To pick up and move," he says, "they may have the same job instability in the new place, and they're not going to have the same network to fall back on" (p. 149).

Decker and Corson (1995) concluded that with both of these programs available to the TAA recipient they still are not interested in moving out of the area. The under utilization of the job relocation allowance and the job search allowance benefits by TAA recipients are clearly

Figure 1



*Significantly different from the analogous outcome for other TRA recipients at the .05 level in a two-tail test.

Source: Decker and Corson. (1995).

demonstrated by the conclusions of both these references.

The Federal Government through many of its programs has attempted to reduce the impact to a displaced worker. This project looks solely at how the services of the TAA program are being used by certified displaced workers in the geographical region of Manistee, Michigan.

The survey has established if these services are useful locally to displaced workers to gain re-employment, also what services were not locally used. An attempt has been made to compare this data to that of the State and the Nation within the same period. This comparison provides guidance to the local One Stop provider to further enhance programs that are not providing their intended services. The comparison also pointed out what services are meeting their intended needs successfully. With this knowledge, the One Stop provider will be able to better assist newly displaced workers.

Retraining In Michigan

The administration of any public benefit (policy) is critical to the achievement that is obtained by the participants of the program (the real-world outcome). To evaluate the real-world outcomes of the TAA policy, an understanding of other major retraining policies must be understood through their policy: ideas, political choice, production, final government actions and real-world outcomes. Kelman (1985) describes this as "a simple road map of the policymaking process" (p. 6). If in fact, the real-world outcome(s) is what the policy idea originally intended then the policy is successful.

To fully realize the administration of TAA an understanding of the policy ideas and the real-world outcomes behind the major retraining acts must be examined. This examination will include the CETA, JTPA, EDWAA, NAFTA, WIA as well as TAA. Once aware of what the federal policy ideas are, further insight will be available to the administration of these federal policy ideas on a local level.

Federal Programs

In 1974, CETA came into existence. CETA operated for approximately 10 years and focused on providing public service employment in a decade of high unemployment. This program provided a productive alternative to unemployment and welfare during its existence. It was the intent of Congress that this program have the employing government agency (federal, state or local) retrain the dislocated employee so they could again be a contributing asset in the community. In theory the dislocated employee would receive updated job skills while the participating government agency would provide the identified training. The agency would also be receiving the productivity of this employee. CETA had a sound theory behind it, however it did not live up to the act's expectations. In reality, the employment was provided in very menial jobs and little if any meaningful training took place. When the funding for an employee ran out so did the job. Local elected officials administered this program. It may be gleaned that the majority of dislocated employees that participated in the CETA program did not improve themselves for future employment. They did however benefit from having some form of short-term employment by a government agency. The benefits that were provided under the CETA program to the government agencies proved marginal also. The CETA program lasted through the early 1980's (P. Stokerec, and C. Volpe, personal communication, November 5, 1999).

The JTPA became law in 1982 and because of its sunset provision lasted until July of 2000. Hill (1998) acknowledged that this act combined both the public and private sectors providing the necessary needs and assets to assist the economically disadvantaged individual. Perini (1989) cited the fact that JTPA required the state governments to establish service delivery areas (SDA). This major change in the administration of the program is addressed later in this paper in the section of The Administration. The focus of placement under JTPA has been

more in the private sector, which has placed an emphasis on higher wages and long term employment compared to the CETA program. One of the major initiatives of JTPA is to place public assistance recipients into immediate employment. JTPA may also provide training for better jobs through OJT with the participating company which is generally in the private sector. This is accomplished through subsidizing the employee's wage for up to the first 6 months when the training is accomplished. Since the inception of JTPA the program has grown into the largest federally funded retraining program, which annually receives several billion dollars of federal funding (Barnes, 1994). In the State of Michigan, JTPA has encompassed the following programs into its system:

- > JTPA Youth Programs
- > JTPA Adult Programs
- > JTPA Dislocated Worker Programs
- > JTPA Older Worker Programs.

WIA replaced this program on July 1, 2000 (P. Stelkeres, and C. Volpe, personal communication, November 5, 1999).

Under Title 3, EDWAA came into existence, which includes the JTPA program. EDWAA primarily incorporated the majority of federally funded training programs under the umbrella of JTPA. There were no fundamental changes to the retraining service offered. This act caused changes to the manner in which the services were provided. There was a requirement that all services are provided at one location the One Stop Center. The affected person is able to obtain all the services at one location including services of retraining, re-employment, and available social programs (Perrini, 1989).

The NAFTA was enacted in 1994. NAFTA is commonly referred to as NAFTA/TAA because it affects only applicants (displaced workers) that are negatively impacted by imports

from Canada and Mexico. NAFTA/TAA provides the same services conceived under TAA. When the trade agreement was signed with our neighbors to the North and the South, this act ensured that if American workers were adversely affected, assistance would be provided for their re-employment (1994 Green Book).

WIA has been phased in and was fully operational on July 1, 2000. WIA is comparable to both CETA and JTPA having a sunset provision. WIA's sunset provision will take place on June 30, 2003 (Summary of Workforce, 1998). WIA requires One Stop Centers to provide all necessary services and bring together employment facts from all the SDAs in the nation at one location in each SDA. This allows WIA recipients to evaluate both local and national employment facts when determining which training providers to use (Runner, 1999). The One Stop Center is providing locally a full service of job training, education and employment to adults, veterans, dislocated employees and youth (Summary of Workforce, 1998). WIA has also encompassed an innovative idea of the "Smart Card" which was being designed in the State of Michigan in the early '80s by then Governor James Blanchard. The "Smart Card" was intended to carry all the pertinent information for a recipient of public benefits or an unemployed worker in the State of Michigan. When the individual presented the card to any agency desiring services, common information would be available to the agency by swiping the "Smart Card". This system never became operational due to technical difficulties (C. Volpe, personal communication, August 7, 2000). As technology has improved the "Smart Card" innovations have been expanded and become operational under the One Stop Centers in the State of Michigan to include benefits for: 1. Veterans, 2. Mediated Services (migrant laborers), 3. Family Independence Agency (FIA), and 4. One Stop Centers. All this data concerning the affected individual is stored on the new Michigan Works database of "MIS". The database contains

information concerning programs of: 1. Work First, 2. Welfare to Work, 3. Food Stamp Program, and 4. individuals not receiving cash assistance. Now under WIA, common information can be accessed by the One Stop Centers and the center may initiate the contact for an individual that is able to receive retraining assistance that they are unaware of. In addition, repetitive information does not have to be reentered (D. Nale, and P. Anderson, personal communication, August 7, 2000).

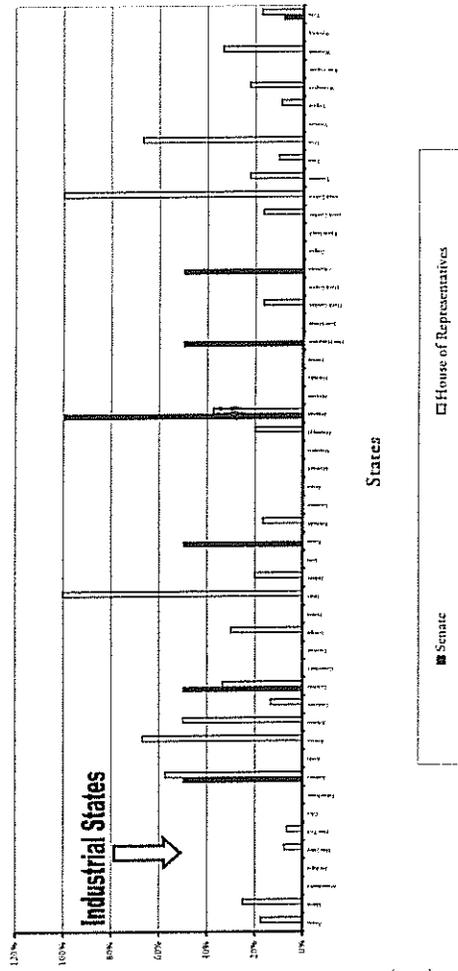
Politics of Retraining

The politics surrounding the passage of WIA (bill HR 1385) that Representative Howard P. McKeon (Republican California) introduced, was passed by the House via a roll call vote on May 16, 1997. Before passage the bill was sent to the House's Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training and Life-Long Learning by the Committee on Education and the Workforce on April 27, 1997. The bill passed a roll call vote in the Senate on May 5, 1998 after being assigned to the Subcommittee on Employment and Training on July 10, 1997 by the Senate's Committee on Labor and Human Resources (Bill Summary, 1998). The results of these votes are listed in Appendix E. The data has been compiled into a percentage opposed format graph that is found in Figure 2. Upon analyzing the results of both these votes, it is clearly visible that the Industrial States are in favor of retraining for the displaced worker. What opposition existed for this bill clearly resided in the non-Industrial States. On August 7, 1998, President Clinton signed House Bill 1385 into law (Bill Summary, 1998).

In examining these retraining initiatives, it can be concluded that the federal government has identified that for the United States to remain a competitive player in the world economy it must have a highly trained and motivated work force. As technology changes and jobs demand a

Figure 2

Opposition to HR 1385 in the House and Senate by percentage



higher skill level, the retraining of today's workforce falls on industry. When that is not being accomplished by industry due to foreign competition or any number of other reasons, the federal government must assist industry in the retraining effort. The examination of the CETA program outcomes revealed that the government administered and provided the retraining which did not meet the needs of the displaced employee or that of the public employers. The JTPA program required input from the private sector through Private Industry Councils (PICs), identifying the marketable skills needed for their new employees. This innovative approach brought about a

more responsive training program in satisfying the needs of the local private employers and displaced employees alike.

The Administration

The methods of conveying the services provided by the federal government for displaced employees have been and still are administered by the state governments and thus may differ by state. In the State of Michigan, the Michigan Employment Security Commission (MESCC) was responsible to insure that eligible affected workers received benefits under the TAA act in 1962. At the inception of this act, the public sector was totally responsible for the administration. This caused tight control on the eligibility requirements of the act, not only at the state level but also nationally. In 1974, the final government actions through political choice eased the requirements of TAA through legislation. This expanded the responsibility for MESCC in the training consortium leaving the public sector the sole administrator of this program. In 1975, the Northwest Michigan Manpower Consortium (NWMCC) was formed in the 10 county region of Northwest Lower Peninsula of Michigan to administer the CETA program. This is the prime population area, including its bodies of government, which will be analyzed in order to determine what changes were made in the administration of training services offered. Nearing the end of the CETA program, the NWMCC set up the PIC with a limited advisory role. With the development of the requirement for SDAs under the JTPA in 1982, Michigan formed 25 different SDAs. The administration for the local SDA was changed from NWMCC to the Northwest Michigan Council of Governments (NWMCOG). The NWMCOG board of directors was and still is made up of a local county representative from each of the 10 counties in the SDA. In addition to this, each county selects a representative who was generally a local

teacher or business person. The NWMCOG had the responsibility, after receiving the training funding from the state, to administer these monies in its own SDA in accordance with state and federal mandates. The local PIC was affirmed under NWMCOG with the direction to form a partnership between the public and private sectors to administer and provide the retraining responsibility in each county. The local PIC membership changed to consist of at least two business people from each of the 10 counties, one community college representative, one State of Michigan Rehab representative, one Department of Social Services representative from the State of Michigan, one member of a community-based organization, one education representative, and at least one representative from organized labor. This major change in the service delivery system allowed the private sector to have input as to the job skills needed by employees now and in the future. Gerber (1994) cited the directives of the Re-Employment Act of 1994, which PIC used to form an initiative for the Job Net Centers. Local centers operated in all 10 counties along with the local MESCC office and other agencies, providing retraining benefits to the unemployed. The Job Net Centers provided all the services to local qualified residents in the SDA through the One Stop Center. With the establishment of these local One Stop Centers, the NWMCOG was 1 of 10 SDA nationally to be offering the service, which was soon developed into a training center for the establishment of the One Stop Centers nationally. In 1997, PIC was replaced by the Workforce Development Board, which involved the private sector even more. The Workforce Development Board was only responsible for administration, therefore it undertook the process of privatizing Job Net, the service provider. On July 1, 1997, the Traverse Bay Intermediate School District undertook the responsibility of staffing Job Net under the oversight of Workforce Development Board. Then on February 2, 1998, Michigan Works Agency became the state agency for providing these services. Locally the provider of services is Northwest

Michigan Works and is still staffed by Traverse Bay Intermediate School District operating under the guidance of the Workforce Development Board. The Workforce Development Board is funded by NWMCOG (P. Steketeer, and C. Volpe, personal communication, November 5, 1999). The funding is provided by formula grants to the states by the Federal Government out of the general revenue funds. In 1997, this funding covered 79 training programs in the amount of \$8,178,372,048.00 (the most recent figures), which is administered under the umbrella of WIA (Federal Education, 1997). To continue the current training funding the local One Stop Center is responsible to the state and ultimately the Federal Government to provide training that obtains the goals as set forth in the act (Message from the Secretary, 2000). Through this vertical interaction, the One Stop Center is held accountable for the training outcomes delivered in its SDA. "The Secretary (of the Department of Labor) is required to provide for continuing evaluation of the programs and activities authorized under this title in order to improve the management and effectiveness of such programs" (Message from the Secretary, 2000). In the State of Michigan, the thoughtful insights of former Governor J. Blanchard's "Smart Cards" has lead to the horizontal interaction between the service providers, which became operational under the One Stop Centers.

The training provided by Northwest Michigan Works which also encompasses TAA benefits as of July 1, 1999 consists of 1) job search skills, 2) OJT, 3) classroom training and 4) the learning labs. Job search skills consist of a marketable skills assessment, training dislocated employees in writing a cover letter, a resume' and a thank you letter. This training also includes the use of the computer technology in accessing the Michigan and America's Job Bank databases. OJT training is currently funded under several programs and involves finding an employer willing to provide employment and marketable vocational skills training while receiving

training/wage subsidies from federal funding for up to 50% of associated costs. OJT training may last up to 6 months. Classroom training includes training in a classroom setting, which focuses on the marketable skill requirement for more technically advanced employment. This training may last up to 2 years and would be conducted by a qualified provider, which in most cases is the local community college. Learning labs provide remedial education in the areas of computer literacy, completion of high school diploma, or a general equivalency diploma. The vast majority of all the training that is currently being provided meets only minimally the job skills requirement of today's environment. This training is only the first step in finding suitable re-employment. It does not take into account an employee who wants or has a need to make a career change (P. Steketeer, and C. Volpe, personal communication, November 5, 1999).

Since the inception of TAA through the efforts of the executive branch of President Kennedy's administration, the nation has come to realize the importance of a modernized-trained workforce. The legislative branch has been trying to provide this ongoing training effort through legislation, which has been somewhat successful in obtaining the desired outcomes. Due to the lack of any litigation against any of the previous major legislation, it can be concluded that this legislation is non-discriminatory and is in the best interest of the general public. The previous major legislation, CETA and JTPA have assisted the legislature to eliminate unworkable outcomes from WIA.

The future for retraining today's unemployed workforce currently lies with the umbrella of WIA which encompasses TAA and the School-to-Work program. WIA gives the nation a framework through the One Stop Centers. These centers provide a "national workforce preparation and employment system designed to meet both the needs of the Nation's businesses and the needs of job seekers and those who want to further their careers" (Runner, 1999, p. 20).

While providing this system, WIA will also combine a variety of services offered to both the unemployed and the employer making these services more accessible to both. This information will empower the individual to make a more informed decision which will increase their dignity and feeling of self worth. The School-to-Work program will be influencing the youth workforce by accelerating the positive influences their contributions make on today's and tomorrow's global economy. Experience has pointed out that the youth, (secondary education graduates) flounder in the labor market, wasting a decade or more in intermittent, low paying jobs. Neither the youth nor industry can afford this luxury in today's or tomorrow's global economy (What is STW, 1996).

Manistee County

Manistee County is a community located on the eastern shores of Lake Michigan that traces its manufacturing roots back to the later part of the 19th century. Manufacturing in Manistee County began with processing of forestry products, namely wood shingles that were exported to the Chicago market. At the turn of the century with the area's forestry industries declining, the discovery of a very rich brine reserve in the area would be the backbone of new manufacturing business activities. Industries, using brine as a raw material, prospered through the beginning and mid 20th century. As the 20th century was ending, so was the manufacturing prosperity in Manistee County. This decline has precipitated the closing of Alkzo Noble, a salt plant, the reduction of the labor force at the Martin Marietta facility, and the closing of Ambar Chemical in Manistee County.

A critique of the County's unemployment and Economic Development has exhibited the effect TAA has had on the community. TAA policies in the micro perspective are intended to

serve the individual displaced worker. When the macro perspective of these policies are recognized the benefits influence the state and federal governments. The evaluations of the real world outcomes are viewed from the local perspective through unemployment figures and economic development.

Unemployment

Reviewing the data in Appendix C reveals that in Manistee County the unemployment rate was 11.8% in 1995, 10.4% in 1996, 8.2% in 1997, 6.8% in 1998, 6% in 1999, and in 2000 (average through November) was 5.7%. This compares to data in Appendix D of the state average for Michigan of 5.3% in 1995, 4.9% in 1996, 4.2% in 1997, 3.9% in 1998, 3.8% in 1999, and in 2000 (average through November) of 3.4%. A similar decline in unemployment is detected in reviewing the trend line in Figure 3 (Manistee County unemployment), Figure 4 (The State of Michigan unemployment), and Figure 5 (Federal unemployment). It is also discernable that Manistee County has a relatively high rate of unemployment as compared to both the state and federal figures.

Examination of the Alkzo Noble event and the Martin Marietta event reveals the following insights. A comparison of annual rate increases or decreases in the year's last quarter will be used for the Alkzo Noble event, because the application was filed in November of 1995 covering 183 workers. This unemployment rate data reveals, a 1.5% increase in 1995, a 1.4% increase in 1996, a 1.4% increase in 1997, a 1.8% increase in 1998, 1.4% increase in 1999, and a .9% increase in 2000 (comparing October and November only). For the Martin Marietta event, which was filed in February of 1999 and covered 23 workers a comparison of annual rate increases or decreases in the year's first quarter is used. The unemployment rate data indicates:

Figure 3

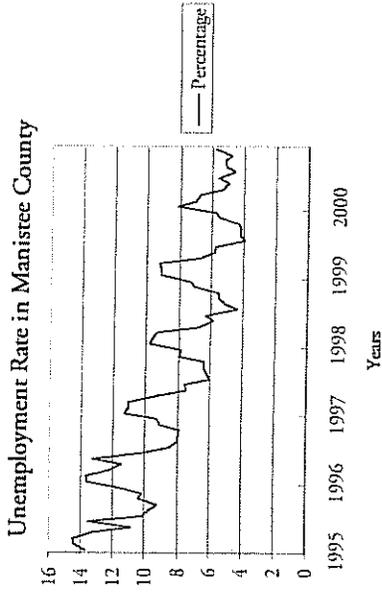


Figure 4

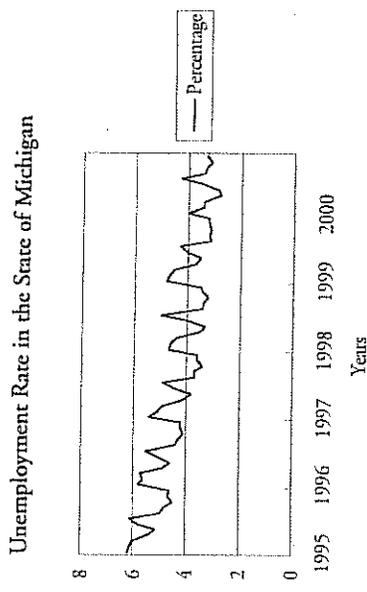
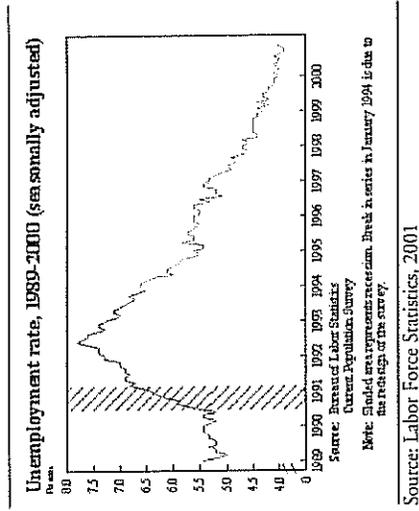


Figure 5



an increase of .8% in 1995, a decrease of 1.3% in 1996, a decrease of .2% in 1997, a decrease of .5% in 1998, an increase of .1% in 1999, and a decrease of 1.4% in 2000.

Comparing the increases or decreases of both these events (the movement of the percentage of difference in each quarter for each event) to the state unemployment averages by year reveals the following: the state's yearly average unemployment rate decreased by .4% from 1995 to 1996, the Akzo Noble's time frame had a similar decrease of .1%, and Martin Marietta's time frame had a decrease of 2.1%. In 1997 the rate decrease in the state by .7% from 1996 with Akzo Noble's time frame remaining the same and Martin Marietta's increasing by 1.1%. In 1998 the rate decrease in the state by .3% from 1997 with Akzo Noble's time frame having an increase of .4% and Martin Marietta's decreasing by .3%. In 1999 the rate decrease in the state by .1% from 1998 with Akzo Noble's time frame again having a similar decrease of .4% and Martin Marietta's increasing by .6%. Comparing 1999 to 2000 (November average) the state's

communication. The Economic Development Council and Chamber Alliance in Manistee County is of the impression that TAA has provided a valuable service for the community in general. This is demonstrated by the community maintaining a highly motivated and skilled workforce which allows employers to locate in this community and enable it to be a prosperous city in the State of Michigan. Three of the county's larger employers that have contributed to this success are Nabco Incorporated, a Michigan Correctional facility, and The Little River Casino. Notable, some displaced employees have taken advantage of TAA benefits allowing them to change their careers in becoming correctional officers.

Manistee County's economic development has been steadily improving as demonstrated in the continually improving unemployment rate even with the three major setbacks (the Alzo Noble plant closing, the reduction of the workforce at Martin Marietta, and the Ambar Chemical plant closing). The county's improved unemployment rate remains higher than the state and national averages primarily due to the community's geographic rural setting. Manufacturers remain in this county taking advantage of the county's natural resources. However, much of this rural county's employment takes place in industries like construction, farming (orchards), and tourism that are seasonal in nature. This availability of employment does not represent suitable employment for the formerly highly paid displaced industrial worker in this county.

Thomas Kubanek agrees with Louis Ferman's finding that the displaced blue collar worker does not want to relocate. Coupling that with the lack of suitable employment in this county, the local displaced worker must make crucial decisions about future employment. Training does not seem to be of high priority to the displaced worker because the result of that training will generally lead to suitable employment outside the local community. If in fact

rate decreased by .4% while Alzo Noble's time frame rate decrease by .5% and Martin Marietta's time frame rate decreased by 1.5%.

Reviewing the state unemployment rate with that of the federal rate (which is found in Figure 5), for the years of 1995 through 2000, found that Michigan's rate was higher than the federal rate only in 1995 then the significance of Michigan's unemployment rate of less than that of the federal government is highlighted. Alzo Noble's time frame rate is also very comparable to Michigan's unemployment rate movement which lessens the impact of that event on the county's statistics. Martin Marietta's time frame exhibits more volatility however, the event rate exhibits a significant change to the movement of the State of Michigan's rate, which increases the significance of that event to the county's statistics. It should be noted that a fact shared by both these events that does not appear in the statistics for Manistee County is that the loss these jobs represent are jobs in the top quartile for the county's income levels (T. Kubanek, personal communication, February 22, 2001). If in fact, local re-employment does take place, for the displaced workers there will still be a significant loss of income occurring in Manistee County and for the individual displaced worker. This adverse impact has been felt by the county but more importantly by the displaced worker and is a real world outcome of TAA. This act is not designed to keep the formerly highly paid rural employee in a rural employment setting. Rather, it is intended to provide updating the marketable skills of the displaced worker, which will allow him/her to find suitable employment where that employment exists.

Economic Development

On February 22, 2001, Thomas Kubanek, executive director for the Manistee Economic Council and Chamber Alliance disclosed the following information in a personal

remaining in this community is of greater importance to the displaced worker, then a decrease in his/her life style will have to take place. The local displaced worker's marketable job skill becomes a more point and the retraining benefit is not being taken advantage of. The real world outcomes, in the County of Manistee are not satisfying either the county or that of the displaced worker in the majority of the cases.

Thomas Kubanek's general experiences with TAA have been favorable. The complexities of gaining approval for the petitions to receive TAA benefits remain a major obstacle for the displaced worker in Manistee County.

Summary

The CETA program has pointed out shortcomings in the outcomes even when all the outputs are present in public administrated and facilitated training programs. When different outcomes were required, it may be concluded that the inclusion of the private sector into the JTPA retraining of prospective employees via the PIC was a valuable insight. This serves to increase the already high public spiritedness of the retraining effort in the United States. The private sector had the ability to identify the marketable skills needed in their prospective employees and was able to plan for the delivery of that skill training by a qualified provider. In doing so, this allows an accurate assessment of the affected worker's skills to be completed by them, which in turn has a dramatic increase on how they perceive themselves. EDWAA made accessing all this information much easier for the dislocated employee through the One Stop Centers. The centers allow the dislocated employee ultimately to have control of his/her own destiny. The retraining will serve to increase the trainee's dignity and self-worth. With the federal government spending of \$4 billion-a-year on the JTPA program, is the country getting what it

needs (Garland 1992)? There is no clearly defined measurement of outcomes from the program, however there are many cited examples of waste and corruption (Garland 1992; also see Walters 1995) involving the private sector. This does not diminish the government's responsibilities toward the original premise of TAA, which is of helping the innocent worker. Coupling that with the need of maintaining a highly skilled workforce in both the public and private sectors to surmount the technical needs in today's and tomorrow's global economy has only one solution and that is training. As to the provider, WIA is the only major federal funded initiative to provide the required training, which incorporates the needs and expertise of the private sector into this training effort. Having the Secretary of Labor now responsible for the outcomes delivered by the local One Stop Centers will ensure WIA's assistance in providing a well-trained and motivated workforce in the future for the United States. This will not alleviate the need for private sector companies or public sector agencies to maintain the ongoing need of updating the skills training for their present employees. Skills training in the private sector represents an investment in a continuation of the company's competitiveness; therefore, it represents a sound business decision. For the public sector, skills training represents improvement to the agency outputs thereby enhancing the public trust, accordingly making this a sound business decision as well.

"Each year, approximately 1 million experienced workers lose their jobs due to business closures and permanent layoffs. Many of these workers are dislocated because of increased imports and some receive assistance from TAA to help them re-enter the workforce." (United States General, 1993).

After 19 years of operation, neither the Employment and Training Administration nor the states know whether the TAA program is effective in assisting workers to return to

CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This study centers on the usefulness of the services available to the displaced worker through the TAA programs in Manistee County. This study has focused on any of the relationships of the demographics, to that of the training and the attitudes of Manistee area TAA recipients.

Research Objective

In the last 4 years in Manistee County, three events caused displaced workers to become eligible for TAA benefits. These events were: 1. in 1995 the closing of the Alzo Noble facility affecting 183 employees, 2. in 1999 the reduction of the workforce at the Martin Marietta facility by 23 workers, and 3. the Ambar Chemical facility to close in 2000 affecting 88 employees. Alzo and Martin Marietta events have been studied because these events occurred over 2 years ago. Any affected employee interested in upgrading his/her marketable job skills through benefits offered via TAA would have utilized these benefits and secured suitable re-employment by this time. This study will not consider the affected employees from Ambar Chemical because those employees have not had enough time to fully take advantage of the benefits offered by TAA and obtain suitable re-employment.

A survey (Appendix A and B) has been used to gather the empirical data from qualified dislocated workers in Manistee County. Statistical comparison between these two local events and comparable state and national figures will not be made in this study. There is a lack of significant data both at the federal and state levels with which to compare the empirical data that

suitable employment in occupations not adversely affected by increased imports. The lack of clearly defined program objectives, participant follow-up, and the lack of relevant performance measures contributed to the absence of data necessary to evaluate the program (U.S. Department, 1993).

Unable to readily identify any relevant data as to the real world outcomes of TAA is a problem that is still encountered today. This lack of accountability may be in part caused from its stature as a federal entitlement program. WIA does not fundamentally suffer from the same lack of accountability and neither is it a federal entitlement program. WIA's legislation has directly addressed the real world accountability of the program. Northwest Michigan Works is the local administrator of both the TAA and WIA programs in Manistee County. If Northwest Michigan Works is successful in carrying some of the responsibilities that are required under WIA's directives into the administration of the TAA program locally then future displaced workers will have more positive real world outcomes through their TAA benefits.

has originated in this study. Of prime importance is the dislocated worker's attitude toward the benefits available via TAA, assisting them in their re-employment. Specifically, their level of satisfaction of benefits received has been measured. All future recommendations take into account these attitudes and levels of satisfaction.

Research Approach

A study of the existing facts and data was made to develop major components of the TAA program. The major components are: 1. employment services, 2. re-training, 3. TRA, 4. job search allowance, and 5. job relocation allowance. These components are the areas specifically studied in this project. Statistical comparability is available, through the data developed by the questionnaire.

Analysis of the results will not be comparable to data of the state and nation. Identifiable problems that may exist in the local administration of the TAA program will be critiqued. Conversely, local solutions that are functioning well will also be highlighted.

Data Collection

A mailed survey with a cover letter has been used to collect the data from all qualified TAA recipients from the two events. Attached is a sample of the cover letter in Appendix A and the questionnaire in Appendix B. The target population is made up of 183 employees of Alzco Nobel and 23 employees of Martin Marietta. It has been established that, the usable target population is the 206 displaced workers from the Alzco Nobel and the Martin Marietta events. These events took place in November of 1995 and February of 1999 respectively, which lead to a higher than normal mortality rate in the questionnaire's non-responses. The leading cause of this high mortality rate has been the abnormal length of time that has passed (over 5 years for

Alzco Nobel) and the re-employment of the affected workers to jobs outside the local area (not being able to reach these affected workers). This high mortality rate can not be rectified by increasing the size of the sample frame because all of the sample units of the perfect sample frame have been examined with the initial mailing of the questionnaire.

The perfect sample frame is the address list, obtained from Michigan Works for the 183 former Alzco Nobel employees and the 23 former Martin Marietta employees. A mailing to the entire sample frame was conducted. Northwest Michigan Works has addressed and mail all the questionnaires, which guarantees the anonymity of all the sample units. There was a self addressed stamped envelope included for returning the completed questionnaire to the researcher.

Due to the limited target population, one occurrence of a plant closing and the one layoff, there may be biases with the sample unit that were not able to be determined in advance and consequently have not be able to be adjusted for. Some examples of these underlying biases that were expected from the sample units would be the employee's attitudes toward; their former employer, union, Northwest Michigan Works and even the community in general. Other biases can exist that may not be expected and were not determined by this study.

The questionnaire consists of 29 questions that have been arranged into three categories; 1. Before the Separation, 2. After the Separation, and 3. About Yourself. The "Before the Separation" category consists of 5 questions, 2 of which are of the ratio scale and the remaining 3 questions are of the nominal scale. The "After the Separation" category has 16 questions which include, 2 Likert scaled, 4 ratio scaled and 10 nominal scaled questions. The last category,

"About Yourself" contains 7 demographics questions of the sample unit, which consist of 3 ratio

scaled and 4 nominal scaled questions. The last question of the questionnaire inquires as to additional comments from the sample unit and is not considered a scaled question.

The data will be collected and analyzed by April 1, 2001. The researcher will use a computer to compile and analyze the data.

Data Analysis and Synthesis

The data was collected by components that were developed in the literary review. These components are; employment services, training, unemployment insurance, out of town job search allowance and relocation allowance.

The empirical survey has been included, at Appendix B, to cite all the examples of questions that have been asked to obtain specific information needed by the components, along with demographic information. The results from a pretest project using this empirical survey have helped to correct errors in terminology, design of components, and explore any underlying biases.

The scales of the questions have determined the analysis of the data that is gained from this empirical study. The limits of the methods of interpreting the data have been governed by the theory of scales of measurement as established by S. Stevens (1946). The 13 nominal scaled questions in the survey are analyzed using any of the applicable following methods: a frequency table, a percentage distribution table and a cross tabulation table is used to highlight any significant data. The 5 questions that contain a ratio scale have had their data analyzed using any of the following applicable methods; a frequency table, a percentage distribution table, and central tendencies after the reclassification of data. Both questions using the Likert scale develop ordinal data that have been analyzed using any of the following applicable methods: a frequency

table, a percentage distribution table, the central tendencies and a cross tabulation table. Notable is the ability to separate out the responses of both the union and non-union affected employees using the Likert scaled questions. Some inferences were able to be drawn using this data as to mobility of the workforce, education and the importance of increasing ones job marketable skill base. The remaining 4 questions of a ratio scale and 4 questions of a nominal scale have determined the demographics of the sample frame.

Reliability and Validity

A pretest of the questionnaire, involving 2 sample units, has pointed out the survey's face and content validity. The face and content validity illustrated what changes were required before the primary mailing of the survey. The pretest did not detect any discrepancies in the questionnaire. The pretest also helped in assessing the potential non-response error due to a high mortality rate.

The literature review has structured components of TAA that have been analyzed, which substantiates the construct and criterion validity. An attempt has been made to compare the survey's results to equivalent TAA data for the state and the nation, which would have demonstrated the survey's external validity. This comparison cannot be accomplished due to the lack of comparable data at both the state and federal levels. Therefore, the external validity cannot be assured.

This survey's reliability has not been judged due to the limited size of the total population and the higher than normal mortality rate of the sample unit. There is not sufficient time to conduct a test retest nor is there be an adequate number of completed questionnaires to complete a split half test. The reliability of this study cannot be insured.

Scope and Limitations

This project has measured the usefulness of TAA services to the target population. While the target population should be representative of the State and the Nation as a whole, there have been some inherent shortcomings. The major problem that cannot be surmounted is that the target population has been affected by only two occurrences. These occurrences were the closing of the local Akzo Nobel manufacturing plant in November of 1995 and the relocation of the labor force at Martin Marietta manufacturing plant in January of 1999. These occurrences also limit the target population size. Possible inherent biases that remain undetected may still exist in this target population, as previously discussed, and must not be overlooked.

As previously stated, a high non-response by the displaced worker has led to an increase in the mortality rate and has therefore increased the error of this survey. The high mortality rate may be due to the relocation of the displaced workers to obtain suitable employment. The only record that Northwest Michigan Works has for all the displaced workers is their address at the time of each event, which can be over 5 years old. This increased error rate adversely affects the usefulness and the validity of this study's results. Steps that would normally be taken to control non-response error such as post card reminders, telephone follow ups and return of the survey for completion are not available for this study. Granting anonymity to the sample units does not allow the survey to be followed up in any manner.

Other methods available for controlling the error rate are cover letters, anonymity for the sample units and an increase in the sample size up to and including the entire sample frame. All of these available methods have been utilized by this study. This has produced a response rate that is less than desirable but still useful for this study.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

Introduction

The response from a mailing of 200 questionnaires, which appears in Appendix B, was utilized to develop this study's empirical data. These questionnaires were mailed on March 9, 2001, to all displaced workers that had qualified to receive TAA benefits in the years 1995 through 1999, in Manistee County, in the State of Michigan. There were two qualifying events in this time frame. There were 206 displaced workers qualified by these events, however six of these displaced workers were affected by both events. Duplicate questionnaires were not sent to these six individuals, which accounts for the mailing of 200 questionnaires.

The survey concluded on March 20, 2001 which allowed 12 calendar days for the displaced worker to receive, complete, and return the questionnaire. Any questionnaires received after this date were excluded from this study.

Demographic data was analyzed to gain an understanding of the "average" local qualified displaced worker in the years 1995 through 1999. An analytical study has been conducted on the data concerning the attitudes of these qualified displaced workers towards the usefulness of TAA benefits as administered by Northwest Michigan Works. Informational data that was developed will further clarify the understanding of this analysis.

Discussion of Findings

The aggregate summary of this questionnaire is the 200 mailings, of which 40 questionnaires were returned "undeliverable" by the United States Post Office. This represents a 20% mortality rate which supports the anticipated high mortality rate of this survey. Surmising

that local displaced workers found suitable work outside the Manistee area, this caused their relocation to take place and in turn the high mortality rate. This high mortality rate maybe an avenue for biases to be included in the study. This study has not been able to identify any possible biases.

The receipt of 54 completed questionnaires represents an aggregate response rate of 27% for this survey. Two returned questionnaires were excluded from the survey data because the questionnaires were not completed. Excluding the 2 incomplete sample units responses leaves 52 completed questionnaires from sample units, which represents a 26% completed sample unit response rate. The data from the 26% completed questionnaires produced all the empirical data for this study.

Demographics

Questions used in the determination for demographics of the displaced worker are 1, 5, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, and 28. The analysis of these questions is as follows; questions 1, 22, 26, and 27 produced ratio scaled data, which appears in Table 1 and questions 5, 20, 25, and 28 produced nominal scaled data appearing in Table 2.

Table 1 reveals the following demographic information about the sample units that there is a wide range in years of service with the employer, the median being 22 years. The Martin Marietta event would have lowered the years of service median because this event was a lay off. Any hourly employee that was affected would have the lowest seniority due to the contractual obligations. The median level of formal education is "some college" or 13 years of education. The education distribution curve has a highly positive kurtosis. There is a median of 2 wage earners in the sample unit's family. The median age of the sample unit is 50.5 years with a

Table 1 Ratio Scaled Demographic Data
Frequency Table with Median and Range

Category	Freq.	Per.	Valid Per.	Cum.	Median	Mean	Range
Question 1 Length of employment in years?							
Short term Employees 0 to 17 years	18	34.6	34.6	34.6			
Medium term employees 18 to 26 years	18	34.6	34.6	69.2			
Long term employees over 26 years	16	30.8	30.8	100			
Total	52	100	100				
Missing	0	0					
Total	52	100			22	20.96	4 to 42
Question 22 Level of Education in years?							
Not High School Grad	1	1.9	1.9	1.9			
High School Grad	24	46.2	46.2	48.1			
Some College	25	48.1	48.1	96.2			
College Grad	1	1.9	1.9	98.1			
Post Grad Work	1	1.9	1.9	100			
Total	52	100	100				
Missing	0	0					
Total	52	100			13	13.02	11 to 17
Question 26 Number of adult wage earners?							
0	6	11.5	11.8	11.8			
1	19	36.5	37.3	49.0			
2	25	48.1	49.0	98.0			
3	1	1.9	2.0	100			
Total	51	98.1	100				
Missing	1	1.9					
Total	52	100			2	1.41	0 to 3
Question 27 Your age in years?							
30 to 39	4	7.7	7.7	7.7			
40 to 49	21	40.4	40.4	48.1			
50 to 59	21	40.4	40.4	88.5			
60 to 63	1	1.9	1.9	90.4			
64 and over	5	9.6	9.6	100			
Total	52	100	100				
Missing	0	0					
Total	52	100			50.5	50.40	34 to 67

Table 2 Nominal Scaled Demographic Data

Percentage Distribution Table		
Category	Freq.	Pct.
Question 5 Union affiliation at the time of separation		
Union member	42	80.8
Not affiliated	10	19.2
Total	52	100
Question 20 Do you live in the Manistee Area		
Live inside the area	48	92.3
Live outside the area	4	7.7
Total	52	100
Question 25 Marital status		
Married	43	82.7
Single	9	17.3
Total	52	100
Question 28 Your gender		
Female	0	0
Male	52	100
Total	52	100

reasonable range being 34 years to 67 years.

Additional demographic information is found in Table 2. The sample units revealed that at the time of separation a union represented 80.8%, leaving 19.2% not represented by a union (management employees). Of the sample units responding, 92.3% still reside in the Manistee area. This percentage does not take into account the displaced workers that had to relocate outside the Manistee area to find suitable employment, which is the main contributing factor in this study's anticipated high mortality rate. Sample units that were married made up 82.7% of the respondents. All sample units that responded were males. This last fact could be a major conduit for biases to affect this study. The severity of these potential biases is undeterminable, therefore no corrective action has been taken.

Attitudes

Questions used in the determination of attitudes for the displaced workers were 6, 11, and 16. The analysis of these questions is as follows; question 6 used the Likert scale in developing the ordinal scaled data appearing in Table 3 and question 11 also used the Likert scale in developing the ordinal scaled data appearing in Table 4 and Table 5. Table 5 consists of responses to question 11 only from unionized sample units. Question 16 developed nominal scaled data, which was used to construct Table 6.

Table 3 reveals that the attitudes of the unionized sample units responding to question 6 towards a union were:

- not assisted with the lay off (median "disagree")
- not helped with skills assessment (median "disagree")
- no assistance in determining training needs for re-employment (median "disagree")
- not assisted in locating the training (median "disagree")
- was an assistance in receiving TAA (median "agree")
- neutral towards the assistance received in obtaining TRA benefits (median "neutral")
- definitely not helped in finding re-employment (median "strongly disagree")

It should be noted that only 42 members of a union had input to the above mentioned data.

The data in Table 4 was obtained from all the responding sample units responding to question 11, both unionized and not. This table reveals all the sample units attitudes towards the

Table 3 continued

Category	Freq.	Pct.	Valid Pct.	Cum.	Median	Range
Union helped with TAA						
Strongly Disagree	6	14.3	15.0	15.0		
Disagree	6	14.3	15.0	30.0		
Neutral	7	16.7	17.5	47.5		
Agree	15	35.7	37.5	85.0		
Strongly Agree	6	14.3	15.0	100		
Total	40	95.2	100			
Missing Total	2	4.8			4	1 to 5
Union helped with TRA						
Strongly Disagree	8	19.0	19.5	19.5		
Disagree	7	16.7	17.1	36.6		
Neutral	7	16.7	17.1	53.7		
Agree	14	33.3	34.1	87.8		
Strongly Agree	5	11.9	12.2	100		
Total	41	97.6	100			
Missing Total	1	2.4			3	1 to 5
Union helped find re-employment						
Strongly Disagree	23	54.8	54.8	54.8		
Disagree	16	38.1	38.1	92.9		
Neutral	2	4.8	4.8	97.6		
Agree	1	2.4	2.4	100		
Strongly Agree	0	0	0			
Total	42	100	100			
Missing Total	0	0			1	1 to 4

* Question scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree

Table 3 Ordinal Scaled Attitudinal Data *

Frequency Table with Median and Range

Category	Freq.	Pct.	Valid Pct.	Cum.	Median	Range
Question 6 Your attitude toward the following for only dislocated union employes						
Union helped with lay off						
Strongly Disagree	12	28.6	28.6	28.6		
Disagree	11	26.2	26.2	54.8		
Neutral	11	26.2	26.2	81.0		
Agree	8	19.0	19.0	100		
Strongly Agree	0	0	0			
Total	42	100	100			
Missing Total	0	0			2	1 to 4
Union helped with skills assessment						
Strongly Disagree	16	38.1	38.1	38.1		
Disagree	16	38.1	38.1	76.2		
Neutral	7	16.7	16.7	92.9		
Agree	3	7.1	7.1	100		
Strongly Agree	0	0	0			
Total	42	100	100			
Missing Total	0	0			2	1 to 4
Union helped with determining training						
Strongly Disagree	17	40.5	40.5	40.5		
Disagree	16	38.1	38.1	78.6		
Neutral	8	19.0	19.0	97.6		
Agree	1	2.4	2.4	100		
Strongly Agree	0	0	0			
Total	42	100	100			
Missing Total	0	0			2	1 to 4
Union helped find training						
Strongly Disagree	17	40.5	40.5	40.5		
Disagree	15	35.7	35.7	76.2		
Neutral	7	16.7	16.7	92.9		
Agree	3	7.1	7.1	100		
Strongly Agree	0	0	0			
Total	42	100	100			
Missing Total	0	0			2	1 to 4

Table 4

Ordinal Scaled Attitudinal Data *

Frequency Table with Median and Range

Category	Freq.	Per.	Valid Per.	Cum.	Median	Range
Question 11 Your attitude toward the following for all dislocated employees						
Northwest Michigan Works helped with lay off						
Strongly Disagree	9	17.3	18.4	18.4		
Disagree	7	13.5	14.3	32.7		
Neutral	8	15.4	16.3	49.0		
Agree	22	42.3	44.9	93.9		
Strongly Agree	3	5.8	6.1	100		
Total	49	94.2	100			
Missing Total	3	5.8			4	1 to 5
Northwest Michigan Works helped with skills assessment						
Strongly Disagree	6	11.5	12.0	12.0		
Disagree	14	26.9	28.0	40.0		
Neutral	10	19.2	20.0	60.0		
Agree	18	34.6	36.0	96.0		
Strongly Agree	2	3.8	4.0	100		
Total	50	96.2	100			
Missing Total	2	3.8			3	1 to 5
Northwest Michigan Works helped with determining training						
Strongly Disagree	9	17.3	18.0	18.0		
Disagree	16	30.8	32.0	50.0		
Neutral	13	25.0	26.0	76.0		
Agree	10	19.2	20.0	96.0		
Strongly Agree	2	3.8	4.0	100		
Total	50	96.2	100			
Missing Total	2	3.8			2.5	1 to 5
Northwest Michigan Works helped find training						
Strongly Disagree	11	21.2	22.0	22.0		
Disagree	11	21.2	22.0	44.0		
Neutral	16	30.8	32.0	76.0		
Agree	12	23.1	24.0	100		
Strongly Agree	0	0	0			
Total	50	96.2	100			
Missing Total	2	3.8			3	1 to 4

Table 4 continued

Category	Freq.	Per.	Valid Per.	Cum.	Median	Range
Northwest Michigan Works helped with TRA						
Strongly Disagree	8	15.4	16.7	16.7		
Disagree	10	19.2	20.8	37.5		
Neutral	10	19.2	20.8	58.3		
Agree	19	36.5	39.6	97.9		
Strongly Agree	1	1.9	2.1	100		
Total	48	92.3	100			
Missing Total	4	7.7			3	1 to 5
Northwest Michigan Works helped with TRA						
Strongly Disagree	9	17.3	18.0	18.0		
Disagree	11	21.2	22.0	40.0		
Neutral	11	21.2	22.0	62.0		
Agree	17	32.7	34.0	96.0		
Strongly Agree	2	3.8	4.0	100		
Total	50	96.2	100			
Missing Total	2	3.8			3	1 to 5
Northwest Michigan Works helped find re-employment						
Strongly Disagree	13	25.0	26.0	26.0		
Disagree	17	32.7	34.0	60.0		
Neutral	12	23.1	24.0	84.0		
Agree	7	13.5	14.0	98.0		
Strongly Agree	1	1.9	2.0	100		
Total	50	96.2	100			
Missing Total	2	3.8			2	1 to 5
Northwest Michigan Works helped with job search						
Strongly Disagree	8	15.4	16.0	16.0		
Disagree	14	26.9	28.0	44.0		
Neutral	10	19.2	20.0	64.0		
Agree	17	32.7	34.0	98.0		
Strongly Agree	1	1.9	2.0	100		
Total	50	96.2	100			
Missing Total	2	3.8			3	1 to 5
Northwest Michigan Works helped with relocation						
Strongly Disagree	9	17.3	19.6	19.6		
Disagree	14	26.9	30.4	50.0		
Neutral	21	40.4	45.7	95.7		
Agree	2	3.8	4.3	100		
Strongly Agree	0	0	0			
Total	46	88.5	100			
Missing Total	6	11.5			2.5	1 to 4

* Question scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree

Table 5 Ordinal Scaled Attitudinal Data *

Frequency Table with Median and Range

Category	Freq.	Pct.	Valid Pct.	Cum.	Median	Range
Question 11. Your attitude toward the following for only <i>distracted</i> union employees						
Northwest Michigan Works helped with lay off						
Strongly Disagree	8	19.0	20.5	20.5		
Disagree	7	16.7	17.9	38.5		
Neutral	5	11.9	12.8	51.3		
Agree	16	38.1	41.0	92.3		
Strongly Agree	3	7.1	7.7	100		
Total	39	92.9	100			
Missing	3	7.1				
Total	42	100			3	1 to 5
Northwest Michigan Works helped with skills assessment						
Strongly Disagree	6	14.3	15.0	15.0		
Disagree	11	26.2	27.5	42.5		
Neutral	6	14.3	15.0	57.5		
Agree	15	35.7	37.5	95.0		
Strongly Agree	2	4.8	5.0	100		
Total	40	95.2	100			
Missing	2	4.8				
Total	42	100			3	1 to 5
Northwest Michigan Works helped with determining training						
Strongly Disagree	9	21.4	22.5	22.5		
Disagree	12	28.6	30.0	52.5		
Neutral	9	21.4	22.5	75.0		
Agree	8	19.0	20.0	95.0		
Strongly Agree	2	4.8	5.0	100		
Total	40	95.2	100			
Missing	2	4.8				
Total	42	100			2	1 to 5
Northwest Michigan Works helped find training						
Strongly Disagree	9	21.4	22.5	22.5		
Disagree	9	21.4	22.5	45.0		
Neutral	13	31.0	32.5	77.5		
Agree	9	21.4	22.5	100		
Strongly Agree	0	0	0			
Total	40	95.2	100			
Missing	2	4.8				
Total	42	100			3	1 to 4

* Question scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree

Table 5 continued Category

Category	Freq.	Pct.	Valid Pct.	Cum.	Median	Range
Northwest Michigan Works helped with TAA						
Strongly Disagree	6	14.3	15.8	15.8		
Disagree	8	19.0	21.1	36.8		
Neutral	6	14.3	15.8	52.6		
Agree	17	40.5	44.7	97.4		
Strongly Agree	1	2.4	2.6	100		
Total	38	90.5	100			
Missing	4	9.5				
Total	42	100			3	1 to 5
Northwest Michigan Works helped with TRA						
Strongly Disagree	8	19.0	20.0	20.0		
Disagree	8	19.0	20.0	40.0		
Neutral	7	16.7	17.5	57.5		
Agree	15	35.7	37.5	95.0		
Strongly Agree	2	4.8	5.0	100		
Total	40	95.2	100			
Missing	2	4.8				
Total	42	100			3	1 to 5
Northwest Michigan Works helped find re-employment						
Strongly Disagree	11	26.2	27.5	27.5		
Disagree	13	31.0	32.5	60.0		
Neutral	10	23.8	25.0	85.0		
Agree	5	11.9	12.5	97.5		
Strongly Agree	1	2.4	2.5	100		
Total	40	95.2	100			
Missing	2	4.8				
Total	42	100			2	1 to 5
Northwest Michigan Works helped with job search						
Strongly Disagree	8	19.0	20.0	20.0		
Disagree	11	26.2	27.5	47.5		
Neutral	8	19.0	20.0	67.5		
Agree	12	28.6	30.0	97.5		
Strongly Agree	1	2.4	2.5	100		
Total	40	95.2	100			
Missing	2	4.8				
Total	42	100			3	1 to 5
Northwest Michigan Works helped with relocation						
Strongly Disagree	9	21.4	25.0	25.0		
Disagree	13	31.0	36.1	61.1		
Neutral	13	31.0	36.1	97.2		
Agree	1	2.4	2.8	100		
Strongly Agree	0	0	0			
Total	36	85.7	100			
Missing	6	14.3				
Total	42	100			2	1 to 4

services as administered by Northwest Michigan Works were:

- assisted with the lay off (median "agree")
- neutral for the assistance received with skills assessment (median "neutral")
- not helped in determining training needs for re-employment (median "disagree")
- neutral towards the finding of training (median "neutral")
- neutral of the assistance received with TAA benefits (median "neutral")
- neutral towards the help received in obtaining TRA benefits (median "neutral")
- not helped in finding re-employment (median "disagree")
- neutral of the help received with job search benefit (median "neutral")
- not receiving assistance with relocation benefit (median "disagree").

For direct comparability, Table 5 was constructed from solely the responses of the unionized sample units to question 11. If Table 5 is compared to Table 3 an understanding is formulated between the administration of the services offered by a union and by Northwest Michigan Works. If Table 4 is compared to Table 5 a better understanding is gained of attitudes of the non-unionized sample unit. The data in Table 5 divulged the following attitudes for the unionized sample units, which were:

- neutral with the assistance received with the lay off (median "neutral")
- neutral with the help received of the skills assessment (median "neutral")
- not assisted in determining training needs for re-employment (median "disagree")

- neutral towards the finding of training (median "neutral")
- neutral of the help received with TAA benefits (median "neutral")
- neutral towards the assistance received in obtaining TRA benefits (median "neutral")
- not helped in finding re-employment (median "disagree")
- neutral with the assistance received with the job search benefit (median "neutral")
- not assisted with the relocation benefit (median "disagree")

as administered by Northwest Michigan Works.

Table 6 has been constructed from the data developed from question 6. There was no clear evidence in the sample unit's opinion as to whether the training has assisted in their re-employment or not.

Informational

Questions used to determine additional information for the displaced worker are 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, and 29. The analysis follows.

Table 7 has been constructed from ratio scaled data developed from questions; 2, 7, 8, 18, and 21. The informational data disclosed that the sample units traveled a median of 3.5 miles to work prior to their separation and at the time of separation were of a median age of 46. Approximately a 3.5 year difference in the two events causes a variance in the ratio of the age at separation to that of the current age of the sample unit. As the time line of unemployment increases, the number of sample unit's unemployed dramatically decreases, which is to be expected. Some important considerations of the unemployment data are that; 1. the basic

Table 6 Nominal Scaled Attitudinal Data

Category	Freq.	Pct.	Valid Pct.	Cum.
Question 16 Did the training help with your re-employment				
Didn't participate in training	24	46.2	48.0	48.0
Training helped my re-employment	14	26.9	23.0	76.0
Training didn't help my re-employment	12	23.1	24.0	100
Total	50	96.2	100	
Missing	2	3.8		
Total	42	100		

Table 7 Ratio Scaled Informational Data

Category	Freq.	Pct.	Valid Pct.	Cum.	Median	Range
Question 2 How many miles did you travel to work?						
Total	52	100	100	3.5	1 to 21	

Question 7 Your age at separation was by group.

Category	Freq.	Pct.	Valid Pct.	Cum.
20 to 29 years	1	1.9	1.9	1.9
30 to 39 years	10	19.2	19.2	21.2
40 to 49 years	24	46.2	46.2	67.3
50 to 57 years	12	23.1	23.1	90.4
58+ years	5	9.6	9.6	100
Total	52	100	100	
Missing	0	0		
Total	52	100		

Question 8 How many months were you out of work?

Category	Freq.	Pct.	Valid Pct.	Cum.
0 to 6 months	27	51.9	54.0	54.0
7 to 12 months	9	17.3	18.0	72.0
13 to 18 months	7	13.5	14.0	86.0
19 to 24 months	3	5.8	6.0	92.0
Over 24 months	4	7.7	8.0	100
Total	50	96.2	100	
Missing	2	3.8		
Total	52	100		

Table 7 continued

Category	Freq.	Pct.	Valid Pct.	Cum.	Median	Range
Question 18 The miles you travel to work?						
0 to 2 miles	19	36.5	38.0	38.0	38.0	
3 to 15 miles	15	28.8	30.0	68.0		
Over 15 miles	16	30.8	32.0	100		
Total	50	96.2	100			
Missing	2	3.8				
Total	52	100			5	0 to 100
Question 21 How many full time jobs have you had since your separation?						
0	9	17.3	17.6	17.6		
1	18	34.6	35.3	52.9		
2	18	34.6	35.3	88.2		
3	4	7.7	7.8	96.1		
4	1	1.9	2.0	98.0		
5	1	1.9	2.0	100		
Total	51	98.1	100			
Missing	1	1.9				
Total	52	100			1	0 to 5

unemployment benefit lasts 26 weeks (6 months), 2. long term unemployment benefits (TRA) lasts an additional 32 weeks (up to 18 months from the event), and 3. TAA benefits (training only) may last up to 24 months. After re-employment, the sample unit's median travel distance to work has increased to 5 miles while being employed at a median of 1 job.

Nominal scaled data was used to develop Table 8 which provided additional information of the sample units. It is clearly understandable that the sample units have experience in the production area (73.1%) and in the maintenance area (59.6%) with both events occurring at manufacturing facilities. The commitment of both corporations to their responsibility of maintaining a well trained workforce is demonstrated with 90.4% of the sample units participating in training prior to their separation. Clearly with 75.0% of the sample unit's experiencing job related training, the corporations also find this type of training beneficial in the manufacturing setting. Extending unemployment benefits beyond the 26 weeks of basic benefits occurred 53.8% of the time with the requirement of participating in a training program to

Table 8 Nominal Scaled Informational Data

Category	Freq.	Pct.
Question 3 Department(s) that you worked in?		
Didn't work in Shipping/Receiving	34	65.4
Worked in Shipping/Receiving	18	34.6
Total	52	100
Question 4 Type of training received while employed		
Didn't have Technical Training	36	69.2
Had Technical Training	15	28.8
Total	51	98.1
Missing Total	1	1.9
Question 9 Did you collect long term unemployment benefits (TRA)?		
Collected TRA	28	53.8
Didn't collect TRA	24	46.2
Total	52	100
Question 10 Did you have to take training to receive TRA?		
Didn't receive TRA	20	38.5
Had to take training to receive TRA	20	38.5
Didn't have to take training to receive TRA	11	21.2
Total	51	98.1
Missing Total	1	1.9
Question 12 Did you take advantage of the training classes?		
Took training classes	28	53.8
Didn't take training classes	24	46.2
Total	52	100
Question 13 What type of training did you take?		
Didn't take training	24	46.2
On the Job Training	4	7.7
Classroom Training	21	40.4
Other	1	1.9
Total	50	96.2
Missing Total	2	3.8
Question 14 Did you complete the training?		
Didn't take training	24	46.2
Completed the training	21	40.4
Didn't complete the training	6	11.5
Total	51	98.1
Missing Total	1	1.9

Category	Freq.	Pct.
Question 9 Did you collect long term unemployment benefits (TRA)?		
Collected TRA	28	53.8
Didn't collect TRA	24	46.2
Total	52	100
Question 10 Did you have to take training to receive TRA?		
Didn't receive TRA	20	38.5
Had to take training to receive TRA	20	38.5
Didn't have to take training to receive TRA	11	21.2
Total	51	98.1
Missing Total	1	1.9
Question 12 Did you take advantage of the training classes?		
Took training classes	28	53.8
Didn't take training classes	24	46.2
Total	52	100
Question 13 What type of training did you take?		
Didn't take training	24	46.2
On the Job Training	4	7.7
Classroom Training	21	40.4
Other	1	1.9
Total	50	96.2
Missing Total	2	3.8
Question 14 Did you complete the training?		
Didn't take training	24	46.2
Completed the training	21	40.4
Didn't complete the training	6	11.5
Total	51	98.1
Missing Total	1	1.9

Table 8 continued

Category	Freq.	Pct.
Question 15 Are you now working in that field?		
Didn't take training	24	46.2
Working in that field	10	19.2
Not working in that field	17	32.7
Total	51	98.1
Missing	1	1.9
Total	52	100
Question 17 Do you currently have a full time job?		
Full time employee	39	75.0
Not a full time employee	8	15.4
Retired	5	9.6
Total	52	100
Question 19 Do you work outside the Manistee area?		
Don't work	9	17.3
Work outside the Manistee area	17	32.7
Work inside the Manistee area	25	48.1
Total	51	98.1
Missing	1	1.9
Total	52	100
Question 23 Before your separation your hourly wage was?		
\$10.00 to \$14.99	3	5.8
\$15.00 to \$19.99	40	76.9
\$20.00 to \$24.99	3	5.8
\$25.00 or above	5	9.6
Total	51	98.1
Missing	1	1.9
Total	52	100
Question 24 Your hourly wage is now?		
Retired	5	9.6
\$0.00 to \$5.15	4	7.7
\$5.16 to \$9.99	15	28.8
\$10.00 to \$14.99	9	17.3
\$15.00 to \$19.99	12	23.1
\$20.00 to \$24.99	4	7.7
\$25.00 or above	2	3.8
Total	51	98.1
Missing	1	1.9
Total	52	100

receive TRA by 38.5% of the sample units. The majority, 53.8% of the sample units, participated in upgrading their marketable job skills through training, of which 40.4% were conducted in a classroom setting. Of the sample units that took advantage of the training, 40.4%

of them complete the training and only 19.2% are currently working in that field. Responding sample units have enjoyed re-employment 75.0% of the time, however this re-employment occurred within the Manistee area only in 48.1% of the cases. When the sample unit's current age is 64 years or greater and the sample unit is not gainfully employed, this study has chosen to interpret these facts as retirement by the sample unit. The ultimate outcome of dislocation to any worker is whether their wages will decrease and if so by how much. The respondents indicated that prior to their separation they earned between \$15.00 and \$19.99 per hour in 76.9% of the cases, after the separation only 28.8% of the sample units were earning that wage. The largest percentage of responding sample units was earning between \$5.16 and \$9.99 per hour after the separation.

Question 29, allowed the respondent to make suggestions for the improvement of services as administered by Northwest Michigan Works. Suggestions were given by 26.9% of the respondents. Most of these suggestions were not centered on the improvement of services administered locally by Northwest Michigan Works. The majority of these suggestions were directed at how higher paying industrial jobs could be brought to Manistee County, which is not in the scope of this study. In 3.8% or 2 cases the suggestions involved complications of not receiving retraining under TAA. This low percentage seems like an insignificant amount, however to those two sample units this confusion may have a monumental personal negative outcome, which was never conveyed in the original intent of TAA.

Comparability

Comparability of demographic data to the attitudes of the respondents was examined by the use of cross tabulation tables. Questions 1, 5, 7, and 22 were used to gain insights of the

attitudes respondents have given in questions 6 and 11. The majority of the respondents were members of a union at the time of separation. Of particular importance is the union member's attitude towards the usefulness of the services offered by both a union and Northwest Michigan Works. Ultimately, the final outcome for both these events has to be examined through the relationship of the change in the hourly wage for the displaced worker.

Due to an extremely limited number of respondents providing data, it is statistically impossible to achieve outputs using a cross tabulation table even after major recoding of the data. The two exceptions to this are the comparisons of question 22 to question 11 and question 12. The analyses of these data are as follows. Two of the queries of question 11 are also statistically incompatible with the cross tabulation table and are not included.

Table 9 through Table 15 utilizes the data from question 11, to demonstrate any statistical correlation between an independent variable and that of a dependent variable. The representations of all the queries are marginal at best due to the limited number of responses and missing data which varies by query. The range of Chi-square is .018 to 2.634. The range of the probability is .105 to .893. The relative low Chi-square and high probability ranges indicate the lack of any correlation between the variables of question 22 to question 11. Simple sample error may account for any of this correlation between these variables.

Table 16 compares question 22 to question 12 in a cross tabulation table. The Chi-square of 6.170 and probability of .013 with only 52 respondents indicate some correlation between these variables. A sample unit with some college education would be more likely to take advantage of training offered through TAA. This hypothesis is understandable and was anticipated.

Table 17 is only a summary listing of the percentage distribution table for questions 23

Table 9

Cross Tabulation Table

Statement: Northwest Michigan Works helped in dealing with the lay off.

Number Expected count Row Pct. Col. Pct.	Either strongly disagreed or disagreed		Either agreed or strongly agreed		Row Total
	1	2	1	2	
High school graduate or less formal education	8 8.6 36.4 50.0	14 13.4 63.6 56.0	22.0 100		
At least some college	8 7.4 42.1 50.0	11 11.6 57.9 44.0	19.0 100		
Column Total	16 16.0 39.0 100	25 25.0 61.0 100	41 41.0 100		

Chi-square = .141 d.f. = 1 Prob. = .707

Table 10

Cross Tabulation Table

Statement: Northwest Michigan Works helped in assessing employment skills.

Number Expected count Row Pct. Col. Pct.	Either strongly disagreed or disagreed		Either agreed or strongly agreed		Row Total
	1	2	1	2	
High school graduate or less formal education	7 8.5 41.2 35.0	10 8.5 58.8 50.0	17 17.0 100		
At least some college	13 11.5 56.5 65.0	10 11.5 43.5 50.0	23.0 100		
Column Total	20 20.0 50.0 100	20 20.0 50.0 100	40 40.0 100		

Chi-square = .921 d.f. = 1 Prob. = .337

Table 13 Cross Tabulation Table

Number Expected count Row Pct. Col. Pct.

Statement: Northwest Michigan Works helped arranging for TAA benefits.

	1	2	Row Total
High school graduate or less formal education	5 7.1 33.3	10 7.9 66.7	15 15.0 100
At least some college	13 10.9 56.5	10 12.1 43.5	23 23.0 100
Column Total	18 18.0 47.4	20 20.0 52.6	38 38.0 100

Chi-square = 1.958 d.f. = 1 Prob. = .162

Table 14 Cross Tabulation Table

Number Expected count Row Pct. Col. Pct.

Statement: Northwest Michigan Works helped arranging for TRA benefits.

	1	2	Row Total
High school graduate or less formal education	6 7.7 30.0	9 7.3 60.0	15 15.0 100
At least some college	14 12.3 58.3	10 11.7 41.7	24 24.0 100
Column Total	20 20.0 51.3	19 19.0 48.7	39 39.0 100

Chi-square = 1.242 d.f. = 1 Prob. = .265

Table 11 Cross Tabulation Table

Number Expected count Row Pct. Col. Pct.

Statement: Northwest Michigan Works helped in determining my training needs.

	1	2	Row Total
High school graduate or less formal education	11 10.8 68.8	5 5.2 31.3	16 16.0 100
At least some college	14 14.2 66.7	7 6.8 33.3	21 21.0 100
Column Total	25 25.0 67.6	12 12.0 32.4	37 37.0 100

Chi-square = .018 d.f. = 1 Prob. = .893

Table 12 Cross Tabulation Table

Number Expected count Row Pct. Col. Pct.

Statement: Northwest Michigan Works helped to find training.

	1	2	Row Total
High school graduate or less formal education	11 9.7 73.3	4 5.3 26.7	15 15.0 100
At least some college	11 12.3 57.9	8 6.7 33.3	19 19.0 100
Column Total	22 22.0 64.7	12 12.0 35.3	34 34.0 100

Chi-square = .875 d.f. = 1 Prob. = .350

Table 15

Cross Tabulation Table

Number
Expected count
Row Pct.
Col. Pct.

Statement: Northwest Michigan Works helped in my job search.

	1	2	Row Total
High school graduate or less formal education	9 11.6 42.9	12 9.5 57.1	21 21.0 100
At least some college	13 10.5 68.4	6 8.5 31.6	19 19.0 100
Column Total	22 22.0 55.0 100	18 18.0 45.0 100	40 40.0 100 100

Chi-square = 2.634 d.f. = 1 Prob. = .105

Table 16

Cross Tabulation Table

Number
Expected count
Row Pct.
Col. Pct.

	1	2	Row Total
High school graduate or less formal education	9 13.5 36.0	16 11.5 64.0	25 25.0 100
At least some college	19 14.5 70.4	8 12.5 29.6	27 27.0 100
Column Total	28 28.0 53.8 100	24 24.0 46.2 100	52 52.0 100 100

Chi-square = 6.170 d.f. = 1 Prob. = .013

Table 17

Summary Table

Number
Pct.
Cum Pct.

Category	Hourly wage before separation	Hourly wage after separation
Retired	0	5
\$0.00 to \$5.15	0	9.6
\$5.16 to \$9.99	0	4
\$10.00 to \$14.99	0	7.7
\$15.00 to \$19.99	3	15
\$20.00 to \$24.99	40	28.8
\$25.00 and above	76.9	46.1
Total	82.7	9
Missing	5	12
	9.6	17.3
	51	63.4
	98.1	82.7
	1	4
	1.9	7.7
	52	94.2
	100	98.1
		3.8
		51
		98.1
		1
		1.9
		52
		100

and 2.4. There is no attempt at a statistical comparison. Discounting the retirees, it is

determinable that 53.2% of the responding sample units are suffering from a decrease in their hourly wage. The high mortality rate of the survey may have abnormally lowered this insight.

Summary

A study of the existing data revealed that the "average" qualified dislocated worker in Manistee County is; a male of 50.5 years of age with 22 years of experience working in a manufacturing facility. He has 13 years of formal education, is more than likely married and residing in a household with two wage earners. He most likely is employed, earning less money, while both working in and residing in Manistee County with union affiliations. Following the

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

TAA was conceived in 1962 to be a vehicle to lessen the impact on the displaced worker when that displacement was due to foreign competition. President Kennedy was very insightful when he recognized the needs of the worker displaced due to foreign competition and designed this federal entitlement program. The fact that this entitlement program has been operating for nearly 4 decades mitigating the re-employment needs of the qualified displaced worker, is a statement of the clear foresight and compassion that President Kennedy then had for the negative affects foreign competition could have on the American worker.

Retraining the American worker is not a problem that has not will go away in the conceivable future. This is demonstrated in the longevity of this entitlement program. This entitlement program does not relieve America's industries of their responsibility of maintaining a highly trained and motivated workforce. A highly trained and motivated workforce is one of the essential facts of remaining a world leader in today's global marketplace, if this is truly the outcome America desires.

This responsibility not only holds true for the international mega-conglomerates but it is a realistic need for the local fledgling company, the responsibility of having a technically trained, competent workforce to insure the company's competitiveness. Today's society is witnessing companies that are spinning off unprofitable divisions, downsizing, rightsizing, merging, and becoming lean, all in the name of remaining a competitive player in their particular industries. What are the outcomes that are also being witnessed by society? One is the dislocation of the

event he would likely have collected TRA, updating his employment skills by participating in classroom training through TAA, which he completed but is not currently working in that field.

The "average" qualified dislocated worker's attitude towards services available to him through TAA were perceived as not being satisfied with the assistance when that assistance came through the union. The only exception to this was that of the satisfaction he received from the union in assistance of TAA. When the assistance was delivered by Northwest Michigan Works the perception generally was that of neutrality, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. The exceptions were dissatisfaction with determining training needs, finding re-employment and relocation.

Clarifying the attitudes of all the sample unit's data is again neutrality as to the services provided by Northwest Michigan Works. The exceptions are dissatisfaction with determining training needs, finding re-employment, relocation and satisfaction with the lay off.

American worker to an unprecedented degree. This availability makes the displaced worker a viable asset after technical or industry specific retraining has occurred, even in Manistee County.

Summary and Conclusions

The two events examined by this study were the only events in Manistee County from 1995 through 1999 that resulted in dislocating employees due to foreign competition.

Consequently all employees that were affected by these two events are qualified displaced workers and were taken into account in reaching these following conclusions:

- respondents are willing to share attitudinal information as found by this survey
- respondent's attitudes were overall neutral towards the usefulness of the services administered by Northwest Michigan Works in Manistee County's adverse employment environment for displaced workers (formally highly paid, high unemployment rate, and limited job market); the lack of negative attitudes demonstrates the positive outcome of TAA in their re-employment
- a significant number of respondents did not take advantage of the retraining offered (46.2%) which could be due to their present family obligations or due to a lack of understanding of the potential that these services may have on their re-employment, this area deserves additional research
- TAA is working in Manistee county with 75% of the respondents holding a full time job in an market with limited resources
- the job search and relocation allowance is being taken advantage of to locate suitable re-employment outside Manistee County as referenced by the survey's 20% mortality rate, additional study should be conducted

- an unsettling fact is that 17.3% remain unemployed either on a full time or part time basis, there is room for improvement when comparing to the country's unemployment rate: this may not be an adverse outcome of TAA
 - of the 75% re-employment, 53.2% is suffering from reduction in their earnings because of potential personal desires to remain in this geographical location.
- This federal entitlement program will not, nor could it ensure suitable employment to all locally qualified displaced workers within the geographical boundaries of any local community.

It can be concluded that Northwest Michigan Works is not only administering TAA properly to the locally qualified displaced workers, but is providing these people with a positive feeling of dignity and self worth. This is coming at a point in their lives when they are truly in need of these positive personal feelings and re-employment.

Recommendations

This study uncovered the fact that in 1993 The U.S. Department of Labor was aware that it did not have quantifiable ways to gauge the outcomes from all the training initiatives that it was administering, more specifically TAA. The only quantifiable TAA outcome that this study has been able to uncover and/or review is the records that apply to the Martin Marietta's event. Northwest Michigan Works locally started administering TAA as of January 1, 1999. This quantifiable data was obtained (Martin Marietta's event) and the availability to the data prior to this date either on a local, state, or federal level was not forthcoming. Because of this study the following recommendations are made:

- track attitudinal information as well as the quantifiable information that is presently being tracked

APPENDICES

Appendix A

March 8, 2001

Dear Participant,

My name is James Raupp and I am a graduate student at Central Michigan University. As part of my research, I am examining the attitudes and perceptions of unemployed workers in relationship to the upgrading, of their job market skills through benefits allowed them under the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA). Because you were eligible for these benefits when you were unemployed when either Alzo Noble closed its plant in Manistee in 1995 or when Martin Marietta reduced its workforce in 1999, I am inviting you to participate in this research study by completing the attached survey.

The following questionnaire will require approximately fifteen minutes or less to complete. There is no compensation for responding nor is there any known risks. In order to ensure that all information will remain confidential, Northwest Michigan has addressed and mailed all the questionnaires, so please *do not* include your name. Copies of this study will be provided to my Central Michigan University instructor and Northwest Michigan Works management. If you choose to participate in this project, please answer all questions as honestly as possible and return the completed questionnaire promptly in the provided stamped envelope. Participation is strictly voluntary and you may refuse to participate at any time.

Thank you for taking the time to assist me in my educational endeavors. The data collected will provide useful information regarding attitudes about unemployed workers upgrading their job market skill levels in Manistee County. Completion and return of the questionnaire will indicate your willingness to participate in this study. If you require additional information or have questions, please contact me at the number listed below.

Sincerely,

James Raupp
(231) 723-2612

- dislocated workers that relocate are of particular interest
- follow-up sooner than this study did (for most cases over 5 years)
- use the attitudinal information to improve administering the TAA program.

This will allow the accountability of the outcomes of TAA to become of vital importance not only for this training initiative but also for the continuance of a highly technically trained workforce in Manistee County.

Contributions of the Project

Northwest Michigan Works is already tracking and recording the quantifiable outcomes from the services that they administer within Manistee County. These results are currently being shared with the local Workforce Development Board, who in turn shares a summary of this information with NWMCOG. This summary information fulfills WIA's accountability requirement for the local unit.

If NWMCOG has a desire to identify services that require a change in the way in which they are administered or the level of satisfaction of the services offered, then as this survey has demonstrated this information is obtainable from the recipients. As shown by this survey, much additional attitudinal information is willing to be shared by the recipients. Once this identification has taken place, then dignity and self worth issues for recipients may be addressed and improved upon. Using this attitudinal information will only serve to improve the outcomes of TAA, thereby improving an important asset to this country, and the qualified displaced worker.

Appendix B

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent,

This survey will compute the services offered to unemployed workers in other areas of the country to the services offered by Northwest Michigan Works (formerly the MESC - Michigan Employment Security Commission) in Manistee County. You have been selected because you were qualified for Trade Adjustment Assistance when Alzo Nobel closed its plant in November of 1995 or were laid off from Martin Marietta in January of 1999. Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) refers to benefits available to you: employment services (counseling, vocational testing, job search, job placement and other support service), re-training (updating your job skills), job search allowance and job relocation allowance (both allow you to be reimbursed for finding and moving to a job outside the Manistee area). Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA) refers to an additional 52 weeks of unemployment insurance, after you used up the first 26 weeks of state unemployment insurance.

Your responses will be totally *anonymous*. To insure your *anonymity* Northwest Michigan Works has addressed and mailed out all questionnaires. The findings of this survey will be used to improve the services at Northwest Michigan Works. Your responses are very important in making these decisions. If you would like to help future unemployed workers in Manistee County, then please take the time (approximately fifteen minutes) to carefully complete this questionnaire and mail it back in the enclosed, self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Before the Separation

1. Approximately how many years were you employed by Alzo/Martin Marietta? _____ (whole years)
2. The approximate miles you traveled to work to Alzo/Martin Marietta? _____ (whole miles)
3. The department(s) that you worked in? (check all that apply)

Shipping and/or Receiving	<input type="checkbox"/>	Office	<input type="checkbox"/>
Production	<input type="checkbox"/>	Electrical	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lab	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stockroom	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. What type of training did you receive while employed by Alzo Nobel / Martin Marietta? (check all that apply)

Technical	<input type="checkbox"/>	Management	<input type="checkbox"/>
Job related	<input type="checkbox"/>	Self-improvement	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5. Were you a member of the union at the time of your separation? (check one)

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	answering no, go to question 7
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	

After the Separation

6. Rate the following questions according to your opinion: (by checking one box for each question)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
- The union helped you in deciding with the lay off 1 2 3 4 5
- The union helped you assessing your employment skills 1 2 3 4 5
- The union helped you determine the training that you needed 1 2 3 4 5
- The union helped you finding suitable training 1 2 3 4 5
- The union was responsible for you receiving TAA benefits 1 2 3 4 5
- The union helped you to receive long term unemployment insurance (TRA) 1 2 3 4 5
- The union helped you to find another job 1 2 3 4 5
7. Your age at separation was? _____ (whole years) _____
8. Approximately how many months were you out of work after your separation? _____ (whole months) _____
9. Did you collect long term unemployment benefits (TRA)? (check one)

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

 answering no, go to question 11
10. Did you have to take training to receive TRA? (check one)

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----	--------------------------	----	--------------------------

11. Rate the following questions according to your opinion: (by checking one box for each question)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Northwest Michigan Works helped you in dealing with the lay off	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Northwest Michigan Works helped you assessing your employment skills	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Northwest Michigan Works helped you determine the training that you needed	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Northwest Michigan Works helped you to find suitable training	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Northwest Michigan Works was responsible for you receiving TAA benefits	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Northwest Michigan Works helped you to receive long term unemployment insurance (TRA)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Northwest Michigan Works helped you to find another job	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Northwest Michigan Works helped you in your job search	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Northwest Michigan Works helped you relocate	<input type="checkbox"/>				

12. Did you take advantage of training classes? (check one)

Yes No if answering no, go to question 17

13. What type of training did you take? (check one)

On The Job Training
 Classroom Training
 Other (specify) _____

14. Did you complete the training? (check one)

Yes No

15. Are you now working in that field? (check one)

Yes No

16. Did the training help with your re-employment? (check one)

Yes No

17. Do you currently have a permanent full time job? (check one)

Yes No if answering no, go to question 20

18. The approximate miles you travel to work now? _____ (whole miles)

19. Do you work outside the Manistee area? (check one) Yes No

20. Do you live in the Manistee area? (check one) Yes No

21. How many full time jobs have you held since your separation? _____

About Yourself

22. What is your formal education? (example, high school graduate equals 12 years) _____ (whole years)

23. Before your separation your hourly wage was? (check one)

\$0.00 - \$9.99 \$20.00 - \$24.99
 \$10.00 - \$14.99 \$25.00 or above
 \$15.00 - \$19.99

24. Your hourly wage now is? (check one)

\$0.00 - \$5.15 \$15.00 - \$19.99
 \$5.16 - \$9.99 \$20.00 - \$24.99
 \$10.00 - \$14.99 \$25.00 or above

25. Your marital status now is? (check one) Married Single

26. Number of adult wage earners in the household? _____

27. Your age now is? _____ (whole years)

28. Your gender is? (check one) Male Female

29. On the remainder of this page you may make any additional comments that you feel are important and would help improve the services at Northwest Michigan Works in Manistee. Again, *thank you* for helping in this important project.

Appendix C

Civilian Labor Force in Manistee County

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
	Ave												
2000													
(Place of Res.)	11150	10950	10975	11050	11200	11400	11475	11400	11200	11025	11025	11025	11175
Employment	10250	10175	10225	10475	10650	10750	10975	10825	10625	10500	10400	10525	
Unemployment	900	775	750	575	550	650	525	575	575	525	625	650	
Rate (%)	8.1	7	6.7	5.3	4.9	5.6	4.5	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.7	5.7	
1999													
(Place of Res.)	10550	10475	10675	10700	10950	11375	11725	11450	11275	11450	11275	11100	11100
Employment	9575	9525	9675	9975	10325	10725	11250	11275	10975	10725	10650	10475	10425
Unemployment	950	950	975	725	625	650	450	500	475	475	625	625	675
Rate (%)	9.1	9.1	9.2	6.7	5.7	5.7	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	5.5	5.7	6
1998													
(Place of Res.)	10050	10025	10050	10075	10375	10600	10675	10750	10475	10550	10575	10700	10400
Employment	9075	9050	9125	9375	9775	9950	10200	10200	9900	9950	9825	9900	9700
Unemployment	975	950	925	675	600	675	450	550	575	575	750	775	700
Rate (%)	9.8	9.6	9.3	6.7	5.8	6.3	4.3	5.1	5.5	5.5	7	7.3	6.8
1997													
(Place of Res.)	10100	10025	10125	10125	10450	10575	10650	10700	10450	10300	10175	10075	10325
Employment	8950	8900	9000	9200	9675	9750	10000	10025	9800	9650	9375	9275	9475
Unemployment	1150	1100	1125	925	775	800	650	675	675	650	825	800	850
Rate (%)	11.3	11.1	11.1	9.2	7.5	7.6	6	6.2	6.4	6.4	8	7.8	8.2

Civilian Labor Force in Manistee County continued

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
	Ave												
1996													
(Place of Res.)	10050	10050	9950	10150	10475	10575	10425	10475	10200	10100	10125	9925	10200
Employment	8675	8675	8725	9000	9075	9500	9525	9625	9400	9300	9200	9000	9150
Unemployment	1375	1375	1225	1175	1400	1075	875	825	800	800	925	925	1075
Rate (%)	13.6	13.7	12.3	11.5	13.3	10.1	8.5	8	8	7.9	9.1	9.3	10.4
1995													
(Place of Res.)	10050	10000	10150	10050	10200	10875	10600	10575	10125	10150	10100	10150	10250
Employment	8675	8575	8675	8700	9100	9400	9525	9550	9200	9100	9075	8925	9050
Unemployment	1375	1450	1475	1350	1100	1475	1075	1025	925	1050	1025	1200	1200
Rate (%)	13.7	14.4	14.5	13.3	10.8	13.5	10.2	9.7	9.2	10.4	10.2	11.9	11.8

Source: Employment Service Agency, 2000.

Appendix D

Civilian Labor Force in the State of Michigan continued

All figures are in (000) except for rate

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD Ave
1996													
(Place of Res.)	4783	4812	4833	4799	4891	4971	4973	4976	4912	4936	4935	4928	4897
Employment	4506	4541	4558	4566	4666	4716	4700	4755	4698	4732	4747	4720	4659
Unemployment	278	271	275	233	225	255	272	221	214	203	208	208	239
Rate (%)	5.8	5.6	5.7	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.9
1995													
(Place of Res.)	4738	4761	4774	4743	4813	4885	4870	4814	4817	4834	4832	4814	4814
Employment	4447	4471	4486	4488	4567	4602	4586	4628	4582	4602	4607	4611	4556
Unemployment	292	290	287	256	247	284	299	241	232	215	227	220	258
Rate (%)	6.2	6.1	6	5.4	5.1	5.8	6.1	5	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.6	5.3

Source: Employment Service Agency, 2000.

Civilian Labor Force in the State of Michigan

All figures are in (000) except for rate

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD Ave
2000													
(Place of Res.)	5063	5053	5079	5063	5135	5220	5243	5196	5124	5158	5165	5136	5136
Employment	4860	4878	4904	4919	4987	5037	5018	5021	4953	4996	4996	4961	4961
Unemployment	203	174	175	144	148	183	224	175	171	161	169	175	175
Rate (%)	4	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.5	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4
1999													
(Place of Res.)	5048	5084	5117	5087	5161	5222	5243	5193	5120	5133	5134	5080	5136
Employment	4807	4845	4886	4898	4983	5024	5017	5030	4956	4972	4969	4919	4942
Unemployment	241	239	231	189	178	208	226	163	164	161	165	162	194
Rate (%)	4.8	4.7	4.5	3.7	3.5	4	4.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.8
1998													
(Place of Res.)	4929	4953	4969	4944	5029	5104	5068	5071	5021	5063	5098	5090	5029
Employment	4708	4728	4732	4769	4861	4900	4814	4901	4849	4899	4927	4913	4835
Unemployment	222	226	217	175	168	204	255	170	172	164	171	177	194
Rate (%)	4.7	4.6	4.4	3.5	3.3	4	5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.9
1997													
(Place of Res.)	4879	4890	4918	4882	4965	5019	5046	5021	4964	4982	4996	4978	4962
Employment	4617	4641	4679	4676	4775	4800	4799	4836	4781	4811	4818	4800	4753
Unemployment	262	249	239	206	189	219	247	185	183	171	178	178	209
Rate (%)	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.9	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.2

Appendix E

HR1385

States	Senate			House			% against undecided	% against
	for	against	undecided	for	against	undecided		
Florida	2	0	0	18	4	1	17%	
Illinois	2	0	0	14	5	1	25%	
Massachusetts	2	0	0	10	0	0	0%	
Michigan	2	0	0	16	0	0	0%	
New Jersey	2	0	0	10	1	2	8%	
New York	2	0	0	22	2	7	6%	
Ohio	2	0	0	17	0	2	0%	
Pennsylvania	2	0	0	19	0	2	0%	
Alabama	1	1	0	3	4	0	57%	
Alaska	2	0	0	1	0	0	0%	
Arizona	2	0	0	2	4	0	67%	
Arkansas	2	0	0	2	2	0	50%	
California	2	0	0	43	7	2	13%	
Colorado	1	1	0	3	2	1	33%	
Connecticut	2	0	0	6	0	0	0%	
Delaware	2	0	0	1	0	0	0%	
Georgia	2	0	0	7	3	0	30%	
Hawaii	2	0	0	2	0	0	0%	
Idaho	2	0	0	0	2	0	100%	
Indiana	2	0	0	8	2	0	20%	
Iowa	2	0	0	5	0	0	0%	
Kansas	1	1	0	4	0	0	0%	
Kentucky	2	0	0	5	1	0	17%	
Louisiana	2	0	0	5	0	2	0%	
Maine	2	0	0	2	0	0	0%	
Maryland	2	0	0	8	0	0	0%	

HR1385

States	Senate			House			% against undecided	% against
	for	against	undecided	for	against	undecided		
Minnesota	2	0	0	8	0	0	0%	
Mississippi	2	0	0	3	1	1	20%	
Missouri	0	2	0	4	3	1	38%	
Montana	2	0	0	1	0	0	0%	
Nebraska	2	0	0	3	0	0	0%	
Nevada	2	0	0	2	0	0	0%	
New Hampshire	1	1	0	2	0	0	0%	
New Mexico	2	0	0	1	0	2	0%	
North Carolina	0	0	2	8	2	2	17%	
North Dakota	2	0	0	1	0	0	0%	
Oklahoma	1	1	0	3	0	3	0%	
Oregon	2	0	0	5	0	0	0%	
Rhode Island	2	0	0	2	0	0	0%	
South Carolina	2	0	0	5	1	0	17%	
South Dakota	2	0	0	0	1	0	100%	
Tennessee	2	0	0	7	2	0	22%	
Texas	2	0	0	26	3	1	10%	
Utah	2	0	0	1	2	0	67%	
Vermont	2	0	0	1	0	0	0%	
Virginia	2	0	0	10	1	0	9%	
Washington	2	0	0	7	2	0	22%	
West Virginia	2	0	0	3	0	0	0%	
Wisconsin	2	0	0	6	3	0	33%	
Wyoming	2	0	0	1	0	0	0%	
Total	75	7	2	217	48	15	17%	

Source: Senate Vote: Labor, 1998.



January 17, 2001

James Raupp
306 Cedar Street
Manistee, Michigan 49660-1634

Dear James Raupp:

I have reviewed your request to conduct a research project involving Northwest Michigan Works and the survey material that will be used. I feel that this project will be beneficial to Northwest Michigan Works as well as to any future potential dislocated workers. You have my permission to use Trade Adjustment Assistance recipients from Akzo Nobel and Martin Marietta from the years of 1997 through 1999 as the subject pool for this project. I however must insist that all recipients be given complete anonymity. To ensure this fact, Northwest Michigan Works will address and mail your questionnaire to these recipients.

If you have any questions regarding this letter of approval, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

Paul Unkefer
Operations Manager
Northwest Michigan Works

REFERENCES

- 1994 Greenbook (1994, July 15). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- A new layer of structural unemployed. (1977, November 14). Business Weeks, 2509, 142-152.
- Barnes, K. (1993, October). Economic dislocation and worker adjustment assistance. HR Focus, 70, 19+.
- Barnes, K. (1994, June). Government program supports on-the-job training. HR Focus, 71, 12-13.
- Decker, P. & Corson, W. (1995, July). International trade and worker displacement evaluation of the trade adjustment assistance program. Industrial and Labor Relations Review, 48, 758-774.
- Garland, S. (1992, January 20). 90 days to learn to scrub? Sure, if uncle sam's paying. Business Week, 3248, 70-71.
- Gerber, B. (1994, September). Can the federal job-training system be rebuilt? Training, 31, 31-35.
- Helping firms rebound from import impact. (1976, April 26). Commerce America, 1, 4-5.
- Hill, S. (1998, September). Life goes on Levi Strauss and company's ambitious plan to prepare workers for a world without sewing has thousands starting new lives. Apparel Industry Magazine, 59, 76-86.
- Kelman, S. (1987). Making public policy. Basic Books Inc., A Division of Harper Collins Publishers.
- Perrini, C. (1989, March). Unemployed and uncertain. Training and Development Journal, 43, 15-21.
- Sorrentino, D. (1974, January). Trade adjustment assistance to workers displaced by imports, fiscal 1963-73. Monthly Labor Review, 97, 63-66.
- Stevens, S. (1946, June 7). On the theory of scales of measurement. Science, 103, 677-680.
- Runner, D. (1999, January). Changes in unemployment insurance legislation in 1998. Monthly Labor Review, 122, 20-28.

Walters, J. (1995, March). The truth about training. *Governing*, 8, 32-35.

Williams, H. (1987, October 8). U.S. Trade adjustment assistance to mitigate injury from import competition. *American Journal of Economics Sociology*, 36, 381-392.

United States General Accounting Office. (1993, October 19). Dislocated workers: trade adjustment assistance program. Retrieved February 8, 2001 from the United States Department of Labor database (Employment and Training Administration) on the World Wide Web: http://www.dohdeta.gov/research/elib_doc.asp?doc=3400.

U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Inspector General. (1993, September 30). Trade adjustment assistance (taa) program: audit of program outcomes in nine selected states, fiscal years 1991/1992. Retrieved February 8, 2001 from the United States Department of Labor database (Employment and Training Administration) on the World Wide Web: http://www.dohdeta.gov/research/elib_doc.asp?doc=3664.

What is stv? (1996, September 24). Retrieved September 2, 1999 from School to Work data base on the World Wide Web: <http://www.stv.ed.gov/general/whatis.htm>.

Electronic References

Bill summary and status for the 105th congress. (1998, August 7). Retrieved July 26, 2000 from the Thomas database (Local Government) on the World Wide Web: <http://thomas.loc.gov>.

Education funding among industrial states. (2000, January 3). Retrieved August 2, 2000 from the Irvine Unified School District database (Business Services) on the World Wide Web: http://www.iusd.k12.ca.us/business_services/industrialized.htm.

Employment service agency - labor market information. (2000, December 22). Retrieved on January 22, 2001 from the Michigan Department of Career Development (Reports) on the World Wide Web: http://www.michigan.gov/web_nav/Reports/traffc.htm.

Federal education programs by congress. (1997, May) Retrieved August 1, 2000 from the U.S. House database (Education Workforce Administration) on the World Wide Web: http://www.house.gov/ed_workforce/oversight/crefcat.htm.

Labor force statistics form current population survey. (2001, January 3). Retrieved on January 22, 2001 from the U.S. Department of Labor Statistics on the World Wide Web at <http://stats.bls.gov/vhl/epsbrg03.htm>.

Message from the secretary of labor. (2000, July). Retrieved July 21, 2000 from the United States Department of Labor database (Employment and Training Administration [Region 10]) on the World Wide Web: <http://www.epr10.dohdeta.gov/message.htm>.

Senate vote: labor 1998-s consolidate education and job training programs - passage. (1998, August 7). Retrieved on July 26, 2000 from the Project Vote Smart database (Consolidate Education) on the World Wide Web: <http://vote.smart.org>.

Summary of workforce development provisions of h.r. 1385, the workforce investment act of 1998. (1998, August 7). Retrieved July 21, 2000 from the United States Department of Labor database (Employment and Training Administration [Region 10]) on the World Wide Web: <http://www.epr10.dohdeta.gov/summary3.htm#top>.

Trade act programs: definitions. (2001, February). Retrieved February 4, 2001 from the United States Department of Labor database (Employment and Training Administration) on the World Wide Web: http://dohdeta.wais.org/trade_act/definitions.asp.

LAW OFFICES OF
OLSON, BZDOK & HOWARD
A Professional Corporation

James M. Olson *
Christopher M. Bzdok
Scott W. Howard
Karen L. Ferguson ‡
Kristyn J. Houle †
William Rastetter, Of Counsel ◦

420 East Front Street
Traverse City, MI 49686
Telephone: (231) 946-0044
Facsimile: (231) 946-4807
www.envlaw.com
April 13, 2004

* Admitted in Colorado
‡ Admitted in Hawaii
† Admitted in Louisiana
◦ Admitted in Indiana

Jon Rose
Community Development Director
City of Manistee
P.O. Box 358
425 Sixth Street
Manistee, MI 49660

HAND DELIVERED

RE: Northern Lights Project: Administrative Record Regarding Application for Special
Use Permit
Our File N^o: 5311.00

Dear Mr. Rose:

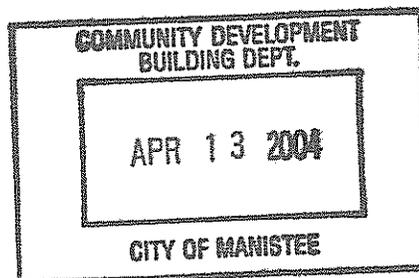
We are submitting these documents to be included in the administrative record regarding the above-referenced matter that are pertinent to the Municipal Planning Act issue discussed in our previous correspondence dated January 29 and March 9, 2004. We specifically request that these documents be made available to the Planning Commission in their deliberations regarding the application for a special use permit for the Northern Lights Project coal fueled power plant.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

William Rastetter
William Rastetter

WR:sks
Enclosures
xc: Client



MEMORANDUM

TO: Jon Rose
Community Development Director
City of Manistee

FROM: William Rastetter *WR*

SUBJECT: Zoning Ordinance Section 8609B. findings re: Northern Lights Project application for special use permit

DATE: April 13, 2004

Jon:

To assist you in delineating the factual bases for the Planning Commission denying the application for special use permit, here is a listing of written submissions during the public hearing relevant to the Subsection B.1. standards that are generally categorized as follows:

- A. Fisheries/Wildlife concerns (negative impact): Attachments 8, 11, 12, 17, 25, 37, 49, 52, 53, 55 and 56.
- B. Manistee River water quality and related biological issues: Attachment 2 (together with many statements listed in category A).
- C. Mercury emissions (and other air quality issues): Attachments 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 19, 28, 32, 37, 39, 42, 49, 52, 53, 55 and 69.
- D. Inadequacy of Environmental Assessment: Attachments 11, 26, 50, 71 and 72.
- E. Economic Impacts ("welfare" standard): Attachments 23, 42 and 50.

LAW OFFICES OF
OLSON, BZDOK & HOWARD
A Professional Corporation

James M. Olson *
Christopher M. Bzdok
Scott W. Howard
Karen L. Ferguson ‡
Kristyn J. Houle †
William Rastetter, Of Counsel ◦

420 East Front Street
Traverse City, MI 49686
Telephone: (231) 946-0044
Facsimile: (231) 946-4807
www.envlaw.com

* Admitted in Colorado
‡ Admitted in Hawaii
† Admitted in Louisiana
◦ Admitted in Indiana

April 13, 2004

Manistee City Planning Commission
City Hall
70 Maple Street
Manistee, MI 49660

Via Fax No. 231-723-1546
HAND DELIVERED

RE: Northern Lights Project: Mercury Emissions
Our File No. 5311.00

Dear Members of the Planning Commission:

Last week the Manistee Daily News reported that the Tondu Corporation "announced Wednesday that it believes the plant's mercury emissions would 'have no harmful impact on the Manistee community' if the facility is built." Although this assertion was refuted in part by the DEQ official's comment that he cannot verify that Tondu's statement is accurate, there is a faulty underlying premise that also disputes this contention.

It must be recalled that the Tondu Corporation's position is that the Planning Commission should defer to the DEQ and EPA permitting process, and that the zoning ordinance standards applicable to special use permits (SUP) should not be applied to issues such as mercury emissions that are subsumed within the DEQ/EPA permits. Given this perspective, it's understandable that the Tondu Corporation asserts that mercury emissions would have no harmful impact on the Manistee community.

But the Tondu Corporation is wrong. The SUP standards require you to determine that the proposed coal power plant is "designed to protect the health, safety and welfare of the community." This requires the Planning Commission to determine whether anticipated mercury emissions are consistent with the health and welfare of the Manistee community.

It's important to remember that there will be mercury emissions notwithstanding the DEQ and EPA permits. In November, 2003, the Tondu Corporation presented to its municipal power association partners¹ a consultant's report² that contained these statements:

Beck, §3, p.5

"The mercury regulations are still in a state of flux and as such there is no clear definition as to the emission levels that must be achieved."

¹ The Michigan Public Power Agency (MPPA) and Michigan South Central Power Agency (MSCPA), *see* January 15, 2003 "Cooperation Agreement" transmitted with my letter to you dated March 9, 2004.

² R.W. Beck, November 14, 2003 Final Report for MPPA and MSCPA entitled "Northern Lights Project Independent Engineering Review of Phase I Project Development Activities."

Beck, §4, p.1

"...the Project's air permit application proposed a mercury removal of just 25% using conventional flue gas cleaning equipment,..."

During the public hearings you were presented with substantial written submissions (in addition to numerous oral statements) regarding mercury emissions related to the health and welfare of the Manistee community. These include the statements of 13 doctors (*see* Attachments 4, 19, 32 and 42) and information from other scientists/organizations (*see* Attachments 6, 11, 12, 28, 37, 39, 49, 52, 53, 55 and 59). Please consider these attachments to be incorporated by reference.

Moreover, recent magazine and newspaper articles more than cast doubt on the federal government's commitment to protect our environment from mercury contamination. See, for example, the following articles:

1. February 22, 2004, Detroit Free Press
"Mercury - Tighter rules can and should go further"
2. February 26, 2004, The Christian Science Monitor
"America's New Coal Rush," by Mark Clayton
3. March 6, 2004, New York Times
"How Industry Won the Battle of Pollution Control at E.P.A.,"
by Christopher Drew and Richard A. Opper, Jr.
4. April 6, 2004, New York Times
"The Mercury Scandal," by Paul Krugman
5. April 7, 2004, New York Times
"White House Minimized the Risks of Mercury in Proposed Rules, Scientists Say,"
by Jennifer Lee

By previous correspondence dated February 17 and March 9, 2004, this office explained why the Zoning Ordinance requires an independent decision about the environmental impacts rather than simply deferring to the DEQ and EPA.³ It is the applicant's burden to submit sufficient documentation for you to be able to conclude that the proposed power plant is designed to protect the health, safety and welfare of the community. That conclusion cannot be made with respect to mercury emissions, notwithstanding Tondur Corporation's press release to the contrary.

Sincerely,



William Rastetter

WR:sks

Enclosures

xc: Manistee Citizens for Responsible Development

³ See also Attachments 52 and 71 re: proposition that DEQ and/or EPA permits do not mean that there will be no adverse environmental impacts.



Editorials

E-MAIL THIS STORY | PRINTER-FRIENDLY FORMAT

Find the best new & used cars only @ cars.com

Search Used Cars
Thousands for sale, updated daily.

Search New Cars
Get a price quote from a dealer near you.

Sell Your Car
Tell us about your car and we'll do the rest.

- More opinion >
- Columnists
- Editorials
- Mike Thompson
- Letters
- Guide links >
- Home page
- Site index
- View the front page
- Weather
- Lottery
- Comics
- Photos
- Movie listings
- Restaurant guide
- Search
- Archives
- Death notices
- Personals
- Auto news
- Newspaper subscriptions
- About the Free Press
- Free Press Jobs Page
- Bookstore

Mercury

Tighter rules can and should go further

February 22, 2004

When one of its own advisory committees says more can be done to protect children from the risks of mercury pollution, the Environmental Protection Agency ought to listen.

"The concern . . . is that this proposed action does not go as far as is feasible to reduce mercury emission from power plants, and thereby does not sufficiently protect our nation's children," the chairman of the Children's Health Protection Advisory Committee wrote last month to EPA Administrator Michael Leavitt.

The proposed mercury rule has two flaws. First, mercury is targeted for a 70-percent reduction when many experts – and the advisory committee – believe greater mercury cleanup is technologically possible. Second, the rule sets up a national trading program that could have erratic results. "Regulation should . . . ensure that existing hot spots are reduced and no new ones are created," the committee's letter says.

The biggest remaining output of mercury comes from coal-burning power plants. Mercury released in the smoke falls back to Earth and most often gets washed into adjacent waterways, where it begins working its way into the food chain in a toxic form called methylmercury. By eating fish at the top of the food chain, people accumulate it, too.

The chief danger is the way mercury, which can damage the brain and nervous system, is passed from mother to newborn during pregnancy. Recent studies, reported by an EPA scientist last month, suggest that the risk factor is greater than previously estimated. The new studies suggest one in every six women of child-bearing age has enough mercury in her system to affect her offspring. (Previous estimates put one in 12 women in this age group at risk – which was worrisome enough.)

The children's advisory committee asked for further economic analysis after concluding the mercury rule could and should be stronger. But mercury has had plenty of analysis. The EPA should simply toughen the rule.

More editorials >

- P.S.

More editorials >



email this | print this

t
truthout

truthout • environment

 [Print This Story](#)  [E-mail This Story](#)

f
forum

[Go to Original](#)

America's New Coal Rush
By Mark Clayton
The Christian Science Monitor

i
issues

Utilities' dramatic push to build new plants would boost energy security but hurt the environment.

Thursday 26 February 2004

After 25 years on the blacklist of America's energy sources, coal is poised to make a comeback, stoked by the demand for affordable electricity and the rising price of other fuels.

d
debate

At least 94 coal-fired electric power plants - with the capacity to power 62 million American homes - are now planned across 36 states.

e
editorial

The plants, slated to start coming on line as early as next year, would add significantly to the United States' generating power, help keep electricity prices low, and boost energy security by offering an alternative to foreign oil and gas. But they would also pump more airborne mercury and greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and sulfur dioxide into the air.

Apparently, economic concerns are trumping environmental ones in utilities' plans.

L
letters

Surprisingly, few state officials or even environmentalists are aware of the magnitude of the new coal rush.

C
contact

One major reason is the sudden nature of the turnaround for the plentiful fuel. "The situation has changed 180 degrees in the last year, so that we're almost back to point where we were in the 1970s with a slew of coal-fired plants on the drawing board," says Robert McIlvaine, president of a Northfield, Ill., company that tracks energy industry development. After a decades-long drought, when few large coal plants were added to the power grid, "it's become a flood. We've been getting a new one announced almost every week since December."

The jump in proposed coal-fired plants over the past three years - which would add 62 gigawatts or another 20 percent to the US's current coal-generating capacity - was documented in a report last month by the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), an arm of the US Department of Energy. But experts caution that perhaps no more than

half of all proposed plants will ever be built. It can take seven to 10 years for a coal power plant to go from planning to construction - and legal action and public protests often halt them.

Aside from the report, buried on the agency's website, the push to coal power and its estimated \$72 billion investment has been largely untouted by industry and overlooked by the public. Even state officials and environmentalists who knew more coal power was coming are amazed.

"I certainly wasn't aware it was 62 gigawatts. That's an awful lot more coal to burn," says Dan Becker, director of global warming and energy program at the Sierra Club. "I think most Americans would be shocked that utilities are dragging the 19th century into the 21st century."

Illinois leads the nation with 10 proposed coal-fired plants that would create 8 gigawatts of new power capacity, the NETL report says. Yet state officials were surprised to be the national leader. "It's definitely something we're keeping track of, but I personally wasn't aware it was nine or 10 plants," says Rishi Garg, an energy policy adviser to Lt. Gov. Pat Quinn.

From the point of view of energy security, such moves make sense, proponents say. The US is considered the Saudi Arabia of coal. It sits on 250 years' worth of reserves. Coal already generates about half the nation's electricity.

The economics have also swung in the fuel's favor. Low-cost, low-emission, natural-gas turbines sprouted like mushrooms in the '90s and their contribution to the nation's generating capacity reached 19 percent. But in the past four years, the cost of natural gas has roughly tripled: from \$2 per 1 million British thermal units of heat generated to over \$6 per million BTUs. By contrast, coal costs less than \$1 per million BTUs. That has put utilities in the position of paying more for the gas they burn to make power than they can get for the electricity it produces.

But the move back to coal raises environmental concerns. Mr. McIlvaine estimates that if 50 of the 94 planned projects are built, they would add roughly 30 gigawatts or 10 percent of base load generating capacity nationwide. Using industry rules of thumb, he estimates coal consumption would rise about 10 million tons, or 1 percent, from today's 1 billion tons annually. That, in turn, would add 120 million cubic feet of exhaust gases from the stacks every minute of every day for decades to what is currently vented.

The burning of coal already produces more airborne mercury and greenhouse gases than any other single source. Robert Dickinson, an atmospheric scientist and climate modeler at the Georgia Institute of Technology, calculates the new US coal plants would add roughly one-tenth of 1 percent to the world's annual carbon-dioxide emissions.

"It doesn't sound as bad as SUVs, but we really should be going the other direction," he says. "All these little things add up. How much is

east Asia going to add? The rest of the world?"

Utility-industry spokesmen don't confirm or deny the trend. "It kind of runs counter to the information we have, but that said, it doesn't mean it's untrue," says Jason Cuevas, a spokesman for Edison Electric Institute, which represents investor-owned utilities. "Fuel diversity is a good thing. Clean-coal technologies have improved.... Certainly some utilities may believe coal presents a better option."

Some critics say coal's comeback is stealthy because most new plants are still in private planning, and the public permitting process hasn't started for most.

Gerald Heinrich first heard about the new coal-fired power plant proposed for Elwood, Ill., when Illinois Gov. Rod Blagojevich unveiled plans for the plant last April. The 495-foot smokestacks would be just eight miles from his home and immediately next to the first federally designated tall-grass prairie preserve.

"It was a total shock to everyone," he says. "It was done in a way to keep it secret, to make sure it was a done deal when it became public."

Illinois officials deny the process has been anything but open. "We've got vast coal resources, so we've been openly very supportive of coal and we've promoted it," says Laura Hunter, a spokeswoman for the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

Elwood is one of the few places in the nation where private planning has reached the public stage. Residents of this quiet, semirural community of about 1,000 people knew a plant was planned - but were told repeatedly it was for a gas-fired turbine generator, not a coal-burning power plant, Mr. Heinrich says.

Then last spring, construction permits were filed for a coal plant. A petition drive last fall showed overwhelming opposition to the plant. The Sierra Club has filed two legal challenges, stalling the project.

Indeck Energy Services, based in Buffalo Grove, Ill., expects its new 660-megawatt plant in Elwood to start up in 2007, employ 80 workers, and create 200 state coal-mining jobs. Calls seeking comment were not returned.

"We're all done making public comments," says a secretary who answered the phone for an Indeck official.

Jump to TO Features for Monday 30 Febuary 2004

Today's TO Features

(In accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. Section 107, this material is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in

receiving the included information for research and educational purposes. truthout has no affiliation whatsoever with the originator of this article nor is truthout endorsed or sponsored by the originator.)

 [Print This Story](#)  [E-mail This Story](#)

© : *truthout* 2004

[truthout](#)	[forum](#)	[issues](#)	[editorial](#)	[letters](#)	[donate](#)	[contact](#)		
[voting rights](#)	[environment](#)	[budget](#)	[children](#)	[politics](#)	[indigenous survival](#)	[energy](#)		
[defense](#)	[health](#)	[economy](#)	[human rights](#)	[labor](#)	[trade](#)	[women](#)	[reform](#)	[global](#)

March 6, 2004

How Industry Won the Battle of Pollution Control at E.P.A.

By CHRISTOPHER DREW and RICHARD A. OPPEL Jr.

Just six weeks into the Bush administration, Haley Barbour, a former Republican party chairman who was a lobbyist for electric power companies, sent a memorandum to Vice President Dick Cheney laying down a challenge.

"The question is whether environmental policy still prevails over energy policy with Bush-Cheney, as it did with Clinton-Gore," Mr. Barbour wrote, and called for measures to show that environmental concerns would no longer "trump good energy policy."

Mr. Barbour's memo was an opening shot in a two-year fight inside the Bush administration for dominance between environmental protection and energy production on clean air policy. One camp included officials, like Mr. Cheney, who came from the energy industry. In another were enforcers of environmental policy, led by Christie Whitman, a former Republican governor of New Jersey.

The battle engaged some of the nation's largest power companies, which were also among the largest donors to President Bush and other Republicans. They were represented by Mr. Barbour and another influential lobbyist, Marc Racicot, who also would later become chairman of the Republican National Committee.

In an administration that puts a premium on keeping its internal disputes private, this struggle went on well out of the public's view. But interviews and documents trace the decisions in which the Bush administration changed the nation's approach to environmental controls, ultimately shifting the balance to the side of energy policy. Senior officials at the Environmental Protection Agency, including Mrs. Whitman, became isolated, former aides said, and several resigned.

Thirty years after the first Earth Day, the incoming administration was still confronting power-plant smokestacks spewing fumes. The policy questions were arcane, involving strategies to control polluting particles. At stake, though, were environmental risks to human health and the nation's ability to produce cheap energy, as well as decisions about how the most polluting industries would be monitored for decades to come.

For operators of some coal-fired plants, the stakes were more tangible. Dozens of plants were facing lawsuits over air pollution brought by the Clinton administration and several northeastern states — including New Jersey under Mrs. Whitman before she became head of the E.P.A. The industry, fearing billions of dollars in new costs, set about to undo the suits.

One of the most important decisions was Mr. Bush's reversal of a campaign promise to regulate emissions of carbon dioxide, a gas that many scientists say contributes to global warming. The administration also has proposed looser standards for emissions of mercury — a highly toxic pollutant — than President Bill Clinton had sought. The most protracted fight concerned the administration's

decision to issue new rules that substantially reduced the requirements for utilities to build pollution controls when modernizing their plants. The final policy shift may ultimately help the coal-plant operators shed the lawsuits.

The struggle within the administration, in skirmishes between Cabinet officers and volleys of memorandums, showed how the White House has transformed domestic policy through regulatory revision, rather than more contentious congressional debate.

Administration officials say the changes were needed to raise energy production and lift the burden of cumbersome and costly regulations on industry. They said that the approach will continue the trend of declining emissions and reduce some of the most harmful pollutants by about half in the next decade — cuts as deep if not deeper than the old measures would bring.

"It's not about whether air quality will get better," said James L. Connaughton, chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality. "It will, and it must. The question is what path you take to get there."

Critics on Capitol Hill and environmental groups say the policies will slow the cleaning of the air and undercut Congress's authority, while catering to companies that are big contributors to Mr. Bush's campaigns.

"Rather than work with Congress to move us forward on environmental issues, the Bush administration is working with the special interests to undermine them," said Senator James M. Jeffords, the Vermont independent who is the ranking minority member of the Senate environment committee.

But both sides agree on one outcome of the struggle: The nation's approach to air pollution control shifted drastically.

An Early Challenge

As President Bush took office, he said he wanted to swiftly address energy shortages that had caused blackouts in California. Coming from the Texas energy industry, he was convinced that Clinton administration environmental policies were restraining energy production. And utilities geared up to press the new administration for big changes on a handful of issues that were crucial to them.

Their biggest worry was Mr. Bush's campaign pledge to carry through on a Clinton administration effort to impose controls on power plant emissions of carbon dioxide.

The coal-fired power companies, which are among the nation's largest sources of carbon dioxide, were alarmed when Mrs. Whitman in her first days at the agency said Mr. Bush would carry out his promise. Not long after, Mr. Barbour sent his memorandum to Vice President Cheney, who was heading a task force Mr. Bush had ordered to conduct a broad review of energy policy.

Mr. Cheney had been chief executive at Halliburton, an oil-and-gas-services company. Energy corporations had been among the strongest supporters of Mr. Bush's presidential campaign: There were more executives from energy than from any other industry group among Mr. Bush's most elite fund-raisers, called "Pioneers," who each generated more than \$100,000 in donations.

The industry's outcry over carbon dioxide reached Mr. Bush. In March 2001, he reversed himself, saying there would be no carbon dioxide controls. "I was responding to realities," Mr. Bush said at the

time, "and the reality is our nation has a real problem when it comes to energy."

After that victory, the utilities moved to press their advantage, turning to Mr. Cheney for help on another issue: a set of rules requiring them to add new pollution controls when they upgraded or expanded their plants. The power companies strongly objected to the rules, which were known as "new source review," calling them arbitrary, expensive and outmoded.

A small group of coal-fired utilities was especially unhappy. In 1999, the Clinton administration had sued nine companies, saying they had expanded 51 older plants without adding the required controls. Among those facing suits were the Southern Company, based in Atlanta; the Duke Energy Corporation, based in Charlotte, N.C.; and the FirstEnergy Corporation, based in Akron, Ohio. Southern, one of Mr. Barbour's biggest clients, was facing potential liabilities of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The rules had not previously been vigorously enforced, and the companies contested the suits, saying the Clinton administration had focused on them unfairly and made it too costly to improve their plants.

Mrs. Whitman made it clear she was willing to revise the rules and settle the lawsuits. But, former aides at the E.P.A. said, she favored old-fashioned political horse-trading: She would ease up on the old rules, but only after going to Congress with broad legislation to establish tough new controls on three important pollutants — sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and mercury.

Mrs. Whitman's orders were to "find ways to deal with" the rules "without giving away the farm to industry unilaterally," said Jeremy Symons, a former agency official who works with the National Wildlife Federation, an advocacy group.

Industry lobbyists had a different strategy. C. Boyden Gray, who was White House counsel during the first Bush administration and represented some utilities, said the companies viewed the pollution lawsuits as "a gun to the head." They feared, he said, that if their bid to change the rules got caught up in a bigger battle in Congress, "they might not get anything."

The industry's main lobbying group, the Edison Electric Institute, already had meetings with White House and Energy Department officials about relaxing the pollution rules. The group's president, Thomas R. Kuhn, had been a Yale classmate of President Bush, and was also a Pioneer.

Yet for some companies named in the lawsuits, the institute was not forceful enough. "We needed a strategy and an organization to take a more aggressive approach," said Todd Terrell, a spokesman for Southern. So, at Mr. Barbour's urging, a handful of coal-burning utilities formed their own lobbying group.

At the time, Mr. Barbour was probably Washington's most successful lobbyist. As Republican National Committee chairman from 1993 to 1997, he had helped the party gain control of Congress and had long been one of its most prodigious fund-raisers. His corporate clients included many of the party's largest donors. That added to his entree with Republican officials.

The splinter group, organized by Mr. Barbour in the spring of 2001, was called the Electric Reliability Coordinating Council. Scott Segal, its executive director, said it sought a "more consistent" effort to rewrite the pollution rules. Several government officials and lobbyists said the group's underlying goal was bolder: to persuade the administration to repudiate the old rules and thus torpedo the lawsuits based on them.

According to the Center for Responsive Politics, the six utility companies now in the council and their employees made more than \$10 million in political donations over the last five years, nearly three-fourths of that going to Republicans. Southern and its employees account for nearly \$4 million of the total, with 72 percent of their donations going to Republicans.

Mr. Barbour had a meeting with Mr. Cheney on May 3, 2001, just two weeks before the task force was set to unveil its energy plan, Mr. Segal said. Mr. Barbour was accompanied by Mr. Racicot, a friend of President Bush who would become the Republican chairman in January 2002 and is now chairman of Mr. Bush's campaign.

Mr. Segal said that Mr. Barbour and Mr. Racicot "did not dwell" on the lawsuits, but suggested that the administration should abandon the standards that the Clinton administration had applied in bringing them.

Mrs. Whitman's aides said Mr. Cheney's office did not inform her of that meeting. But the next day Mrs. Whitman, knowing the debate was reaching a climax, sent a blunt memorandum to Mr. Cheney.

"We will pay a terrible political price if we undercut or walk away from" the lawsuits, she wrote.

She said it would be "hard to refute the charge that we are deciding not to enforce the Clean Air Act."

She warned Mr. Cheney that a "broad attack" in his final report on the pollution rules would wipe out her leverage over the industry and "permanently destroy our chance to achieve any needed legislative reforms we may seek in the future."

As the task force neared its end, Southern and other utilities in Mr. Barbour's group were busy on another front. On May 15, 2001, they gave \$100,000 to the Republican party.

A Shift in Lobbying Efforts

Mrs. Whitman's arguments succeeded in forestalling any recommendation in the Cheney task force report, issued on May 17, to rewrite the rules or cripple the lawsuits. Instead, the task force called only for the E.P.A. to review the rules with the Energy Department, whose focus is to promote energy supply, and for the Justice Department to review whether the suits were valid.

In January 2002, though, Mr. Barbour and his group learned that they would get no help from the Justice Department. Its lawyers found nothing amiss with the pollution lawsuits, concluding that they were supported by "a reasonable basis in law and fact."

That setback did not slow the lobbying. Soon its locus shifted, as the Energy Department, led by Spencer Abraham, became increasingly involved, setting off a fight that reverberated inside the E.P.A. as officials there said they felt outmaneuvered.

Mr. Barbour and Mr. Racicot joined a parade of industry lobbyists seeking out Energy officials. Between July 2001 and November 2001, Francis S. Blake, then the deputy energy secretary, held seven meetings with industry groups about the pollution rules, attended by more than 60 executives and lobbyists, records show. During that time he met with only one lobbyist from an environmental group.

In early 2002, Energy and E.P.A. officials got down to considering new rules. Environmental officials in charge of enforcement grew alarmed at the proposals emanating from Mr. Abraham's department,

which often echoed the industry's demands.

In one memorandum, E.P.A. officials attacked an Energy Department draft as "highly biased and loaded with emotionally charged code words" that would ultimately "vitiate" the pollution-control program.

At one point, her aides said, Mrs. Whitman set up what she thought would be a private meeting with Mr. Cheney to discuss E.P.A. concerns. When she arrived at his office, though, she was disappointed to find that Mr. Abraham was already there to present counterarguments.

Soon an exodus began from the E.P.A.'s enforcement branch. Eric V. Schaeffer, who joined the agency during the first Bush administration and was head of the Office of Regulatory Enforcement, sent a resignation letter to Mrs. Whitman that February. "We seem about to snatch defeat from the jaws of victory," he wrote, adding that the White House "seems determined to weaken the rules we are trying to enforce."

Mr. Schaeffer and his boss, Sylvia K. Lowrance, then the agency's top career enforcement official, both said in interviews they repeatedly warned Mrs. Whitman that the rule changes would jeopardize the enforcement lawsuits. Their view, shared by many industry lawyers, was that judges were often reluctant to penalize companies for failing to comply with rules that had been subsequently relaxed. Mrs. Lowrance later took early retirement.

A different view was held by some E.P.A. policy officials, including Jeffrey R. Holmstead, a former aide to Mr. Gray in the first Bush White House, who was now in charge of writing air-pollution regulations. Mr. Holmstead had long criticized the old rules as unmanageable and counter-productive, and he believed revising them would have no impact on the lawsuits in court.

But Mr. Holmstead was uneasy with the lobbyists' participation. "This would have been so much simpler if they hadn't gotten Barbour involved, because that just created this new political intrigue," he said.

In June 2002, Mr. Holmstead had a chance to see how closely the White House was watching. At a party for the 50th birthday of Mr. Abraham, Mr. Holmstead ran into Andrew Card, the White House chief of staff.

Mr. Card "wanted to know how come we were having so much trouble" finishing up the rule revisions, Mr. Holmstead recalled.

Shortly after, on June 13, Mrs. Whitman sent a proposal to the White House. It contained many of the changes that the Energy Department had championed, and was the foundation of the final rule revisions published in October 2003.

Mrs. Whitman has never discussed the decision-making process or broken ranks in public with President Bush. But the new rules showed that the White House had thrown its weight behind energy priorities, both environment and energy officials said.

The rules said utilities would not have to add new pollution-control devices if upgrades and construction projects did not cost more than 20 percent of the plant's value — a loophole all sides said was huge.

Departures From E.P.A.

Mrs. Whitman resigned last May, saying she hoped to spend more time with her family. Several former aides said she was frustrated that she did not have more support within the administration. She declined through a spokesman to be interviewed.

In a statement, Mrs. Whitman said she had supported streamlining the pollution rules because many groups agreed that they "had grown cumbersome, unreliable and unpredictable." She said that Mr. Bush "expects the members of his cabinet to advocate forcefully on behalf of his or her agency" before making major decisions.

Mr. Cheney, Mr. Abraham, Mr. Racicot and Mr. Barbour — now the governor of Mississippi — declined to comment.

Late last year, top E.P.A. officials announced a new pollution enforcement policy that seemed likely to critically weaken the pending lawsuits. By year's end three more of the agency's top enforcement officials resigned. "The rug was pulled out from under us," one of them, Rich Biondi, said.

The new rules evoked fierce opposition, though, as fourteen states sued to block the change. In December, a federal appeals court stayed their use, pending further arguments. E.P.A. officials said they put the new enforcement policy on hold until the court challenge is resolved.

The administration's goal now is to expand the use of a more flexible "cap and trade" regulatory system created in the early 1990's that worked with notable success to combat acid rain. It lets utilities buy and sell credits that give them a pollution allowance. The number of credits available nationwide shrinks over time, creating a cap to ensure that pollution levels decline. Late last year, administration officials announced plans to move to the new cap-and-trade system by revising regulations, rather than pressing for a new pollution bill, as Mrs. Whitman had envisioned.

Under the administration's plan, nationwide sulfur dioxide emissions from power plants would fall to 5.3 million tons by 2015, and nitrogen oxide emissions to 2.2 million tons, according to E.P.A. estimates. Those would be reductions of 51 and 55 percent, respectively, over levels in 2001.

A recent administration move to control diesel emissions has drawn praise from environmentalists. But in December, officials set off a new controversy by proposing a cap-and-trade approach for another pollutant: emissions from coal-fired power plants of mercury, which can cause neurological damage to humans. Instead of starting to curtail the emissions by 2007, as was widely expected, the proposal would give utilities until 2018 to make significant cuts.

Many environmentalists and some former E.P.A. officials said that while the proposed pollution cuts are substantial, they give industry more time to make reductions than existing law. The critics contend that it was foolish to weaken the pollution lawsuits without extracting anything in return.

"They are packaging this as a pollution cut, but in fact it is a pollution delay imposed on a program that the Clean Air Act requires to go faster," said Dave Hawkins, a lawyer for the Natural Resources Defense Council in Washington.

What is clear is that the energy industry is satisfied with the way the Bush administration has gone. "Cost-effective, and effective, are reasonable ways to describe the Bush administration's clean-air policy," said Mr. Segal of the electricity lobbying group. "The administration has a lot to be proud of on its air policy."

Bill Rastetter

From: John Seaman [jseaman@gfslaw.net]

Sent: Tuesday, April 06, 2004 9:06 AM

To: Rat at work; corrin.seaman@ces.uwex.edu; Bill at home; rseaman@lusa.com; geseaman@hotmail.com; Harry Tenney; Kay Lewis; Martha McKee

April 6, 2004

OP-ED COLUMNIST

The Mercury Scandal

By PAUL KRUGMAN

If you want a single example that captures why so many people no longer believe in the good intentions of the Bush administration, look at the case of mercury pollution.

Mercury can damage the nervous system, especially in fetuses and infants — which is why the Food and Drug Administration warns pregnant women and nursing mothers against consuming types of fish, like albacore tuna, that often contain high mercury levels. About 8 percent of American women have more mercury in their bloodstreams than the Environmental Protection Agency considers safe.

During the 1990's, government regulation greatly reduced mercury emissions from medical and municipal waste incineration, leaving power plants as the main problem. In 2000, the E.P.A. determined that mercury is a hazardous substance as defined by the Clean Air Act, which requires that such substances be strictly controlled. E.P.A. staff estimated that enforcing this requirement would lead to a 90 percent reduction in power-plant mercury emissions by 2008.

A few months ago, however, the Bush administration reversed this determination and proposed a "cap and trade" system for mercury that it claimed would lead to a 70 percent reduction by 2018. Other estimates suggest that the reduction would be smaller, and take longer.

For some pollutants, setting a cap on total emissions, while letting polluters buy and sell emission rights, is a cost-efficient way to reduce pollution. The cap-and-trade system for sulfur dioxide, which causes acid rain, has been a big success. But the science clearly shows that cap-and-trade is inappropriate for mercury.

Sulfur dioxide is light, and travels long distances: power plants in the Midwest can cause acid rain in Maine. So a cap on total national emissions makes sense. Mercury is heavy: much of it precipitates to the ground near the source. As a result, coal-fired power plants in states like Pennsylvania and Michigan create "hot spots" — chemical Chernobyls — where the risks of mercury poisoning are severe. Under a cap-and-trade system, these plants are likely to purchase pollution rights rather than cut emissions. In other words, the administration proposal would perpetuate mercury pollution where it does the most harm. That probably means thousands of children born with preventable neurological problems.

So how did the original plan get replaced with a plan so obviously wrong on the science?

The answer is that the foxes have been put in charge of the henhouse. The head of the E.P.A.'s Office of

4/7/2004

Air and Radiation, like most key environmental appointees in the Bush administration, previously made his living representing polluting industries (which, in case you haven't guessed, are huge Republican donors). On mercury, the administration didn't just take industry views into account, it literally let the polluters write the regulations: much of the language of the administration's proposal came directly from lobbyists' memos.

E.P.A. experts normally study regulations before they are issued, but they were bypassed. According to The Los Angeles Times: "E.P.A. staffers say they were told not to undertake the normal scientific and economic studies called for under a standing executive order. . . . E.P.A. veterans say they cannot recall another instance where the agency's technical experts were cut out of developing a major regulatory proposal."

Mercury is just a particularly vivid example of what's going on in environmental protection, and public policy in general. As a devastating article in Sunday's New York Times Magazine documented, the administration's rollback of the Clean Air Act has gone beyond the polluters' wildest dreams.

And the corruption of the policy process — in which political appointees come in with a predetermined agenda, and technical experts who might present information their superiors don't want to hear are muzzled — has infected every area I know anything about, from tax cuts to matters of war and peace.

A Yawngate update: CNN called me to insist that despite what it first said, the administration really, truly wasn't responsible for the network's claim that David Letterman's embarrassing video of a Bush speech was a fake. I still don't understand why the network didn't deny White House involvement until it retracted the charge. But the main point of Friday's column was to highlight the way CNN facilitated crude administration smears of Richard Clarke.



April 7, 2004

White House Minimized the Risks of Mercury in Proposed Rules, Scientists Say

By JENNIFER 8. LEE

WASHINGTON, April 5 — While working with Environmental Protection Agency officials to write regulations for coal-fired power plants over several recent months, White House staff members played down the toxic effects of mercury, hundreds of pages of documents and e-mail messages show.

The staff members deleted or modified information on mercury that employees of the environmental agency say was drawn largely from a 2000 report by the National Academy of Sciences that Congress had commissioned to settle the scientific debate about the risks of mercury.

In interviews, 6 of 10 members of the academy's panel on mercury said the changes did not introduce inaccuracies. They said that many of the revisions sharpened the scientific points being made and that justification could be made for or against other changes. Most changes were made by the White House's Office of Management and Budget, which employs economists and scientists to review regulations.

But scientists on the academy panel and others outside it as well as environmentalists and politicians expressed concern in recent interviews that a host of subtle changes by White House staff members resulted in proposed rules that played down the health risks associated with mercury from coal-fired power plants. The proposal largely tracks suggestions from the energy industry.

While the panel members said the changes did not introduce outright errors, they said they were concerned because the White House almost uniformly minimized the health risks in instances where there could be disagreement.

"What they are saying is not scientifically invalid on its face," said Alan Stern, a New Jersey toxicologist who served on the panel. "Partially they edited for clarity and relevance from a scientific standpoint. But there appears to be an emphasis on wordsmithing that is not necessarily dictated by the science."

Last Thursday attorneys general from 10 states and 45 senators asked the E.P.A. to scrap the proposed rules, saying they were not strict enough.

They also asked Michael O. Leavitt, the agency's administrator, to extend the comment period for the rules, which now ends April 30. Under a court-ordered agreement, the rules are to be in final form by Dec. 15.

In some cases, White House staff members suggested phrasing that minimized the links between power plants and elevated levels of mercury in fish, the primary source from which Americans accumulate

mercury in their bodies, in a form known as methylmercury.

The academy has found that exposure to elevated levels of mercury can damage the brains of children and fetuses.

In another instance, a draft passage originally read, "Recent published studies have shown an association between methylmercury exposure and an increased risk of heart attacks and coronary disease in adult men."

It was changed to "it has been hypothesized that there is an association between methylmercury exposure and an increased risk of coronary disease; however this warrants further study as the new studies currently available present conflicting results."

The change understates known science, some academy panel members said in interviews.

The proposed regulations are available on the E.P.A. Web site (epa.gov/). The proposed rules would limit mercury emissions by an estimated 70 percent over decades and would also allow power plants to buy and sell among themselves the rights to create mercury pollution.

Mr. Leavitt is reconsidering elements of the rules.

Small amounts of mercury occur naturally in the environment. In December 2000, however, the environmental agency concluded that mercury from power plants should be classified as a hazardous air pollutant to be strictly regulated under the Clean Air Act. In December 2003, the Bush administration reversed that finding.

The proposed regulations for power plants — the single-largest source of mercury emissions in the United States — are the culmination of 14 years of lawsuits, scientific review and government reports.

Coal and utility groups lobbied intensively to help shape the regulations, which will cost billions of dollars. Paragraphs in the proposed rules are inserted nearly verbatim from memorandums from the firm of Latham & Watkins, where two top political officials in the E.P.A.'s office overseeing air regulations, Bill Wehrum and Jeffrey Holmstead, once worked.

White House officials and E.P.A. political appointees say the changes in the draft rules reflect the typical back and forth of developing regulations among agencies, and environmental agency officials had the option of rejecting the suggestions, which in some cases they did.

"This is a standard collaborative process that involved experts across the government to create a solid product," said Dana Perino, the spokeswoman from the Council on Environmental Quality, which coordinates federal environmental efforts.

But some critics are not convinced. "This is a pattern of undermining and disregarding science on political considerations," said Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton, Democrat of New York, citing a recent letter by the Union of Concerned Scientists, signed by 60 scientists, including 20 Nobel laureates, which criticized the administration's handling of science issues.

Others feel the White House's Office of Management and Budget is overstepping its bounds. "O.M.B.'s role is supposed to be to review the economics of rules — which they did very poorly here — not to fly speck the science and minimize health threats," said Lisa Heinzerling, a professor at Georgetown

University who is a co-author of the book "Priceless," on cost-benefit analysis.

Throughout an E.P.A. draft of the proposed regulations circulated in November, a White House staff member crossed out the word "confirmed" from the phrase describing mercury as a "confirmed public health risk." In some instances, sentences in the final proposals were changed to mercury "warrants regulation."

Mr. Wehrum, the chief counsel of E.P.A.'s air regulation office, said that the handwritten changes were prompted by his agency's desire to use more precise legal language from the Clean Air Act.

Some members of the National Academy said that sections of the regulations on health effects could have been made more clear, but that the science was strong enough not to delete them entirely.

An official with the Office of Management and Budget who emphasized that neurologic risks to children were the most important concern, said language on other health effects was deleted or softened for a number of reasons. In some cases the draft had overstated the known science, while in others, like cerebral palsy, the effects were not relevant to mercury exposure in fish or power plants.

Even taking into account studies that have been published since their report in 2000, some panel members said the language was made too soft in several cases.

"There is increasing evidence of an association between mercury exposure and cardiovascular effects," said Thomas Burke, an epidemiologist from Johns Hopkins University and a member of the panel. "I would call it stronger than a hypothesis."

In another case, a toxicologist with the Office of Management and Budget recommended changes to a sentence saying children exposed to mercury in the womb "are at increased risk of poor performance on neurobehavioral tests." The final sentence that was published said children "may be at increased risk." That pattern was repeated a number of times throughout regulations where "are" or "can" was changed to "may." The official said that the softened language reflected the fact that low levels of mercury exposure below the safe dose were not known to be risky, even to children.

Other scientists interpret the edit differently. Joseph L. Jacobson, a professor of psychology at Wayne State University, who served on the academy panel, said, " 'May be' suggests an effort to discount the fact that we have consistent evidence across more than one study."

While it is standard for the White House to review federal agency testimony and reports, E.P.A. staff members say the Bush administration also minimized the amount of mercury that comes from power plants. Over agency staff objections, the White House on several occasions in the past year added the statement that coal burning produces "roughly one percent of mercury in the global pool."

According to the E.P.A. staff, the 1 percent figure was added to an agency report on children's health; Senate testimony by Christie Whitman, who was the E.P.A. administrator; and Senate testimony of Mr. Holmstead, who is the assistant agency administrator for air.

While that figure is cited in the E.P.A.'s 1997 report to Congress, agency staff members and independent scientists say it is misleading because much of the mercury that ends up in the nation's water and soil comes from nearby sources.

**Items forwarded to the
City of Manistee Planning Commission
at the April 15, 2004 Special Meeting
relating to the
Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation**

Copy of letter from Federal Aviation Administration to Robert J. Tondu, The Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation Issue Dated: 4/6/2004 ****DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION****

56



Federal Aviation Administration
Great Lakes Regional Office
2300 East Devon Avenue-AGL-520
Des Plaines, IL 60018

Aeronautical Study No.
2003-AGL-7679-OE

Issued Date: 4/6/2004



ROBERT J. TONDU
THE MANISTEE SALTWORKS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
14701 ST. MARYS LANE, SUITE 625
HOUSTON, TX 77079

**** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION ****

The Federal Aviation Administration has completed an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and, if applicable, Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

Structure Type: SMOKESTACK
Location: MANISTEE, MI
Latitude: 44-13-59.84 NAD 83
Longitude: 86-18-16.66
Heights: 383 feet above ground level (AGL)
971 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation facilities. Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, it is hereby determined that the structure would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s) is(are) met:

As a condition to this Determination, the structure should be marked and/or lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460-1 K Chg 1, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, 24-hr med-strobes - Chapters 4,6 (MIWOL), &12.

It is required that the enclosed FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be completed and returned to this office any time the project is abandoned or:

N/A At least 10 days prior to start of construction
(7460-2, Part I)

X Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height
(7460-2, Part II)

As a result of this structure being critical to flight safety, it is required that the FAA be kept appraised as to the status of the project. Failure to respond to periodic FAA inquiries could invalidate this determination.

See attachment for additional condition(s) or information.

This determination expires on 10/6/2005 unless:

- (a) extended, revised or terminated by the issuing office.
- (b) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this

determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE POSTMARKED OR DELIVERED TO THIS OFFICE AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE.

This determination is subject to review if an interested party files a petition on or before 5/6/2004. In the event a petition for review is filed, it must contain a full statement of the basis upon which it is made and be submitted in triplicate to the Manager, Airspace Branch, Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, D.C. 20591.

This determination becomes final on 5/16/2004 unless a petition is timely filed. In which case, this determination will not become final pending disposition of the petition. Interested parties will be notified of the grant of any review.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights, and frequencies or use of greater power will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power, or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

This aeronautical study considered and analyzed the impact on existing and proposed arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under both visual flight rules and instrument flight rules; the impact on all existing and planned public-use airports, military airports and aeronautical facilities; and the cumulative impact resulting from the studied structure when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures. The study disclosed that the described structure would have no substantial adverse effect on air navigation.

An account of the study findings, aeronautical objections received by the FAA during the study (if any), and the basis for the FAA's decision in this matter can be found on the following page(s).

A copy of this determination will be forwarded to the Federal Communications Commission if the structure is subject to their licensing authority.

If we can be of further assistance, please contact our office at (847)294-7568. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2003-AGL-7679-OE.

Signature Control No: 365935-266380

(DNH)

Patricia A. Graham
Manager, Airspace Branch

Additional Information for ASN 2003-AGL-7679-OE

The proposed structure would be located approximately 3.39 nautical miles southwest of the Manistee County-Blacker Airport, Manistee, MI. It would exceed the obstruction standards of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 77 as follows:

Section 77.23(a)(2) by 128 ft. - a height above airport elevation, exceeding 300 ft. within 4 nautical miles as applied to Manistee County-Blacker Airport.

The proposal, a 383 ft. AGL/971 ft. AMSL power plant smokestack, was not circularized for public comment since FAA internal study had already revealed that, while within the lateral confines of category D traffic pattern airspace at Manistee County-Blacker Airport, it was below and therefore outside of traffic pattern airspace.

Aeronautical study disclosed the proposal would have no effect on any existing or planned instrument flight rules (IFR) operations, procedures, minimum flight altitudes or air navigation and communications facilities.

Study for visual flight rules (VFR) effect disclosed the proposal would be outside of all known public-use airport traffic pattern airspace and at 383 feet above ground level would not penetrate altitudes considered available for VFR enroute operations. The structure will be appropriately marked and lighted to assure aeronautical conspicuity.

Therefore, it is determined the proposed structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation or communication facilities and could not be a hazard to air navigation.

Aeronautical Study No. 04-AGL-7679-OE

Attachment(s)
Additional Information
7460-2 Attached

MEMO

TO: Planning Commissioners

FROM: Denise Blakeslee 
Administrative Assistant

DATE: April 15, 2004

RE: Record Update

Enclosed is the a copy of the record for Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation from the April 1, 2004 through today (Items #427 through #454).

:djb

Item #	Description	# Pages	x copied
425	Commentary from Alexander Sagady, Environmental Consultant RE: Air pollution and environmental issues posed by the Northern Lights Project.	16	24
426	Copy of Fax from Roger Myers, Howard & Howard	1	24
427	Memo from Denise Blakeslee dated 4/1/04 RE: Record updated	3	24
428	Minutes from 4/1/04 Planning Commission Meeting	33	26
429	Memo from Jon Rose dated 4/1/04	2	24
430	<i>Posting Special Meeting 4/15/04</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
431	<i>Ad - Special Meeting 4/15/04</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
432	Agenda Special Meeting 4/15/04	2	200
433	Memo from Jon Rose dated 4/2/04	1	24
434	List of Items mailed to Planning Commission 4/8/04	1	24
435	Tondu News Release Dated 4/2/04	1	24
436	E-mail from Linda Kreft	1	24
437	Fax from John Veach	1	24
438	Correspondence from Jim & Jan Courtright	2	24
439	Articles on Mercury from Little Manistee Watershed Conservation Council	2	24
440	e-mail from David Elwood	1	24
441	Correspondence from Arlene Montgomery	2	24
442	Tondu News Release Dated 4/7/04	2	24
443	<i>Response Letter w/ mailing labels</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>24</i>
444	Memo from Jon Rose and Draft Resolution <i>Resolution copies for meeting</i>	10 9	24 70
445	Items hand delivered to Planning Commission 4/13/04	1	24
446	Correspondence from W. Glenn Deakin	1	24
447	Correspondence from Gerard Grabowski, Aurora Association	1	24
448	Paul Adesko, Michigan Council of Trout Unlimited	1	24

**Late Submittals (after 3:00 p.m.)
handed out to the Planning Commission
at their April 15, 2004 Special Meeting**

Correspondence:

Anne H. Magoun, The League of Women Voters Michigan, 200 Museum Drive, Lansing
Faxed 3:13 p.m.

Petitions Hand Delivered by Meagan Kempf 4:46 p.m. (9 Copies for Planning
Commissioners and 1 original)



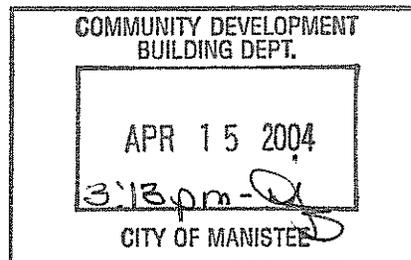
THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS MICHIGAN

EDUCATING AND ADVOCATING FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

VIA FACSIMILE

April 15, 2004

City of Manistee Planning Commission
P.O. Box 358
Manistee MI 49660



Re: Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation Permit Application for Northern Lights Power Plant

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The League of Women Voters of Michigan joins the League of Women Voters of the Grand Traverse Area in asking the Manistee Planning Commission and the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality to deny the applications of the Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation for permits that would allow the Northern Lights power plant project to proceed.

Our concerns about potential long-term costs to the environment, quality of life and human health outweigh projected economic benefits.

Sincerely,

Anne H. Magoun
President

cc: Fran Hamburg, Natural Resources Director
League of Women Voters of Michigan

Mary Grover, President
League of Women Voters-Grand Traverse Area

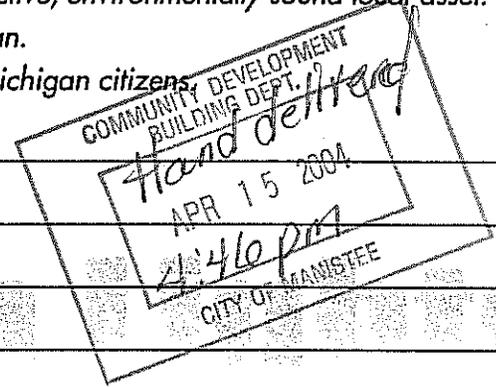
Faxed to 231.723.1546

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:



Donald A. B...
NAME:

MANISTEE
ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

Chad L. Gordon
NAME:

8910 Millsville Rd. Capemish
ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

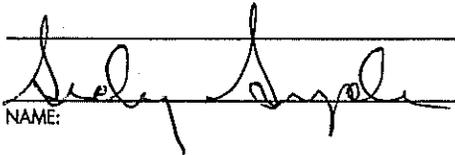
NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

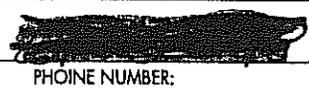
We need the jobs!



NAME:

2729 Old Maple

ADDRESS:



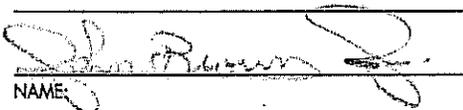
PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:



NAME:

701 N. 1st St. Manistee

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

Dennis Brackford
NAME:

9238 Northwood Bay Onetama
ADDRESS:

[REDACTED]
PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

I support the Northern Lights project for Manistee County

SANDY PATRICK
NAME:

3785 KARONIEWSKI RD
ADDRESS:

[REDACTED]
PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

NONE

LANCE LISTON
NAME:

2156 WINDSOR
ADDRESS:

[REDACTED]
PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS: Need jobs, there is a shortage of power at
~~the~~ times in the summer when the demand is high

Walter Patrick
NAME:

3785 Rekoniewski Rd. Manistee
ADDRESS:

[REDACTED]
PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS: Building the coal plant will be cheaper than building the 1,400 to 1,500 wind turbines that would produce the equivalent amt. of energy the coal plant would produce. It would also not take up as much room as the 637 acre solar plate that would be needed to produce the equivalent amt. of energy the coal plant

Jenna Patrick Filer Twp.
NAME: ADDRESS: PHONE NUMBER:
would produce. Also, it creates jobs that can't be sent overseas!

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS: Provide cheap power for the hardworking man

Carl Krouck 7786 6 mt 4 1111 7142

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS: Provides cheap power for the common
WORKING MAN

NAME: Kevin Kouch

ADDRESS: 2789E ME ST

PHONE NUMBER: N/A

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS: Provides cheap power for
the working man

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS: Yes, I agree with new plant

NAME: Jason Thompson ADDRESS: 570 E Hanger Rd PHONE NUMBER: 231-464-5908

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS: Yes, I agree to the new power plant

NAME: David Banks ADDRESS: 5354 E Bennett Freesail PHONE NUMBER: 920-4676

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

YES I AGREE WITH NEW PLANT

COMMENTS:

NAME:

JOE RUGGIERO

ADDRESS:

6301 VOICERD.

PHONE NUMBER:

231-263-7865

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

Yes, I AGREE WITH NEW PLANT

COMMENTS:

NAME:

TERRY ADKISON

ADDRESS:

551 PEARBROOK DR.

PHONE NUMBER:

989-348-4913

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

yes I agree with the Northern
lights project.

NAME:

Terril Cobb

ADDRESS:

430 Admiral Ave #3

PHONE NUMBER:

269-329-4921

Portage MI 49002

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

MORE JOBS

Levi Winn

4734 Greilick Rd

231-633-0657

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

MORE clean power, more good JOBS

GERALD BEHLING
NAME:

741 E M-113
ADDRESS:

313 4608
PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

I support the development of the Northern Lights project here in Manistee

RYAN MAHEW
NAME:

217 S LAKEHURON
ADDRESS:

23 915 6325
PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS: I agree to have power plant put in place
IT will BRING IN MORE WORK

NAME: Barney E Kelly

ADDRESS: 3677 S. Pm Hwy Lot 20
Ludington MI 49434

PHONE NUMBER: 845-0448

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

The Area Needs the Work.

Chris Parks

391 Pomeroy Tr.

269-4189

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

I Dan Avery support the power plant project in Manistee

NAME:

Dan Avery

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

947-7446

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

I agree to the new powerplant. It would benefit the area

NAME:

Jason Morgan

ADDRESS:

6859 Townline Rd. Kingsley
11051101

PHONE NUMBER:

632-0772

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

I've been laid off for 9 months due to a stagnant economy and overall lack of work for the area. This would bring in a much needed employment rise, for the company and all affiliated businesses

Shawne Borema 5372 Thunderbird Forest 462-3951

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

IT would bring more work in Manistee much more jobs it would be good

NAME:

ADDRESS:

Craig Rushing 162000 44543 477-5071

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

Stacey Polyn
NAME:

175 Harrison St
ADDRESS: Manistee, MI 49660

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

WE NEED THE TWELVE MONTH BASE FOR INCOME NOT
COMMENTS: NOT A SIX MONTH BASE TOURIST BASE

RAYMOND RUBIN 13 CABER FAE HWY MANISTEE 231723 0697

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

NAME: MIKE KRCEKAS ADDRESS: 4170 Red Apple Rd PHONE NUMBER: 231-723-7141
Manistee

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

NAME: Larry Edmondson ADDRESS: Jacobson Rd, Wellston (231) 848-4451 PHONE NUMBER:
MT

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

WE NEED THE JOBS TO KEEP OUR YOUNG PEOPLE
THE OPPORTUNITY TO STAY IN MANISTEE. THE COUNTRY NEEDS
THE ELECTRICITY. BLACKOUT OF 2003 - EXAMPLE - PLUS THE PEOPLE
WHO DON'T WANT IT. HAVE THEIR MONEY AND DON'T CARE ABOUT
THE PEOPLE OF THE FUTURE. TOURISM WILL BE HERE REGARDLESS.

DALE EDMONDSON JR 763 E. KOTT-MANISTEE 723-6603
NAME: ADDRESS: PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

DALE EDMONDSON JR 763 E. KOTT-MANISTEE 723-6603
NAME: ADDRESS: PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

NAME: James M. Weine ADDRESS: _____ PHONE NUMBER: _____

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

NAME: Roger Krusniak ADDRESS: 450 Locust PHONE NUMBER: 723-2111

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

WE NEED THIS JOB FOR WORK #340 IRON WORKERS

Richard Pepera

NAME:

RICHARD PEPERA

342 E. PINEY RD

ADDRESS:

Manistee

723-5781

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

Richard Pepera

11936 Johnson RD. Kalama

362-2567

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP



support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

Terri Albright
NAME:

1840 Blossom Tr
ADDRESS: Manistee

723-3797
PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP



support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

Chad Kruger, IS

279 6th St. Manistee (231) 723-4525

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS: I look forward to actually seeing some positive forward progression on building Northern Lights!

NAME: Gretchen Tabaczka ADDRESS: 607 Pine St - Manistee PHONE NUMBER: 231-723-6100

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

NAME: Charles Johnson ADDRESS: 13981 Winthurn Hill PHONE NUMBER: 231-889-3573

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

Steve Bradford
NAME:

5360 Nelson Rd Arcadia
ADDRESS:

642-0692
PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

For having the staying power to stick with it through all the negative hysteria - thank you.

Partnership Council

8600 Putnam St

231-889-4067

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

Yes I support your project

NAME:

Rebecca Day

ADDRESS:

234 St Mary's Pkwy
Manistee

PHONE NUMBER:

231 723 6035

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

1-10-10

5560 Nelson Rd Arcadia 49613

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

Go for it, we need jobs, plus I
cannot see any hazards, "if less" than
what factories that surround the lake
for years has dumped into that lake.
But at least you show care and concern
for our lakes. You have my Thumbs Up!
Karen Brown 41756 9 Mile Rd 362-3649

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

I think you show environmentally safe plant,
and we need jobs. I agree with my wife
Go for it.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

Jack T Brown 41756 9 Mile Rd 362-3649

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

We need more jobs, so that are children can stay in manistee. 51 jobs means 200+ more young people in our area. There is also more work going ^{to be} added in other areas in Michigan, we have a chance to help not hurt.

Charles R. Cullman 6490 8 mile road (231) 889-3791
NAME: ADDRESS: Bear Lake, Mi. 49614 PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

There is NO reason that this plant should NOT BE approved. It will in return, clean-up an eye sore I may in time, clean air (if Morton's were to close their P. House) Wood Burning Stoves & Coal Fire furnaces (which are in households) should be illegal! If you're so worried about the air

Richard Hansen 294 Sixth Ave. 723-9095
NAME: ADDRESS: Manistee PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

NEED WORK TO COME INTO TOWN.
CAN'T STOP PROGRESS

DENNIS STEFFENS.

Dennis Steffen DARK Rd

257 9331

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

I FEEL STRONGLY ABOUT THIS
PROJECT AND THE AMOUNT OF
GOOD IT WILL GIVE TO THE COMMUNITY

Bob G. FENSTERMACHER (Retired Mich. Gov),
238 5TH AVE 723-9898

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE -- A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

Turn the lights out on the protesters.
COMMENTS: A JOB IS A JOB. The city planners have brought us tourists - to wait on & cleanup after inmates - to stress our treatment plant. NEED I GO ON. "VICTORIAN PORT CITY" (100yr old way of thinking & doing business)
Timothy Shively 811 Cherry St 722-7358

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE -- A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

NEED JOBS!

Monica Edunburn 1104 Cherry Rd. #7 510-9567

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

We have vacationed in Manistee County and have for 30 years - we plan on retiring here. we fully support the Northern Lights Project.

Tim Marzec

NAME:

13386 Trinkle

ADDRESS:

Chelsea MI 48118

734-475-7867

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

We Vacation in Manistee Co. for 30 years and plan on Retiring here

Mary Marzec

NAME:

13386 Trinkle

ADDRESS:

Chelsea MI 48118

734-475-7867

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS: I support the Northern Lights Project completely. It has several benefits for the city, the people in Michigan, energy-costs, their job benefits and the increase in revenues of the city of Manistee. I believe it'll be a paramount benefit FOR ALL!

NAME: PATLEE MURPHY ADDRESS: 14237 Brewer Rd Brethren MI 49609 PHONE NUMBER: 477-5101

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.



COMMENTS: As a resident I understand the need for additional power plants. As a business owner I understand the need to keep the local economy going. It's fairly easy to understand. Call

NAME: Lonnie Green ADDRESS: 4832 Yelling Dr Brekan PHONE NUMBER: 590 1091 Home 592 2175

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS: We agree with all of the above statements + much better than nuclear energy plants.

NAME: Ron Steaps ADDRESS: 17073 6th St. Arcadia, Mi. 49613 PHONE NUMBER: 231-864-1111

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan. *I work in Manistee*
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS: I support the project 100% because of the tremendous eco improvements that would result from cleaning up the old salt plant site, that is presently a very hazardous site.

NAME: Don Rau ADDRESS: 17745 Moore Rd Thomasville MI 48887 PHONE NUMBER: 231-864-3991

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

Phyllis Schramski

NAME: *Phyllis Schramski*

ADDRESS: *3387 Orchard Hwy
Manistee*

PHONE NUMBER: *723-5346*

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A

I support the development of the Northern Lights Proj investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

Do for It.



Mr. Vince Magner
15 Bridge St
Manistee, MI 49660

NAME:

ADDRESS:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:
THOUGH THERE ARE A COUPLE OF NEGATIVES REGARDING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE N.L.P., AS THERE ARE WITH OTHER ENERGY TYPE BUSINESSES, THE JOBS IT WILL PROVIDE ARE A NECESSITY IN OUR COMMUNITY. ALSO IT WILL CLEAN-UP ONE OF OUR ABANDONED FACTORY EYE SORES, WHICH I DON'T SEE ANYBODY ELSE WILLING TO DO. GOOD LUCK!

NAME: Mike Felegyja

ADDRESS: Box 153 - Manistee

PHONE NUMBER: 702/592-6704
CELL

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

We don't want to revert to candle power. We want to have a modern modern power plant.

NAME: Rodney Schink

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 4152 Okemos MI

PHONE NUMBER: 231 723 3553

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

MANISTEE IS NOT UNDER A PLASTIC BUBBLE, WE

COMMENTS:

GET POLLUTED FROM AROUND THE WORLD, AND WE
WILL NOT BE ABLE TO GET BOAT LOADS OF
ELECTRICITY FROM CHINA, WHERE OUR JOBS ARE
GOING — WE DON'T NEED HIGH PAID EXPERTS TELLING
US WHAT TO DO, LET RESIDENTS DECIDE.

HARRY CONWAY

NAME:

294-6th ST.

ADDRESS:

723-9276

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE —

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:



Charles J. Oleniczak USNR-R
1490 Princeton Road
Manistee, MI 49660-2229

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS: I support the Northern Lights Project for Manistee. The mentality of continuing to be a large user of electricity but refusing to allow generation in the area is ludicrous.

NAME: Maureen Barry ADDRESS: 230 lighthouse Way PHONE NUMBER: 723-8890

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS: I think this development of the Northern Lights Project will benefit Michigan citizens.

NAME: Dawina Schneider ADDRESS: Box 78 PHONE NUMBER: 889-4754

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

I had lived else where, where the same issue had come to play. And after it was all said and done ... so many positive results could be found. Some times development is necessary. Keep the scrubbers and filters working, even at night!

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

Signed on front - Deane Bestel 108 Quincy Manistee

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

ROB BLACKMORE

NAME:

6226 8 mile Bear Lake

ADDRESS:

989 4397

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

CC:

Do we need Northern Lights project?

Yes we do. I feel this is an opportunity of a life time. Although I'm retired, there are many young people who need work. We cannot depend on tourism to support the town. We all have bills to pay and put food on the table. We need N.L.

NAME:

Roger B. Schrader

ADDRESS:

3101-SW Watson Ct, P.S.L., FL. 34953

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

NAME:

Renee Blackmore

ADDRESS:

6226 8 Mile Rd.

Bear Lake MI

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

Linda Shannon *268 Claybank Rd* *723-7169*
NAME: ADDRESS: PHONE NUMBER:
Manistee

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

I sincerely and wholeheartedly approve of the 'Northern Lights' project. It will help to get Manistee back on its feet again. Young people are moving out and old people are moving in. How we want a town filled with "old people". What happens when they die off?
Jean Schrader 3101 SW Watson Ct.
NAME: ADDRESS: PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

I/we live in Pleasanton town. Manistee County MI
I see the need for jobs, and income revenue for the
AREA for services provided.

The NEW construction alone will bring 10's of
1,000's of Dollars to the AREA & AREA Business.

John Trayer

10181 N. Manistee County Line rd

231-882-1345

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

Manistee County is so Afraid of Change it's ridiculous! Not
one thing can be developed without a huge battle. It would
be nice if the community would look at the positive side
for once instead of "Doom and Gloom". Everyone uses
and needs power. Hospitals, nursing homes, doctors,
Clinics, etc. are in every town. Keep the power going!

Shelli Kubiskey

17 E. Koenig RD Free Soil

464-5124

NAME:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

I BELIEVE WE NEED MORE COMPETITIVE
POWER PLANTS, TO KEEP THE CONSUMERS
COST AS LOW AS POSSIBLE. ALSO MICHIGAN
NEEDS MORE INDUSTRY AND LOCAL JOBS.
WE CAN'T AFFORD TO SEND MORE JOBS TO FOREIGN
COUNTRIES.

JEFF BUSH

NAME:

19841 KAMIN RD
Thompsonville MI
49683

ADDRESS:

231-378-4583

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

Ella Marie Burns

NAME:

5638 W. 11 MILE RD.

ADDRESS:

906-635-3067

PHONE NUMBER:

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

With all the increases in pollution control the Northern Lights coal fired plant seems less hazardous than the contaminated site it will sit on. Also the city should be happy to create some local jobs that's year round

Robert Falconer 1555 W. Birch Dr 231-690-2533
NAME: ADDRESS: PHONE NUMBER:
Scottville, Mi 49454

NORTHERN LIGHTS & MANISTEE — A WINNING PARTNERSHIP

I support the development of the Northern Lights Project here in Manistee. This \$700 million investment will:

- Create much needed, high paying, permanent jobs and many more.
- Provide millions of dollars in added revenues for local businesses and local public services.
- Transform an unused, contaminated site into a productive, environmentally sound local asset.
- Be the cleanest coal power plant ever built in Michigan.
- Provide, clean, reliable, and affordable energy for Michigan citizens.

COMMENTS:

The only persons who could have a legitimate objection to this plant are the Amish because they don't use electricity everyone else who opposes this plant is dependent on electricity.

Ian M. Burns 5638 W 11 Mile Daffer 906
NAME: ADDRESS: PHONE NUMBER:
Mi 49724 635-3067

Ian M Burns

MEMO

TO: Planning Commissioners
FROM: Denise Blakeslee
Administrative Assistant
DATE: April 15, 2004
RE: Record Update

Two items were submitted late that we wish to have included in the Record of Public Hearing. These items are:

Letter from Anne H. Magoun, The League of Women Voters Michigan, 200 Museum Drive, Lansing Faxed 3:13 p.m.

Petitions Hand Delivered by Meagan Kempf 4:46 p.m. (9 Copies for Planning Commissioners and 1 original)

This will require the approval of Item #455 through #458.

:djb

Item #	Description	# Pages	x copied
449	Report "Attitudes of Displaced Workers Towards the Usefulness of the Services Offered by Trade Adjustment Assistance as Administered by Northwest Michigan Works" by James A. Raupp	43	24
450	William Rastetter, Olson, Bzdok & Howard w/attachments	10	24
451	Response Letters w/ mailing labels	2	3
452	List of Items forwarded to Planning Commission 4/15/04	1	24
453	Copy of letter from Federal Aviation Administration to Robert J. Tondy, The Manistee Saltworks Development Corporation Issue Dated: 4/6/2004 **DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION**	2	24
454	Memo dated 4/15/04 Record update w/attachments	3	24
455	Late Submittals forwarded to the Planning Commission at their 4/15/04 Special Meeting	1	24
456	Correspondence from Anne H. Magoun, The League of Women Voters Michigan - Faxed 3:13 p.m.	1	24
457	Petitions Hand Delivered by Meagan Kempf 4:46 p.m. (Had 9 copies for Planning Commissioners)	40	15
458	Memo Record update - Late Submittals dated 4/15/04	2	24